



City of Rio Rancho

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
FIVE YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN
PROGRAM YEARS 2018 – 2022**

**FIRST ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
FISCAL YEAR 2018-2019**

**FINANCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The purpose of the City of Rio Rancho Consolidated Plan for 2018-2022 (ConPlan) is to assess the City's housing and community development needs; analyze the City's housing market; establish housing and community development priorities, goals, and strategies for addressing the identified needs; and define the resources available for addressing the needs and implementing the strategies. Additionally, the ConPlan allocates funds to implement specific goals established in the Assessment of Fair Housing, which the City of Rio Rancho carried out in 2017 in partnership with the City of Albuquerque and the Albuquerque Housing Authority.

The Consolidated Plan meets the federal regulations that guide the Community Development Block Grant. Those regulations require the City to revise its Consolidated Plan every five years and provide regular updates by preparing an Annual Action Plan.

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

OBJECTIVE 1 - Suitable Living Environment (SL)

Outcome: Availability/Accessibility for the Purpose of Creating Suitable Living Environments (SL-1); Performance Indicator: Number of Projects that Ensure Access to a Suitable Living Environment/ Number of Persons Provided with New Access to Improvements.

SL1.1 Construction of public facilities for uses such as child care, health care, homeless, and the elderly and persons with disabilities.

SL1.2 Removal of architectural barriers to provide accessibility

Outcome: Affordability for the Purpose of Creating Suitable Living Environments (SL-2); Performance Indicator: Number of Projects to Support Housing Opportunities.

SL2.1 Provision of public service activities to support housing.

Outcome: Sustainability for the Purpose of Creating Suitable Living Environments (SL-3); Performance Indicator: Number of Projects that Sustain a Suitable Living Environment/ Number of Persons Benefitting from New/Improved Environment

- SL3.1 Installation/Improvement to infrastructure
- SL3.2 Demolition of dilapidated structures;
- SL3.3 Construction/Improvements to parks and recreational facilities;
- SL3.4 Provision of public services.

OBJECTIVE 2 - Decent, Affordable Housing (DH)

Outcome: Availability/Accessibility for the Purpose of Providing Decent Housing (DH-1); Performance Indicator: Households Assisted.

- DH1.1 Rehabilitation of rental units and owner-occupied units;
- DH1.2 Rental assistance;
- DH1.3 Acquisition of residential properties for resale to eligible households.
- DH1.4 Homeless services including homeless transitional housing

Outcome: Affordability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Housing (DH-2); Performance Indicator: Households Assisted.

- DH2.1 New production of rental and owner units;
- DH2.2 Acquisition of housing for rent;
- DH2.3 Homebuyer assistance and homelessness prevention

Outcome: Sustainability for the Purpose of Providing Decent Housing (DH-3); Performance Indicator: Households Assisted.

- DH3.1 Housing Activities to support Neighborhood Improvement or Neighborhood Revitalization.

OBJECTIVE 3 - Expanded Economic Opportunities (EO)

Outcome: Availability/Accessibility for the Purpose of Creating Economic Opportunities (EO-1);

Performance Indicator: Number of Jobs Created.

EO1.1 Funding capital improvement projects that will assist business creating jobs for LMI persons.

Outcome: Affordability for the Purpose of Creating Economic Opportunities (EO-2); Performance

Indicator: Number of Businesses Assisted.

EO2.1 Assistance to microenterprises or small businesses.

Outcome: Sustainability for the Purpose of Creating Economic Opportunities (EO-3); Performance

Indicator: Number of Economic Development Projects Directed to Businesses within Selected Areas.

EO3.1 To fund or support the funding of neighborhood revitalization projects.

3. Evaluation of past performance

In the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan, the City of Rio Rancho aimed its commitments to strengthening the lives of its low-income population in Rio Rancho through greater access to public services, improvements to public facilities, and an increase in the affordability of housing. The City leveraged its own resources as well as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, to increase services and facilities for the at-risk population and stimulate affordability of housing for low-income residents. During the third year of the 2013-2017 ConPlan cycle, the City met or exceeded many of the goals that had been set and will carry over those unmet goals into the next five-year cycle.

The 2016-17 Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) reported that one of the goals for increased affordability of housing was to provide qualified first-time homebuyers with a zero-interest loan/grant to assist with purchasing a home. The program assists with half of the required down payment and reasonable closing costs. The Housing Opportunity Program (RRHOP) set a goal to assist six families to achieve homeownership within the program year. Four families were awarded this year and the City will exhaust the balance of funds remaining for this project early in Program Year 2017. Additionally, the City is in the process of completing a Substantial Amendment to the 2015 and 2016 Annual Action Plans that will reallocate \$38,141.00 originally allocated for planning and administration into this project so that the City can continue to assist low income families with the purchase of their first home.

Since the initiation of the ConPlan, the City has aimed to use CDBG funds to improve public facilities and

increase the accessibility of public services for the elderly, disabled, youth, victims of domestic violence, and low-income residents. During the last program year, through the use of CDBG funding, capital improvements were made to the local domestic violence shelter to increase its storage capacity and provide locking cabinets in each overnight unit to provide added security for possessions belonging to service recipients.

Some examples of accomplishments that the City attained during the 2016-17 fiscal year are as follows:

- The Consolidated Plan goal for Homelessness Prevention was 130 persons assisted. During program year 2016 alone, 71 persons were placed in housing by Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing. An additional 11 beneficiaries were assisted by Saint Felix Pantry to pay past due rent or mortgages and therefore those persons abated the threat of becoming homeless.
- The City used CDBG funding to make capital improvements that effect low income persons citywide as well as in target low income neighborhoods. The parking lot at Star Heights Park was completely redone to make this park handicapped accessible per ADA regulations. Facility improvements were made to Haven House Domestic Violence Shelter to extend the parking lot, install security lighting and cameras to increase the safety at the facility. The Storehouse West Project replaced the roof of the facility and this project benefitted 7888 persons.

The City faced several setbacks with both minor home repair programs that it oversees. In the 2014 program year, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) placed a hold on both programs due to compliance issues. The issues pertaining to these programs were resolved in program year 2016 and HUD has since cleared the audit findings. The Home Repair Assistance Program underwent a complete redesign intended to improve service to the target population and meet all federally mandated requirements. The City of Rio Rancho no longer funds Rebuilding Together Sandoval County through its CDBG program; it has reallocated funds previously used for that purpose to the City of Rio Rancho Home Repair Assistance Program through a Substantial Amendment to the appropriate Annual Action Plans. To date, a total of 17 homes have been repaired during Fiscal Year 2018.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The citizen participation process occurred in two phases. Phase 1 took place in 2017 when the City of Rio Rancho and the consultant team were working on the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) in partnership with the City of Albuquerque and the Albuquerque Housing Authority. Phase 2 took place in 2018 during the Consolidated Plan process. In both phases, the primary means of citizen participation were public hearings, interviews with service providers, focus groups and consultation with housing authorities, service providers, and government agencies. Supplemental means of participation included outreach, access to information, publication of the draft plan, and the opportunity to submit comments.

There was broad consultation at the start of the AFH process, which informed both that Assessment as well as the Consolidated Plan processes. Consultation in the AFH phase included in-person meetings and telephone consultation with national and local housing organizations in addition to consultation with housing authorities, service providers, and residents of subsidized housing about the region's and the City of Rio Rancho's housing, supportive housing and public service needs. Consultation during the Consolidated Plan built on the information and knowledge gathered in the first phase. The primary forms of consultation during the second phase were telephone and in-person interviews with housing and service providers as well as a survey for service providers.

5. Summary of public comments

Monday, May 14 through June 12th.

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

[Insert]

7. Summary

[Insert]

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	RIO RANCHO	Financial Services Department
CDBG Administrator	RIO RANCHO	Financial Services Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

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

The Accounting Division of the City of Rio Rancho’s Department of Financial Services located at 3200 Civic Center Circle NE, Rio Rancho NM 87144-4501, is the lead agency and the responsible agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Susan Gonzales, Grants Administrators, City of Rio Rancho, Department of Financial Services, 3200 Civic Center Circle NE, Rio Rancho NM 87144-4501, Telephone: 505-896-8766

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

1. Introduction

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

There is a formal alliance to foster coordination among service providers, including the Sandoval County Health Collaborative and the Rio Rancho Chamber of Commerce Non-Profit Alliance. Individual service organizations such as Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing and Saint Felix Pantry provide outreach and referrals to governmental health, mental health, or service agencies that can assist individual clients to meet their needs. Rio Rancho currently does not have a public housing authority, rather three entities have ability to distribute Choice Housing Voucher. These entities are independent of each other and clients could benefit from better communication within them.

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.

In New Mexico, there is an Albuquerque Continuum of Care and a Balance of State Continuum of Care, which covers all parts of New Mexico except for Albuquerque. The consultants interviewed the New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness, who coordinates the annual application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for Continuum of Care (CoC) funding and also manages the New Mexico Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), an online centralized database designed to collect client-level information on the characteristics and services needs of people experiencing homelessness.

The City of Rio Rancho is not a recipient of Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds. Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing, part of the HUD Continuum of Care, provides its participants with ongoing rental assistance as well as tenancy-centered case management and advocacy services. It is not a Section 8 program but rather makes monthly rental assistance payments directly to landlords; the lease is a transaction between the participant and the landlord to assist people who are homeless or at risk of 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.

N/A. The City of Rio Rancho does not receive ESG funds.

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

Agencies, Groups and Organizations that Participated in the Process:

The process included consultation with the Albuquerque Housing Authority, Bernalillo County Housing Department, and City of Bernalillo Housing Authority, all of which provide housing vouchers to eligible low-income residents of Rio Rancho.

During the two-phase participation process, the City of Rio Rancho consulted with the following service organizations and government agencies that serve Rio Rancho residents:

Barrett House
Bernalillo County, Office of Health and Social Services
City of Rio Rancho Senior Center
City of Rio Rancho Finance Department
City of Rio Rancho Parks and Recreation Department
Catholic Charities
Enlace Comunitario
Goodwill
Haven House, Inc.
HELPM
Home Start New Mexico
Law Access New Mexico
Life Roots, Inc.
New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness
State of New Mexico Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
State of New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions
New Mexico Legal Aid, Inc.
New Mexico Solutions, ACT Team
PB&J
Rio Metro Regional Transit District
Saint Felix Pantry
Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program
Supportive Housing Coalition of New Mexico
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Veterans Integration Center, Inc.

Consultations with Housing, Social Service Agencies and Other Entities:

The City of Rio Rancho consulted with housing, social service agencies and governmental during the AFH, ConPlan and Annual Action Plan elements of the planning process. The process consisted of information-gathering over the phone or in person along with structured interviews, as described in the

section on Citizen Participation. The two key questions that guided the consultations were a) What are the needs of the community, especially the clientele your organization serves? and b) How should those needs be met? The responses to these questions help to shape the ConPlan needs assessment as well as decisions about how to invest CDBG funds.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

The City of Rio Rancho and the consultant team met the federal consultation requirements (24 CFR.91.100, which identifies the types of agencies that must be consulted).

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?
City of Albuquerque, City of Rio Rancho and Albuquerque Housing Authority Assessment of Fair Housing 2017	City of Rio Rancho City of Albuquerque Albuquerque Housing Authority	The plan addresses need, contributing factors, opportunities, and strategic goals.
Continuum of Care Albuquerque and Balance of State	New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness	The Consolidated Plan depends on resources and data produced from the Continuum of Care in addressing Homeless Prevention needs
2010 City of Rio Rancho Comprehensive Plan	City of Rio Rancho	The plans complement each other. The Comprehensive Plan Housing Element contains the shared goals to increase affordable housing and diversify housing types.
2010-2015 Economic Development Plan	City of Rio Rancho	The plans complement each other. Among the shared goals are to increase job opportunities in the city.
2018-2023 Infrastructure and Capital Improvement Plan	City of Rio Rancho	The plans complement each other. The Consolidated Plan utilizes the ICIP to prioritize community development activities, and to leverage CDBG funds.

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(l))

The City of Rio Rancho prioritizes the funding it receives through the Community Development Block Grant. The grant amount is small, but it can be used in a variety of ways to meet community needs. The goals Rio Rancho identified in the Assessment of Fair Housing do not require coordination with the State or the City of Albuquerque, and therefore the City chooses not to use its CDBG funds for coordination with the State and adjacent units of local government at this time. That could change in a future grant cycle if the CORR takes on projects that would benefit from direct cooperation and coordination.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

Summary of Citizen Participation Process

Citizen participation was a key element of the planning process. It was designed to encourage the involvement of residents, especially low-income, minority, non-English speaking residents, and people living in blighted areas and areas where CDBG funds may be used. The City of Rio Rancho's Citizen Participation Plan guided the efforts to involve citizens. The primary methods for encouraging participation were public hearings, interviews, focus groups, and agency consultations. These methods were supplemented by the outreach, access to information, publication of the draft ConPlan and Annual Plan, and the opportunity to submit written comments. The process occurred in two phases. The first phase took place in 2017 as part of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) process, and the second phase took place in spring 2018 during the Consolidated Plan process.

Efforts to Broaden Citizen Participation

Public Hearings – A total of six public hearings occurred during the AFH and ConPlan processes. As part of both processes, there were two public hearings before the Rio Rancho Governing Body, one held before the respective plan had been drafted and the other after the 30-day comment period for the respective plan. The AFH documents the dates and attendance at those public hearing. The first public hearing for the ConPlan was on February 14, 2018, with approximately 30 people in attendance; and the second, will be on June 13, 2018.

Concomitant with the ConPlan process, the City of Rio Rancho sought comments on the 2018 Action Plan. To that end, the City held mandatory public hearings to discuss applications to the City for fiscal year 2018-2019 funding through the Community Development Block Grant program. The hearings took place on February 20 and February 22, 2018, before the Capital Improvement Plan Citizens Advisory Committee (CIPCAC), and the Committee deliberated over its recommendations on March 1, 2018. The CIPCAC presently has seven members appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Governing Body. In addition to advising the City on the capital improvement, the Committee serves as an advisory group for the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Plan. One of its specific responsibilities is to review annual applications for CDBG funding and recommend allocation of those funds, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Governing Body.

Interviews – As part of the AFH process, the consultant team conducted interviews with representatives from the following organizations that serve residents of Rio Rancho and/or Sandoval County: New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness, New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, New Mexico Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, New Mexico Legal Aid, Inc., Rio Metro Regional Transit District,

Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program, Supportive Housing Coalition of New Mexico, Veterans Integration Center, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. During the ConPlan process, the consultant team carried out three additional interviews to augment the information gathered in the AFH phase. These interviewees included representatives from Haven House, which provides services and shelter for victims of domestic violence; Saint Felix Pantry, which provides food, clothing and homelessness prevention services; and the City of Rio Rancho Parks and Recreation Department, which administers the After the Bell tutoring program, additional youth services, and services for seniors.

Focus Groups – Focus groups comprised another component of the citizen participation. Composed of consumers and/or providers that represented people who receive public services, the focus groups provided insights into the housing and community development needs of people with mental health conditions, consumers with supportive housing needs, senior residents on fixed incomes, and residents of rent-assisted housing, among others. During the AFH process, the Meadowlark Senior Center in Rio Rancho hosted a focus group on senior issues, and the CDBG staff was instrumental in setting up a focus group on employment for people with disabilities sponsored by the NM Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and a focus group on the housing and supportive service needs of severely disabled individuals sponsored by Life Roots, Inc. The ConPlan process included one additional focus group: Saint Felix Pantry hosted a focus group on issues related to food insecurity and homelessness issues and prevention on March 8, 2018.

Agency Consultation – In determining the priorities and needs of the community, the City of Rio Rancho conducted consultations with 11 service agencies during the ConPlan process. Responding service providers could choose between filling out a questionnaire or talking to the consultant team over the phone. The Appendix includes the questionnaire, and the section on consultation in the Executive Summary provides a list of organizations consulted as well as the key questions that guided information collection.

Outreach – The City of Rio Rancho designed its outreach to target minorities, non-English speakers and people with disabilities in addition to the general public. Outreach included public notices as well as availability of translation services, auxiliary aids, and information in other formats for those in need of an accommodation.

Access to Information – The draft of the proposed five-year Consolidated Plan and the 2018 Annual Plan was available through the City’s website at www.ci.rio-rancho.nm.us. From May 14, 2018 through June 12, 2018, the draft was also available for review at the Loma Colorado Library, the Esther Bone Library,

the City Clerk's Office, Meadowlark Senior Center, and the Financial Services Department located at 3200 Civic Center Circle NE.

Publication of the Draft Plan – On May 14, 2018, the City released its proposed Consolidated Plan and Annual Plan for a 30-day period. The Albuquerque Journal published notice of the proposed Plan and 30-day comment period on [date]. Notices were also available in the City's public libraries, the Meadowlark Senior Center, the City Clerk's Office, and the Financial Services Department as well as the City of Rio Rancho's website.

Opportunity to Submit Written Comments – An additional component of citizen participation was the opportunity for residents to submit written comments about the draft plan. During the 30-day Public Comment period, May 14, 2018 through June 12, 2018, residents of Rio Rancho had an opportunity to provide and submit comments. These comments are summarized in the Executive Summary on page 5.

Impact of the Citizen Participation Process on Goal-Setting

Outreach, access to information, publication of the draft plan, and the opportunity to submit verbal testimony and written public comments were essential to providing a genuine opportunity for residents to submit comments, and the City of Rio Rancho considered every comment received. The interviews, focus groups, and consultations were instrumental to understanding the housing and community development needs of the community. The recommendations of the CIPCAC, the insights of service providers, and the discussions with City staff and the Governing Body were instrumental in shaping the priorities and setting goals.

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)
	Newspaper ad—public comment	General public				www.ci.rio-rancho.nm.us
	City Council Public hearings	General public				
	Board meeting	CIPCAC board, general public	6-7 members and 2-3 staff in attendance	Applications reviews and priorities established	N/A	
	Agency questionnaire	Nonprofits or agencies providing services	9 agencies responded	Responses prioritized community needs and ways to address them	N/A	
	Telephone and in-person interviews	Nonprofit and agency service providers, units of local and state government	5 contacts made	Responses prioritized community needs and ways to address them	N/A	
	Focus group	Residents with food, clothing and/or housing insecurities	1 participants in focus group	Responses prioritized community needs and ways to address them	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Every year, the City of Rio Rancho receives U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Program funds. The needs projected for the next five years were based on the analysis of the data provided by service providers and Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data provided by HUD.

In 2013, of the 32,001 occupied households units in Rio Rancho, twenty-five thousand forty-five of households (78.3%) are owner-occupied and 6,956 comprised of renters (21.7%). Rio Rancho has a significantly lower percentage of renters than the state as a whole (31.3%). Furthermore, 63.7% of Rio Rancho's households have incomes that are greater than the area median income. Only 6.8% are extremely low-income and 7% are low-income.

Black / African American and American Indian, residents represent small percentages, between 2-3 percent of the total households in Rio Rancho. White Non-Hispanic households make up 62 percent and Hispanic households are 31 percent of the total. Black and Native American households have disproportionate cost burdens relative to other groups. Hispanic households are disproportionately likely to have a severe cost burden¹.

Among families in need of assistance, renters with incomes of 0-30% and >30-50% area median income (AMI) are affected with severe cost burden and overcrowding². The total percentage of households experiencing a cost burden has risen one percent and the severe cost burden has declined two percent from the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan. White non-Hispanic households represent just over half of cost burdened households, while Hispanic households represent 37% of cost burdened households. Black, Asian and American Indian households together represent 11 % of the total in Rio Rancho.

Severe housing problems occur when the unit lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, has more than 1.5 persons per room, or causes the household to have a cost burden over 50%. Asian households with very low incomes, (0-30% AMI) have the greatest disproportionate need compared to other racial or ethnic groups. Among low-income households (>30-50% AMI), Black/ African American, Asian and American Indian/Alaskan Native households are disproportionately affected by housing problems, as are moderate income Black/ African American households.

¹ Monthly housing cost (including utilities) exceeding 30% of monthly income.

² As a dwelling occupied by more than one person per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

Although there are numerous supportive services programs in Sandoval County, there is neither a public housing authority nor a homeless shelter with the exception of Haven House, which provides shelter to victims of domestic violence and their children. The limited number of low income housing apartments and housing Vouchers further exacerbates the availability of affordable housing in Rio Rancho and Sandoval County as a whole.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Cost burden and severe housing cost burden are the leading indicators of risk for homelessness among extremely low-income individuals and families with children who are currently housed. Two thousand seven hundred twenty of renter's households with 0-80% AMI experience a cost burden (39%). One thousand five hundred fifty renters with 0-80% AMI experience a severe cost burden (22%). Forty-five percent of the extremely low-income households, 0-30% AMI, and 35% of the low-income households, 30-50% AMI, experience a severe cost burden, putting them at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

As far as special needs cohort, approximately, twelve percent of Rio Rancho's population or 10,878 people ages 5 and up, have some type of disability. Ambulatory difficulties followed by cognitive difficulties as most prevalent. Those who are disabled, may not be able to perform in traditional workforce and could benefit from more affordable housing. The 2016 Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XVI, The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository reported 839 cases of domestic violence in Sandoval County, and there were 19,746 reported cases statewide. This particular cohort creates a need for rapid re-housing and emergency shelters to provide safety and escape from perpetrators.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Population	51,765	89,098	72%
Households	20,209	32,001	58%
Median Income	\$47,169.00	\$59,883.00	27%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	2,180	2,254	4,320	2,870	20,375
Small Family Households	665	785	1,685	1,365	11,095
Large Family Households	170	190	550	255	2,185
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	400	475	935	625	3,565
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	230	515	720	320	1,215
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	540	435	1,185	560	3,360

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	25	0	20	0	45	0	0	0	65	65
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	55	4	115	35	209	0	105	85	45	235
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	620	550	295	0	1,465	860	689	885	240	2,674

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	15	180	930	190	1,315	85	325	995	945	2,350
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	180	0	0	0	180	195	0	0	0	195

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	700	555	430	35	1,720	860	794	975	350	2,979
Having none of four housing problems	95	220	1,105	660	2,080	155	685	1,810	1,830	4,480
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	180	0	0	0	180	195	0	0	0	195

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	155	310	655	1,120	280	375	765	1,420
Large Related	170	50	90	310	0	125	290	415
Elderly	120	225	330	675	365	425	455	1,245
Other	270	145	200	615	305	194	425	924
Total need by income	715	730	1,275	2,720	950	1,119	1,935	4,004

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	155	265	125	545	280	245	315	840
Large Related	170	15	0	185	0	80	90	170
Elderly	105	165	80	350	295	250	185	730
Other	270	110	90	470	285	194	305	784
Total need by income	700	555	295	1,550	860	769	895	2,524

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	55	4	110	10	179	0	105	70	4	179

	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
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	4	20	24	0	0	19	40	59
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	55	4	114	30	203	0	105	89	44	238

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2009-2013 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.

According to American Community Survey 2009-2013 five-year estimate, B25009, there are 32,001 housing units in Rio Rancho. 5,520 owner-occupied units are 1-person households, and 1,683 (5%) are 1-person household rentals.

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.

Twelve percent of Rio Rancho’s population, or 10,878 people ages 5 and up, have some type of disability. Ambulatory difficulties followed by cognitive difficulties as most prevalent. The 2016 Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XVI, The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository reported 839 cases of domestic violence in Sandoval County. Haven House and Enlace Comunitario provide emergency shelter beds for victims of domestic violence and their children.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to the CHAS data, the most common housing problems are lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, cost burden, severe cost burden, and overcrowding.

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

Renters of small related households and elderly households with incomes of 0-80% AMI are more affected by housing problems, specifically cost burden, than renters as a whole. Extremely low-income renters, 0-30% AMI and low-income renters, 30-50% AMI, experience severe cost burdens. Single family households, and multiple, unrelated family households, are most affected by overcrowding housing problems according to CHAS provided data.

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

Cost burden and severe housing cost burden are the leading indicators of risk for homelessness among extremely low-income individuals and families with children who are currently housed. Two thousand seven hundred twenty of renter's households with 0-80% AMI experience a cost burden (39%). One thousand five hundred fifty renters with incomes of 0-80% AMI experience a severe cost burden (22%). Forty-five percent of the extremely low-income households, 0-30% AMI, and 35% of the low-income households, 30-50% AMI, experience a severe cost burden, putting them at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Enlace Comunitario, a social justice organization that primarily assists survivors of domestic violence, detects little difference between the needs of those currently housed but are at imminent risk of residing in shelters and those needs of individuals receiving rapid re-housing whose assistance is nearing termination. The people with the most imminent risk of long term homelessness are residents with citizenship difficulties, criminal convictions, and substance abuse issues who generally face longer application processing times or not eligible at all. Based on this information, the City of Rio Rancho has determined that, the twelve-month rapid re-housing fund should be used to assist clients without immigration or citizenship difficulties and without substance abuse, trauma-related issues, or non-prolonged periods of homelessness. Housing assistance programs are intended to be quick injections of support to overcome short-term challenges. Clients with complex issues are unable to overcome their deficiencies in a short time period, thus making an appreciative and necessary intervention, fall short of curing or solving the problem.

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:

N/A

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

According to the CHAS data and the State of Homelessness in America 2016 prepared by the National Alliance to End Homelessness, cost burden, severe cost burden and overcrowding are linked to instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

Discussion

According to the CHAS data, the most common housing problems are lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, cost burden, severe cost burden, and overcrowding.

Renters of small related and elderly households with incomes of 0-80% AMI are more affected by housing problems, specifically cost burden. Extremely low-income renters, 0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI experience severe cost burden. Single family households and multiple, unrelated family households, are most affected by overcrowding housing problems according to CHAS provided data.

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

Disproportionate greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at various income levels experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. This Section will analyze disproportionate greater need for income levels 0-30%, >30-50%, >50-80%, >80-100% AMI, by race or ethnicity. The housing problems included are as follows: lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, overcrowding –more than one person per room, and cost burden greater 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	1,665	150	375
White	990	125	195
Black / African American	35	0	0
Asian	15	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	30
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	595	20	145

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,854	405	0
White	935	300	0
Black / African American	10	0	0
Asian	50	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	824	60	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,325	990	0
White	1,760	725	0
Black / African American	50	19	0
Asian	45	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	65	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,355	195	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,520	1,355	0
White	765	885	0
Black / African American	65	25	0
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	50	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	570	385	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

According to the 2017 AFH, Asian/Pacific Islanders (63.7%), were twice as likely as non-Hispanic Whites (30.7%) to suffer from one of the four housing problems. Native American (36.4%) and non-Hispanic other households (37.9%) were the least likely to have these problems in Rio Rancho, excluding non-Hispanic Whites (30.7%). Family households with five or more persons and non-family households were more than 1.5 times more likely to experience these problems. According to the CHAS data, housing problems have a greater frequency among Black/African American and Asian households at 0-30% AMI. Households at 30-50% AMI of Black/African American, Asian, and Hispanic households experience a greater disproportionate need. Households at 50-80% AMI of American Indian, Alaskan Native and Hispanic experience a greater disproportionate need. Black/African American and Asian households at 80-100% AMI experience a greater disproportionate need.

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

A disproportionately greater need exists when members of racial or ethnic group at various income levels experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. This Section will analyze disproportionate greater need for income levels 0-30%, >30-50%, >50-80%, >80-100% AMI, by race or ethnicity experiencing severe housing problems. The severe housing problems included are as follows, lacks complete kitchen and plumbing facilities; overcrowded households with more than 1.5 persons per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half-rooms; and households with cost burdens of more than 50 percent of income.

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	1,560	250	375
White	935	180	195
Black / African American	20	15	0
Asian	15	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	30
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	565	45	145

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,349	905	0
White	695	540	0
Black / African American	10	0	0
Asian	50	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	559	325	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,405	2,915	0
White	785	1,705	0
Black / African American	40	30	0
Asian	0	95	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	555	990	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	385	2,490	0
White	215	1,435	0
Black / African American	15	75	0
Asian	0	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	115	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	125	830	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

According to 2016-17 AFH, five thousand one hundred thirty-five households in Rio Rancho experience a severe housing problems (16%). The lowest percentage of households in Rio Rancho experiencing a severe housing cost burden were non-Hispanic Others (7.8%), which was below the 14% average. Blacks (8.9%), Native Americans (11.9%) and non-Hispanic Whites (13%) were next lowest, followed by Asian/Pacific Islanders (16.7%) and Hispanics (17.4%). Non-family households were twice as likely to pay more than 50% of their income on housing compared with family households of any size.

According to HUD, a disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in category as a whole. Using CHAS data, for the very-low income (0-30% AMI) households, housing problems have a disproportionately greater frequency among Asian Households. For the low-income (>30-50% AMI) households, housing problems are experienced with a disproportionately greater frequency by Black/ African American, Asian and American Indian/Alaskan Native households. There is a greater disproportionate need among Black/ African American household in the moderate-income (>50-80% AMI) category.

Finally, the analysis did not identify any racial groups experiencing disproportionate needs in the (80-100% AMI) category.

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:

A disproportionately greater need exists when members of racial or ethnic group as a whole, experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the group as a whole. This Section analyses the number and percentage of cost-burdened households by race or ethnicity. Households that pay greater than 30 percent of their income for housing are considered to be cost burdened, and those that pay more than 50 percent of their household income for housing are considered to be severely cost burdened. When housing costs become such a large percentage of total income, households can be forced to make choices among other critical needs such as food, medicine, clothing, or child care.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	20,880	6,350	4,399	370
White	13,525	3,215	2,530	195
Black / African American	545	280	70	0
Asian	279	240	65	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	335	150	35	30
Pacific Islander	25	0	0	0
Hispanic	5,885	2,345	1,654	145

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

Discussion:

Rio Rancho has a total of 32,000 households, of which 20% experience a housing cost burden and 14% experience a severe cost burden. The total percentage of households experiencing a cost burden has risen one percent and the severe cost burden has declined two percent from the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan. White non-Hispanic, households represent just over half of cost burdened households, and Hispanic households represent 37% of cost burdened households. Black, Asian and American Indian households together represent 11 % of the total.

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?

As discussed earlier, Black/African American, Asian, American Indian/Alaskan Native households represent a very small proportion of households in Rio Rancho. Only four households are classified as Pacific Islander, and none of these household's experience housing needs.

The income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole are, related to households with housing problems (lacking complete kitchen/plumbing facilities, overcrowding with more than one person per room, and cost burden greater than 30% are:

According the 2016-17 AFH, Asian/Pacific Islanders (63.7%), who were twice as likely as non-Hispanic Whites (30.7%) to suffer from one of the four housing problems. Native American (36.4%) and non-Hispanic Other households (37.9%) were the least likely to have these problems in Rio Rancho, excluding non-Hispanic Whites (30.7%). Family households with five or more persons and non-family households were more than 1.5 times more likely to experience these problems.

According the CHAS data, housing problems have a disproportionately greater frequency among Black/African American and Asian households at 0-30% AMI. Households at 30-50% AMI of Black/African American, Asian, and Hispanic households experience a greater disproportionate need. Households at 50-80% AMI of American Indian, Alaskan Native and Hispanic experience a greater disproportionate need. Black/African American and Asian households at 80-100% AMI experience a greater disproportionate need.

The income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole are, related households with severe housing Problems (Lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room and Cost burden over 50% are:

For the very-low income (0-30% AMI) households, Asian households experience a disproportionately greater need. For the low-income (>30-50% AMI) households, housing problems are experienced with a disproportionately greater frequency by Black/ African American, Asian and American Indian/Alaskan Native households. For the moderate-income (>50-80% AMI), there is disproportionately greater need among Black/ African American households. The 80-100% AMI households, do not experience any disproportionate needs.

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

N/A

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

The 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan reported census tract 107.10, 107.11 and 107.13 with high concentration of Hispanic households. In addition, 107.11 and 107.13 were identified to have 83% low-income households and 86% extremely low-income households. Further evaluation reports, no racial or ethnic group are located in a specific area or neighborhood. The racial or ethnic groups and low-income households are dispersed citywide.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use				275					

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			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income				N/A					
Average length of stay				N/A					
Average Household size				N/A					
# Homeless at admission				N/A					

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)				N/A				
# of Disabled Families				N/A				
# of Families requesting accessibility features				N/A				
# of HIV/AIDS program participants				N/A				
# of DV victims				N/A				

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White				54					
Black/African American				7					
Asian				0					

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native				N/A					
Pacific Islander				0					
Other				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

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic				102					
Not Hispanic									

***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:

N/A, Rio Rancho has no Public Housing.

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

The most basic need of Housing Choice Vouchers holders is affordable housing. Beyond affordable housing, proximity to jobs and high performing schools, transportation, child services, and access to

social welfare programs were identified by focus groups and interviews with providers of supportive services.

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

According to the Assessment for Fair Housing, the most basic needs are affordable housing, access to education, reliable transportation, and employment, which are aligned with the needs of very low-income and low-income households throughout Rio Rancho.

Discussion

The section 504 requirements do not apply to this section since there are no public housing units in the City.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Consolidated Plan regulations require that the City describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homeless within its jurisdiction, using, at a minimum, data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and data from the Point-In-Time (PIT) count. HUD requires that the grantees consult with their local Continuum of Care (CoCs) to generate data for the tables presented below. In addition, HUD advises that those jurisdictions with multiple Continuums of Care should present combined data across for all Continuums within the geographic area of the jurisdiction. A Chronically Homeless Individual, is an unaccompanied homeless individual, living in an emergency shelter or in an unsheltered location, with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Families with children include at least one household member age 18 or over and at least one household member under the age of 18. Veterans are persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States; this does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called to active duty. Unaccompanied youth are individuals under the age of 18 years old, who are presumed to be emancipated if they are unsheltered without an adult.

U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) created the Continuum of Care (CoC) program, which funds certain types of programs that provide permanent supportive housing, transitional housing, rapid rehousing and services to people experiencing homelessness. In New Mexico, there is an Albuquerque CoC and a Balance of State CoC, which covers all parts of New Mexico except for Albuquerque. Both are coordinated by the New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness who operates and administers the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and also spearheads the Point-in-Time Count project in partnership with other local agencies.

There is no Continuum of Care within city limits. Rio Rancho is located within the State of New Mexico, which has two Continuums of Care programs. The New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness (NMCEH) identifies the Albuquerque CoC and the New Mexico Balance of State CoC as the two CoCs operating within the State of New Mexico. Both CoCs have received funding from HUD, and both have conducted the point-in-time count. The City of Rio Rancho has elected to use the New Mexico Balance of State, specifically Sandoval County, for Point-In-Time (PIT) counts.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that person's 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):

Number of Persons BECOMING Homeless in CY 2017: 208

Number of Persons EXITING Homelessness in CY2017: 70

Number of Days that Persons Experience Homelessness: Average = 529.6 days (range 23 – 1655 days)

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

None of whom were reported as families with children or families of veterans.

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

Sheltered Count (CY 2017) = 203 persons in 79 households (additionally, 5 persons in 1 household were served by homeless prevention services). In Households without Children = 40 persons in 36 households; in Households with Adults and Children = 56 adults, 112 children in 44 households. No unaccompanied youth were identified in reporting period.

Ethnicity: Hispanic = 106, Non-Hispanic = 102

Race	Persons
White	145
Black, African/American	14
Asian	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	23
Multiple Races	18
Unknown/Refused	6

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Discussion:

The numbers reported by the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), potentially maybe misleading. First, the numbers reported are only from service providers participating in HMIS. Many of the non-profit or service provider agencies may elect not to participate due to the burden of data entry. Second, there are significant number of homeless who choose not to receive services, HMIS only collects information from service providers, thus further misrepresenting the need, with incomplete total of homeless included in the HMIS. Point in Time counts, volunteers going into encampments, and other areas to perform actual counts of homeless, every year or every other year. Unfortunately, no such counts are occurring in Rio Rancho nor Sandoval County, Point in Time counts currently are being taken from providers participating to the HMIS.

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

Introduction:

The Consolidated Plan requires that, to the extent practicable, the housing needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing be described. This includes the elderly, 62 and older; frail elderly; elderly persons who require assistance with three or more activities of daily living; persons with disabilities; persons with alcohol or other drug addiction; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence.

This Section addresses this aspect of the Consolidated Plan regulations. However, since the City of Rio Rancho is not a recipient of HOPWA funds, the HOPWA and HIV Housing Need Tables are not included.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Persons with special needs include the elderly, frail elderly, severely mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence who are not homeless, but due to various reasons are in need of services and supportive housing.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines elderly as a person who is 62 years of age or older. A frail elderly person is an elderly person who is unable to perform at least three “activities of daily living” including eating, bathing, grooming, or home management activities. Generally, elderly people have lower incomes than the population at large. Based on 2009-2013 CHAS data, of the 32,000 households in Rio Rancho, 6,000 households (18%) includes one person 62-74 years old and 3,000 households with one person 75 years or older (9%).

HUD defines a disabled person as an individual with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Persons with disabilities potentially have high health care costs, are dependent on supportive services, and may require accessibility modifications to accommodate their disability. Twelve percent of Rio Rancho's population (10,878 people) ages 5 and up, have some type of disability. Ambulatory difficulties followed by cognitive difficulties are most prevalent. A potential obstacle to independent living for these adults is not only the disability, but also the lack of financial resources, often related to limited employment.

The Department of Justice defines domestic violence as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.

The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence provides statistics and annual reports. The Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence In New Mexico XVI: An Analysis of 2016 Data from The New

Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository reported 72 domestic violence incidents from Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

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

Special needs groups share in common the need for affordable, safe, accessible housing. Supportive service needs include case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, childcare, transportation and job training for the purpose of achieving self-sufficiency.

Rio Rancho determined the level and types of services needed by completing the 2016/17 Assessment for Fair Housing, conducting and compiling results from representatives of social service programs whose clients include all special needs populations mentioned above, holding meetings with constituents and concerned citizens, and reviewing ACS data.

Haven House is a domestic violence emergency shelter located in Rio Rancho that serves all of Sandoval County. The organization has a 32-bed facility that can house approximately 32 victims and their children. Haven House provides a range of client services that include 24/7 crisis intervention, domestic violence education, counseling, legal advocacy, case management, and life skill programs for victims and their children.

The Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program, a community service provided by Sandoval County, provides rental assistance. The program operates through a HUD Continuum of Care grant. Program participants have to be disabled and chronically homeless. The program currently serves 45 households (82 people). The program works with landlords to find single-family homes with rents affordable to client families. Transportation is a barrier for participants, given the limited public transportation available in Sandoval County. To combat this, the program works with the county's senior program, which provides on-demand transit service.

The core services of St. Felix Pantry are food, clothing, and referral services. Within its services, two CBCD funded programs are food assistance and homeless prevention assistance, which aid those who at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered.

Catholic Charities, provides HUD funded rental assistance with comprehensive case management for single parent households for up to 24 months. In addition, limited homeless prevention program, that provide 3-6 months of rental assistance.

NM Help, offers emergency assistance, on the job training, work experience, training related support services, classroom training, specialized training, supportive housing, child and adult care food program, OLAO program (daycare), Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion programs, and a variety of other trainings such as financial literacy, job readiness, pesticide training, and tractor safety.

Goodwill Industries of New Mexico provides job development and placement services for the general public at the Rio Rancho location. In addition, all of our employment and social service programs (9 in

total) are available at our corporate location on San Mateo Blvd, NE in Albuquerque. They provide, brain injury case management, employment services, job readiness classes, customer service training, senior community service employment program, two Veterans employment and social service programs, a paid training retail and warehouse program, and a forklift certification course.

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

Rio Rancho does not collect data on persons with HIV/AIDS. The State, as a Ryan White program, does collect statewide data. The 2017-2021 New Mexico Integrated Plan for HIV Prevention and Care reported that as of 2014, there were 2,750 New Mexico residents with HIV. During 2014, 132 new cases of HIV were diagnosed and reported, representing an overall incidence rate of 6.30 per 100,000. The data reveal that more males (87%) than females (13%) were diagnosed with HIV. Hispanics comprised nearly half of all new cases in 2014 and had an incidence rate comparable to the state as a whole. However, rates were most disparate in American Indians (16.2 per 100,00) and African Americans (18.1 per 100,000). Historically, American Indians accounted for 8% of cases, but the percentage increased significantly in 2014 when it rose to 22% of all reported cases. Hispanics and Whites were the highest proportion of cases among men, but among women American Indians and Hispanics were more likely to be diagnosed with HIV. In terms of age, incidence was highest among people with diagnoses who are between the ages of 25 and 34 (36%), followed by those between the ages of 35 and 44 years (20%). The epidemic in New Mexico is most common among gay/bisexual men and other men who have sex with men (MSM) who do not identify as gay; the second most common mode of transmission is through heterosexual sex.

Discussion:

Special needs groups share in common the need for affordable, safe, accessible housing. Supportive service needs include case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, childcare, transportation and job training for the purpose of achieving self-sufficiency.

Rio Rancho determined the level and types of services needed by completing the 2016/17 Assessment for Fair Housing, conducting and compiling results from representatives of social service programs whose clients include all special needs populations mentioned above, holding meetings with constituents and concerned citizens, and reviewing ACS data.

Again, there are many service providers in Sandoval County, specifically in Rio Rancho and even more in the Albuquerque metropolitan area. However, the public bus system provides limited route service in Rio Rancho, which potential makes these services unobtainable.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Parks and Recreation Facilities ADA Transition Plan and Implementation

New construction undertaken after March 15, 2012, it is required to meet the 2010 ADA Design Standards; the facilities, existing and new, must also meet any state requirements that are more stringent than federal requirements. The Department of Parks and Recreation will implement the 2014 ADA Transition Plan to ensure compliance. The Department will also evaluate existing sites that have swimming pools, court sport facilities, team or player seating, exercise machines, playgrounds/play areas and "accessible routes to each area of sport activity".

Park Playground Replacements, Surfacing, and Shade Improvements

There is a need for planned replacement of whole playgrounds as they deteriorate, no longer meet safety standards, become obsolete or no longer be repaired. In 2010, the Department of Justice adopted new ADA guidelines and rules for accessibility. Many of the existing playground systems are not in complete compliance. The planned replacement of playgrounds will ensure the safe and engaging use of city playgrounds by local youth. The department can "upgrade" entire playgrounds to reduce maintenance costs and provide the same or better level of service to the public.

Meadowlark Senior Center Parking Lot Renovations

This Senior Center serves a population that is vulnerable based on age and disability. Phase II will include three lighted crosswalks designated to alert approaching motorists to the presence of pedestrians in the parking lot. The system ensures pedestrian safety with embedded in-pavement flashing signal lights and yellow flashing warning signs that illuminate automatically in the presence of a pedestrian. Storage units that are over 25 years old will be replaced, and additional landscaping, signage and site seating will be installed. These improvements will lower the risk of injury and legal liability to the City.

Meadowlark Senior Center (MSC) Improvements and Renovations

Funding was approved in the 2014 Senior Bond to replace the sheet linoleum in the MSC Dining Room, two classrooms and the Billiards Room. The Stove, Dishwasher, and Boilerless Steamer has been put on a replacement schedule based on the age and condition of the equipment which have reached or surpassed their usable life. The Center does not have a generator that would enable it to function in the

event of an interruption in electrical power. Funding was approved in the 2014 Senior Bond to replace storefront/doors. Storefront windows are also compromised due to age and weather conditions, which results in leakage. Exterior walls are experiencing increasing weather-related degradation. Stucco has gaps between the flashing and the parapet walls, which is causing roof leakage into the building. The interior walls need painting. The existing electric partition, which has an emergency door, has exceeded its useful life and violates the Life Safety Code 101 (97 addition) adopted by the state.

Rainbow Park and Pool Renovations and Improvements

Rainbow Pool is the city's largest outdoor pool, at 20 years old, was recently re-plastered and re-tiled. Two existing overhead garage doors will be replaced because they were vandalized and have become bent from years of use. A permanent shade structure is needed to replace a deteriorated temporary shade structure.

Park Parking Lot Renovation Projects

Very few of the parking lots at the Department's facilities have received any of the patching and repair that are essential to long-term roadway function. Many of them do not comply with ADA access requirements for handicap parking stalls, aisles and routes.

Sports Complex North

The city acquired all necessary land to complete the facility to meet the Memorandum of Understanding between the city, Rio Rancho Soccer Club, Cibola Little League, and AMREP. The city agreed to construct new fields as soon as it was able to do so.

Star Heights Recreation Center and Park Improvements and Renovations

The Star Heights Community Center building is in need of repairs to ensure continued quality for public use, utility efficiency, and to extend the life of the building. Window repairs will reduce condensation, water leaks and heat loss, while a re-stucco of the exterior will protect the building envelope and improve the building's visual appearance. The recreation area of the original building is in need of new flooring due to wear and tear from foot traffic.

Park Maintenance Equipment

The equipment requested in FY2018 is needed to maintain ball field and park facilities. The Simplicity Tractor would allow more than one crew to undertake medium and large digging tasks and could eliminate many manual projects. The Batwing has a larger deck allowing for more grass to be cut at one time. A new Front Deck Mower is needed to replace a front deck mower purchased in 1993 that often needs repair. A 72" Deck Mower is needed to replace an existing zero-turn mower purchased in 1993 that needs regular repair. The Bunker Rake would replace an existing bunker rake purchased in 1995 that is aged and often needs repair.

How were these needs determined?

The "City of Rio Rancho 2018-2023 Infrastructure and Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)" prepared by the City of Rio Rancho established the need for the aforementioned projects and presents multi-year projection of capital needs and financing requirements. In addition, a Capital Improvements Plan Citizen's Advisory Committee (CIPCAC) assist the city in preparation, implementation and update of the impact fees capital improvement plan (IFCIP). The IFCIP is a plan developed to support the creation of impact fees.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Southern Boulevard Reconstruction Phase I from NM528 to Golf Course Rd

The roadway is severely deteriorated and updated design features are necessary to accommodate traffic flows, improve business access, and comply with ADA requirements on this heavily used principal arterial.

Nicklaus Drive Sidewalk Improvements

Nicklaus Drive between Chianti Road and Southern Boulevard is a residential street with Martin Luther King Jr. (MLK) Elementary School facing Nicklaus Drive on the southern end of the project corridor. There are no sidewalks on either side of Nicklaus Drive connecting MLK Elementary to either Chianti Road or Southern Boulevard. The addition of a sidewalk will add a defined access route for children who are being dropped off at MLK.

High Resort Blvd. Reconstruction (NM 528 to Broadmoor Blvd.)

Rio Rancho's street system requires increased investment/funding in all aspects – preventative maintenance, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and system expansion. High Resort Blvd. is an important

east/west corridor that connects NM 528 to Broadmoor Blvd. and is currently rated poor to very poor based on the pavement rating data compiled by the city's Engineering Division staff.

Pavement Preservation, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Programs

As roads age, many distresses form that reduce the life of the asset. Without timely and proper treatments and improvements, the roads become brittle and subject to cracking, which ultimately causes failure of the road. Once the road fails, it is a candidate for costly reconstruction.

Unser Blvd.-Phase IIB- Cherry Road to Paseo del Volcan (PdV)

Unser Boulevard is a major transportation corridor that serves the west side of the Albuquerque and Rio Rancho metropolitan area. According to the 2040 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) for the Albuquerque Metropolitan Planning Area (AMPA), Unser Boulevard is one of only three (3) major north-south thoroughfare roadways existing and planned for the urban area west of the Rio Grande.

Unser Blvd/Cherry Road Ramp Realignment

The current configuration of Unser Blvd. and Cherry Road includes a right turn lane from Cherry Road onto southbound Unser Blvd. Traffic volumes on Unser Blvd have increased requiring that the second southbound lane be opened to improve the efficiency and safety of the intersection.

Broadmoor Blvd. Extension Phase I: Norwich Avenue to Paseo del Volcan (PdV)

The transportation facilities within the City of Rio Rancho are becoming more important to the economic well-being of our metropolitan area. Traffic modeling for this area identifies the 30th Street/Broadmoor Blvd. corridor as being needed to better accommodate traffic flows into this area from Southern Rio Rancho. This corridor is identified on the Rio Rancho Roadway Classification plan and the adopted Lomas Negras and Sierra Vista Specific Area Plans.

Northern Blvd. Widening Phase II Design and R/W (Broadmoor Blvd. to Unser Blvd.)

The Northern Boulevard expansion is necessary to accommodate increased traffic flows as the city grows from east to west. This is a major corridor with large commercial sites throughout the corridor.

Lincoln Ave. Improvements (Adams Lane to Paseo del Volcan): Interim Roadway and Full Build Out

The project will connect Paseo del Volcan to Lincoln Avenue allowing improved access to the city's Sports Complex North, Sandia Elementary School, the Lomas Encantadas subdivision, and the newly constructed Plaza at Enchanted Hills shopping center.

How were these needs determined?

The “City of Rio Rancho 2018-2023 Infrastructure and Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)” prepared by the City of Rio Rancho established the need for the aforementioned projects and presents multi-year projection of capital needs and financing requirements. In addition, gaps identified by agencies identified these needs by AFH process and additional interviews.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Pursuant to CDBG regulations, only 15 percent of the City’s annual grant allocation can be used for public service-type activities. The City proposes to focus funds on lower-income households in order to establish, improve, and expand existing public services to youth and senior services, mental health services, substance abuse services, services for domestic violence victims, services for the homeless and services for persons with special needs.

Rio Rancho has determined the need for four public services. First, enactment of a local fair housing ordinance would give Rio Rancho the legal basis to take enforcement action. It would also make the City eligible for federal fair housing funding for education, outreach and enforcement. Second, Rio Rancho has a great shortage of affordable, accessible private housing, and this is the greatest shortage of units as a percent of need. The impact on individuals is acute, and there are few options for those in need of such units. Third, Rio Rancho has no accessible units in publicly supported housing other than Buena Vista Active Adult Community, which has very few units for seniors who use wheelchairs. The impact on individuals is acute, and there are few options for those in need of such units. Fourth, participants in the community participation process were adamant about the failures of public transportation in Rio Rancho. Participants reported that they are unable to rely on transit to get to work or appointments, and schedules make it impossible to accomplish multiple tasks in one trip.

How were these needs determined?

The “City of Rio Rancho 2018-2023 Infrastructure and Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)” prepared by the City of Rio Rancho established the need for the aforementioned projects and presents multi-year projection of capital needs and financing requirements. In addition, gaps identified by agencies identified these needs by AFH process and additional interviews.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

According to CHAS data provided from 2009-2013 ACS there are 34,529 total residential properties in Rio Rancho with a significant proportion of 1-unit detached structures (89%). Of these 1-unit detached structures, most have 3 or more bedrooms and are owner occupied. Most renters (60%) live in homes or apartments with 3 or more-bedroom house or apartment. Mobile Home, boat, RV are the least popular (2%) housing types. The Housing Market Analysis Report prepared by HUD's Economic and Market Analysis Division, April 1, 2016 covers the Albuquerque Housing Market Area inclusive of Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance and Valencia Counties. The report estimated the population of the Albuquerque HMA as 909,300, which reflected an average annual increase of 3,700, or 0.4 percent, from 887,077 on April 1, 2010. The estimated vacancy rate was 1.8 percent for sales housing market. The rental home and apartment market was balanced, with overall vacancy rate of 7.0 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively. During a 3-year forecasting period, population gains were expected to demand 2,250 new homes as well as 1,075 new market-rate rental units. There were 430 homes and 1,000 apartment units currently under construction, with an estimated 19,700 vacant units, with a portion of those expected to reenter the sales housing market in the four-county region.

The median value of owner-occupied housing is estimated to be \$172,400, which is slightly lower than the regional median, but higher than the median housing value in the state as a whole. About 79.3% of all owner-occupied units have a mortgage and about one-third (36.7%) of owner-occupied households in the city pay more than 30% or more of their incomes toward housing, slightly higher than the regional average. Compared with homeowners, a higher percentage of renters in Rio Rancho (51.3%) pay 30% or more of their income for housing. In addition, the median monthly rent for rental units is 75% higher than the region at \$1,043 per month.

There are currently no homeless shelters and no housing authority in the City of Rio Rancho to mitigate homelessness or those in eminent danger of being homeless. Rio Rancho previously worked with various supportive service organization and will continue to support St. Felix Pantry, which provides food assistance, homelessness prevention, clothing, and referral assistance. The City partners with Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing, to assist people with chronic disabilities who experience homelessness. In addition, the City partners with Haven House, which delivers emergency shelter and supportive services to experiencing domestic violence traumas. Catholic Charities provides HUD funded rental assistance with comprehensive case management for single parent households for up to 24 months and limited homeless prevention program, that provide 3-6 months of rental assistance.

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

Introduction

According to CHAS data provided from 2009-2013 ACS there are 34,529 total residential properties in Rio Rancho with a significant proportion of 1-unit detached structures (89%). Of these 1-unit detached structures, most have 3 or more bedrooms and are owner occupied. Most renters (60%) live in homes or apartments with 3 or more-bedroom house or apartment. While two percent of the housing types are Mobile Home, boat, RV.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	30,594	89%
1-unit, attached structure	658	2%
2-4 units	1,358	4%
5-19 units	618	2%
20 or more units	703	2%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	598	2%
Total	34,529	100%

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	36	0%	65	1%
1 bedroom	119	0%	587	8%
2 bedrooms	2,742	11%	2,155	31%
3 or more bedrooms	22,148	88%	4,149	60%
Total	25,045	99%	6,956	100%

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

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

The 2017 CAPER revealed that the City of Rio Rancho administers the Rio Rancho Housing Opportunity Program (RRHOP) which assists first time homebuyers with a zero-interest loan/ grant to assist with purchasing a home. The program provides half of the down payment and required closing costs and does not have to be repaid unless the homebuyer sells or refinances the home to withdraw equity

within 5 years of closing. In 2016, four households utilized the program out of the six-family goal. CDBG funds were used to increase public services for elderly, disabled, youth, victims of domestic violence and low-income residents. Capital improvements were made to local domestic violence shelters to improve and extend the parking lot as well as install security lights and cameras to enhance safety at the shelter. Storehouse West, a local non-profit that supplies food and clothing to extremely low and low-income population, received CDBG funds to replace the roof. The replacement of the parking lot at Star Heights Park brought it into compliance with ADA standards.

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

N/A no public housing authority.

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

The Housing Market Analysis Report prepared by HUD's Economic and Market Analysis Division, April 1, 2016 covers the Albuquerque Housing Market Area inclusive of Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance and Valencia Counties. The report estimated the population of the Albuquerque HMA as 909,300, which reflected an average annual increase of 3,700, or 0.4 percent, from 887,077 on April 1, 2010. The estimated vacancy rate was 1.8 percent for sales housing market. The rental home and apartment market was balanced, with overall vacancy rate of 7.0 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively. During a 3-year forecasting period, population gains were expected to demand 2,250 new homes as well as 1,075 new market-rate rental units. There were 430 homes and 1,000 apartment units currently under construction, with an estimated 19,700 vacant units, with a portion of those expected to reenter the sales housing market in the region. Rio Rancho has 37,435 total housing units, which only 2,640 are vacant. Three percent homeowner vacancy rate and almost eight percent vacancy rate for rentals according to 2016 American Community Survey one-year estimate.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There are roughly 34,529 housing units in Rio Rancho. Affordable housing is needed to address cost burden, severe cost burden, and overcrowding housing conditions for owners and renters in the 0-80% income category. Specifically, small related households, (0-80% AMI) whether renting or owning, are more susceptible to cost burden and severe cost burden compared to large related, elderly and other household types.

Discussion

According to CHAS data provided from 2009-2013 ACS there are 34,529 total residential properties in Rio Rancho with a significant proportion of 1-unit detached structures (89%). Of these 1-unit detached structures, most have 3 or more bedrooms and are owner occupied. Most renters (60%) live in homes or apartments with 3 or more-bedroom house or apartment. Mobile Home, boat, RV are the least popular (2%) housing types. The Housing Market Analysis Report prepared by HUD's Economic and Market Analysis Division, April 1, 2016 covers the Albuquerque Housing Market Area inclusive of Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant and Valencia Counties. The report estimated the population of the Albuquerque HMA as 909,300, which reflected an average annual increase of 3,700, or 0.4 percent, from 887,077 on April 1, 2010. The estimated vacancy rate was 1.8 percent for sales housing market. The rental home and apartment market was balanced, with overall vacancy rate of 7.0 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively. During a 3-year forecasting period, population gains were expected to demand 2,250 new homes as well as 1,075 new market-rate rental units. There were 430 homes and 1,000 apartment units currently under construction, with an estimated 19,700 vacant units, with a portion of those expected to reenter the sales housing market in the region. Rio Rancho has 37,435 total housing units, which only 2,640 are vacant. Three percent homeowner vacancy rate and almost eight percent vacancy rate for rentals according to 2016 American Community Survey one-year estimate.

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

Introduction

If housing costs are relatively high in comparison to household income, a correspondingly high prevalence of housing cost burden and overcrowding will typically occur.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	111,900	174,900	56%
Median Contract Rent	678	878	29%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	671	9.7%
\$500-999	3,896	56.0%
\$1,000-1,499	2,084	30.0%
\$1,500-1,999	138	2.0%
\$2,000 or more	167	2.4%
Total	6,956	100.0%

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	120	No Data
50% HAMFI	330	429
80% HAMFI	2,535	2,819
100% HAMFI	No Data	6,199
Total	2,985	9,447

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	557	707	873	1,270	1,513
High HOME Rent	557	176	878	1,091	1,302
Low HOME Rent	551	590	708	818	912

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There are more owner-occupied homes and limited apartments or multifamily residence in Rio Rancho. Many of the residents income are below area median income thus contributing to cost burden and severe cost burden problems. Rio Rancho has 3 low income housing tax credit complexes that contain a total of 476 rented units: Westview Townhomes (44), Enchanted Vista Apartments (174) and Buena Vista Active Adult Community (258). The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program helps create affordable apartment communities with lower than market rents by offering tax incentives to the property owners, not the tenant renting the unit. Properties may contain market rate units that are not financially assisted, in addition to reduced rent LIHTC units under a tiered rent structure. A tiered rent structure means that it's possible for the same unit to have different rent amounts for occupants with different incomes. Private management companies and individual owners manage these low-income housing apartment communities. LIHTC units may also have a rental subsidy program attached to them, such as the Project-Based Section 8 program

According to HUD's comprehensive housing market analysis of Albuquerque, NM consisting of Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, and Tarrant County, employment and population gains are expected to generate demand for 2,250 new homes and 1,075 new market rate units for the rental market. In addition, there are 19,700 vacant units, a portion of which may reenter the market in the region. Rio Rancho has 37,435 total housing units, which only 2,640 are vacant. Three percent homeowner vacancy rate and almost eight percent vacancy rate for rentals according to 2016 American Community Survey one-year estimate.

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

Affordability of housing is not likely to change considering the home values or rent. The City's commitment towards affordable housing and using CDBG to fund service providers will greatly impact the how affordable housing is.

Looking at HUD's FY 2017 Income Limits for Sandoval County, a four-person household with an income at 30% AMI has an annual income of \$24,250; a four-person 50% AMI, \$29,700; and a four-person 80% AMI, \$47,500. Therefore, a household earning an annual \$24,250 or a monthly income of \$2,020 can afford a monthly housing payment including rent and utilities of up to \$606. That calculation is based on the 30% income to housing cost that is standard for most federal housing programs. The Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment is \$873, which will not be affordable to the family of four earning \$24,250 a year, 30% AMI, nor at 50% AMI, \$29,700.

In the for-purchase market, the maximum affordable gross housing sales price for a four-person household with a 50% AMI is about \$113,700; that figure assumes a 30-year loan with 4% interest rate and a 3.5% down payment and may vary depending on other factors. According to Albuquerque comprehensive housing market analysis by the Greater Albuquerque Association of Realtors, the average sales price for new and existing single-family homes, townhomes, and condominiums, increased 2 percent to \$211,000 during the 12 months ending in March 2016.

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

The HOME rents and the Fair Market Rents appear to be in line with the median contract rent for Rio Rancho. The City of Rio Rancho is not a recipient of HOME Program funds.

Discussion

There are 34,529 housing units within the City of Rio Rancho. Of these housing units, 93.9% are occupied, and 6.1% are vacant – both of which are similar to occupancy rates in Albuquerque. Of occupied units, 78.9% are owner-occupied and 21.1% are renter-occupied. This is a significantly higher homeownership rate than the region, Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant and Valencia Counties and reflects both a scarcity of traditional multifamily rental units, and the demand for single family housing.

Rio Rancho was one of the fastest growing cities in the United States in the 1990s and early 2000, and its housing stock is much newer than the housing stock in the region as a whole. Thirty-five percent was built between 1970 and 1980, and few units were built before this since Rio Rancho was incorporated in 1981. About 58% of all housing units were built between 1990 and 2000, with 38.8% being built between 2000 and 2010. The city's more recent development history and resident preferences for single-family homes, about 88.4% of the city's units are single-family detached units, followed by a small percentage of 3-4 plexes, and apartment buildings with 20 or more units. The city has the lowest percentage of mobile homes, at about 1.7% of all units.

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

Introduction

Rio Rancho has a much higher homeownership rate but a scarcity of traditional multifamily rental units. Rio Rancho was one of the fastest growing cities in the United States in the 1990s and early 2000. As such, the number of housing units grew much faster with new units constructed between 1990 and 2010, and a further growth during the years between 2000 and 2010. Currently, there are three low income housing apartment complexes which contain 476 affordable apartments.

Definitions

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	7,459	30%	3,289	47%
With two selected Conditions	272	1%	164	2%
With three selected Conditions	56	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	17,258	69%	3,503	50%
Total	25,045	100%	6,956	99%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	10,603	42%	2,391	34%
1980-1999	10,909	44%	3,338	48%
1950-1979	3,403	14%	1,227	18%
Before 1950	130	1%	0	0%
Total	25,045	101%	6,956	100%

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	3,533	14%	1,227	18%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	5,415	22%	3,965	57%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Total Units) 2009-2013 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

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

In 2011, Rio Rancho enacted a new ordinance Abandoned Residential Property Registration. It required all abandoned real property to be declared a public nuisance, necessitating registration by the mortgagee with the Police Department’s Code Enforcement Division on forms provided by the city. Properties remain under the annual registration requirement, security and maintenance standards of the Ordinance as long as they remain vacant. Currently, Rio Rancho has about 1,000 properties listed on the registry annually.

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

2009-2013 CHAS data reveals 5,415 owner-occupied and 3,965 renter-occupied housing units built before 1980 that are occupied by households with children. Homes built prior to 1980 have the potential to contain lead-based paint, which can cause serious health problems if ingested.

Discussion

There are 34,529 housing units within the City of Rio Rancho. Of these housing units, 93.9% are occupied, and 6.1% are vacant – both of which are similar to occupancy rates in Albuquerque. Of occupied units, 78.9% are owner-occupied and 21.1% are renter-occupied. This is a significantly

higher homeownership rate than the region and reflects both a scarcity of traditional multifamily rental units.

Rio Rancho was one of the fastest growing cities in the United States in the 1990s and early 2000. As such, the number of housing units there grew much faster than those in the region as a whole, with new units constructed between 1990 and 2010, and 68.1% more units between 2000 and 2010. . Currently, there are three low income housing apartment complexes which contain 476 affordable apartments.

The median value of owner-occupied housing is estimated to be \$172,400, which is slightly lower than the regional median, but higher than the median housing value in the state as a whole. About 79.3% of all owner-occupied units have a mortgage and about one-third (36.7%) of owner-occupied households in the city pay more than 30% or more of their incomes toward housing, slightly higher than the regional average. Compared with homeowners, a higher percentage of renters in Rio Rancho (51.3%) pay 30% or more of their income for housing. In addition, greater than 50% of current renters with children are living in apartments or homes built before 1980, thus potentially exposing them to LBP hazards.

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

Introduction

The City of Rio Rancho does not have a Public Housing Authority to meet the needs of the low-to-moderate income persons. The Town of Bernalillo has historically provided rental assistance to eligible Rio Rancho residents. In 2012, Santa Fe Civic acquired the Town of Bernalillo Section 8 Vouchers Program which Rental Vouchers designated for qualified applicants who want to live in Rio Rancho. Currently there are three Housing Authorities that distribute and oversee Housing Choice Vouchers: Santa Fe Civic Housing Authority, Bernalillo County Housing Department and Albuquerque Housing Authority.

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				275					
# of accessible units									
*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:

N/A, No public housing authority

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:

N/A, No public housing authority

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:

N/A

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

N/A

Discussion:

The City of Rio Rancho does not have a Public Housing Authority to meet the needs of the low-to-moderate income persons. The Town of Bernalillo has historically provided rental assistance to eligible Rio Rancho residents. In 2012, Santa Fe Civic acquired the Town of Bernalillo Section 8 Vouchers Program. Currently there are three Housing Authorities that distribute and oversee Housing Choice Vouchers: Santa Fe Civic Housing Authority, Bernalillo County Housing Department and Albuquerque Housing Authority. Each agency is autonomous and allows the participate to choose which housing authority is the best fit for their needs.

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

Introduction

There are currently no homeless shelters in the City of Rio Rancho. Haven House is a domestic violence emergency shelter located in Rio Rancho and serving all of Sandoval County. The facility is a 32-bed shelter that can house approximately 32 victims and their children. Haven House provides services to victims of domestic violence including 24/7 crisis intervention, domestic violence education, counseling, legal advocacy, case management, and life skill programs for victims and their children, among other programs. The City of Rio Rancho provides CDBG funding to St. Felix Pantry, an agency that provides free food, clothing, household items, and service referrals services to people struggling to support their families in times of crisis. The Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program provides HUD-funded supportive housing rental assistance coupled with comprehensive case management, service coordination and advocacy services to chronically disabled persons and immediate family members, who experiencing homelessness. The City of Rio Rancho is in close proximity to the City of Albuquerque and is part of the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Although the City is not within the Albuquerque CoC boundaries, the agencies serving the homeless within the metropolitan area are most likely providing services to the Rio Rancho homeless population.

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)	32	0	0	71	
Households with Only Adults					
Chronically Homeless Households					
Veterans					
Unaccompanied Youth					

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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 Rio Rancho Chamber of Commerce supports non-profits that serve Rio Rancho and the surrounding region through its Non-profit Alliance. This initiative within the Chamber includes organizations that serve a broad variety of needs. These needs include employment services and other services targeted to

the homeless, persons at risk of homelessness, persons with disabilities, persons needing mental health services and other Rio Rancho residents with special needs. The purpose of the Alliance is to develop and strengthen partnerships among the nonprofit, private and public sectors in order to improve quality of life in the area. The 2017 Guide to Senior Services in Sandoval County: Governmental and Non-Profit Resources lists all the agencies available to complement services targeted towards homelessness and other circumstances. The Sandoval County Behavioral Health Coalition consists of community groups, government agencies, and healthcare providers, and works to improve behavioral healthcare services in Sandoval County. Susan's Legacy provides counseling, support groups, and intensive case management to women with co-occurring mental health and addiction disorders. Catholic Charities provides HUD funded rental assistance with comprehensive case management for single parent households for up to 24 months. In addition, limited homeless prevention program, that provide 3-6 months of rental assistance. Goodwill Industries of New Mexico provides job development and placement services for the general public at the Rio Rancho location. In addition, all of the employment and social service programs (9 in total) are available at corporate location in Albuquerque. Services include Brain Injury Case Management, Employment Services, Job readiness classes, Customer Service Training, Senior Community Service Employment Program, two Veterans employment and social service programs, a paid training retail and warehouse program, and a forklift certification course.

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.

Same answer as above.

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

Introduction

The City of Rio Rancho is not a HOPWA Program grantee; therefore, it does not receive an annual allocation of federal funds earmarked to provide services to persons with special needs, in particular persons with HIV/AIDS. Nevertheless, the City has addressed, with its limited CDBG resources, various needs of the special needs population. The City has provided CDBG funding to the following agencies: Haven House, which shelters victims of domestic abuse; Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing, which provides supportive housing and services to the disabled persons who are homeless; and to St. Felix Pantry, which distributes food to people with food insecurity and provides emergency rent and utility payments to prevent homelessness.

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 purpose of The Sandoval County Behavioral Health Coalition Summit that convened on May 1, 2015 in Rio Rancho, New Mexico was to highlight the behavioral health resources currently available and establish ways for community stakeholders to work together to improve behavioral health services to Sandoval County residents. The Coalition determined the supportive housing needs of the community are to:

- Create an adult inpatient facility to expand the number of psychiatric patient beds.
- Design a mental health crisis center to function as referral hub for police, families and community member.
- Develop a Social Work Emergency Room, staffed 24-hours a day by a social worker, to provide referrals, guidance, beds and safe harbor.
- Plan a Transportation Study to learn how transportation funds are spent and leverage them to improve patient access to behavioral health services.
- Enhance information access including of high-speed, high-bandwidth internet access for telehealth capacity.

Buena Vista Apartments is an active adult community with 258 units. The complex accepts Section 8 Vouchers. Additional adult communities are Vista Grande Apartments, Fairwinds, and Brookdale Senior Living, which provides both independent and assisted living. Assisted living facilities in Rio Rancho include Life Spire Assisted Living, and three residential care homes operated by Harmony Residential Care. ViewPoint Rehabilitation Center is an alcohol and drug addiction treatment center located in Rio Rancho. It offers inpatient treatment and ongoing counseling in individual and group settings.

The New Mexico Solutions ACT Team, a focus group that was part of the 2017 AFH process in Albuquerque, identified necessary supportive services. The identified services were case management; medication management; psychiatry (sometimes over the internet); counseling; addiction counseling; nursing; job development and training; transit by buses equipped with bicycle racks; and recreational activities (such as outings to parks, restaurants, and other destinations as well as social activities).

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

Currently the City is not providing CDBG funding to this type of program. The City will coordinate with County and State institutions and organizations in the provision of these services.

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

The answer to the next question provides this information.

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))

Rio Rancho previously worked with various supportive service organization and will continue to support St. Felix Pantry, which provides food assistance, homelessness prevention, clothing, and referral assistance. The City partners with Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing, to assist people with chronic disabilities who experience homelessness. In addition, the City partners with Haven House, which delivers emergency shelter and supportive services to persons experiencing domestic violence traumas. Each of these non-profits applied for CDBG funds for FY 18/19 and have specific number of person assisted as year one goals for Rio Rancho.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

As stated in the 2016 Annual Action Plan, the Rio Rancho Governing Body amended the City's Comprehensive Five-Year Plan in February 2015, to allow increased residential densities. The higher densities are intended to facilitate development of affordable housing as well as service efficiencies. According to Rio Rancho 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan, the City does not have any barriers created by the zoning ordinance or building code that constrain development of low-income housing. However, the City's code does not proactively favor affordable housing development through regulatory and incentive methods. The current zoning ordinance does not permit density bonuses for affordable and mixed-income housing. Since the City of Rio Rancho has a higher ratio of dirt roads to paved roads than most cities in New Mexico, the development cost of affordable housing may be higher than elsewhere due to the cost of offsite infrastructure and access road development. This increased cost, coupled with lack of incentives and subsidized funding, may limit the amount of affordable housing that can be produced. The scarcity of funding and the cost of home retrofits are barriers to the development of housing for persons with disabilities.

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

Introduction

According to the City’s 2010 Comprehensive Plan, Rio Rancho is a relatively new City incorporated on February 23, 1981. By the 1990s, Rio Rancho had grown from a bedroom community of Albuquerque to a self-sustaining city with a “Home Rule” charter. The City actively encouraged economic development by establishing public/private partnerships and instituting incentives such as industrial revenue bonds. During the last decade, the City attracted several large economic development projects and annexed two state land parcels. This resulted in rapid community growth, and Rio Rancho has become the third largest City in New Mexico.

The City has several plans that will guide its growth, including economic development growth, over the next 20 to 25 years. Of the large cities in New Mexico, Rio Rancho has the lowest gross receipts tax generation, according to the City’s Comprehensive Plan. Because its retail sector is small in relation to its population, many residents do some of their shopping in nearby cities. As a result, gross receipts revenue that otherwise would be generated for Rio Rancho is channeled to Albuquerque and other jurisdictions. To address this situation, the City developed the 2010-2015 Economic Development Plan and the 2010 -2015 Retail Development Plan.

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	154	196	0	1	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,190	2,222	13	12	-1
Construction	1,943	911	6	5	-1
Education and Health Care Services	5,559	2,322	18	13	-5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,670	674	5	4	-2
Information	1,037	648	3	4	0
Manufacturing	2,779	3,790	9	21	12
Other Services	911	464	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	3,084	773	10	4	-6
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,992	2,426	16	13	-3
Transportation and Warehousing	840	268	3	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,312	221	4	1	-3

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Total	28,471	14,915	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data 2009-2013 ACS (Workers), 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	43,289
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	39,903
Unemployment Rate	7.82
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	19.52
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.84

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	10,985
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,118
Service	3,893
Sales and office	10,748
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,755
Production, transportation and material moving	2,393

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	18,889	50%
30-59 Minutes	15,796	42%
60 or More Minutes	2,771	7%
Total	37,456	100%

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	1,614	182	717
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7,825	592	3,013
Some college or Associate's degree	14,322	1,017	4,325
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,215	476	2,219

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	51	58	220	248	457
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,021	489	411	1,087	736
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,702	2,773	2,433	6,224	3,641
Some college, no degree	2,719	3,565	3,351	6,740	2,378
Associate's degree	300	1,409	2,117	2,631	339
Bachelor's degree	249	2,142	2,828	3,671	1,509
Graduate or professional degree	0	760	1,447	2,209	1,336

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,563
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34,378
Some college or Associate's degree	37,177
Bachelor's degree	46,803
Graduate or professional degree	55,599

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

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

The major employment sectors are: Education and Health Care Services; Manufacturing; Retail Trade; and Professional, Scientific and Management Services.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

There are 14,915 jobs for 28,471 workers. The overall unemployment rate is 7.82, but the rate for workers in the 25-65 age range is significantly lower than that (4.84%). The largest occupational sectors are management, business and financial (19.5%); retail trade (17.5%) and combine industry of arts, entertainment and accommodations (14.7%). According to the focus groups and interviews, the most significant infrastructure needs are reliable transportation, ADA compliant sidewalks, and telecommunications.

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.

Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB)s enable local governments to provide a mechanism for low-cost financing and other incentives, property tax exemption and gross receipts tax exemption for equipment purchased for facility, for private parties to create facilities that enhance employment in the locality with capital investment in excess of \$3 million. The form of the transaction puts the legal title to the project in the name of the issuing entity (City). The issuing entity then typically leases the project to the grantee of the IRB, and its lease payments or purchase price payments are then used to pay off the interest and principal on the bonds for a period of time up to a maximum of 30 years. IRBs are usually self-financed by the grantee, and unlike other types of bonds, the issuing entity (City) does not carry the debt for an IRB. An application fee applies, one-tenth of one percent of the amount financed, claw back provisions are required to guard the City against nonperformance by the grantee, and Governing Body approval is required for enactment.

Local Economic Development Act (LEDA) Per the New Mexico constitution, local or regional governments - to create new job opportunities - can provide land, buildings or infrastructure for facilities to support new or expanding businesses. The city of Rio Rancho adopted by ordinance, an economic development plan outlining its economic development goals and strategies. A qualifying business may submit a project application for consideration that is in compliance with the city's plan. Once the city has done its due diligence in reviewing the application, the project agreement can be sent to the Governing Body for consideration. The participation agreement sets out the contributions to be made by each party, the security provided to the local government by the qualifying entity, a schedule for project development and completion, and provisions for performance review and actions for unsatisfactory performance. Requires Governing Body approval to be enacted.

The HUD Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis, April 1, 2016, reported that for the twelve months ending March, 2016, most nonfarm payroll sectors added jobs. Specifically, education and health services gained 2,200 jobs. In December of 2015, Rio Rancho opened the first phase of Presbyterian Rust Medical Center, a new \$86 million patient tower, which will create an additional 100 jobs.

According to the Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R), Economic & Market Analysis Division (EMAD) for Sandoval County, the Labor Force has risen two percent and Residential Employment has risen three percent from February 2017 to February 2018. While the unemployment rates decrease from 6.6 to 5.5 percent.

The Central Area Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG) provides planning services for the counties of Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia and Tarrant. The agency provides planning services in the transportation, agriculture, workforce development, employment growth, land use, water, and economic development economic sectors. The Workforce Connection of Central New Mexico Business and Career Center provide assistance to area employers while providing quality resources for people exploring career opportunities.

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

The Rio Rancho workforce has 39,903 employed civilians 16 years over; 32,362 (81%) have a minimum educational attainment of High School Graduate. Notably, 36% have some college education or a degree. Of those who are employed, the largest occupation sector is management, business and financial, which potentially requires greater skill and educational attainment than other sectors.

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 federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), which was signed into law July 22, 2014, is designed to help job seekers access employment, education, training, and support services to succeed in the labor market and match employers with the skilled workers they need to be competitive in the global economy. Unemployment and underemployment affects the ability of the workforce to afford Fair Market Rents and prevailing home prices. Unemployment and underemployment make it difficult for the workers to afford fair market rents and prevailing home prices. Conversely, education and skill-development programs generally increase the wages of workers, making rents and home prices more affordable to them. That trend has historically increased demand for housing in the community.

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

The City of Rio Rancho is a member of the Mid-Region Council of Governments, which produces the region's five-year economic development strategy. In addition to its participation on MRCOG's Board of Directors and Executive Board, representatives of the City participate on committees that address economic development. Further, the City is a member of the Sandoval Economic Alliance, a local economic development organization that serves as a resource in the development of the CEDS.

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

The Economic Development Element from the 2010 Comprehensive Plan establishes goals and policies that are coordinated with the Consolidated Plan. Specifically, this Comp Plan element sets goals that aim to create and retain jobs, improve the quality of life, and expand the economic base of Rio Rancho.

Discussion

The workforce includes 14,915 jobs for 28,471 workers. The overall unemployment rate is 7.82, but the rate for workers (25-65) is significantly lower at 4.84%. The largest occupation sectors are management, business and financial (19.5%), Retail Trade (17.5%) and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (14.7%). According to the focus groups and interviews, the most significant infrastructure needs are reliable transportation, ADA compliant sidewalks, and telecommunications.

The Central Area Mid-Region Council of Governments provides planning services for counties of Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia and Tarrant in areas of transportation, agriculture, workforce development, employment growth, land use, water and economic development. The Workforce Connection of Central New Mexico Business and Career Center provides quality resources for people exploring career opportunities and providing assistance to employers.

The Economic Development Element from the 2010 Comprehensive Plan has goals and policies that are coordinated with the Consolidated Plan, specifically to create and retain jobs, improve the quality of life and expand the economic base of Rio Rancho. While the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) signed into law July 22, 2014, is designed to help job seekers access employment, education, training, and support services to succeed in the labor market and match employers with the skilled workers they need to be competitive in the global economy.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The households experiencing problems are dispersed across the city.

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

According to the 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing Plan (AFH) there are no priority areas within the City of Rio Rancho that have high concentration of low-income families. There are lower levels of diversity in Rio Rancho. However, a few pockets have been determined with a higher concentration of racial and ethnic groups located at:

- **Cabazon:** A new planned community that has a higher level of Asian residents (8.0%) and Black Residents (4.7%) than the City averages for those racial groups.
- **Neighborhoods along US 550:** This area is majority minority, with approximately 45% Hispanic residents. This is also a recently developed area with new apartments and single-family homes.
- **Unser Gateway West/Unit 11:** Parts of this area are majority minority with percentages of Hispanic households.

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

N/A. The households experiencing problems are dispersed across the city.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

N/A. The households experiencing problems are dispersed across the city.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

N/A. The households experiencing problems are dispersed across the city.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The primary goal of the Consolidated Plan is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities, especially for low- and moderate-income residents. This section of the Strategic Plan summarizes the key points of the Strategic Plan.

Affordable Housing:

Families who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. A significant number of renter and homeowner households now pay more than 50 percent of their annual incomes for housing. A family with one full-time worker earning the minimum wage cannot afford the local fair-market rent for a two-bedroom apartment anywhere in the United States.

Suitable Living Environment

The CDBG program can be used in a variety of ways to improve people's quality of life by creating suitable living environments. Some common projects include improving facilities such as senior centers or neighborhood centers. CDBG eligible public services include providing employment opportunities to persons with disabilities, child care services, or food programs

Expanded Economic Opportunities:

Many communities desire to increase the local economy's capacity to create wealth for local residents, particularly in local areas which have fallen behind in economic productivity. Economic development strengthens communities through more and higher paying jobs, increasing the local tax base, and diversifying the local economy.

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

Geographic Area

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City of Rio Rancho has not identified target areas since its low- to moderate- income population tends to be dispersed throughout the City, and the need for assistance is also geographically dispersed. Many of the services to be funded will be provided citywide and will cover elderly residents, persons with disabilities, homeless individuals and families, and other beneficiaries.

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

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

According to the 2017 AFH, the priorities among the contributing factors for Rio Rancho are:

Lack of state or local fair housing law – A local fair housing ordinance would give Rio Rancho the legal basis to take enforcement action. It would also make the City eligible for federal funds for fair housing education, outreach and enforcement.

Lack of availability of affordable accessible units in a range of types – Rio Rancho has a shortage of affordable and accessible private housing. Anecdotally, there few single-family homes that are accessible to people in wheelchairs. The impact on individuals is acute, and there are few options for those in need of such units.

Availability of accessible units in publicly supported housing – Additionally, Rio Rancho has no accessible units in publicly supported housing other than Buena Vista Active Adult Community, which has few wheelchair-accessible units. The impact on individuals is acute, and there are few options for those in need of such units.

Availability, type, frequency and reliability of public transportation – Participants in the citizen participation process were adamant about the failures of public transportation in Rio Rancho. They reported that they are unable to rely on transit to get to work or appointments, and bus schedules make it impossible to accomplish multiple tasks in one trip.

Priority Need Name	Rehabilitation of existing units
Priority Need Name	Production of New Units
Priority Need Name	Rental Assistance
Priority Need Name	Financial Assistance to Homebuyers
Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement - foreclosed properties
Priority Need Name	General Public Facilities & Improvements
Priority Need Name	Senior Centers
Priority Need Name	Centers for Persons with Disabilities
Priority Need Name	Neighborhood facilities including ADA Improvements
Priority Need Name	Street Improvements
Priority Need Name	Water & Sewer Improvements
Priority Need Name	Drainage Improvements
Priority Need Name	Senior Services
Priority Need Name	Public services for youth
Priority Need Name	Public Services for Persons with Disabilities
Priority Need Name	Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence
Priority Need Name	Employment Training
Priority Need Name	Homeless Prevention
Priority Need Name	Services to the Homeless
Priority Need Name	General Public Services

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City does not receive HOME Program funds. Although TBRA is not provided, the City has given a high priority to activities that provide assistance to persons at risk of becoming homeless, and to activities that provide housing to the homeless.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City does not receive HOME Program funds. Although TBRA is not provided, the City has given a high priority to activities that provide assistance to the elderly, to persons with disabilities and to victim of domestic violence.
New Unit Production	The City does not plan to use CDBG funds to assist with the production of new units.
Rehabilitation	The City plans to focus on the rehabilitation of eligible owner-occupied housing to preserve the affordable housing stock.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City has given a high priority to the provision of homeownership assistance to low- and moderate-income persons to purchase a home.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

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	547,354.00	0	\$509,326.00	\$1,056,680.00	\$3,246,096.00	Unspent dollars plus current allocation at an assumed fixed allocation for 5-years

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

ADA Remediation is a top priority for the City of Rio Rancho. The City of Rio Rancho will use CDBG funds received over the next five years to leverage MAP Grant funds and LGRF funds to make the ADA Remediation Projects designated for each program year whole. The MAP Grant and the LGRF funds have a 75% State, 25% Local split. In addition, the City of Rio Rancho coordinates efforts with Southern Sandoval County Flood Control Authority (SSCAFCA) to further leverage CDBG funds to mediate drainage and flood issues.

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

The City does not anticipate addressing the identified needs with publicly owned land or property located within city limits.

Discussion

ADA Remediation is a top priority for the City of Rio Rancho. The City of Rio Rancho will use CDBG funds received over the next five years to leverage MAP Grant funds and LGRF funds to make the ADA Remediation Projects designated for each program year whole. The MAP Grant and the LGRF funds have a 75% State, 25% Local split. The local government road fund was created to provide funds to local governments for projects where local entities take the lead in developing and contracting construction and maintenance projects. Funding used for project development, construction, reconstruction, improvement, maintenance or repair of public highways, streets and public-school parking lots, acquisition of right-of-way, and in place material for construction or improvement.

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 Rio Rancho	Public Institution	Planning and Administration	Citywide
Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing	Non-profit	Homeless Prevention	Citywide
St. Felix Pantry	Non-profit	Homeless Prevention	Citywide
Haven House	Non-profit	Homeless Prevention	Citywide
LIFERoots	Non-profit	Special Needs	Citywide

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Rio Rancho’s strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system to carry out and address priority needs is to maintain a high level of communication between the City and the Non-Profit Service Providers within the community. It has been suggested by members of the Sandoval County Non-Profit Alliance that prior to the next cycle of CDBG funding, the alliance would meet to determine the needs of the public that can be assisted with CDBG funding. It seems that some of the Non-Profit Service Providers that are funded through CDBG may be duplicating services within the community. A strategy is being developed to increase communication between the Non-Profit Service Providers so that the providers can prioritize the needs of the community that they serve and approach the CDBG application/funding process in support of each other as opposed to a competitive process. Through a higher level of communication, it is believed that funds made available through the CDBG Entitlement Grant will benefit more people within the community with the greatest level of need without duplication of service.

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

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

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 City does not receive HOPWA funding for persons with HIV/AIDS. However, it partners with agencies that deliver services to homeless people. For example, Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing provides long-term supportive housing assistance and comprehensive outreach, case management and advocacy services to chronically disabled persons who are experiencing homelessness; immediate family members (if any) are also eligible for assistance. In addition, the City partners with St. Felix Pantry, which assists people at risk of homelessness by providing emergency rent and utility payment assistance.

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 has allocated 15% of its CDBG grant for public services and typically provides funding to about 3-5 agencies that address homelessness needs, needs of persons with disabilities, and youth and senior services.

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 City of Rio Rancho's strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system to carry out and address priority needs is to maintain a high level of communication between the City and the Non-Profit Service Providers within the community. It has been suggested by members of the Sandoval County Non-Profit Alliance that prior to the next cycle of CDBG funding, the alliance would meet to determine the needs of the public that can be assisted with CDBG funding. It seems that some of the Non-Profit Service Providers that are funded through CDBG may be duplicating services within the community. A strategy is being developed to increase communication between the Non-Profit Service Providers so that the providers can prioritize the needs of the community that they serve and approach the CDBG application/funding process in support of each other as opposed to a competitive process. Through a higher level of communication, it is believed that funds made available through the CDBG Entitlement Grant will benefit more people within the community with the greatest level of need without duplication of service.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Funding
1	Retain Affordable Housing - Obj: DH1.1	2014	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Rehabilitation of existing units Code Enforcement - foreclosed properties	\$69,559.20
2	Increase Affordability of Housing - Obj: DH2.3	2016	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Production of New Units Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	\$69,559.20
3	Improved Public Facilities - Obj. SL3.3	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Water & Sewer Improvements Drainage Improvements General Public Facilities & Improvements Centers for Persons with Disabilities	\$1,371,475.56
4	Accessibility-Facilities for Elderly - Obj.SL1.1	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Senior Centers Centers for Persons with Disabilities Neighborhood facilities including ADA Improvements	\$369,243
5	Parks, Recreational Facilities SL3.3	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Park & Recreational Facilities incl. ADA	\$369,243
6	Increased Public Services for Youth-Obj SL3.4	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public services for youth	\$69,559.20
7	Increased Public Services for the Disabled SL3.4	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Services for Persons with Disabilities	\$69,559.20
8	Public Services-Domestic Violence Victims-SL3.4	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$69,559.20
9	Increased General Public Services -SL3.4	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	General Public Services	\$69,559.20
10	Homelessness Prevention - Obj DH2.4	2018	2022	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Prevention Services to the Homeless Rental Assistance General Public Services	\$69,559.20

11	Planning and Administration	2018	2022	Planning and Administration	Citywide	Rental Assistance General Public Services Neighborhood facilities including ADA Improvements Centers for Persons with Disabilities Drainage Improvements Senior Services Public services for youth Public Services for Persons with Disabilities Employment Training Homeless Prevention Services to the Homeless General Public Services Small Business/Microenterprise Assistance	\$649,219.20
Total						\$3,246,096	

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Retain Affordable Housing - Obj: DH1.1
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to retain the affordable housing stock by providing emergency assistance to rehabilitate owner occupied houses for the very low income to moderate income community. Planned activities include installation of new furnaces, water heaters, repair of electrical or plumbing items that would make the home clean, safe and/or sanitary.
2	Goal Name	Increase Affordability of Housing - Obj: DH2.3
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to assist low-income households with direct financial assistance to make home purchase more affordable. Planned activities include providing down payment and closing costs assistance.
3	Goal Name	Improved Public Facilities - Obj. SL3.3
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to improve the quality and quantity of public facilities. Planned activities include construction/improvements to public facilities or infrastructure other than low-moderate income housing benefit.
4	Goal Name	Accessibility-Facilities for Elderly - Obj.SL1.1
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to increase accessibility of public facilities for use by elderly persons. Planned activities include removal of architectural barriers and related costs, improvements to senior centers and accessibility upgrades.
5	Goal Name	Parks, Recreational Facilities Obj. SL3.3
	Goal Description	Funds will be used for the creation or improvement of parks and other recreational facilities to benefit low - to moderate-income households. Planned activities will include general improvements and increased accessibility through ADA improvements.
6	Goal Name	Increased Public Services for the Elderly Obj. SL3.4
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to increase and improve the availability of public services for elderly persons. Planned activities include providing food, clothing and other household items, cleaning, maintenance and repair services for the elderly.
7	Goal Name	Increased Public Services for Youth- Obj. SL3.4
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to increase and improve the availability of public services for youth from low- and moderate-income households. Planned activities include mentoring and educational services, after-school programs, and youth with special needs.

8	Goal Name	Increased Public Services for the Disabled SL3.4
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to increase and improve the availability of public services to persons with disabilities. Planned activities include providing habilitative services to low-income and elderly persons with severe disabilities, supportive housing services, and assistance to children with autism.
9	Goal Name	Public Services-Domestic Violence Victims- Obj. SL3.4
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to increase and improve public services available to victims of domestic violence. Planned activities will include support to shelters, provision of crisis intervention, education, therapy, legal advocacy, case management and referral to other social service agencies.
10	Goal Name	Increased General Public Services - Obj. SL3.4
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to increase and improve public services to low- to moderate-income households. Planned activities include education, case management, supportive services, food pantry and emergency resources to eligible non-special needs individuals. Special needs are addressed under other goals.
11	Goal Name	Homelessness Prevention – Obj. DH2.4
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to assist homeless individuals to find permanent housing and provide food as well as provide at risk families with emergency resources to prevent homelessness. Planned activities include case management, counseling, providing a food pantry, providing rental deposits and emergency rental or mortgage assistance to families.
12	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Expenses for planning and administration of the CDBG funded activities.
13	Goal Name	Other - Contingency
	Goal Description	The City will set aside 2% (\$45,000) of the estimated CDBG grant to cover cost over-runs on eligible activities including additional funds needed for emergency rehabilitation.

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

The City of Rio Rancho is currently not receiving HOME funds; however, the City will attempt to leverage CDBG funds to serve extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families affordable housing.

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)

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

According to the 2016 Annual Action Plan, the public housing authorities that provide rental vouchers to Rio Rancho residents are aware of the Down Payment Assistance Program for first-time qualified homebuyers. The program is designed to advance homeownership by offsetting the costs of purchasing a home including closing cost and down payment assistance. To qualify, applicants must complete a homebuyer's education course, which eases and supports the transition from public housing to affordable and successful homeownership.

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

According to the 2016 Annual Action Plan, the Santa Fe Civic Housing Authority, Albuquerque Housing Authority and Bernalillo County Housing Department administer housing vouchers that are applicable to Rio Rancho. None of them is designated as a troubled public housing agency.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

If one of them receives a troubled designation in the future, the City will port administration of the vouchers from the troubled authority to the other two public housing authorities.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Rio Rancho has created zoning ordinances, subdivision review and impact fees, design standards and building codes to protect the health, safety and welfare of its citizens. These regulations may create an unintended effect of reducing the availability of affordable housing as they may significantly impact the location and type of housing and business investments, especially within the housing industry. In addition, the imposition of impact fees to provide for infrastructure improvements may be a possible barrier to affordable housing

- Shortage of affordable housing including affordable units near transit, units that are wheelchair accessible, and units that accommodate large families
- Concentrations of deteriorated housing in undesirable neighborhoods
- Tenant challenges with securing and keeping housing
- Displacement of homeowners
- Inadequate transit system
- Legal and enforcement issues
- NIMBYism and conflicting community priorities

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

In attempt to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing, the City will take actions to address barriers, as appropriate, taking into consideration available resources and policies. Principal policies relating to affordable housing are found in the Population and Housing Element of the City's 2010 Comprehensive Plan, as amended. The City's Governing Body relies on the Comprehensive Plan to make decisions concerning zoning changes and land use approvals.

One goal the City has set in attempt to make housing in Rio Rancho more affordable is to create an incentive program that provides down payment and closing cost assistance to first time qualified homebuyers. For this program year, the Down Payment Assistance Program will assist at least ten individuals/families to achieve the goal of affordable homeownership.

Further, the City staff will continue to attend webinars and offer training opportunities is designed to educate City staff on fair housing issues and the process for reporting updates and information on an annual basis. The City website will continue to be used as a resource for fair housing complaints, information regarding ADA compliance and requirements, and overall education. The City will develop a system to receive complaints and track their resolutions and outcomes in effort to prevent future fair housing violations.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The 2016 Annual Action Plan states that the City uses CDBG funds to deliver transitional housing services to the homeless as well as emergency shelter to the victims of domestic violence. Since the City of Rio Rancho does not currently have a shelter for homeless individuals and families, it allocates grant funds for Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program to provide an ongoing program that houses residents with disabilities who are homeless or at risk of become homeless. The City funds Haven House, Inc., to provide shelter services to victims of domestic violence and their families; the funds will also pay for necessary facility improvements to the shelter.

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.

According the 2016 Annual Action Plan, The Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program provides HUD-funded supportive housing rental assistance coupled with comprehensive case management, service coordination, and advocacy services to chronically disabled persons and their immediate family members who are experiencing homelessness. The program strives to offer participants the motivation and means to thrive, not merely survive, in order to achieve greater self-sufficiency. The Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program assists participants to identify, access, and retain suitable housing units by establishing relationships through acting as a liaison with landlords; conducting periodic home safety inspections; and ensuring payment of move-in deposits and monthly rental assistance.

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

The City uses CDBG funds to assist those persons who are at risk of becoming homeless. In the past, the City has funded St. Felix Pantry, Inc., a nonprofit agency, to provide such services to the residents of Rio Rancho, and will continue to do so during this program year. St. Felix provides emergency rent and utility payment assistance to low-income Rio Rancho residents and refers participants to a wide range of services that address their housing, health, social service, employment, education and youth needs.

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

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

The definition of a lead-based paint hazard as stated in Section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 is “any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the appropriate Federal agency.”

According to the New Mexico Department of Health, homes built before 1950 pose highest threat: there are 764 homes in Rio Rancho built before 1950. For many reasons, lead-based paint is typically not an issue in New Mexico. Historically, homes were covered with mortar and plaster or stucco, not paint. Further, paint containing lead was more expensive than non-lead paint. Due to the nature of structures and the overall poverty of New Mexico, most homeowners were not able to afford lead paint. As part of the home repair program, Rebuilding Together Sandoval County tests homes for lead if the home was built prior to 1978.

If a homebuyer purchases an existing home through the City’s Down Payment Assistance Program, they are given a lead-based paint disclosure form that must be signed. If a home is purchased that was built before 1978, the EPA lead-based paint pamphlet entitled “*Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*” is also given to the homeowner. The homebuyer must also sign a series of forms acknowledging they were informed of the lead-based paint issue.

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

The City staff reviews cases as requests for down payment assistance and rehabilitation are received.

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

“The City has reviewed and updated its CDBG Home Repair Assistance and Down Payment Assistance policies to ensure that all housing built before 1980 is evaluated for lead-based paint. In the event that lead based paint is suspected during a home repair project, the project is halted until testing can be completed to determine if lead based paint is present and in the event that lead based paint is present, arrangements are made for remediation. Disclosure for lead based paint is part of the required documentation for the Down Payment Assistance Program. If lead based paint is present in a home being purchased, the property is subject to the Lead Based Paint Renovation Repair and Painting Program and the issue is resolved prior to the purchase of the home.

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

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

According to 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan, anti-poverty efforts are encompassed in the Economic Development Element goals, policies and actions. Following are some of the goals, policies and actions included in the Economic Development Element: 1) Goals: a) Create jobs; b) Retain jobs; c) Enhance the tax base; d) Improve the quality of life; and e) Expand the economic base of Rio Rancho; 2) Policies: a) Proactively support the economic development allies currently providing services applicable to the Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Tactic; b) Explore opportunities to enhance internships, mentoring programs and expand educational linkages within the community; and c) Consider seeking the adoption of an economic development tax to be utilized for low interest loans for rehabilitation projects; and 3) Actions: a) Evaluate ways for the City to increase resident access to the arts, culture and quality of life enhancements; b) Establish Redevelopment Support Program; and c) Establish a targeted, proactive, economic base business recruitment initiative.

According the 2016-17 CAPER, The City of Rio Rancho works toward reducing the number of poverty-level families by participating in the Sandoval Economic Alliance to bring new businesses to the Rio Rancho area and providing employment opportunities to Rio Rancho residents.

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

Economic Development continues to be a critical issue and a top priority for the City of Rio Rancho. The City's focus is to create and retain jobs within the community which will improve the quality of life for the residents of Rio Rancho and increase the tax base which will provide funds for infrastructure improvement. The City's goals for Economic Development include: Job creation; Job retention; Enhance tax base; Improve the overall quality of life; Provide educational opportunities that include internships, mentoring programs, and expansion of educational linkages within the community.

In the 2018 AFFH Plan the City recognized the lack of public transportation as a contributing factor that inhibits fair housing choice and access to employment. The lack of public transportation is a barrier to accessible employment and services and results in inequitable access to opportunities. The City of Rio Rancho has made it a priority to explore opportunities for the development of a public transportation system. The City intends to work with other local government entities within the County to develop a plan for improved public transportation.

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

Compliance with the City of Rio Rancho's Consolidate Plan is imperative to meet the goals and objectives established in the Plan. Each application under consideration for CDBG funding is reviewed and scored based on the level of compliance with the Consolidated Plan. Once a Sub-Recipient is selected for funding through the City of Rio Rancho CDBG Entitlement Grant, the City CDBG Grant Administrator works closely with the Sub-Recipient to insure project compliance. Sub-Recipients report accomplishments quarterly to the CORR CDBG Grant Administrator; also included in the quarterly reports is detailed demographic and income information pertaining to the beneficiaries assisted through the program throughout the quarter.

Annual monitoring site visits are scheduled with each Sub-Recipient for each program year that they are a funded participant. Documents inspected during the site visit include, but is not limited to; Personnel Policies and Procedures, Conflict of Interest Certification, Non-Discrimination Policies, Financial Records, Beneficiary income qualification documents, and internal Control Policies and Procedures. In the event that deficiencies are identified during monitoring, the City will notify the Sub-Recipient in writing that the deficiency exists and is on notice that action will be taken if the deficiency is not corrected. The City will request a response in writing from the Sub-Recipient detailing plans to take corrective action within 30 days from the notice of deficiency. Depending on the severity of the deficiency further funding of the Sub-Recipient may be put on hold, and the Sub-Recipient may be liable to reimburse the City CDBG Grant program for any amounts improperly expended.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

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	547,354.00		\$509,326.00	\$1,056,680.00	\$3,246,096.00	Unspent dollars plus current allocation at an assumed fixed allocation for 5-years

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

ADA Remediation is a top priority for the City of Rio Rancho. The City of Rio Rancho will use CDBG funds received over the next five years to leverage MAP Grant funds and LGRF funds to make the ADA Remediation Projects designated for each program year whole. The MAP Grant and the LGRF funds have a 75% State, 25% Local split. The local government road fund was created to provide funds to local governments for projects where local entities take the lead in developing and contracting construction and maintenance projects. Funding used for project development, construction, reconstruction, improvement, maintenance or repair of public highways, streets and public-school parking lots, acquisition of right-of-way, and in place material for construction or improvement. The Star Heights Drainage project will be managed by City Staff in coordination with SSCAFCA’s planned improvements. CDBG funds will be utilized to complete the improvements needed as well as funding from SSCAFCA; a specific percentage of match funds is not required. This project will be phased over a three-year period with each phase fully operational as completed. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$3,000,000.00.

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

N/A

Discussion

ADA Remediation is a top priority for the City of Rio Rancho. The City of Rio Rancho will use CDBG funds received over the next five years to leverage MAP Grant funds and LGRF funds to make the ADA Remediation Projects designated for each program year whole. The MAP Grant and the LGRF funds have a 75% State, 25% Local split. The local government road fund was created to provide funds to local governments for projects where local entities take the lead in developing and contracting construction and maintenance projects. Funding used for project development, construction, reconstruction, improvement, maintenance or repair of public highways, streets and public-school parking lots, acquisition of right-of-way, and in place material for construction or improvement.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Requested Funding (\$)	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improved Public Facilities - Obj. SL3.3	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Water & Sewer Improvements Drainage Improvements	\$127,171	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:
2	Improved Public Facilities - Obj. SL3.3	2018	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	General Public Facilities & Improvements	\$6,523	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 assisted
3	Improved Public Facilities - Obj. SL3.3	2018	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Centers for Persons with Disabilities	\$25,465	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 assisted

	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Requested Funding (\$)	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Accessibility -Facilities for Elderly - Obj.SL1.1	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Centers Centers for Persons with Disabilities Neighborhood facilities including ADA Improvements 	\$143,816	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2,000
5	Parks, Recreational Facilities SL3.3	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Park & Recreational Facilities incl. ADA	\$46,722	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 600 assisted
6	Increased Public Services for Youth-Obj SL3.4	2018	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public services for youth	\$8,100	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Persons assisted
7	Increased Public Services for the Disabled SL3.4	2018	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Services for Persons with Disabilities	\$9,974	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 95 Persons assisted

	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Requested Funding (\$)	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Public Services-Domestic Violence Victims-SL3.4	2018	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$15,080	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 assisted
9	Increased General Public Services - SL3.4	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	General Public Services	\$15,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,900 assisted
10	Homelessness Prevention - Obj DH2.4	2018	2019	Homeless	Citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless Prevention • Services to the Homeless • Rental Assistance • General Public Services 	\$26,000	Homeless: 54 Persons Assisted
11	Homelessness Prevention - Obj DH2.4	2018	2019	Homeless	Citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless Prevention • Services to the Homeless • Rental Assistance • General Public Services 	\$14,032	Homeless: 65 Persons Assisted

	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Requested Funding (\$)	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Planning and Administration	2018	2022	Planning and Administration	Citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental Assistance • General Public Services • Neighborhood facilities including ADA Improvements • Centers for Persons with Disabilities • Drainage Improvements Senior Services • Public services for youth • Public Services for Persons with Disabilities • Employment Training • Homeless Prevention • Services to the Homeless • General Public Services • Small Business/Microenterprise Assistance 		

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

	Goal Name	Goal Description
1	Improved Public Facilities - Obj. SL3.3	Star Heights Drainage - The Star Heights Drainage Project will improve basic drainage components including curb-and-gutter, catch basins, storm drains, CBCs, repair of existing grade control structures, reshaping of existing unlined channels, and general open channel improvements. \$127,171
		Long-term water efficiency of facility, with low flow, dual flush toilet, to reduce existing water costs. \$6,523
		CDBG funding for ADA accessible outdoor shelter space with awning to mitigate exposure from harsh weather to seniors and families with children. \$25,465
2	Accessibility-Facilities for Elderly - Obj.SL1.1	The Commerce Center Commercial at Enchanted Hills on Jager Drive will have full reconstruction of existing 13 curb ramps to meet current ADA standards, thus to ensure safe access for all residents in this neighborhood. \$143,816
3	Parks, Recreational Facilities SL3.3	The City of Rio Rancho's Park, Recreation & Community Services (PRCS) will use CDBG funds to replace the exterior entryway and accessible routes into those entryways for the Sabana Grande Recreation Center and the Haynes Park, Pool and Recreation Center, which were determined to be non-compliant with ADA standards. \$46,722
4	Increased Public Services for Youth-Obj SL3.4	The City of Rio Rancho's Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department (PRCS) seeks CDBG funds to provide scholarships to students who qualify as low to moderate-income (LMI) as per Sandoval County HUD guidelines. A minimum of 5 recipients will attend 36-weeks of tutoring throughout the school year. \$8,100
5	Increased Public Services for the Disabled SL3.4	The adjustable changing table request will serve the severely disabled individuals to carefully lift individuals from their wheelchairs safely. In addition, to having nurses and therapists lift and potentially hurting the participant. \$9,974
6	Public Services-Domestic Violence Victims-SL3.4	Requesting assistance to continue to provide shelter and services to Domestic Violence victims and their children. In addition to offering shelter beds, help victims achieve not only immediate safety but also the knowledge, skills and resources to move on with their daily lives. \$15,080
7	Increased General Public Services - SL3.4	CDBG grant fund dollars to provide a nutritious source of protein to Rio Rancho clients who fall into the HUD income level of low to moderate income. \$15,000
8	Homelessness Prevention - Obj DH2.4	Homelessness Prevention to assist needy Rio Rancho households with utility and mortgage/rent monies resulting from continued economic concerns for low income households. \$26,000
		CDBG funds are used to provide long-term supportive housing assistance and comprehensive outreach, case management and advocacy services to chronically disabled persons who are experiencing homelessness. In addition, the program provides ongoing HUD-funded rental assistance to help persons exit homelessness by securing housing, providing referral, and support necessary for the participant to retain housing successfully and to build self-sufficiency. \$14,032
9	Planning and Administration	To provide local officials and citizens with information about the program; prepare program budgets and schedules, and amendments thereto; develop systems for assuring compliance with program requirements; develop interagency agreements and agreements with sub recipients and contractors to carry out program activities; monitoring program activities for progress and compliance with program requirements; prepare reports and other documents related to the program for submission to HUD. \$109,470.80

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City of Rio Rancho normally allocates funds throughout the entire City. Conversely, as need arises, special emphasis is placed on revitalization and redevelopment efforts geared toward specific low- and moderate-income communities.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Star Heights Drainage Project
2	Haven House - Toilet Upgrades
3	Saint Felix Pantry - Shelter Awning
4	Jager Dr. ADA Ramps Remediation Project
5	City Recreation Center Entry ADA Remediation Project
6	Beyond Bell Scholarships
7	LIFERoots Adult - Changing Table
8	Haven House - Shelter Services
9	Saint Felix Pantry - Food Assistance
10	Saint Felix Pantry - Homeless Prevention
11	Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing - Rental Assistance
12	Planning and Administration

Table 55 – Project Information

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

The City of Rio Rancho typically allocates grant funds throughout the City with efforts geared toward specific low and moderate-income communities.

Over the next year, the City of Rio Rancho will continue to provide CDBG funds to local nonprofits for the provision of public services to low and moderate-income households as a priority under community development needs. The selection of agencies that serve the low-to-moderate income residents is done through a City-wide advertisement by issuing a Request for Proposal (RFP). The Capital Improvement Plan Citizen Advisory Committee, (CIPCAC) recommended the CDBG funds to be distributed according to the priority needs that exist for the low-to-moderate income persons.

The non-profit agencies that were awarded funds for this program year are focused on the provision of services to senior persons, victims of domestic violence, youth and their families. Traditionally, the City has found that due to the limited resources available, public service projects are challenged by their

financial capacity.

As a basis for the priority need to eliminate homelessness, the City will provide program funds from CDBG to support non-profit agencies providing rental housing services to homeless persons and/or those at-risk of becoming homeless.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Star Heights Drainage Project
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Improved Public Facilities - Obj. SL3.3
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Water & Sewer Improvements Drainage Improvements
	Funding	\$127,171
	Description	<p>This project will address drainage deficiencies within the Star Heights Neighborhood located approximately 0.5 miles west of Unser Blvd. and adjacent to Southern Blvd. on the south. The specific study boundaries are Tulip Road on the north, the Lisbon Channel on the east, Southern Blvd. to the south, and Baltic Way Road to the west. The study area is approximately 955 acres and will benefit approximately 1800 households. The Star Heights Drainage Project will improve basic drainage components including curb-and-gutter, catch basins, storm drains, CBCs, repair of existing grade control structures, reshaping of existing unlined channels, and general open channel improvements. This project will be phased over a three-year period with each phase fully operational as completed. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$3,000,000.00.</p> <p>The Star Heights Drainage project will be managed by City Staff in coordination with SSCAFCA's planned improvements. CDBG funds will be utilized to complete the improvements needed as well as funding from SSCAFCA; a specific percentage of match funds is not required.</p>
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:

	Location	800 Polaris Blvd. Rio Rancho, NM 87124
	Planned Activities	The Star Heights Drainage Project will improve basic drainage components including curb-and-gutter, catch basins, storm drains, CBCs, repair of existing grade control structures, reshaping of existing unlined channels, and general open channel improvements.
2	Project Name	Haven House - Toilet Upgrades
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Non-Housing Community Development
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	General Public Facilities & Improvements Centers for Persons with Disabilities
	Requested Funding (\$)	\$6,523
	Description	Long-term water efficiency of facility, with low flow, dual flush toilets, to reduce existing water costs.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 assisted
	Location	P.O. Box 15611, Rio Rancho, NM 87174
	Planned Activities	Installation of low flow, dual flush toilets to increase overall efficiency of day to day shelter operations.
3	Project Name	Saint Felix Pantry - Shelter Awning
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Improved Public Facilities - Obj. SL3.3
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Centers for Persons with Disabilities
	Requested Funding (\$)	\$25,465
	Description	CDBG funding for ADA accessible outdoor shelter space with awning to mitigate exposure from harsh weather to seniors and families with children.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,000 Assisted

	proposed activities	
	Location	4020 Barbara Loop SE, Rio Rancho, NM 871024
	Planned Activities	To mitigate the exposure to harsh temperatures in the outdoors to senior adults and families with children.
4	Project Name	Jager Dr. ADA Ramps Remediation Project
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Accessibility-Facilities for Elderly - Obj.SL1.1 (AFH Goal 2)
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Senior Centers Centers for Persons with Disabilities Neighborhood facilities including ADA Improvements
	Requested Funding (\$)	\$143,816
	Description	The Commerce Center Commercial at Enchanted Hills on Jager Drive will have full reconstruction of existing 13 curb ramps to meet current ADA standards, thus to ensure safe access for all residents in this neighborhood.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2,000
	Location	7840 Enchanted Hills Blvd., Rio Rancho, NM 87124
	Planned Activities	The Jager Drive ADA Ramp Remediation Project will include the full reconstruction of existing 13 curb ramps to meet the current ADA standards that are identified as being out of compliance in the 2017 ADA Transition Plan. This remediation project will ensure safe access for all residents in this neighborhood. It is assumed that the reconstruction of the new ADA compliant ramps will be completed by end of May, 2018.
5	Project Name	City Recreation Center Entry ADA Remediation Project
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Parks, Recreational Facilities SL3.3
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Park & Recreational Facilities incl. ADA
	Requested Funding (\$)	\$46,722

	Description	The City of Rio Rancho's Park, Recreation & Community Services (PRCS) will use CDBG funds to replace the exterior entryway and accessible routes into those entryways for the Sabana Grande Recreation Center and the Haynes Park, Pool and Recreation Center, which were determined to be non-compliant with ADA standards.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6000 Persons Assisted
	Location	4110 Sabana Grande Ave SE, Rio Rancho, NM 87124
	Planned Activities	The City of Rio Rancho's Park, Recreation & Community Services (PRCS) will use CDBG funds to replace the exterior entryway and accessible routes into those entryways for the Sabana Grande Recreation Center and the Haynes Park, Pool and recreation Center, which were determined to be non-compliant with ADA standards.
6	Project Name	Beyond Bell Scholarships
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Increased Public Services for Youth-Obj SL3.4
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Public services for youth
	Requested Funding (\$)	\$8,100
	Description	The City of Rio Rancho's Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department (PRCS) seeks CDBG funds to provide scholarships to students who qualify as low to moderate-income (LMI) as per Sandoval County HUD guidelines. A minimum of 5 recipients will attend 36-weeks of tutoring throughout the school year.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Persons Assisted
	Location	Rio Rancho Public Schools
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds will be dispersed in the form of 5 scholarships to students who qualify as low to moderate-income (LMI) for 36 weeks during the school year.

7	Project Name	LIFERoots - Adult Changing Table
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Increased Public Services for the Disabled SL3.4
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Public Services for Persons with Disabilities
	Requested Funding (\$)	\$9,974
	Description	The adjustable changing table request will serve the severely disabled individuals to carefully lift individuals from their wheelchairs safety. In addition, to having nurses and therapists lift and potentially hurting the participant.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 95 Persons Assisted
	Location	1909 29th St. SE, Rio Rancho, NM 87124
	Planned Activities	It is a device to carefully life individuals from their wheelchairs and move them to the changing table so Staff can safely change and clean the participant.
8	Project Name	Haven House - Shelter Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Public Services-Domestic Violence Victims-SL3.4
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence
	Requested Funding (\$)	\$15,080
	Description	Requesting assistance to continue to provide shelter and services to Domestic Violence victims and their children. In addition to offering shelter beds, help victims achieve not only immediate safety but also the knowledge, skills and resources to move on with their daily lives.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 assisted

	proposed activities	
	Location	P.O. Box 15611, Rio Rancho, NM 87174
	Planned Activity	Haven House provides shelters and services to clients fleeing domestic violence and are in immediate danger. Staff assist clients identify their needs and goals through a service assessment and then provide support obtaining resources for those goals.
9	Project Name	Saint Felix Pantry - Food Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Increased General Public Services -SL3.4
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	General Public Services Homeless Prevention
	Requested Funding (\$)	\$15,000
	Description	CDBG grant fund dollars to provide a nutritious source of protein to Rio Rancho clients who fall into the HUD income level of low to moderate income.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4900
	Location	4020 Barbara Loop SE, Rio Rancho, NM 871024
	Planned Activities	Provide a nutritious source of protein to Rio Rancho Pantry clients who fall into HUD income level of low to moderate income. This food includes vegetables and fruit; bread; milk and other dairy items.
10	Project Name	Saint Felix Pantry - Homeless Prevention
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Homelessness Prevention - Obj DH2.4
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Homeless Prevention Services to the Homeless
	Requested Funding (\$)	\$26,000
	Description	Homelessness Prevention to assist needy Rio Rancho households with utility and mortgage/rent monies resulting from continued economic concerns for low income households.
	Target Date	6/30/2019

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeless: 54 Persons Assisted
	Location	4020 Barbara Loop SE, Rio Rancho, NM 871024
	Planned Activities	Applications are processed and reviewed, available funds are then used to pay the approved requests for utility and mortgage/rent assistance.
11	Project Name	Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing - Rental Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goal Supported	Homelessness Prevention - Obj DH2.4
	Needs Addressed/ Priority	Rental Assistance General Public Services
	Requested Funding (\$)	\$14,032
	Description	CDBG funds are used to provide long-term supportive housing assistance and comprehensive outreach, case management and advocacy services to chronically disabled persons who are experiencing homelessness. In addition, the program provides ongoing HUD-funded rental assistance to help persons exit homelessness by securing housing, providing referral, and support necessary of the participant to retain housing successfully and to build self-sufficiency.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeless: 65 Persons Assisted
	Location	711 S. Camino Del Pueblo, Bernalillo, NM 87004
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds are used to provide long-term supportive housing assistance and comprehensive outreach, case management and advocacy services to chronically disabled persons who are experiencing homelessness. In addition, the program provides ongoing HUD-funded rental assistance to help persons exit homelessness by securing housing, providing referral, and support necessary of the participant to retain housing successfully and to build self-sufficiency.
12	Project Name	Planning and Administration
	Target Area	Citywide

Goal Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and Administration
Needs Addressed/ Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of existing units • Financial Assistance to Homebuyers • Centers for Persons with Disabilities • Neighborhood facilities including ADA Improvement • Drainage Improvements • Senior Services • Public services for youth • Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence • Employment Training • Homeless Prevention • Services to the Homeless • General Public Services • Small Business/Microenterprise Assistance
Requested Funding (\$)	
Description	To provide local officials and citizens with information about the program; prepare program budgets and schedules, and amendments thereto; develop systems for assuring compliance with program requirements; develop interagency agreements and agreements with sub recipients and contractors to carry out program activities; monitoring program activities for progress and compliance with program requirements; prepare reports and other documents related to the program for submission to HUD.
Target Date	6/30/2019
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Assistance to extremely low, very low, and low to moderate families throughout the City.
Location	Citywide

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 of Rio Rancho has intentionally expanded beyond specific census tracts due to the fact that it's low- to moderate-income population is dispersed throughout the City.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The need for assistance is not limited to the aforementioned Census Tracts, since the need is spread throughout the City. The majority of the services and benefits to be provided via funded projects will be provided citywide and will cover beneficiaries known under the CDBG program as limited clientele, such as persons with disabilities, homeless persons, and victims of domestic violence. Further, the City has funded projects that will benefit low- to moderate-income homeowners.

Discussion

Funds are not allocated to any particular neighborhood or census tract. Actual expenditures will be determined through the CAPER. The City of Rio Rancho typically allocates grant funds throughout the City. However, as the need arises, special emphasis is placed on revitalization and redevelopment efforts geared toward specific low and moderate-income communities.

Priority needs identified in the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan are continued into the 2018-22 funding

cycle that are addressed in this Plan and supported through 2018-19 Program Year funding include:

- rehabilitation of existing units,
- rental assistance,
- financial assistance to home buyers,
- general public facilities and improvements,
- neighborhood facilities including ADA improvements,
- parks, recreational facilities including ADA improvements,
- youth services,
- services to persons with disabilities,
- services to victims of domestic violence,
- services to the homeless,
- general public services

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

During project year 2018, low income families and underserved populations such as veteran families, single parent head of households, seniors, persons with physical disabilities, homeless, and near homeless populations will be the main focus. Further, the City will continue to fund projects specific to housing and supportive housing needs of homeless and near homeless populations. Rental assistance, rehabilitation projects, and homeownership assistance continues to be goals, however funds are programmed past the year one of funding cycle.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	119
Non-Homeless	10
Special-Needs	95
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

The City of Rio Rancho continues its efforts to fund rehabilitation of existing units, production of new units, and acquisition of existing units in 2018-2022 cycle. However, the City of Rio Rancho year one goals are geared toward homeless, facility improvement, and access by providing ADA compliant enhancement to substandard centers and affordable housing programs will be funded in future years.

Homelessness prevention is a high priority and a strategic goal, the City will continue to provide funding to St. Felix Pantry and Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program. They provide their participants the motivation and means to thrive, not merely survive, to achieve greater self-sufficiency, and to claim their places as positive, engaged members of the communities in which they live. The Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program provides supportive housing rental assistance coupled with comprehensive case management, service coordination and advocacy services to chronically disabled persons, and their immediate family members, who are experiencing homelessness.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Rio Rancho does not have a Public Housing Agency. The Town of Bernalillo has historically served the needs of Section 8 Vouchers rental assistance for Rio Rancho. In 2012, Santa Fe Civic Housing Authority Housing Authority (SFCHA), takes over the responsibility of Choice Voucher Program from the Town of Bernalillo Public Housing Authority. In addition too, SFCHA manages vouchers that were “ported” to Rio Rancho but were originally designated by HUD to other authorities.

This program assists very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Since housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, participants are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments. The participant is free to choose any housing that meets the requirements of the program and is not limited to units located in subsidized housing projects.

A family that is issued a housing voucher is responsible for finding a suitable housing unit of the family's choice where the owner agrees to rent under the program. This unit may include the family's present residence. Rental units must meet minimum standards of health and safety.

A housing subsidy is paid to the landlord directly by the Housing Authority on behalf of the participating family. The family then pays the difference between the actual rent charged by the landlord and the amount subsidized by the program.

The City of Rio Rancho has a written Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Albuquerque Housing Authority, and Bernalillo County Housing Authority to be the second and third Housing Authority to serve Rio Rancho. Rio Rancho citizen have the option to contact any of the three housing authorities.

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

Not applicable since there are no public housing units located within the City limits.

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

Not applicable since there are no public housing units located within the City limits.

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

provided or other assistance

Not applicable since there are no public housing units located within the City limits.

Discussion

The City of Rio Rancho does not have a Public Housing Agency. The Town of Bernalillo has historically served the needs of Section 8 Vouchers rental assistance for Rio Rancho. In 2012, Santa Fe Civic Housing Authority Housing Authority (SFCHA), takes over the responsibility of Choice Voucher Program from the Town of Bernalillo Public Housing Authority. In addition, too, SFCHA manages vouchers that were “ported” to Rio Rancho but were originally designated by HUD to other authorities. The City of Rio Rancho has a written Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Albuquerque Housing Authority, and Bernalillo County Housing Authority to be the second and third Housing Authority to serve Rio Rancho. Rio Rancho citizen have the option to contact any of the three housing authorities.

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

Introduction

The following are agencies expected to receive CDBG during the next year to address homeless needs and to prevent homelessness.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

The City of Rio Rancho is in collaboration with Chamber of Commerce, who organizes the Non-Profit Alliance, a group of forty non-profit organizations who provide services to reduce and end homelessness directly or indirectly. Further, the City funded St. Felix Pantry, Haven House, and Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing in the past to mitigate homelessness through food subsidy, utility assistance, mortgage/rent assistance, and support to reach self-sufficiency.

The New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness, provides a tracking system, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), to help quantify the need and provide specific data reporting elements to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). However, Staff reported that the actual number of homeless may potentially be much greater, in Sandoval County and Rio Rancho. Specifically, homeless people who elect not to use the services, won't be counted, which further reduces the accurate number of homeless in need. Additional, inaccuracy occurs when non-profit agencies choose not to participate in reporting to the HMIS due to additional data entry burden.

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

St. Felix Pantry provides food, clothing and referral services for homeless and indigent.

Catholic Charities provides HUD funded rental assistance with comprehensive case management for single parent households for up to 24 months. In addition, provides limited homeless prevention program, that provide 3-6 months of rental assistance.

NMHELP, offers emergency assistance, on the job training, work experience, training related support services, classroom training, specialized training, supportive housing, child and adult care food program, OLAO program (daycare), Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion programs, and a variety of other trainings (such as financial literacy, job readiness, pesticide training, and tractor safety. We also, offer youth programs such as WIOA and of course our HEP program. However, not all of these services are

offer by our agency in the Sandoval county area.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City has used CDBG funds to provide transitional housing services to the homeless and emergency shelter to the victims of domestic violence in the past. The City of Rio Rancho does not currently have any type of shelter for homeless individuals and families, the City provides funding to the Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program to provide an on-going program for residents of Rio Rancho who are homeless or at risk of become homeless. The City will continue to fund Haven House, Inc. to provide shelter services to victims of domestic violence and their families. CDBG funds will also be used to provide necessary facility improvements for safety and security of the shelter.

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

Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing provides support for chronically homeless individuals with disabilities and their families. Continue to support St Felix Pantry in its homelessness prevention program to provide families with emergency resources to enable them to have the time necessary to acquire the funds needed to prevent homelessness by providing rental deposits and emergency rental and mortgage assistance.

New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness reported the lack of emergency shelters in Rio Rancho and Sandoval County as whole. In addition, there is a significant lack of resources for unaccompanied youth which exacerbates the time period that individuals and families experience homelessness and those recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

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

The Nonprofit Alliance offers a more holistic approach to assisting low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless through case management, with self-sufficiency strategies, trauma/substance-abuse support, paralleled with affordable housing. The Sandoval County Permanent

Supportive Housing Program provides services including housing access assistance to participants in attempt to identify suitable housing units, establish relationships through acting as a liaison with landlords, conduct periodic home safety inspections prior to move-in, and payment of move-in deposits and monthly rental assistance. They also provide client-centered, strength-based case management services which focus on facilitating participants' abilities to retain stable housing and increase self-sufficiency by connecting participants to mainstream services and benefits for which they may be eligible and encourage participation in treatment services and activities such as secondary education, vocational rehabilitation and financial literacy training. Continue to support St Felix Pantry in its homelessness prevention program to provide families with emergency resources to enable them to have the time necessary to acquire the funds needed to prevent homelessness by providing rental deposits and emergency rental and mortgage assistance.

Discussion

The City has used CDBG funds to provide transitional housing services to the homeless and emergency shelter to the victims of domestic violence in the past. The City of Rio Rancho does not currently have any type of shelter for homeless individuals and families, the City provides funding to the Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program to provide an on-going program for residents of Rio Rancho who are homeless or at risk of become homeless. The City will continue to fund Haven House, Inc. to provide shelter services to victims of domestic violence and their families. CDBG funds will also be used to provide necessary facility improvements for safety and security of the shelter.

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

Introduction:

As stated in the Consolidated Plan, the City of Rio Rancho has created zoning ordinances, subdivision review and impact fees, design standards and building codes to protect the health, safety and welfare of its citizens. This protection may well affect affordable housing, as well as community and economic development. These regulations may significantly impact the location and type of housing and business investments, especially within the housing industry.

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

Barriers to affordable housing are both governmental and non-governmental. Governmental barriers include land use controls, entitlement processing fees and building codes. Land use controls are necessary to ensure orderly and appropriate development and growth in the City. Fees and public improvement are usually required as part of land development and entitlement processing to ensure an adequate supply of infrastructure, parks, and schools to serve the development. To facilitate the development of affordable housing, the City may consider waiving fees or assisting developers in locating resources to fund affordable housing in the future, as well as attempt at establishing inclusionary zoning and/or the development of a Housing Trust Fund. Since building and housing codes are implemented to ensure the safety of housing residents, it is unlikely that the city will waive building or housing codes as a method of increasing affordability. In attempt to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing, the City will take actions to address barriers, as appropriate, taking into consideration available resources and policies. Principal policies relating to affordable housing are found in the Population and Housing Element of the City's 2010 Comprehensive Plan, as amended. The City's Governing Body relies on the Comprehensive Plan to make decisions concerning zoning changes and land use approvals.

Discussion:

City staff continues to review city ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, land use controls, etc. on an on-going basis. All changes must be reviewed and recommended by the Planning and Zoning Commission prior to any changes being presented to the Governing Body; the Governing Body must give final approval to any changes or new ordinances.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Rio Rancho's Consolidated Plan is imperative to long-term compliance to achieve the goals and objectives set out in the Plan. Every effort will be made to comply with the Plan, which serves as a basis for community development decisions for the best short and long-term needs of the community. The City with housing, economic development and other nonprofit service providers to provide the implementation services set out in the Plan.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Limited funding continues to be a major barrier in providing necessary assistance to all low-income persons in need. Due to limited funding, the City has not been able to award funds to all CDBG applications or able to fund the full amount requested by CDBG applicants. However, through the use of the funding that is awarded through CDBG, we have been able to address some needs established for youth, homeless persons, disabled persons, and the overall low-income population of Rio Rancho.

The City of Rio Rancho is dedicated to access and safety of our senior and disabled population. Various projects throughout the City will receive a sidewalk enhancement to comply with ADA standards including major centers and recreational facilities.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will continue to fund Rebuilding Together Sandoval County to service the City's low to moderate income residents and assist them in making necessary repairs to their home.

The Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Program offered by the City will continue to provide soft second mortgages to first-time homebuyers. The mortgages assist with the acquisition of newly constructed or existing homes and the loans are offered with no interest. The loan is repaid upon the sale of the home, if the home is sold or otherwise transferred, within the first five years. If the homeowner remains in the home for five years, the City files a Release of Lien with the Sandoval County Clerk's Office and the funds are treated as a grant.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The definition of a lead-based paint hazard as stated in Section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 is "any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the appropriate Federal agency."

According to the New Mexico Department of Health, homes built before 1950 pose highest threat: there are 764 homes in Rio Rancho built before 1950. For many reasons, lead-based paint is

typically not an issue in New Mexico. Historically, homes were covered with mortar and plaster or stucco, not paint. Further, paint containing lead was more expensive than non-lead paint. Due to the nature of structures and the overall poverty of New Mexico, most homeowners were not able to afford lead paint. As part of the home repair program, Rebuilding Together Sandoval County tests homes for lead if the home was built prior to 1978.

If a homebuyer purchases an existing home through the City's Down Payment Assistance Program, they are given a lead-based paint disclosure form that must be signed. If a home is purchased that was built before 1978, the EPA lead-based paint pamphlet entitled "*Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*" is also given to the homeowner. The homebuyer must also sign a series of forms acknowledging they were informed of the lead-based paint issue.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The most important way in which the City of Rio Rancho is addressing poverty is through supporting the activities of affordable housing providers, economic development organizations and human services providers.

Continue support non-profit agencies like St. Felix Pantry and Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing for immediate food and emergency housing, more importantly is they provide comprehensive case management, service coordination, and advocacy services. They strive to offer participants the motivation and means to thrive, not merely survive, in order to achieve greater self-sufficiency, and to claim their places as positive, engaged members of the communities in which they live.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City has adopted the Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP) for Fiscal Years 2018–2023. This ICIP plan reflects the collective efforts of several City departments and various levels of management and staff and is intended to be a planning document and financial management tool that projects the capital needs and priorities of the City while identifying future financing requirements over the planning period. The ICIP is reviewed and updated each fiscal year.

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

The City of Rio Rancho believes that by supporting the organizations proposed in this Action Plan, the City of Rio Rancho will be assisting its low-to-moderate income citizens by providing them with the

ability to secure food, housing, and shelter for those in need, including the following:

- Haven House, Inc. will continue to provide emergency shelter and assistance to victims of domestic violence.
- St. Felix Pantry, Inc. will continue to provide nutritious sources of protein to low-to-moderate income persons.
- Storehouse West, Inc. will continue to provide food and clothing to low-to-moderate persons and families.
- Sandoval County Permanent Supportive Housing Program will continue with outreach and comprehensive case management and therapeutic support to eligible program participants and their immediate family members residing in Rio Rancho.

Discussion:

The City requires quarterly progress and financial reports from all Subrecipients of CDBG funding that mandate adherence to specific programs and requirements. In addition to quarterly reports, programs are monitored through site visits, file audits and management of fiscal functions inherent in contract administration. By requiring quarterly reporting, the City is able to determine if the Subrecipients are utilizing funds on a timely basis.

All site visits include meeting with staff, discussing current projects, evaluating the efficacy of the subrecipient's performance, past projects and adherence to the scope of services in the Subrecipient Agreement. A site visit will be made to all subrecipients in the first year of the Agreement term. Within the application, the City requires all subrecipients to provide documentation of Articles of Incorporation, current Bylaws, list of current board of directors, authorization letter to request funds, designation of authorized official, organizational charts, resumes of chief administrator and chief financial officers, copy of most recent financial statement and audit, documentation of compliance with national objectives, and conflict of interest certification.

Each subrecipient's quarterly reports require them to document the number of clients they have served based upon: race, ethnicity, gender, age (elderly), income and female-head-of-household. This information in turn is used to document reporting requirements to HUD.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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