



City of Chino Hills

2021-2029 Planning Period

HOUSING ELEMENT

City Council – August 16, 2022

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE OF THE HOUSING ELEMENT

The role of the Housing Element is to identify and plan for the City of Chino Hills' existing and projected housing needs. This Housing Element accomplishes this role by establishing a coordinated and comprehensive plan that promotes quality places to live for all households.

The Housing Element is a mandatory General Plan element. State law requires that all cities adopt a Housing Element and describes in detail the necessary contents of the Housing Element. This Housing Element responds to those requirements within the context of the physical and socio-economic conditions unique to Chino Hills, and covers the eight-year planning cycle from 2021-2029, identified by the State as the 6th Cycle Housing Element.

Since its incorporation in 1991, Chino Hills has maintained an excellent record planning housing within quality neighborhoods. This successful record includes development of housing of varied sizes, types, and price ranges, and meeting or exceeding each of the previous Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocations. For this 6th Cycle Housing Element, the City builds upon these successes and identifies additional opportunities and creative solutions to support housing development in the community. This Housing Element includes a plan for zoning additional sites to meet Chino Hills' RHNA assignment by affordability level.

B. STATE POLICY

Government Code Section 65580, et seq., establishes the State's housing policies and identifies the responsibilities of a municipality to facilitate the improvement and development of housing to make adequate provisions for the housing needs of all economic segments of the community.

The California Legislature has identified the attainment of a decent home and suitable living environment for every Californian as the State's main housing goal. Recognizing the important part that local planning programs play in pursuit of this goal, the Legislature has mandated that all cities and counties prepare a Housing Element as part of their comprehensive General Plans. Section 65581 of the California Government Code reflects the legislative intent for mandating that each city and county prepare a Housing Element per the following:

1. To ensure that counties and cities recognize their responsibilities in contributing to the attainment of the State housing goal.
2. To ensure that counties and cities will prepare and implement housing elements which, along with federal and State programs, will move toward attainment of the State housing goals.
3. To recognize that each locality is best capable of determining what efforts are required by it to contribute to the attainment of the State housing goal, provided such

a determination is compatible with the State housing goal and regional housing needs.

4. To ensure that each local government cooperates with other local governments to address regional housing needs.

Table 1-1 summarizes State Housing Element requirements and identifies the location in this document where these requirements are addressed.

Table 1-1. Housing Element Requirements		
Housing Element Requirement(s)	Gov. Code Section	Reference in Housing Element
Analysis of employment trends.	Section 65583.a	Section II.C.1
Projection and quantification of existing and projected housing needs for all income groups.	Section 65583.a	Section II.D and E, IV
Analysis and documentation of the City's housing characteristics, including cost for housing compared to ability to pay, overcrowding, and housing condition.	Section 65583.a	Section II.D and F
An inventory of land suitable for residential development including vacant sites and sites having redevelopment potential.	Section 65583.a	Section V.B, Appendix B
Analysis of existing and potential governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement or development of housing for all income levels.	Section 65583.a	Section III.B
Analysis of existing and potential nongovernmental (private sector) constraints upon maintenance, improvement or development of housing for all income levels.	Section 65583.a	Section III.A
Analysis concerning the needs of the homeless.	Section 65583.a	Section II.E.6
Analysis of special housing needs: handicapped, elderly, large families, farm workers, and female-headed households.	Section 65583.a	Section II.E
Analysis of opportunities for energy conservation with respect to residential development.	Section 65583.a	Section V.E
Identification of Publicly-Assisted Housing Developments.	Section 65583.a	Section IV.E.1
Identification of Units at Risk of Conversion to Market Rate Housing.	Section 65583.a	Section III.F
Identification of the City's goal relative to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing.	Section 65583.a	Section VI.B
Analysis of quantified objectives and policies relative to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing.	Section 65583.b	Section VI.C
Identification of adequate sites that will be made available through appropriate action with required public services and facilities for a variety of housing types for all income levels.	Section 65583.c(1)	Appendix B
Identification of strategies to assist in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of low and moderate-income households.	Section 65583.c(2)	Section VI.B, Appendix B
Description of the Public Participation Program in the formulation of Housing Element Goals, Policies, and Programs.	Section 65583.d	Appendix A
Description of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) prepared by the SCAG.	Section 65583.e	Section I.C
Analysis of Fair Housing, including Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing.	Section 8899.50	Section IV

C. REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT (RHNA)

For the state of California, the RHNA is the methodology used to determine future statewide housing need by income category and region. The RHNA is based on growth in population, households, and employment. The State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is responsible for determining the statewide RHNA. From there, the quantified regional housing needs are calculated by each of the State's 18 Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs). For Chino Hills, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the MPO that has authority to calculate the City's RHNA allocation, which includes current and future local housing growth and a share of regional housing growth. SCAG then disaggregates the total RHNA assignment by affordability level. Through this process, Chino Hills has been assigned the following RHNA allocation for this 6th Cycle Housing Element is presented in Table 1-2 below.

Table 1-2. Chino Hills RHNA for the 6 th Cycle Housing Element	
TOTAL RHNA UNITS FOR CHINO HILLS ⁽¹⁾	3,729
Extremely Low Income (<30% of AMI) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	694
Very low income (<50% of AMI)	694
Low income (50-80% of AMI)	821
Moderate income (80-120% of AMI)	789
Above moderate income (>120% of AMI)	731
(1) Calculation difference due to rounding. (2) Pursuant to AB 2634, local jurisdictions are also required to project the housing needs of extremely low income households (0-30% AMI). In estimating the number of extremely low income households, a jurisdiction can use 50% of the very low income allocation or apportion the very low income figure based on Census data. This number is not additive to the total allocation. (3) AMI = Area median income, based on the County of San Bernardino average incomes.	

D. SCOPE AND CONTENT

The Housing Element consists of six major components:

1. Introduction component that discusses: the purpose and State policies that direct the Housing Element; a summary table identifying where each applicable State policy is addressed within the Housing Element; Chino Hills RHNA allocation for the 2021-20219 planning period; and this scope and content section.
2. A Community Profile component that analyzes: the City's population, economic, household, special needs and housing stock characteristics and trends.
3. A Housing Constraints component that assesses: the variety of factors that add to the cost of housing in Chino Hills which constrain the provision of affordable units;

and the status of currently available affordable housing at risk of converting to market rate during this planning period.

4. An Assessment of Fair Housing that evaluates: the fair housing conditions in Chino Hills and the meaningful actions that the City currently takes and should take to ensure that local laws, programs, and activities affirmatively further fair housing in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 686.
5. A Housing Resources component that assesses: available sites that can accommodate high density and or affordable housing; zoning options to facilitate high density housing; the number and type of Accessory Dwelling Units that are expected to develop; available financing mechanisms to support affordable housing; energy conservation programs; and administrative resources that can facilitate housing development.
6. A Housing Plan that provides goals, policies and actions, and quantified objectives to address the housing needs of the community, promote fair housing and meet the RHNA objectives.

Appendices to this Housing Element provide detailed information that support the analysis and findings presented. The Appendices include:

- A. Public Participation Program Summary: including a description of the community outreach program, community workshops, and community comments and responses.
- B. Candidate Site Analysis: including an analysis of sites considered for Lower Income housing, Moderate Income housing and Above Moderate Income Housing; and following the steps outlined in the Housing Element Site Inventory Guidebook for Government Code Section 65583.2.
- C. Review of Past Performance: including a description of the actual results or outcomes of Chino Hills' 5th Cycle Housing Element.

E. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER GENERAL PLAN ELEMENTS

The Government Code requires internal consistency among the various elements of a General Plan. Section 65300.5 of the Government Code states that the General Plan and the parts and elements thereof shall comprise an integrated and an internally consistent and compatible statement of policies.

The Chino Hills General Plan contains the following eight elements: 1) Land Use; 2) Housing; 3) Circulation; 4) Conservation; 5) Open Space and Recreation; 6) Safety; 7) Noise; and 8) Economic Development. It is internally consistent. Policy direction introduced in any one of the elements is reflected in the other elements. Relative to housing, residential densities established in the Land Use Element of the City General Plan reflect the constraints to development identified in the Safety Element. For example, higher density housing is generally sited in the flatter, less environmentally constrained areas of the City. Residential densities are also balanced with the objectives of the City Economic Development Element which promotes a full range of retail shopping, service, and employment opportunities to serve Chino Hills' residents. At the same time, the City's residential densities allow for adequate diversity and supply of housing to satisfy the requirements of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) presented in this Housing Element. This Housing Element builds upon the other

General Plan elements. It is entirely consistent with the policies and proposals set forth by the Plan.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 65400, the City annually reviews its progress in implementing this Housing Element thus ensuring consistency between this and the City's other General Plan Elements. An annual monitoring program is included as part of this Element's Housing Plan.

F. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Section 65583(c)(5) of the Government Code states that:

"The local government shall make diligent effort to achieve public participation of all the economic segments of the community in the development of the housing element, and the program shall describe this effort."

To gain public input to the 6th Cycle Housing Element, the City of Chino Hills conducted extensive public outreach activities beginning in February 2021. These activities included:

- Public Advertisements: Quarter page ads notifying the public of the Housing Element Update and inviting the community to participate in the workshops were published in the local newspaper.
- Flyers: Flyers announcing the Housing Element Update workshops were emailed to over 100 entities, including property owners (both commercial and residential, developed and undeveloped), developers, nonprofit housing developers, religious facilities, fair housing and special needs groups.
- Press releases: Press releases were sent to the local newspaper to notify the community of the Housing Element Update public workshops.
- Website: Postings in the "City News" section of the City website highlighted the Housing Element public workshops.
- E-notifications: All City website subscribers (2,565) were sent multiple email notifications inviting the community to participate in the Housing Element public workshops.
- Dedicated webpage: A dedicated City webpage was created to keep the public informed about the Housing Element Update process. The webpage included press releases, staff reports, PowerPoint presentations, and an overview of the Housing Element and RHNA process.

The City conducted eight Public Workshops between February and July 2021. These workshops were designed to inform the community about the RHNA and the Housing Element Update process and gain their input. An extensive review of numerous topics was covered, including: available sites, housing law requirements, local housing objectives, fair housing, special housing needs, affordable housing, market and environmental constraints.

Detailed information regarding the City of Chino Hills Housing Element Update Public Workshops is presented in Appendix A of this Element. Chino Hills commits to continuing and expanding the public participation process as it moves forward with adopting the Housing Element and subsequent General Plan and Zoning Amendments that implement the Housing Element. This process includes a survey targeted at reaching extremely low, very low and low

income households and special needs groups. The survey requests specific information on housing and service conditions and needs. To reach these targeted groups, the City reached out to local nonprofit housing groups, religious facilities, fair housing and special needs groups; and to residents of neighborhoods identified as having a greater concentration of lower income households and/or residing in older and lower cost housing. These groups will also be invited to future housing and General Plan update workshops that the City plans to hold throughout the Housing Element and subsequent General Plan and Zoning Amendments.

G. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A number of data sources were utilized to create the Chino Hills Housing Element. Primary resources are listed below, all of which are available at the City of Chino Hills Community Development Department:

- City of Chino Hills General Plan.
- City of Chino Hills Community Development Department Building Division permit records, January 2013 through January 2021.
- City of Chino Hills Lower Income Housing Site Selection Analysis (Appendix B of this Element)
- City of Chino Hills Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (June 2020)
- City of Chino Hills Consolidated Plan (2020-2025) and Action Plan (2019)
- San Bernardino County Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey Final Report (April 2020)
- San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA) Regional Assessment of Fair Housing (December 17, 2021)
- Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 6th Cycle Final RHNA Allocation Plan (adopted March 4, 2021)
- SCAG Regional Accessory Dwelling Unit Affordability Analysis
- SCAG Pre-Certified Local Housing Data for Chino Hills
- State of California Department of Finance Population and Housing Data (January 2020)
- State of California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) Building Blocks: A Comprehensive Housing-Element Guide
- State of California HCD Housing Element Site Inventory Guidebook Government Code Section 65583.2 (June 10, 2020)
- State of California HCD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Guidance for All Public Entities and Housing Elements (April 2021 Update)
- State of California Department of Housing and Community Development, State Income

Limits for 2021

- United States Census (Census) QuickFacts (July 2019)
- American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)
- American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2015-2019)
- Census (2010)
- Census (2000)

Various other informational sources were also referenced where appropriate. References to these informational sources are cited where they appear within the text.

II. COMMUNITY PROFILE

A. OVERVIEW

The City of Chino Hills encompasses approximately forty-five (45) square miles in southwestern San Bernardino County with a population of 83,853¹. The City is uniquely situated adjacent to four County jurisdictions - Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino - and is surrounded by the cities of Chino to the east, Pomona to the north, Brea and Diamond Bar to the west, and Yorba Linda to the south. (Refer to Figure 2-1.)

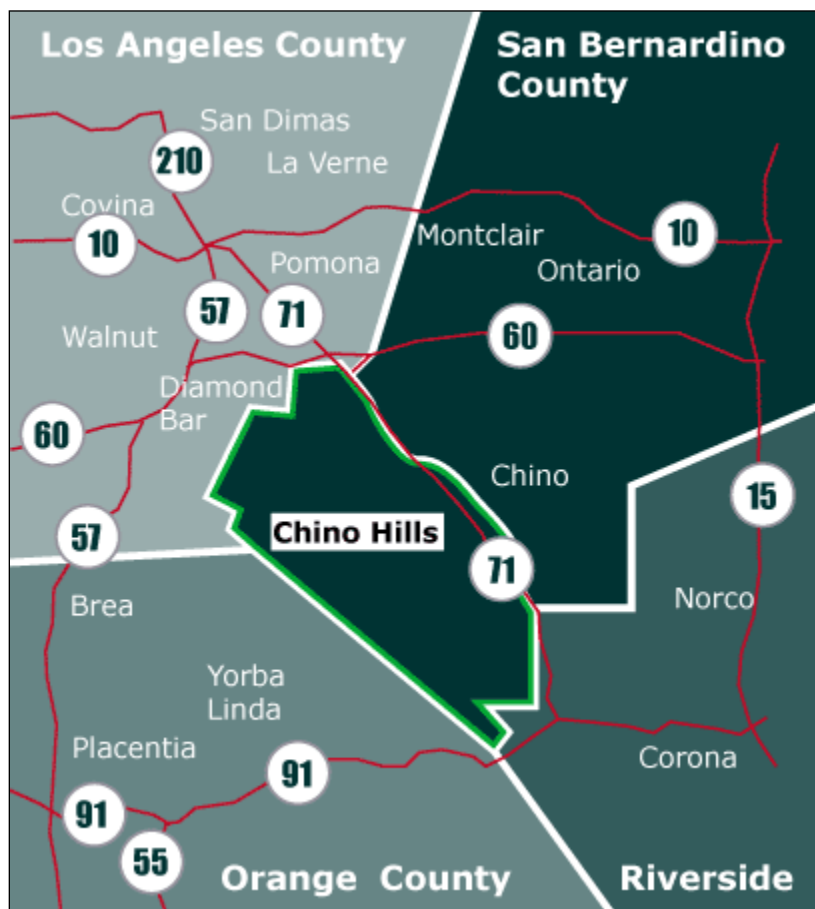


Figure 2-1. Chino Hills Vicinity Map

¹ United States Census Quick Facts (July 2019)

The City incorporated in December 1991. Since that time, the City has adopted and continued to update, as required, a General Plan and a Municipal Code, including Chapter 16 of the Municipal Code (Zoning Code). The basic framework and land use policies within these documents work to:

- Direct development away from environmentally sensitive areas, including steeply sloping hillsides, geologic hazards, floodplains, and sensitive habitat; and
- Concentrate higher densities in those areas of the City that are best suited to development.

Approximately 20,000 acres (71%) of the Chino Hills' land area is sloping hillsides, canyons and floodplains. These areas contain Chino Hills State Park, geologic hazards and sensitive biological habitat. As a result of these constraints, the predominant development pattern in the City is the clustering of residential and non-residential development in the remaining 7,700 acres (29%) of the City land area. Residential development is largely concentrated in the east-central areas of the City that meets with the Chino Valley. Commercial and other non-residential land uses are also clustered around the eastern edge, and along the major thoroughfares within the City: Grand Avenue, Peyton Drive, Pipeline Avenue, Chino Hills Parkway, Soquel Canyon Parkway, Butterfield Ranch Road and the 71 Freeway.

Chino Hills has experienced phenomenal residential growth beginning in the 1980s, continuing through the 1990s, and into the current year. Chino Hills has grown from a community with a housing stock of approximately 4,200 units in 1980, to 16,300 units in 1990, to 20,389 in 2000², to 23,784 in 2012³, and to 25,850 in 2020⁴. Over 93% of the developable residential lands are currently built-out. The remaining available residential sites currently have active entitlement applications or are predominately located in the hillside and environmentally sensitive areas.

A successful strategy for meeting Chino Hills' housing needs must be preceded by an assessment of the community's characteristics, including:

- Section A. Population Characteristics - analyzes Chino Hills in terms of individual persons and attempts to identify any population trends including age and race/ethnicity that affect future housing needs.
- Section B. Economic Characteristics - analyzes Chino Hills in terms of employment and income trends that affect job accessibility and housing demand.
- Section C. Household Characteristics - analyzes Chino Hills in terms of households, or living groups, to see how household size, overcrowding and cost burden affect demand for housing types.
- Section D. Special Needs Group Characteristics - analyzes segments of Chino Hills population that have needs that make the affordability and availability of housing more challenging.
- Section E. Housing Stock Characteristics - analyzes Chino Hills housing occupancy and cost burden conditions that affect housing need.

This assessment of Chino Hills' Community Profile needs is used as a basis for identifying appropriate policies and programs in this Housing Element.

² 2000 Census

³ City General Plan Update Land Use Inventory, January 2013

⁴ State of California Department of Finance Population and Housing data (January 2020)

B. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Chino Hills' population characteristics are important factors affecting the type and extent of housing needs in the City. Population growth, age and race/ethnicity characteristics are discussed in this section.

1. Population Growth Trends

In comparison to surrounding jurisdictions and the County of San Bernardino, the City of Chino Hills has experienced moderately high growth during the past decade. As shown in Table 2-1 below, between 2010-2019, the City of Chino Hills' population grew 12.1%, while surrounding jurisdictions grew between 0.3 and 20.9%.

Table 2 -1. Population Trends: Chino Hills, Surrounding Cities, and County 2010- 2019			
Jurisdiction	2010 (a)	2019 (b)	% Change 2010-2019 (c)
Brea	39,282	43,255	10.4%
Chino	77,983	94,371	20.9%
Chino Hills	74,796	83,853	12.1%
Diamond Bar	55,544	55,720	0.3%
Pomona	149,058	151,691	1.8%
San Bernardino County	2,035,210	2,180,085	7.0%

Source:

(a) 2010 Census

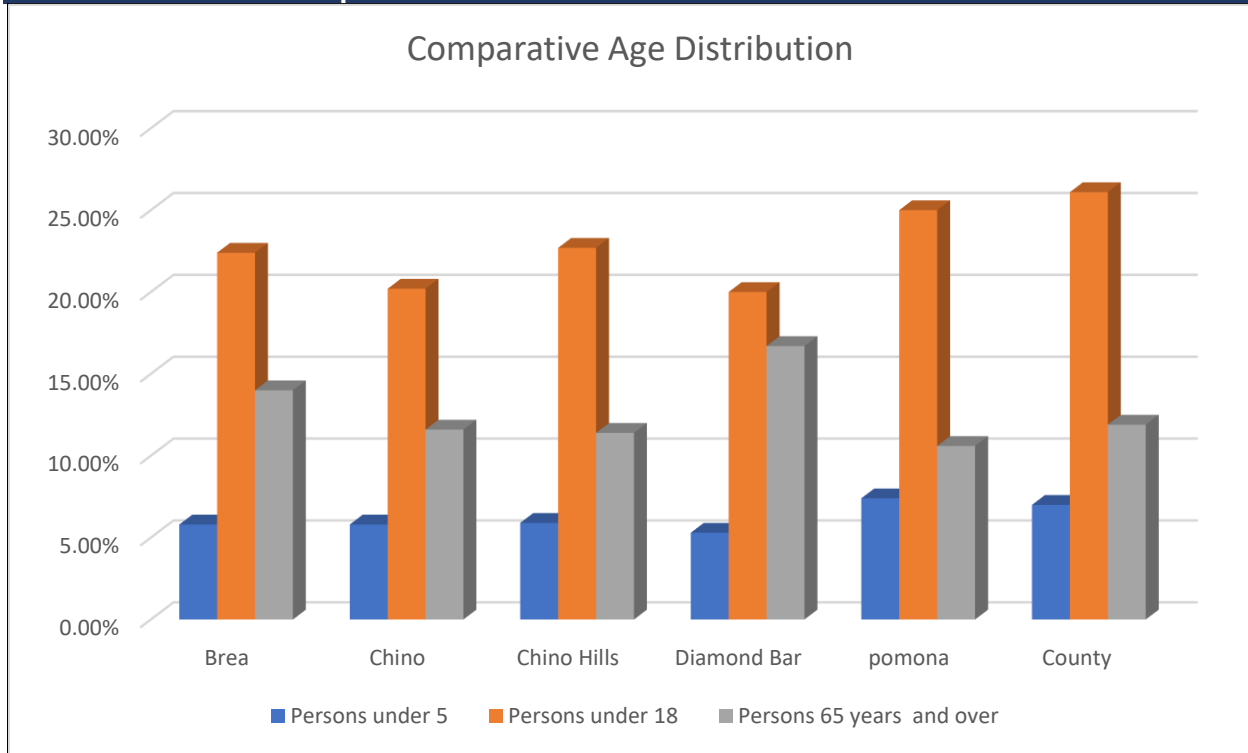
(b) 2019 Census QuickFacts

2. Age Characteristics

Age structure of a population is an important factor in evaluating housing needs and projecting the direction of future housing development. For example, if a city is experiencing an outmigration of young adults (ages 25-34), there may be a shortage of first-time homebuyer opportunities, or if a City has a substantial elderly population, specialized senior citizen housing may be needed.

Table 2-2 below charts the comparative age distribution for Chino Hills, surrounding cities, and the County of San Bernardino for persons under 5 years of age, persons under 18 years of age, and persons 65 years and older. Age distribution in Chino Hills is largely similar to surrounding jurisdictions. Persons under 18 comprise about 23% of Chino Hills population and persons 65 years and older comprise about 11.5% of Chino Hills population, suggesting a need for both family housing and smaller homes that would allow Chino Hills residents to downsize their living accommodations as they age and remain in the community.

Table 2 -2. Comparative Age Distributions: Chino Hills, Surrounding Cities, and County, as a Percent of Total Population



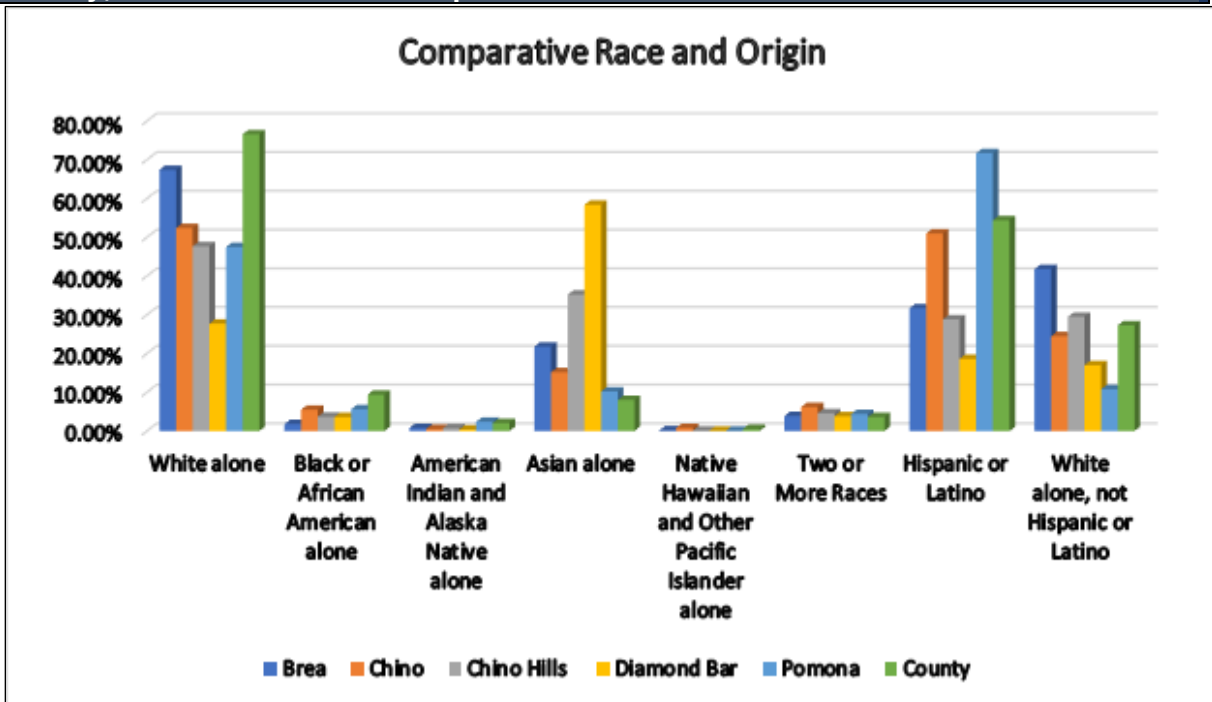
Source: 2019 Census QuickFacts 2019 Census QuickFacts

3. Race/Ethnic Origin Characteristics

The racial and ethnic origin make-up of a population affects housing needs. This is due to the unique household characteristics of different groups, where such preferences as living with extended family members can affect household size. Table 2-3 below charts the comparative age distribution for Chino Hills, surrounding cities, and the County of San Bernardino for the following categories: White alone; Black or African American alone; American Indian and Alaska Native alone; Asian alone; Native and Other Pacific Islander alone; Two or More Races; Hispanic or Latino; White alone, not Hispanic or Latino.

Compared to surrounding jurisdictions, Chino Hills has a racially mixed population, with no one race comprising more than 50% of the population. Chino Hills' population is comprised of 47.7% White alone; 3.7% Black or African American alone; 0.7% American Indian and Alaskan Native alone; 35.2% Asian alone; 0.1% Native and Other Pacific Islander alone; 4.6% Two or More Races; 28.8% Hispanic or Latino; 29.5% White alone, not Hispanic or Latino.

Table 2-3. Comparative Race / Ethnic Origin: Chino Hills, Surrounding Cities and County, as a Percent of Total Population



Source: 2019 Census QuickFacts

C. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

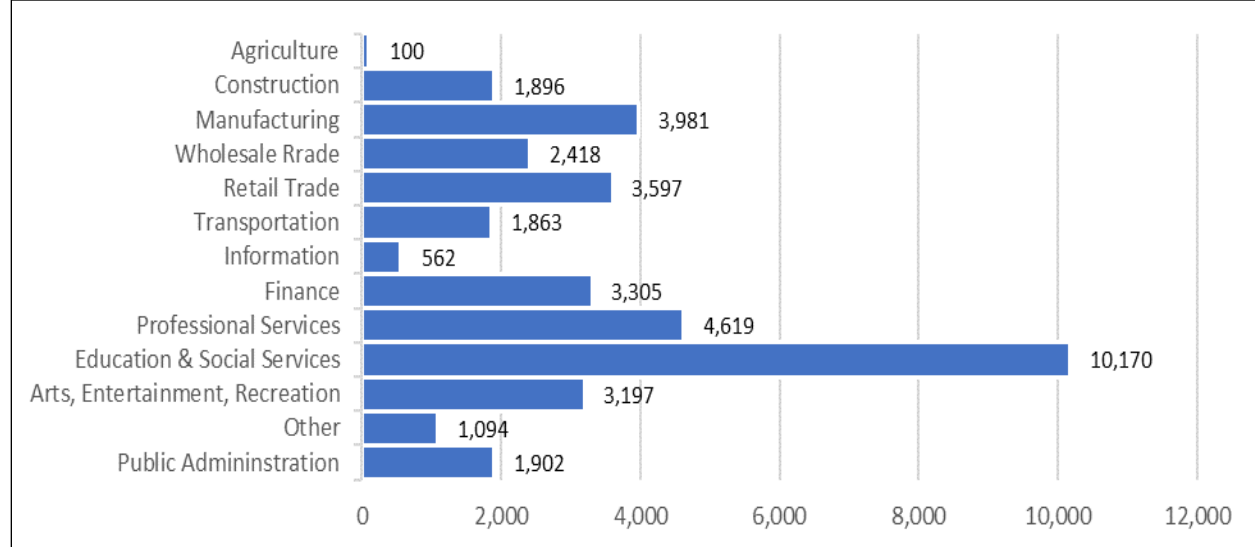
The economic characteristics of a community provides information about the community's ability to access the housing market. Incomes associated with different types of employment and the number of workers in a household affect housing affordability and choice. Local employment growth is linked to local housing demand, and the reverse being true when employment contracts.

Chino Hills' General Plan designates several hundred acres for commercial and business park development along the 71 Freeway corridor and major arterials. The designation of suitable land for commercial and business park development complies with the City's goal of providing a full range of retail shopping, service, and employment opportunities for its residents while maintaining its high-quality residential environment.

1. Employment

Major employers in Chino Hills include institutional and commercial uses including Chino Valley Unified School District, City of Chino Hills, Chino Valley Independent Fire District, Boys Republic, Kaiser Permanente Laboratory, Costco, and Albertsons. Table 2-4 below charts Chino Hills employment by industry. Education and Social Services is the largest employment industry located in Chino Hills, followed by professional services, manufacturing, retail trade, and finance.

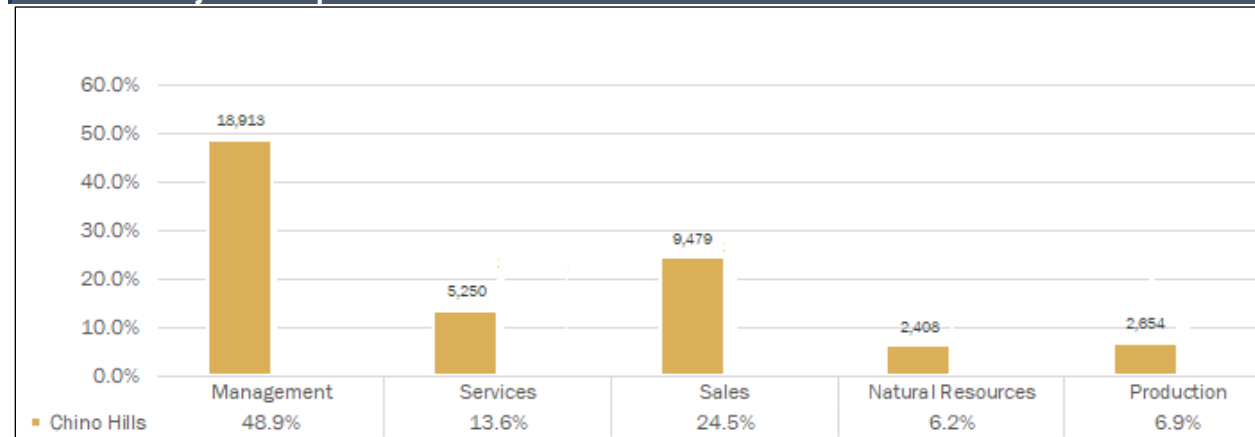
Table 2-4. Employment by Industry: Chino Hills



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

For residents of Chino Hills, the most prevalent occupational category is Management, in which 48.9% of total employees work. The second-most prevalent type of work is in Sales, which employs 24.5% of Chino Hills working population. These occupational categories typically are associated with higher incomes. Table 2-5 below charts the major occupations in which Chino Hills residents work.

Table 2-5. Major Occupations: Chino Hills



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

2. Income Characteristics

Table 2-6 below compares the income, education, and travel time to work data for Chino Hills residents compared to neighboring cities and the County of San Bernardino. As shown in the table, Chino Hills has a higher median household income and a lower percent of persons in poverty than its neighboring cities and the County of San Bernardino. Chino Hills residents with a bachelor's degree or higher educational level account for 46.7% of its population, and average travel time to work is 39.1 minutes.

Table 2-6. Income, Education, and Commuting Trends: Chino Hills, Surrounding Cities, and County

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	% Persons in Poverty	Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes)
Brea	\$94,492	6.4%	45.3%	33.7
Chino	\$81,711	10.49%	23.0%	34.7
Chino Hills	\$106,340	6.0%	46.7%	39.1
Diamond Bar	\$99,083	6.1%	54.9%	36.6
Pomona	\$60,598	17.9%	18.0%	31.3
County	\$63,362	13.0%	21.0%	31.6

Source: 2019 Census QuickFacts 2019 Census QuickFacts

This comparative income data indicates that the average Chino Hills household has a comparable or higher access to the housing market than its surrounding communities. However, as shown in Table 2.7, below, 26% of Chino Hills households have incomes below the County median income. For Chino Hills renter households, 1,805 or 32% of all City renter households have incomes below the County median income.

Table 2-7. Income Distribution for Households by Tenure: Chino Hills

Income Distribution Overview	Owner	Renter	Total	% of Total
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	815	385	1,200	5%
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	775	370	1,145	5%
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	1,430	630	2,060	9%
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	1,165	420	1,585	7%
Subtotal Households Below Median Income	4,185	1,805	5,990	26%
Household Income >100% HAMFI	14,335	3,770	18,105	75%
Total Households	18,520	5,575	24,090	100%

*HUD CHAS, 2013-2017. HAMFI refers to Housing and Urban Development Area Median Family Income.

Source: Consolidated Planning/CHAS Data | HUD USER, accessed September 9, 2021

D. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Information on household characteristics is an important indicator of housing needs in a community. Income and affordability are best measured at the household level, as are the special housing needs of certain groups such as large families and female-headed households. As an example, if a community has a substantial number of young family households whose incomes combined with local housing costs preclude the option of home purchase, the City may encourage

developers to build housing with more 3 bedroom floor plans, particularly in high density residential developments that are typically more affordable than single family housing.

The Census defines a "household" as "all persons who occupy a housing unit, which may include families, singles, or other;" boarders are included as part of the primary household by the Census. Families are households related through marriage or blood, and a single household refers to individuals living alone. "Other" households reflect unrelated individuals living together (roommates). Persons living in retirement or convalescent homes, dormitories, or other group living situations are not considered households.

1. Household Size

Household size is an important indicator of population trends as well as overcrowding in individual housing units. A city's average household size will increase over time if there is a trend toward larger families or decrease if there is a trend toward more two and one-person households.

Average household size in Chino Hills has decreased in recent years; it was 3.19 persons per occupied residential unit in 2019, 3.25 persons per occupied unit in 2010, and 3.33 persons per occupied unit in 2000. Table 2-8 below compares Chino Hills' average size to its neighboring cities and the County of San Bernardino, indicating that Chino Hills' current average household size of 3.19 is about average when compared to its surrounding communities.

Table 2-8. Average Household Size and Overcrowding: Chino Hills, Surrounding Cities, and County			
Jurisdiction	Average Household Size	Percent Overcrowded	
		Owner Households	Renter Households
Brea	2.79	1.6%	7.0%
Chino	3.39	3.4%	13.1%
Chino Hills	3.19	2.7%	9.2%
Diamond Bar	3.13	0.7%	7.8%
Pomona	3.77	10.5%	24.8%
County	3.29	5.5%	14.6%

Source: 2019 Census QuickFacts 2019 Census QuickFacts

2. Overcrowding

Overcrowding can be another indicator of housing affordability. Unit overcrowding may be caused by the combined effect of low earning and high housing costs in a community and can reflect the inability of households to buy or rent housing which provides reasonable privacy for their residents. The Census defines overcrowded households as units with greater than 1.01 persons per room, excluding bathrooms, hallways, and porches.

As shown in Table 2-8, above, the incidence of overcrowding in Chino Hills was minimal for owner households, with 2.7% of the City's owner households defined as overcrowded, compared to 1.6% for Brea, 3.4% for Chino, 0.7% for Diamond Bar, 10.5% for Pomona, and 5.5% for the County. For all jurisdictions, the incidences of overcrowding are higher among renter households, with 9.2% of the City's renter households defined as overcrowded, compared to 7.0% for Brea, 13.1% for Chino, 7.8% for Diamond Bar, 24.8% for Pomona, and 14.6% for the County.

Overcrowding conditions in the City and possible impacts related to large families are further discussed in Sections II.E.3 and IV. A.2, below.

3. Housing Cost Burden

Housing cost burden is most commonly measured as the percentage of gross income that a household spends on housing, with 30% a usual threshold for “cost burden” and 50% the threshold for “severe cost burden”. However, a lower-income household (including extremely low, very low and low) spending the same percent of income on housing as a higher-income household will likely experience more true “cost burden”. As shown in Table 2-9 below, 37.9% of Chino Hills households pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs, compared to 33.8% for Brea, 41.1% for Chino, 35.6% for Diamond Bar, 48.9% for Pomona, and 38.2% for the County of San Bernardino. For all jurisdictions, the incidences of overpayment for housing costs are higher for renter households.

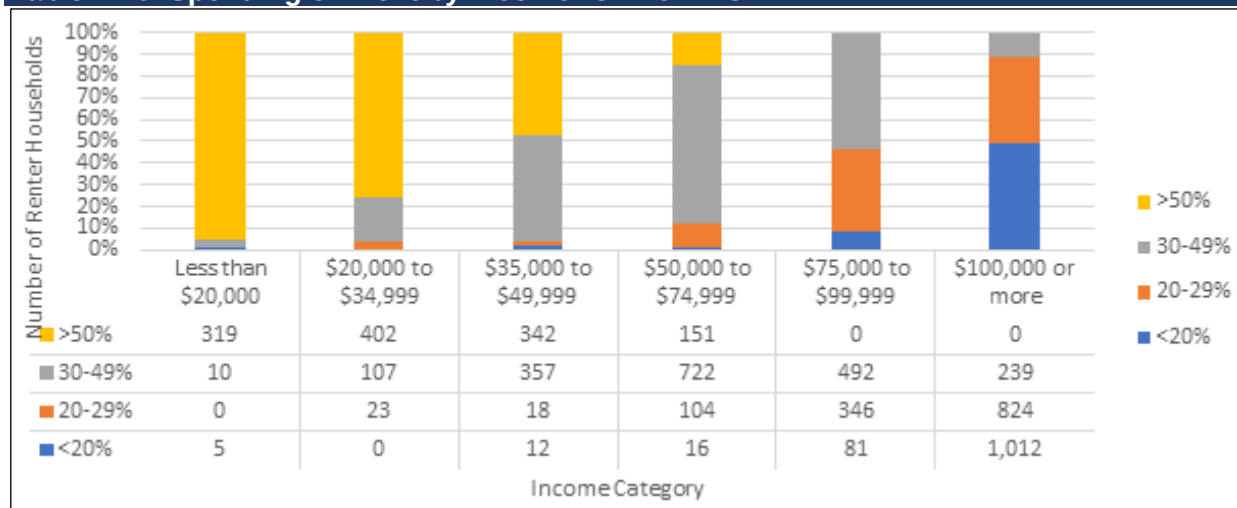
Table 2-9. Average Percent Overpayment on Housing – All Households and Renter Households: Chino Hills, Surrounding Cities, and County

Jurisdiction	Percent Overpayment (>30% Share of Income on Housing Cost)	
	All Households	Renter Households
Brea	33.8%	44.4%
Chino	41.1%	51.2%
Chino Hills	37.9%	52.5%
Diamond Bar	35.6%	50.0%
Pomona	48.9%	61.7%
County	38.2%	55.3%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

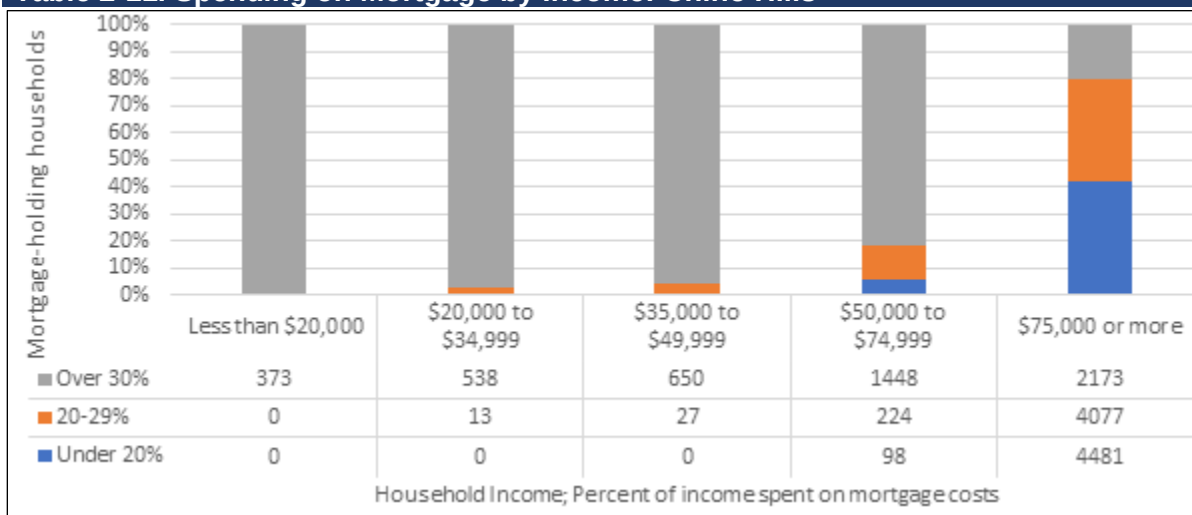
Table 2-10 below focuses on renter households in Chino Hills and illustrates that percent of overpayment “cost burden” and “severe cost burden” increases as the incomes of Chino Hills’ renter households decreases. Table 2-11 below focuses on owner households in Chino Hills and the amount of income spent on mortgage payments. Similar to renter households, the percent of overpayment “cost burden” for owner households” increases as the incomes of Chino Hills’ renter households decreases. This data shows that the City’s lowest income households, especially renter households, experience significant cost burden.

Table 2-10. Spending on Rent by Income: Chino Hills



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

Table 2-11. Spending on Mortgage by Income: Chino Hills



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

For Chino Hills extremely-low income households (below 30% of area median income), housing can be especially challenging. Table 2-12 below provides a breakdown of extremely low income households by race and ethnicity. The race/ethnicity with the highest share of extremely-low income households is Black non-Hispanic followed by Asian and other non-Hispanic. For Chino Hills renter households, 9% are extremely low income, compared to 4.6% for owner households.

Table 2.12. Extremely Low Income Housing Needs: Chino Hills

	Total Households	Households below 30% HAMFI *	Share below 30% HAMFI *
White, non-Hispanic	9,374	319	3.4%
Black, non-Hispanic	849	129	15.2%
Asian and other, non-Hispanic	8,118	709	8.7%
Hispanic	5,665	220	3.9%
TOTAL	24,006	1,377	5.7%
Renter-occupied	5,405	525	9.7%
Owner-occupied	18,630	865	4.6%
TOTAL	24,035	1,390	5.8%

*HUD CHAS, 2012-2016. HAMFI refers to Housing and Urban Development Area Median Family Income.

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

E. SPECIAL NEEDS

Certain segments of the population may have more difficulty finding decent, affordable housing due to special circumstances. These "special needs" groups include seniors, large families,

disabled persons, female-headed households, farmworkers, and the homeless. Under State law,

the housing needs of each group are required to be addressed in the Housing Element. This information is summarized in Table 2.13 below.

Table 2-13. Special Needs Groups (Persons/Households): Chino Hills

Needs Group ^(a)	Total % of All City (Persons/ Households)
Senior (65 +) (Persons)	11.4%
Large Households (5 or more persons)	15.6%
Disabled (Persons)	4.0%
Female-Headed Households (no spouse or partner present)	11.0%
Male-Headed Households (no spouse or partner present)	5.8%
Female-Headed Households (With Children)	4.8%
Female-Headed Households in Poverty	2.1%
Female-Headed Households (With Children) in Poverty	1.2%
Total Households in Poverty	4.5%
Farmworkers (Persons)	0.2%
Homeless (Persons) ^(b)	4

Source:

(a) American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

(b) San Bernardino County Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey Final Report (April 2020) tallies 2 homeless persons in Chino Hills.

1. Seniors

The senior population is generally defined as those 65 years of age and older. Special needs associated with this population are: limited and fixed incomes, high health care costs, transit dependency, and living alone. A limited income for many seniors often makes it difficult to find affordable housing. Other specific needs of the senior population include supportive housing (such as intermediate care facilities), group homes, and other housing that includes a planned service component.

In Chino Hills, 11.4% of the population are 65 years of age or older, compared to 11.8% for the County of San Bernardino. Table 2-14 below shows that 65.8% of Chino Hills' seniors have incomes below the median, with 16.2% having incomes 30% below the median, 21% having incomes 30-50% below the median, and 20.0% having incomes 50-80% below the median. This large percentage of lower income among Chino Hills seniors suggest a need for affordable senior housing, as well as services such as free or low-cost meals and transportation.

Table 2-14. Senior Households with Incomes at or Below Median: Chino Hills	
Percent at or Below Median Income	Percent of Total Senior Households by Income Level
< 30% HAMFI *	16.2%
30-50% HAMFI	21.0%
50-80% HAMFI	20.0%
80-100% HAMFI	8.1%
Total Percent Less than Median Income	65.30%
* HUD CHAS, 2012-2016. HAMFI refers to Housing Urban Development Area Median Family Income.	

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

For Chino Hills' senior households, Table 2-15, below, shows the number owner and renter households by income level. Of these senior households with incomes below the median, 460 or 28% are renter households. Unlike owner households, renters do not have the potential to accumulate equity in their home and are at risk of landlord imposed rent increases. This information indicates a need for lower income senior rental housing in the City.

Table 2-15. Senior Households with Incomes at or Below Median by Tenure: Chino Hills				
Percent at or Below Median Income	Owner	Renter	Total	Percent of Senior Renter Households by Income Level
< 30% HAMFI *	165	90	255	35%
30-50% HAMFI	260	95	355	27%
50-80% HAMFI	420	180	600	30%
80-100% HAMFI	330	95	425	22%
Totals	1175	460	1635	28%
* HUD CHAS, 2012-2016. HAMFI refers to Housing Urban Development Area Median Family Income.				

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2012-2016)

The City website contains a Senior Services page, which provides information about senior recreational activities, meals programs and transportation. For meals programs, information is posted regarding a senior lunch service program offered Monday through Friday at the Chino Senior Center, located at 13170 Central Avenue in Chino. Information about homebound meals is also posted. For transportation, information is posted regarding transit services for seniors which are available through OmniRide micro-transit services at a fee of \$2 per trip for senior/disabled/Medicare and veteran residents.

Permanent supportive housing of 6 or fewer persons is permitted by right in the Chino Hills Zoning Code. These types of group homes provide residential care facilities for the elderly. Chino Hills has two assisted living facilities, Pacifica Senior Living and Oakmont, which provide housing and care. These facilities were constructed in 1999 and 2005 respectively and provide assisted living accommodations for over 300 persons, combined.

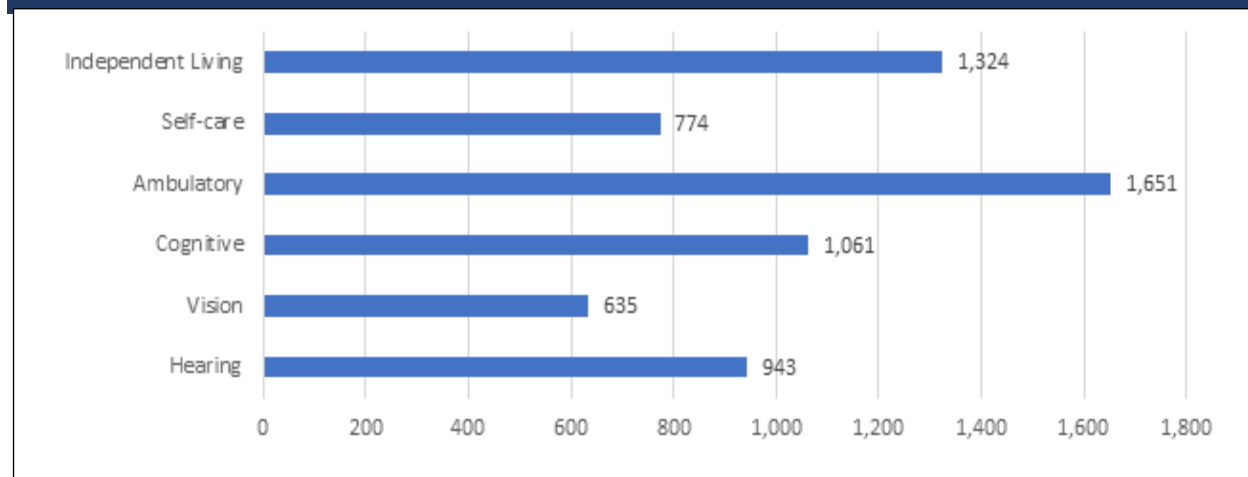
To facilitate residential care facilities for more than 6 persons, the City has amended its Zoning Code to allow Permanent Supportive Housing by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use as defined in Article 11 of the California Government Code, which would expand opportunities for affordable senior housing and care. In addition, to further expand senior housing options for lower income seniors, the City is initiating development of a senior apartment project, discussed in Section V.B.4 of this Housing Element. The need to continue and expand senior housing and support services will be addressed through the policies of this Housing Element.

2. Disability

Physical, mental, and/or developmental disabilities can hinder access to housing units of conventional design as well as limit the ability of the disabled individuals to earn an adequate income. The proportion of physically disabled individuals is increasing nationwide due to overall increased longevity and lower mortality rates. Mental disabilities include those disabled by a psychiatric illness or injury, including schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, and conditions related to brain trauma. Disabilities may deprive a person from earning income, restrict mobility, or make self-care difficult. Persons with disabilities often have special housing needs related to limited earning capacity, a lack of accessible and affordable housing, and higher health costs associated with their disability. Additionally, some residents suffer from disabilities that require living in a supportive or institutional setting.

As shown in Table 2-13 above, 4% of Chino Hills' population are identified as disabled. As shown in Tables 2-16 below, the most common disability in Chino Hills is ambulatory. As shown in Table 2-17 below, of Chino Hills disabled population, 41% are employed.

Table 2-16. People with Disabilities (by Type): Chino Hills



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

Table 2-17. Disability by Employment Status: Chino Hills

	With a Disability	Percent of Total	No Disability	Percent of Total
Employed	1,004	41%	36,165	73%
Unemployed	173	7%	1,969	4%
Not in Labor Force	1,259	52%	11,285	23%
TOTAL	2,436		49,419	

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

Figure 4-1 in Section IV.D.7 below, shows the distribution of disabled population in the City. Concentrations of disabled persons are located in the east-central portion of the City. This area contains some of the City's more affordable housing, including two of the City's mobile home parks: Lake Los Serranos Mobile Home Park, a 55+ community, and Rancho Monte Vista Mobile Home Park. This area also contains the Los Serranos neighborhood which is one of the older communities in the City.

To assist persons with disabilities, Chapter 16.47 of the Zoning Code provides a no-fee process through which individuals with disabilities can request reasonable accommodations. All new housing in Chino Hills complies with current State Building Code requirements for disabled access. In addition, as discussed above, OmniRide micro-transit services at a fee of \$2 per trip are available for disabled residents, and the City's website promotes transit and other services available to disabled residents.

Permanent supportive housing of 6 or fewer persons and 7 or more are permitted by right in the Chino Hills Zoning Code. These types of group homes often are residential care facilities for disabled persons. The need to continue and expand affordable housing options for disabled persons will be addressed through the policies of this Housing Element.

3. Large Households

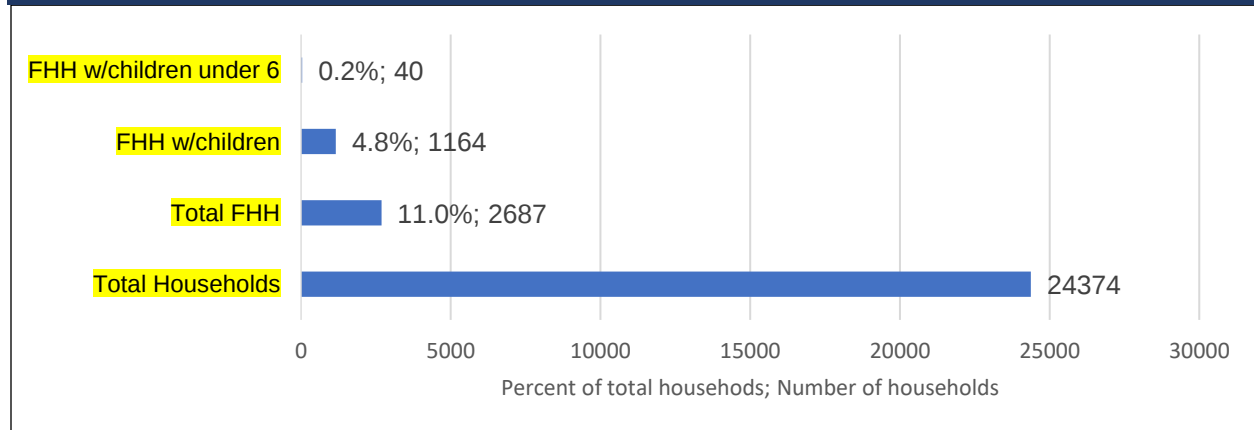
Large households are identified in State housing law as a "group with special housing needs based on the generally limited availability of adequately sized, affordable housing units." Large households are defined as those with five or more members. As shown in Table 2-12 above, 15.6% of Chino Hills residents live in large households. According to 2019 Census data, 74.9% of Chino Hills housing stock is owner-occupied and overcrowding in owner-occupied housing is minimal. (Reference Table 2-8, above.) For Chino Hills rental housing stock, 9.2% is considered overcrowded. Although this percentage of overcrowding in rental housing is not high when compared to neighboring cities and the County of San Bernardino, there may be a need for more 3 bedroom floor plans in high density rental apartment developments. Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H-1.2 Metrics) of this Housing Elements commits to working with developers to provide affordable housing with sufficient 3+ bedrooms.

4. Female Headed Households

Female headed households require special consideration and assistance because of their greater need for day care, health care, and other support services. As shown in Table 2-18 below, there are an estimated 2,687 female-headed households (no spouse or partner present) in Chino Hills, which comprise 11% of Chino Hills total households. Of these female headed households, 1164 or 43% have children; and 40 or 2% have children under the age of 6.

As presented previously in Table 2-12, female headed households in poverty comprise 2.1% of Chino Hills households, and female-headed households with children and in poverty comprise 1.2% of Chino Hills households. Total households in poverty comprise 4.5% of Chino Hills households. Male-headed households (no spouse or partner present) comprise 5.8% of Chino Hills households.

Table 2-18. Female Headed Households (FHH), with Children, and with Children Under 6: Chino Hills



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

Figure 4-6 in Section IV.D.5, below, shows the distribution of female headed households with children and no spouse/partner in the City. Concentrations of female headed households with children occur in the north, central and eastern portions of the City. These locations have concentrations of higher density housing, including small lot single family, townhomes and multifamily, which are generally more affordable options than traditional detached single family houses. The need to continue and expand such housing and support services for female headed households will be addressed through the policies of this Housing Element.

5. Farmworkers

Historically, the City of Chino Hills was not an agrarian community, although cattle grazing did and continues to occur in the undeveloped hillside areas. Existing agricultural production occurs on the Boys Republic site which operates small crop production areas used primarily to feed their onsite cattle, and one family farm located in the southeastern portion of the City.

The special housing needs of many agricultural workers stem from their low wages and the insecure nature of their employment. As shown previously in Table 2-13, 0.2% of Chino Hills population are employed in farming occupations, which also include fishing and forestry jobs. Additional information about farmworkers in Chino Hills is provided in Table 2-19, below. Although the number of farmworkers in Chino Hills is small, policies that support affordable housing can assist farmworkers. The City continues to support opportunities for group homes and other type of permanent and transitional congregate or semi-congregate housing options, including SROs, which can provide low cost housing to farmworkers.

The City Zoning Code (Section 16.02.190) currently defines group homes as “any residential care facility for six (6) or fewer persons which is licensed by the state, as further described in Health and Safety Code § 1566.3”, and has recently been updated to include group homes of seven (7) or more persons consistent with Article 11 of the California Government Code. Pursuant to the Employee Housing Act, specifically Health and Safety Codes sections 17021.5, 17021.6 and 17021.8, local jurisdictions are required to treat employee housing for six or fewer employees as a single-family structure and permitted in the same manner as other dwellings of the same type in the same zone. Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H.1.2 Metric) of this Housing Element commits to amending the Zoning Code to define group homes for employees consistent with the Employee Housing Act.

The need to continue and expand affordable housing options will be addressed through the policies of this Housing Element.

Table 2-19. Farmworkers by Occupation; Employment in Agriculture: Chino Hills

Farmworkers by Occupation:		
Number of Chino Hills workers	Percent of total Chino Hills workers:	
31	0.08%	Total jobs: Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
31	0.12%	Full-time, year-round jobs: Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
Employment in the Agricultural Industry:		
Number of Chino Hills workers	Percent of total Chino Hills workers:	
67	0.17%	Total in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting
80	0.30%	Full-time, year-round in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

6. Homeless

During the past decades, homelessness has become an increasingly reported problem throughout the state. Factors contributing to the rise in homelessness included the general lack of housing affordable to the extremely low, very low and low income persons, increases in the number of persons whose incomes fall below the poverty level, reductions in public subsidies to the poor, and the de-institutionalization of the mentally ill.

According to the American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018), Chino Hills has 4 homeless persons within its city boundaries. According to the 2020 San Bernardino County Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey Final Report, Chino Hills has 2 unsheltered homeless persons within its city boundaries. For San Bernardino County, the final report counted 3,125 homeless persons, 735 of which were sheltered and 2,390 which were unsheltered.

There are currently no homeless shelters within Chino Hills. The Chino Hills Zoning Code permits emergency shelters by right in the City’s Business Park zone. “Emergency shelter” is defined by the Zoning Code as having the same meaning as that term defined in Health and

Safety Code § 50801, which currently is defined to mean housing with minimal supportive services for homeless persons that is limited to occupancy of six (6) months or less by a homeless person. No individual or household may be denied emergency shelter because of an inability to pay.

The City of Chino Hills falls within the San Bernardino City and County Continuum of Care (CoC). The San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership, which was formed to provide a more focused approach to issues of homelessness within the County, manages the CoC. The San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership was formed in 2007 to administer federal grants and lead the County's coordinated strategy on homelessness. It provides leadership in creating a comprehensive countywide network of service delivery to the homeless and near homeless families and individuals through facilitating better communication, planning, coordination, and cooperation among all entities that provide services and/or resources for the relief of homelessness in San Bernardino County. Many of the available resources for homeless persons are provided through the County's website 211sb.org. This website provides connections to agencies and programs that help with homeless prevention, homeless shelters, homeless motel vouchers, rehousing, drop-in centers for health and support services, and cooling centers that provide refuge on extreme heat days.

While the City of Chino Hills does not receive Emergency Solutions Grant program (ESG) funding, organizations that meet the needs of homeless populations within the City receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding, including Chino Neighborhood House, Heart 2 Serve, and House of Ruth. Associated programs supported by the City of Chino Hills to address homelessness include services that expand employment opportunities as an avenue for combating poverty. Heart 2 Serve, for example, offers housing, employment, recovery, transportation, and legal assistance. Programs aimed at educating youth and young adults or illiterate adults also combat poverty by developing skills that will allow residents to secure better jobs at higher wages.

As part of its 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan, the City of Chino Hills reached out directly to several organizations that serve residents who are homeless or at-risk residents to better understand the needs of the clients they serve. Representatives from Mosaic Community Planning conducted stakeholder interviews with representatives from Heart 2 Serve, Chino Neighborhood House, Pomona Valley Habitat for Humanity, the Chino Valley Unified School District, and the City of Chino Human Services Department. This process helped the City set priorities and goals over the next five years, relative to the housing, community development, and economic development needs in Chino Hills. Priorities and goals established in the City of Chino Hills 2020-2025 Consolidated plan to address homelessness include:

- Decrease the number of homeless individuals.
- Address homelessness by coordinating a comprehensive countywide network of service delivery and by focusing on transitional and permanent supportive housing for the homeless, including the chronically homeless and near-homeless families and individuals.
- Continue to work within existing partnerships and coalitions, such as the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership, to work toward meeting local housing and service needs.
- Continue to work closely with state and local agencies and governments, nonprofit organizations, and other service providers to coordinate delivery of services to Chino Hills residents.
- Continue to consult with various housing, social service, elderly and disability resource agencies to gather data and identify service gaps.

- Continue to provide CDBG funds to organizations that serve the needs of homeless persons.

In addition to these above listed actions, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Action H-1.2.2 and Policy H-1.2 Metrics) of this Housing Element, commits to implementing recent Zoning Code amendments that allow Low Barrier Navigation Centers by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use as defined in Article 12 of the California Government Code. The need to continue and expand homeless services and sheltering opportunities will be considered through the policies of this Housing Element.

7. Households at Extremely Low Income Levels and at Poverty Levels

Poverty levels in the state of California, by household size, are shown in Table 2-20 below. Income levels for households at the extremely low income level, defined as at or below 30% of the County median, are also shown by household size below. Households at the lowest income levels include temporary workers, certain service workers and households relying on limited pensions or disability payments. These are the households with very few housing options and at substantial risk for homelessness.

Table 2-20. Poverty Level and Extremely Low Income by Household Size and Annual Income Level: California, Chino Hills		
Household Size	Poverty Levels Annual Income Level – California ⁽¹⁾	Extremely Low Income Level – County of San Bernardino ⁽²⁾
1-Person	\$12,880	\$16,600
2-Person	\$17,420	\$19,000
3-Person	\$21,960	\$21,960
4-Person	\$26,500	\$26,500
Source:		
(1) 2021 California Federal Poverty Level Calculator		
(2) HCD State Income Limits for 2021 for San Bernardino County		

Extremely Low Income Number of Households, Tenure, Cost Burden, Overcrowding: As illustrated previously in Table 2-6, 6.0% of Chino Hills residents have incomes at or below the poverty level. As illustrated previously in Table 2-7, 1,200 (5%) of Chino Hills households are extremely low income. Of Chino Hills' extremely low income households, 815 (68%) are owner households and 385 (32%) are renter households.

As illustrated previously in Table 2-10, over 95% of Chino Hills' extremely low income households pay more than 30% of their incomes toward rent, and approximately 85% pay more than 50% of their incomes for rents. As illustrated previously in Table 2-11, over 90% of Chino Hills extremely low income households pay more than 30% of their incomes towards mortgage payments. These households experience significant housing cost burden with little income left for other necessities, such as medical care, child care, food and clothing.

As illustrated previously in Table 2-8, the incidence of overcrowding in Chino Hills was minimal for owner households, with 2.7% of the City's owner households defined as overcrowded; but comparatively higher for renter households, with 9.2% of the City's renter households defined as overcrowded. Because such a large percentage of Chino Hills' extremely low income households are housing cost burdened, it's likely that that these extremely low income households live in overcrowded conditions.

To facilitate housing options for those households, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.3, H-4.5, H-5.2 Metrics) of this Housing Element includes programs to expand

housing options for extremely low income households and persons living in poverty. These programs include commitments to seek grants and partnership opportunities to provide low cost rental housing, shared housing, group homes, other congregate, semi-congregate and SRO housing options.

8. Cumulative Effectiveness of Actions Addressing Special Housing Needs

This section of the Housing Element summarizes existing programs and services available to assist special needs groups obtain adequate housing, and their effectiveness. Table 2-21, below, outlines existing City efforts to addressing these needs, assesses the effectiveness of current actions, and identifies program objectives to address special housing needs during this planning period. Each of the program objectives identified in Table 2-21, are included in the Housing Plan, Section VI. of this Housing Element.

2021-2029 Planning Period Housing Element

Table 2-21. Cumulative Effectiveness of Actions Addressing Special Housing Needs and Objectives for 2021-29 Planning Period: Chino Hills

Needs Group	Actions To Address Housing Needs	Effectiveness of Actions	Program Objectives for 2021-2029 Planning Cycle
Senior (65 +)	1. City provides senior recreational programs at Community Center. 2. City provides senior lunches provided at Chino Senior Center. 3. OmniRide micro-transit provides Seniors \$2 fare. 4. City website contains a dedicated Senior webpage with information about social and recreational services.	These actions help provide needed social services to Seniors but there is still a need for affordable senior housing.	1. City has initiated development of a lower income senior housing project, with the goal of completing 50 lower income senior rentals units during this planning cycle. 2. City has recently amended its Zoning Code to allow Permanent Supportive Housing by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed-use as required by Title 7, Division 1, Chapter 3, Article 11 of the California Government Code. 3. City to continue to seek grant funding toward expanding affordable housing for seniors. 4. City to continue all existing senior programs during this planning period.
Disabled	1. City provides no charge for reasonable accommodations applications. 2. City monitors ADA compliance. 3. Group, transitional, and supportive housing for 6 or fewer persons are provided by right, and for more than 6, through a staff level Minor Use Permit (MUP). 4. OmniRide micro-transit provides Disabled persons \$2 fare.	These actions help provide housing and transit to disabled persons. To date, the City has had no request for a group, transitional, or supportive home for more than 6 persons. Although there is no evidence that this requirement is a constraint, the City will develop a program to facilitate the larger group homes for disabled persons. The City has recently amended its Zoning Code to allow Permanent Supportive Housing by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed-use as required by Title 7, Division 1, Chapter 3, Article 11 of the California Government Code.	1. City has recently amended the Zoning Code to allow for group homes of 7 or more persons for disabled persons by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use. 2. City has recently amended the Zoning Code to allow group homes with 7 or more persons in all residential zones by right; Zoning Code already allows group homes of 6 or fewer by right. 3. City has recently amended its Zoning Code to allow Permanent Supportive Housing by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed-use as required by Title 7, Division 1, Chapter 3, Article 11 of the California Government Code. 4. City to continue to support opportunities for group homes and other type of congregate or semi-congregate housing options, including SROs for disabled persons. 5. City to continue to seek grant funding toward expanding affordable housing for disabled persons. 6. City to continue all existing disabled person services and programs during this planning period.

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Table 2-21. Cumulative Effectiveness of Actions Addressing Special Housing Needs and Objectives for 2021-29 Planning Period: Chino Hills

Needs Group	Actions To Address Housing Needs	Effectiveness of Actions	Program Objectives for 2021-2029 Planning Cycle
Large Households	City encourages multifamily housing developers to include 3+ bedroom units.	Of the multifamily projects completed in the last five years, 325 or 30% of the 1,108 units had 3 or more bedrooms	1. Based on the 30% 3+ bedroom units built during the last planning period, this program is effective. 2. During this planning period, the Community Development Department staff will continue to encourage multifamily developers to include at least 30% 3+ bedroom units within their developments.
Female-Headed Households	1. City located multifamily housing near commercial centers, with greater access to childcare, medical, and recreation services. 2. City recreation services and school services provide recreation after school, summer camps, and counseling programs, including free programs and scholarships.	Current City and school programs and services can provide critical support for female headed households. Other policies that support affordable housing and childcare facilities can further assist female headed households with financial needs.	1. Continue to expand the supply of multifamily housing through zoning and working closely with residential developers. 2. Continue to seek grant funds toward expanding affordable housing options. 3. Continue existing recreation and counselling programs including partnership with the school district.
Farmworkers	The number of persons employed as farmworkers in Chino Hills is very low.	Although the number of farmworkers in Chino Hills is small, policies that support affordable housing can assist farmworkers.	1. Continue to expand the supply of multifamily housing through zoning and working closely with residential developers. 2. Continue to seek grant funds toward expanding affordable housing options. 3. City to continue to support opportunities for group homes, other type of congregate or semi-congregate housing options, including SROs, that can provide affordable housing options to farmworkers. 4. City has amended its definition of group homes consistent with the Employee Housing Act.

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Table 2-21. Cumulative Effectiveness of Actions Addressing Special Housing Needs and Objectives for 2021-29 Planning Period: Chino Hills

Needs Group	Actions To Address Housing Needs	Effectiveness of Actions	Program Objectives for 2021-2029 Planning Cycle
Homeless	1. City participates in the San Bernardino City and County Continuum of Care (CoC) that supports and provides connections to agencies and programs that help with homeless prevention, homeless shelters, homeless motel vouchers, rehousing, drop-in centers for health and support services, and cooling centers that provide refuge on extreme heat days. 2. City provides CDBG funding to organizations that meet the needs of homeless populations, including Chino Neighborhood House, Heart 2 Serve, and House of Ruth.	Although the City's current efforts address homeless needs, the City will need to continue to monitor homelessness in the City and surrounding areas to provide housing and resource options for homeless persons.	1. Continue to work with CoC to support homeless programs and services and provide housing opportunities to decrease the number of homeless individuals. 2. Continue to provide CDBG funding to groups that assist homeless persons. 3. Continue to ensure that adequate opportunities for emergency shelters are available in the City. 4. City has recently amended its Zoning Code to allow Low Barrier Navigation Centers by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed-use as required by Title 7, Division 1, Chapter 3, Article 12 of the California Government Code. The need to continue and expand homeless services and sheltering opportunities will be considered through the policies of this Housing Element. 5. Continue to seek grant funds toward expanding affordable housing options. 6. City to continue to support opportunities for group homes, other type of congregate or semi-congregate housing options, including SROs, that can provide affordable housing options to homeless persons.
Households in Poverty	1. Each of the special needs groups addressed in this section include households in poverty. 2. As discussed in Section II.D.3 of the Housing Element, 16.2% of Chino Hills households are extremely low income, with incomes below 30% of the County median. (Reference Table 2-9.) Of the senior renter households, 35.5% are very low income. 3. The actions summarized in this table describe the City's efforts to assist households in poverty.	The need to assist households in poverty is substantial. The City needs to continue to seek funding and resources to ensure all households, regardless of special need or income, have access to housing.	1. Continue to provide CDBG funding to groups that assist persons experiencing homelessness. 2. Continue to ensure that adequate opportunities for emergency shelters are available in the City. 3. Continue to seek grant funds toward expanding affordable housing options. 4. Continue to pursue a City sponsored low income senior housing project. 5. City to continue to support opportunities for group homes, other type of congregate or semi-congregate housing options, including SROs, that can provide affordable housing options to households in or near poverty.

F. HOUSING STOCK CHARACTERISTICS

A housing unit is defined as a house, apartment, or a single room, occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. A community's housing stock is the compilation of all its housing units.

The characteristics of the housing stock, including growth, type, availability and tenure, age and condition, housing costs, and affordability are important in determining the housing needs for the community. This section details the housing stock characteristics of Chino Hills to identify how well the current housing stock meets the needs of its current and future residents.

1. Housing Growth

Chino Hills experienced steady residential growth since 2000. The City's housing stock increased 16% between 2000 and 2010, and 9% between 2010 and 2020, with a total growth rate for the twenty year period (2000-2020) of 27%. As depicted in Table 2.22 below, Chino Hills' housing unit growth has been significantly greater than San Bernardino County and surrounding jurisdictions but is slowing as the City reaches build-out.

	Number of Housing Units			% Increase	% Increase	% Increase
Jurisdiction	2000(a)	2010(b)	2020(c)	2000-2010	2010-2020	2000-2020
Brea	13,255	14,785	16,911	12%	14%	28%
Chino	17,665	21,797	25,621	23%	18%	45%
Chino Hills	20,389	23,617	25,850	16%	9%	27%
Diamond Bar	18,043	18,455	18,800	2%	2%	4%
Pomona	39,330	40,685	41,822	3%	3%	6%
San Bernardino County	610,317	699,637	726,680	15%	4%	19%

Source:

(a) 2000 Census

(b) 2010 Census

(c) State of California Department of Finance, Population and Housing Estimates for January 2020

2. Housing Type

Table 2-23 below describes Chino Hills' housing types for years 2000, 2010, and 2020. The majority of the City housing stock is single family, which increased 13% between 2000-2010 and slowed to a 3% increase between 2010-2020. The amount of multi-family housing in Chino Hills has been steadily growing, increasing 52% between 2000-2010 and 57% between 2010-2020.

During this 6th Cycle Housing Element, the number of multi-family units in Chino Hills will continue to grow as the City allocates sites to accommodate its RHNA allocation, which includes 1,388 very low income, 832 low income, and 789 moderate income units.

The City has three mobile home parks, and the number of units within those parks have remained fairly constant: 633 in 2000, 626 in 2010, and 627 in 2020.

Table 2-23. Housing Unit by Type 2000, 2010, 2020: Chino Hills					
Housing Type	# of Housing Units			Percent Change	
	2000(a)	2010(b)	2020(c)	2000- 2010	2010-2020
Single Family (Attached and Detached)	17,864	20,198	20,825	13%	3%
Multi-Family	1,840	2,795	4,398	52%	57%
Mobile Homes	633	626	627	-1%	0%
Total Units	20,337	23,617	25,850	16%	9%

Source:

(a) 2000 Census

(b) State of California Department of Finance, Population and Housing Estimates for January 2010

(c) State of California Department of Finance, Population and Housing Estimates for January 2020

3. Housing Tenure and Vacancy

As shown in Table 2-24 below, Chino Hills has a high rate of owner-occupied housing (74.5%) compared to renters (24.5%). As illustrated in Table 2-25 below, ownership housing in Chino Hills increases notably for persons 34 years and older. For the County, the rate of ownership is 65.2% compared to 34.8% renter.

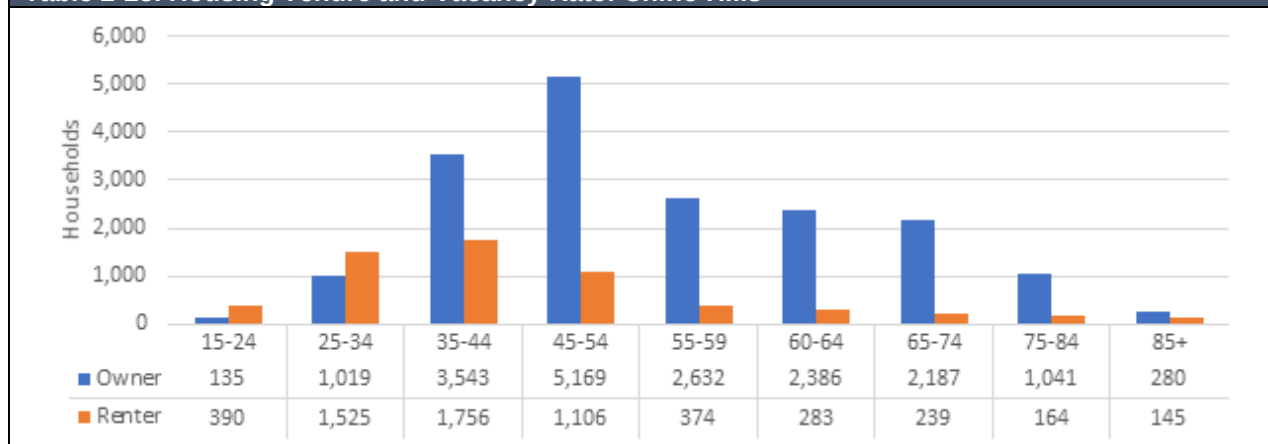
Vacancy rates for all units in Chino Hills is 3.6%, substantially lower than the County overall vacancy rate of 28.8%. Vacancy rates are an important housing indicator because they indicate the degree of choice available. High vacancy rates usually indicate low demand and/or high supply conditions in the housing market. Too high of a vacancy rate can be difficult for owners trying to sell or rent. Low vacancy rates usually indicate high demand and/or low supply conditions in the housing market. Too low of a vacancy rate can force prices up making it more difficult for lower and moderate-income households to find housing. Vacancy rates of between two to three percent are usually considered healthy for single-family or ownership housing, and rates of five to six percent are usually considered healthy for multi-family or rental housing. However, vacancy rates are not the sole indicator of market conditions. They must be viewed in the context of all the characteristics of the local and regional market.

Table 2-24. Housing Tenure and Vacancy Rate: Chino Hills and County

Housing Type	% Total Occupied Units	
	Chino Hills	County
Owner-occupied	74.5%	65.2%
Renter-occupied	24.5%	34.8%
Vacancy rate – All Units	3.6%	28.2%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

Table 2-25. Housing Tenure and Vacancy Rate: Chino Hills

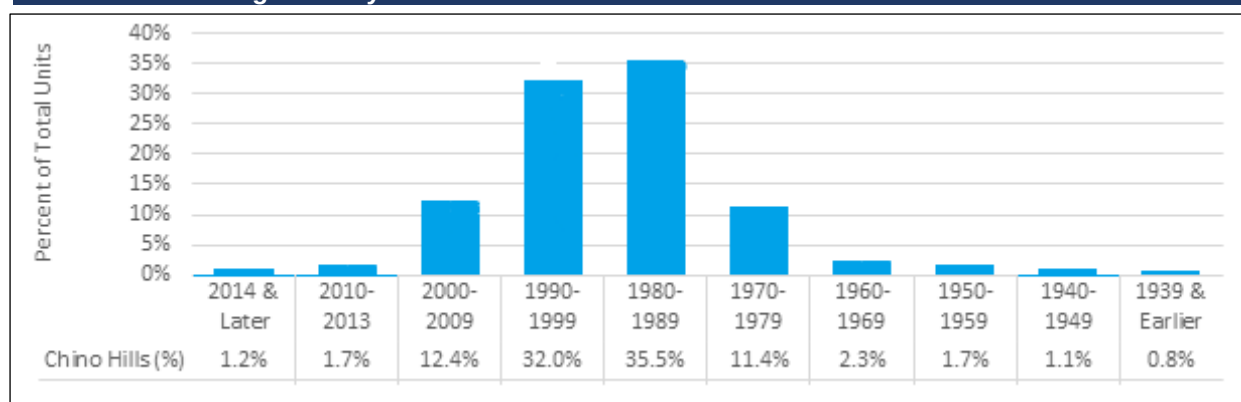


Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

4. Age and Condition of Housing Stock

Most homes begin to exhibit signs of decay when they approach thirty years of age. Common repairs needed include new roofs, wall plaster, and stucco. Homes thirty years or older with deferred maintenance require more substantial repairs, such as new siding, plumbing, or multiple repairs to the roof, walls, etc. As shown in Table 2-26 below, the age of housing structures in Chino Hills range from before 1939 to current. Tallying the percentages by timeframes presented in Table 2-26, about 53% of Chino Hills housing stock is thirty years or older. The majority of the housing units built prior to 1970 (50+ years old) are located in Los Serranos and the Sleepy Hollow area of Carbon Canyon.

Table 2-26. Housing Units by Year Structure Built: Chino Hills



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2014-2018)

According to American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 0.05% of Chino Hills houses lack plumbing facilities and 0.83% lack complete kitchen facilities, indicating that Chino Hills has very few substandard dwelling units. For the County, the number of substandard units is also low, with 0.56% of the County's houses lacking plumbing facilities and 0.67% lacking complete kitchen facilities.

The City of Chino Hills uses a portion of its CDBG funds toward neighborhood improvements, including a Home Improvement Grant Program which is a citywide program that offers grants of up to \$5,000 to qualified low and moderate income households to revitalize their properties. The City also uses CDBG and other funds toward infrastructure projects in the older Los Serranos neighborhood. The City's Code Enforcement Division works with residents to alleviate code violations and handles about 1,200 cases per year during the past three years.

Windshield Survey: To obtain a current estimate of housing condition in the City, staff recently completed a windshield survey that documented housing conditions in two of the City's older neighborhoods: Los Serranos and Bayberry. These neighborhoods were identified by City Code Enforcement staff as having the most reported incidents of code violations related to housing condition. Community Development Department staff conducted the windshield survey during the months of October – December 2021.

A total of 2,189 houses were included in the windshield survey. Each house was evaluated and given a rating of 1 to 3, based on the following scale:

- 1 = Sound – Home is in overall good condition, with no repairs needed.
- 2 = Moderate – Home requires minor repair such as stucco or eave paint, patching, or missing roof shingles/tiles.
- 3 = Substantial – Home requires major repair to damaged roof, stucco or siding, door, and/or windows.

Of the 2,189 houses surveyed, 72 (3.2%) were in moderate category. These moderate category houses included 52 in the Los Serranos neighborhood and 20 in the Bayberry neighborhood. One house, which was located in the Bayberry neighborhood, was in substantial category. The remaining 2,116 (96.6%) of the houses surveyed were in sound condition. Based on this survey, the City's current Home Improvement Grant Program and Code Enforcement Division efforts appear to be adequate. Section VI. Housing Plan, of this Housing Element (specifically, Policy H-2-2 Metrics) commits to continuing to monitor housing condition in the City and exploring opportunities to expand the minor home improvement program to other neighborhoods, including Bayberry.

5. Housing Costs

The value of homes varies substantially within the City of Chino Hills, depending on the age, size, and location of the home. Current home sales listings show a low of \$350,000 for a one-bedroom 725 square foot condominium, to a high of \$4,100,000 for a 7,800 square foot seven bedroom house.⁵ As shown in Table 2-27 below, the median sale price for a home in Chino Hills is \$622,300. This median price is lower than two adjacent cities, but higher than two other neighboring cities and the County.

Current rental listings show a low of \$1,825 per month for a two bedroom apartment to a high of \$5,000 per month for a six bedroom house.⁶ As shown in Table 2-27, the median for monthly rent in Chino Hills is \$2,136, higher than any of its neighboring cities and the County. This

⁵ Zillow: <https://www.zillow.com/chino-hills-ca/>; accessed May 3, 2021

⁶ Zillow: <https://www.zillow.com/chino-hills-ca/>; accessed May 3, 2021

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information is consistent with the renter cost data previously shown in Table 2.10, which illustrates the overpayment “cost burden” for Chino Hills renter households.

Table 2-27. Median Housing Prices, For Sale and Rent: Chino Hills, Surrounding Areas, and County		
Jurisdiction	Median Value of For-Sale Housing	Median Rents
Brea	\$660,400	\$1,851
Chino	\$459,100	\$1,596
Chino Hills	\$622,300	\$2,136
Diamond Bar	\$664,400	\$2,071
Pomona	\$394,500	\$1,362
County	\$328,200	\$1,818

Source: 2019 Census QuickFacts

6. Housing Affordability

Each year, HCD updates the income limits for median income and household income levels for extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income households for each California county. These income limits are used to calculate affordable housing costs for applicable housing assistance programs. Federal and state guidelines suggest that lower income households should not spend more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing.⁷

As previously shown in Table 2-9, 37.9% of Chino Hills households pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Households with higher incomes typically can pay a larger percentage of their income toward housing without being financially burdened. For lower income households, a high housing cost to income percentage means less money for necessities and a potential financial burden.

Table 2.28 below, estimates the maximum housing costs affordable to Extremely Low, Very Low Income, Low Income, and Moderate Income households based on HCD established income criteria. In the case of rent, the 30% maximum affordable housing cost includes utilities. Utilities may include water, sewer, trash pickup, electric, gas, and phone, and may add \$100 to \$200 to the monthly cost of a rental unit.

In the case of purchase, the 30% maximum affordable housing cost includes payment on principal and interest, and an assumed 30% allocation for taxes and homeowner insurance. In actuality, taxes and insurance may exceed the assumed 30% allocation subject to assessments, Mello-Roos districts, or high fire hazard. A 20% down payment and a 3.7% interest rate are assumed, reflecting 2021 market conditions.⁸

Table 2-28. Affordable Rental and For Sale Housing Costs: Chino Hills				
Annual Income		Affordable Monthly Housing Cost		Affordable Purchase Price – For Sale Housing ⁽²⁾
		Rental Housing	For Sale Housing	
Extremely Low-income (30% of AMI ⁽¹⁾)				
1-Person	\$16,600	\$415	\$415	\$90,981
2-Person	\$19,000	\$475	\$475	\$104,135

⁷ <https://affordablehousingonline.com/glossary>; accessed May 3, 2021

⁸ Today's Mortgage Rates: Compare Current Rates | Bankrate; accessed May 3, 2021

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Table 2-28. Affordable Rental and For Sale Housing Costs: Chino Hills

Annual Income		Affordable Monthly Housing Cost		Affordable Purchase Price – For Sale Housing ⁽²⁾
		Rental Housing	For Sale Housing	
3-Person	\$21,960	\$549	\$549	\$120,357
4-Person	\$26,500	\$663	\$663	\$145,240
<i>Very Low-income (50% of AMI)</i>				
1-Person	\$27,650	\$691	\$691	\$151,543
2-Person	\$31,600	\$790	\$790	\$173,192
3-Person	\$35,550	\$889	\$889	\$194,841
4-Person	\$39,500	\$988	\$988	\$216,489
<i>Low-income (80% AMI)</i>				
1-Person	\$44,250	\$1,106	\$1,106	\$242,523
2-Person	\$50,600	\$1,265	\$1,265	\$277,326
3-Person	\$56,900	\$1,423	\$1,423	\$311,854
4-Person	\$63,200	\$1,580	\$1,581	\$346,383
<i>Median-income (100% AMI)</i>				
1-Person	\$55,300	\$1,383	\$1,383	\$303,085
2-Person	\$63,200	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$346,383
3-Person	\$71,100	\$1,778	\$1,778	\$389,681
4-Person	\$79,000	\$1,975	\$1,975	\$432,979
<i>Moderate Income (120% AMI)</i>				
1-Person	\$65,100	\$1,628	\$1,627	\$356,797
2-Person	\$74,400	\$1,860	\$1,860	\$407,768
3-Person	\$83,700	\$2,093	\$2,093	\$458,738
4-Person	\$93,000	\$2,325	\$2,326	\$509,709

Note:

- (1) AMI = Area median income, based on the County of San Bernardino average incomes
- (2) The California Association of Realtors' Traditional Housing Affordability Index for the First Quarter of 2021 is based on an annual income to home purchase price ratio of 5.5. This ratio has significantly increased in recent years due to a lack of housing inventory, increasing home prices, and increases in income lagging behind increases in home prices. <https://www.car.org/marketdata/data/haitraditional>.

Source: HCD State Income Limits for 2021 or San Bernardino County

As indicated in Table 2-28 above, maximum housing costs affordable to an Extremely Low Income four-person household are \$145,240 to purchase a home and \$663 per month to rent a home. For a Very Low Income four-person household, the maximum affordable housing costs are \$216,489 to purchase a home and \$988 per month to rent a home. For a Low Income four-person household, the maximum affordable housing costs are \$346,383 to purchase a home and \$1,580 per month to rent a home. For a Median Income four-person household, the maximum affordable housing costs are \$432,979 to purchase a home and \$1,975 per month to rent a home. For a

Moderate Income four-person household, the maximum affordable housing costs are \$509,709 to purchase a home and \$2,325 per month to rent a home.

During the past decade, housing costs in Chino Hills, as well as the southern California region, have risen dramatically. As presented above, the cost to purchase a home in the City currently ranges from about \$350,000 to over \$4,000,000. The median for sale home price in Chino Hills is \$622,300. Households in the Extremely Low, Very Low and Low income categories are clearly locked out of the Chino Hills for sale housing market. Median and moderate Income households could have the opportunity to purchase homes, but it is likely that the affordable homes would not have sufficient bedrooms to accommodate households of 3-persons or more, and could create overcrowding conditions.

Rental rates in Chino Hills range from \$1,825 to \$5,000 per month, with the median rent at \$2,136 per month. Households in the Extremely Low, Very Low and Low income categories seeking rental housing in Chino Hills would need to pay more or substantially more than 30% of their incomes toward rent. Moderate Income households could have the opportunity to rent housing, but again it is likely that the affordable homes would not have sufficient bedrooms to accommodate large households, and could create overcrowding conditions.

III. HOUSING CONSTRAINTS

A variety of factors add to the cost of housing in Chino Hills which constrain the provision of affordable units. These include non-governmental constraints such as land and construction costs; governmental constraints, including local and other regulatory requirements that control development and add to the cost of building housing; infrastructure constraints such as water and wastewater capacity and public services; and environmental constraints such topography, and geologic and seismic constraints.

A. NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

The high cost of renting or buying housing is the primary on-going constraint to providing adequate housing in the City of Chino Hills. High construction costs, labor costs, land costs and market financing constraints all contribute to limit the availability of affordable housing. The following highlights the primary market factors that affect the production of housing in Chino Hills.

1. Construction Costs

The cost of construction is a major factor in the price of housing. Construction costs include materials, labor, development fees and permitting. The International Code Council (ICC) provides estimates for the average cost of labor and materials for typical Type VA wood-frame housing. Estimates are based on “good-quality” construction, providing for materials and fixtures well above the minimum required by state and local building codes. In August 2020, the ICC estimated that the average per square-foot cost for good-quality housing was approximately \$118.57 for multi-unit housing, \$131.24 for single-unit homes, and \$148.44 for residential care/assisted living facilities.⁹ Construction costs are also dependent upon materials used and building height, as well as regulations set by the City’s adopted Building Code. For example, according to the ICC, an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) or garage conversion using a Type VB wood framed unit would cost about \$123.68 per square foot.

Additional information is provided by the Turner Center for Housing Innovation at the University of California (UC) Berkeley, which estimates that the 2016 average cost to build a 100-unit affordable housing project in California was \$425,000 per unit.¹⁰

Construction costs are a significant portion of the overall development cost, are consistent throughout the region, and are not a unique constraint to Chino Hills.

⁹ BVD-BSJ-AUG20-pdf.pdf (iccsafe.org); accessed May 5, 2021.

¹⁰ <https://turnercenter.berkeley.edu/research-and-policy/the-cost-of-building-housing-series>; accessed June 7, 2021.

2. Land Costs

In Chino Hills, there is very little vacant land remaining. As detailed in Appendix B, there are approximately twelve (12) properties, totalling 99.8 acres, of undeveloped land remaining with a less than 10% slope. Sizes of these properties range from 0.3 acres to 29.5 acres. Of these properties, the three (3) largest properties have active entitlements: Vila Borba T16414 is 22.76 acres and has an approved entitlement for 220 townhomes; Rancho Cielito is 29.5 acres and has an approved entitlement for 354 apartments; and Chino Hills Biz Park is 20 acres and has an application for a 187,000-square foot business park. The remaining nine (9) vacant properties without entitlements are sized as follows: 8.7 acres, 8 acres, 5.3 acres, 1.9 acres, 1.8 acres, 0.7 acres, 0.4 acres, 0.4 acres, and 0.3 acres.

In Chino Hills, high density development has not occurred on properties less than five (5) acres in size, or on properties with an average slope greater than 10%. To date, multifamily developers have not been interested in small or hilly Chino Hills properties because these properties are substantially more difficult and more expensive to build high density housing.

A May 2021 web search of lots for sale in Chino Hills returned about twenty vacant lots listed for sale.¹¹ Of the lots listed, all but one have average slopes greater than 10% and all but two are located in the Fire Hazard Overlay and in canyon areas of the City. The lots range in price and size from \$100,000 for a 3,100 square foot lot to \$3,600,000 for a 2.72 acre property with an approved tract map for 13 single family houses. There is also a 537-acre property with average slopes above 25% for sale at \$66,250,000. Average cost of these lots is about \$450,000 per acre, and most of these lots have been for sale for five years or more. Because of the significant topography of these vacant Chino Hills properties, it is difficult to compare the cost of these vacant lots to neighboring cities which are generally flatter. However, the fact that most of the Chino Hills vacant properties have been for sale for a number of years suggests that the cost of developing the available vacant land is a significant constraint to the development of housing, especially affordable housing.

3. Financing

Home mortgage interest rates have been at historic lows during the past ten years. Interest rates and mortgage loan requirements are generally determined by national policies and economic conditions. The availability of financing depends on a number of factors, including the type of lending institutions active in a community, lending practices, rates and fees charged, laws and regulations governing financial institutions, and equal access to such loans.

Within San Bernardino County, home buyers can have access to both Federal Home Administration (FHA) and conventional loans. Loan limits vary based on the number of living-units on the property. FHA loans are only allowed on one to four-unit properties and require that the owner occupies one of the units. Properties with over four units are considered commercial and do not qualify for FHA or conventional home loans. Limits for FHA Loans in San Bernardino County, California range from \$477,250 for a single unit home to \$917,800 for a four-unit residential property.¹² Conventional loan limits in San Bernardino County are \$548,250 for a single unit home to \$1,054,500 for a four-unit residential property.

Regionally, mortgage lenders are readily available through both conventional banks and a wide variety of on-line entities.¹³ This range of lender options allows homebuyers to search for the best

¹¹ Chino Hills, CA Lots & Land For Sale | Trulia; accessed May 4, 2021.

¹² 2021 Loan Limits for San Bernardino County, California | FHA Loans guide; accessed May 5, 2021.

¹³ The Best Mortgage Rates of 2021 | ConsumersAdvocate.org; accessed May 5, 2021.

rates and terms. Availability of financing is not considered a constraint to housing in Chino Hills. However, the down payment for a home is considered a constraint. Even with a 10% down payment, a household would need to have a minimum of \$62,230 plus closing costs to purchase a median priced home in Chino Hills. Additional information regarding mortgage lending is contained in Section IV. Assessment of Fair Housing, Table 4-4 below.

B. GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

Housing affordability is affected by factors in both the private and public sectors. Actions by the City can have an impact on the price and availability of housing in the City. Land use controls, site improvement requirements, building codes, fees, and other local programs intended to improve the overall quality of housing may have the unintended consequence of serving as a constraint to housing development.

As indicated below, the City of Chino Hills utilizes its resources, including a variety of residential zoning opportunities and reasonably set permit and development impact fees, to limit government constraints to affordable housing.

1. Land Use Controls

Residential development policies start with the City of Chino Hills General Plan, which identifies five (5) major residential land use categories: Agriculture/Ranches; Rural Residential; Low Density Residential; Medium Density Residential; High Density Residential; Very High Density Residential; and Mixed Use Residential.

These General Plan residential land use categories are translated into more specific development standards within the City of Chino Hills Zoning Code.

Residential Development Standards: The Chino Hills Zoning Code was adopted in 1994 and amended through April 2021. Many of the City initiated amendments to the Zoning Code have been initiated to facilitate residential development. These include:

- Chapter 16.10 (Residential Districts) of the Zoning Code was amended in December 1998 to prohibit single family development in the medium and high density residential zones. This amendment was undertaken to protect the City's multi-family sites from a growing trend by developers to construct single family homes on medium and high density zoned properties.
- Chapter 16.13 (Mixed Use) of the Zoning Code was added in June 2015 to allow for high density housing within commercial properties.
- Chapter 16.10.140 (Accessory Dwelling Units) of the Zoning Code was amended in February 2021 to allow Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADU) consistent with state law.

As amended, the Zoning Code provides for a full range of residential types and densities as follows:

- Agricultural/Ranches (0.2 dwelling unit per acre [du/ac])
- Rural Residential (2 du/acre)
- Low Density Residential (6 du/acre)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/acre)
- High Density Residential (25 du/acre)

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- Very High Density Residential (35 du/acre)
- Mixed Use Residential (35 du/acre)

Residential development standards applicable to these zones are outlined in Table 3-1 below:

Table 3-1 Residential Development Standards: Chino Hills							
DISTRICTS							
Characteristics of Lot, Location, and Height	Agriculture/Ranches (RA)	Rural Residential (RR)	Low Density Residential (RS)	Medium Density Residential (RM-1)	High Density Residential (RM-2)	Very High Density Residential (RM-3)	Mixed Use (MU)
Maximum Height	35 feet (ft.)	35 ft.	35 ft.	35 ft.	42 ft.	42 ft.	80 ft.
Minimum Lot Size	5.0 acres	20,000 square feet (s.f.)	7,200 s.f.	10,000 s.f.	20,000 s.f.	20,000 s.f.	43,560 s.f.
Maximum Lot Coverage (Building)	N/A	N/A	40%	55%	60%	60%	NA
Minimum Lot Dimensions (Width/Depth)	150 ft./200 ft.	130 ft./150 ft.	50 ft. min., 60 ft. avg. / 100 ft.	50 ft. min., 60 ft. avg. / 100 ft.	50 ft. min., 60 ft. avg. / 100 ft.	50 ft. min., 60 ft. avg. / 100 ft.	NA
Front Yard Setback	25 ft.	25 ft.	20 ft. min., 22 ft. avg.	25 ft.	25 ft.	20 ft.	NA
Side Yard Setback	Collector or Larger Street: 25 ft. Local: 15 ft. Other: 20 ft.	Collector or Larger Street: 25 ft. Local: 15 ft. Other: 20 ft.	Collector or Larger Street: 25 ft. Local Street: 15 ft. All Other: 7 ft. on any side, 20 ft. aggregate w/PD 5 ft. minimum, 15 ft. aggregate	Collector or Larger Street: 25 ft. Local Street: 20 ft. Other: 10 ft.	Collector or Larger Street: 25 ft. Local Street: 20 ft. Other: 10 ft.	Collector or Larger Street: 25 ft. Local Street: 20 ft. Other: 10 ft.	NA
Rear Yard Setback	25 ft.	25 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	NA
Notes: safe = Square Footage ft. = Feet N/A = Not Applicable							

Small Lot Overlay: The City Zoning Code (Chapter 16.32) includes a Small Lot Overlay Zone to facilitate residential development of the City's smallest parcels. In the Small Lot Overlay, front setbacks are reduced to 15 feet and side and rear setbacks to 4 feet.

Planned Development Districts: In addition to the above listed residential zoning districts, the City Zoning Code (Chapter 16.20) includes Planned Development (PD) residential districts which serve as the primary zoning for the designated properties. Through the PD process, the City has allowed a wide variety of single family and multifamily residential development. Many of the PD districts allow reduced setbacks and reduced lot sizes, including a minimum lot size of 3,300 square feet for single family detached residential. To facilitate the use of the PD standards, the City is in the process of incorporating its PD development standards into the Zoning Code (Table 20-1(C) Single-Family Residential Zoning Districts for Former Planned Development

(PD) Tracts - Development Standards; and Table 20-1(D) Multi-Family Residential Zoning Districts for Former Planned Development (PD) Tracts - Development Standards.)

Specific Plan District: The City Zoning Code (Chapter 16.64) specifies provisions for the adoption and amendment of Specific Plan. The Shoppes at Chino Hills Specific Plan includes an eight (8) acre Mixed Use District. This district (known as the Shoppes II site) allows high density residential for a maximum Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 2.25; a maximum height of 70 feet to roofline and 80 feet to top of architectural features; and minimum setbacks of 10 feet on all sides. The Shoppes II site is vacant, has an average slope of less than 10%, and is a suitable site for very high density residential development.

Zoning Map: Figure 3-1 shows the locations of these zones. The Agriculture/Ranches zones contain areas of significant topography with average slopes of over 20%. Most of the PD zoned residential areas in the western and southern portions of the City also contain substantial topography, and the residential development within these zones are clustered in the flatter areas of the sites.

Group Homes, Residential Care Facilities, Transitional and Supportive Housing: According to the City Zoning Code, group home means “any residential care facility for six (6) or fewer persons which is licensed by the state, as further described in Health and Safety Code § 1566.3”, and has recently updated the Zoning Code to define group homes of 7 or more persons consistent with Article 11 of the Government Code.

The Zoning Code defines transitional housing as “buildings configured as rental housing developments, but operated under program requirements that call for the termination of assistance and recirculation of the assisted unit to another eligible program recipient at some predetermined future point in time, which shall be no less than six (6) months. (See Health and Safety Code § 50675.2, subdivision (h).”

The Zoning Code defines supportive housing as having “the same meaning as that term is defined in Health and Safety Code § 50675.14, subdivision (b)(2), which currently is defined to mean: “housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is linked to on-site or off-site services that assist the supportive housing resident in retaining the housing, improving his or her health status, and maximizing his or her ability to live and, when possible, work in the community.”

Group, transitional and supportive housing are considered by the City Zoning Code as a residential use subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. Group, transitional and supportive housing of six (6) or fewer persons is allowed by right in the RA, RR and RS zones by right. Group, transitional and supportive housing for more than six persons are permitted in the RM-1, RM-2 and RM-3 zones through a staff level Minor Use Permit (MUP).

To date, the City has had no request for a group, transitional or supportive home for more than 6 services. Regardless, the City has recently updated its Zoning Code to allow for group homes of 7 or more persons and Permanent Supportive Housing by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use as defined in Article 11 of the California Government Code.

The City Zoning Code does not contain a definition of “family.” Regarding group homes and residential care facilities, the City of Chino Hills complies with State law, which preempts local zoning controls over residential care facilities. If a licensed facility serves six or fewer persons, then State law considers this the same as a residential use. Occupancy of these structures is limited only by building code requirements. The City Zoning Code does not regulate concentrations of group homes or contain specific site planning criteria for group homes. Any group home would be regulated by the zoning district in which it is located.

There are no City requirements for on-site services for residential care with six or fewer persons. Regarding business licenses, the City follows California Health and Safety Code Section 1566.2, for residential facilities with six or fewer persons. The code says that they shall not be subject to any business license fees, local registration fees, use permits, fees, or other fees. A group home

with more than six persons is licensed as a Social Services Center; it also would be exempt from paying a business license fee because it is coded as Social Assistance.

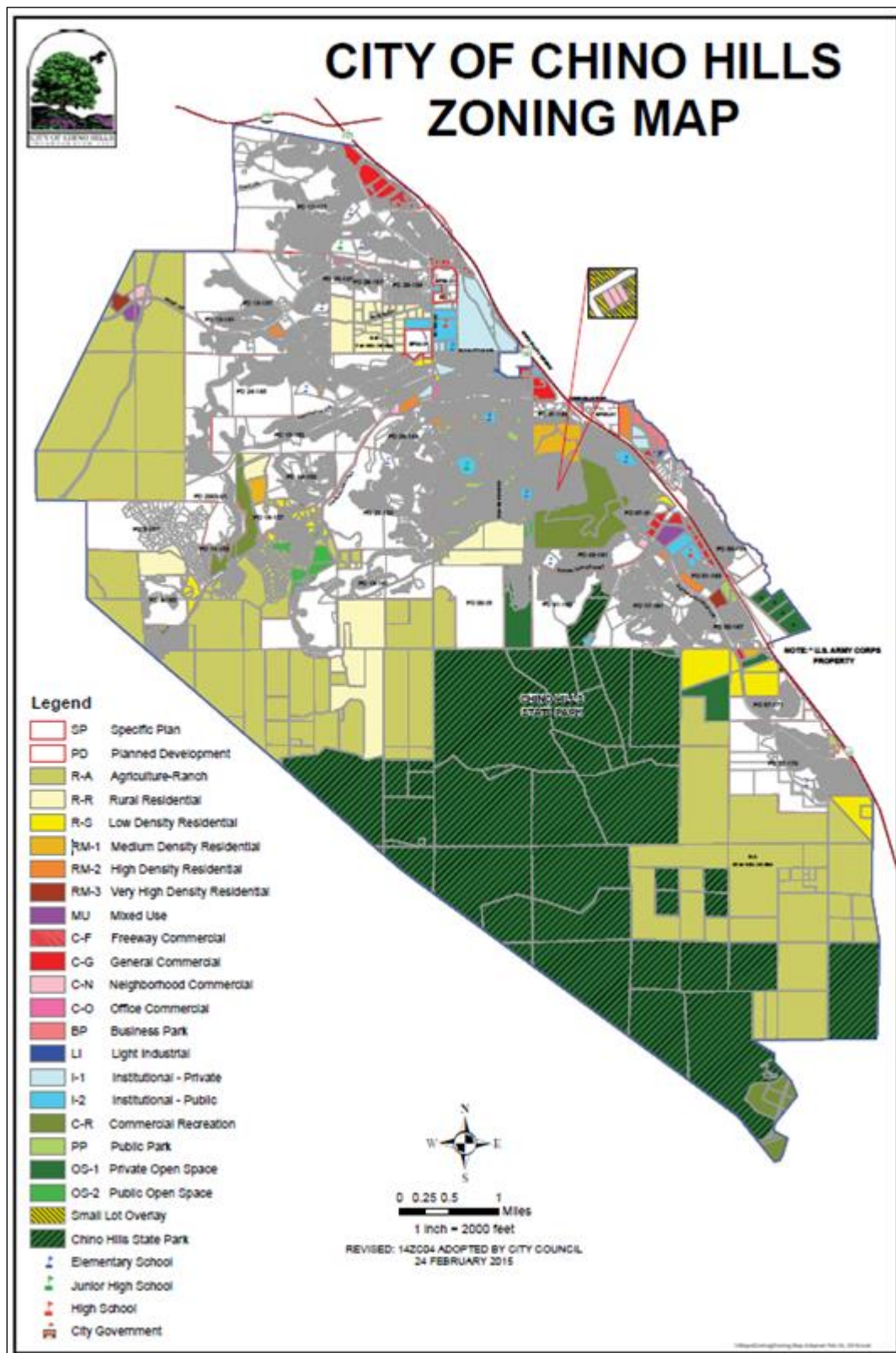


Figure 3-1. City of Chino Hills Zoning Map

Emergency Shelter: According to the City Zoning Code, “emergency shelter shall have the same meaning as that term is defined in Health and Safety Code § 50801, which currently is defined to mean housing with minimal supportive services for homeless persons that is limited to occupancy of six (6) months or less by a homeless person. No individual or household may be denied emergency shelter because of an inability to pay.”

Emergency shelters are a permitted use in the Business Park zone. There are currently 19.34 acres of Business Park zoned land, distributed among five parcels throughout the City. Of those parcels, 17.37 acres are currently developed and comprise 326,641 square feet of space potentially available as emergency shelter use. Assuming that there are four (4) homeless persons in the City, as summarized in Table 2-12 above, and an emergency shelter size of 150 square feet per person, the amount of available space required to serve Chino Hills’ emergency shelter need is approximately 600 square feet.¹⁴ There are adequate opportunities within the Business Park zone to accommodate the City’s existing and projected need for emergency shelters. These sites are located near residentially zoned properties, existing mobile homes, major arterial streets, and commercial services.

An emergency shelter could locate within an existing structure, or if new construction is proposed, the emergency shelter would be subject to development standards of the Business Park and Light Industrial Districts zone. These standards are:

- Minimum lot size of 10,000 square feet
- Front setback to building of 25 feet
- Side setbacks of 10 feet or 20 feet to street
- Rear setbacks of 0 feet, except to residential which can be reduced to 0 feet if approved by City and Fire District
- No maximum floor area ratio
- No maximum height.

Currently, the City adopted parking standard for emergency shelters is 1 space per 4 beds. This parking standard is considerably less than other Business Park zoned uses, which is 1 space per 250 square feet of office; 1 space per 500 square feet of manufacturing; and 1 space per 1,000 square feet of warehouse. Parking for emergency shelters is calculated based on a survey of adjacent cities to accommodate typical staffing needs.

However, the City recognizes that pursuant to AB 139, this existing parking standard needs to be revised to be based on the needs of staff working in the emergency shelters rather than the number of shelter beds. The City commits to revising this parking standard consistent with state law. This commitment is included in Policy H-4.4 Metrics, Section VI.B of the Housing Element.

Single-Room Occupancy Units (SROs): According to the City Zoning Code, SRO means any building containing five (5) or more guestrooms or units intended for or designed to be used, rented, and occupied for sleeping purposes by residents, which is also the primary residence of those residents. The individual units shall lack either cooking facilities or individual sanitary facilities, or both. However, for purposes of this definition, an SRO does not include residential care homes, senior housing projects, rooming and boarding houses, hotels and motels, bed and breakfast lodging, extended care facilities, or hospitals.

There are four hotels in the City, all of which are under twenty years old. Each of these hotels have experienced steady occupancy and it is unlikely that they would be available for transition

¹⁴ HUD Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook, November 2020; [Special_Housing_Types_Updated_November_2020.pdf](#) (hud.gov) sets a standard SRO size of 110 square feet per room. The 150 square foot per person homeless shelter size is intended to allow for additional common area to effectively shelter a person.

to an SRO within this eight (8) year planning cycle. The City is committed to allowing opportunity for SRO development and allow for SROs in the Business Park zone subject to a Conditional Use Permit. Development standards that specify the parameters for review and approval of SRO applications have been completed and were adopted by the City Council in March 2013. Some of the 19.34 acres of Business Park land that would be available for emergency shelter housing would also be available for SRO development.

Accessory Dwelling Units: Chapter 16.10.140 of the Zoning Code allows for ADUs consistent with state law, including the various State Assembly (AB) and Senate Bills (SB) that were passed in 2019 that promote development of ADUs and remove barriers that may inhibit their development within communities. These bills are SB 13 and AB 68, 587, 670, 671 and 881. Consistent with these state bills, the Zoning Code allows for ADUs, JADUs and efficiency ADUs. The Zoning Code defines these various ADUs as follows:

- "Accessory dwelling unit" means a second dwelling unit within a residential or mixed-use property with complete independent living facilities (including a living area; sleeping area; a full kitchen with a stove, a refrigerator, and a sink; and bathroom facilities consisting of a bath/shower, toilet, and sink) for one (1) or more persons and that is located on the same lot as a primary dwelling unit. An accessory dwelling unit may be detached from, attached to, or contained entirely within the primary dwelling unit.
- "Junior accessory dwelling unit" means a unit that is no more than five hundred (500) square feet in size and contained entirely within a single-family residence or its attached garage. A junior accessory dwelling unit shall be provided with exterior access independent from the primary dwelling unit. A junior accessory dwelling unit may include separate sanitation facilities or may share sanitation facilities with the existing structure. A junior accessory dwelling unit shall provide an efficiency kitchen, which includes a cooking facility with appliances, kitchen sink, and food preparation counter and storage cabinets that are of reasonable size in relation to the unit.
- "Accessory efficiency dwelling unit" means a second dwelling unit within a residential or mixed-use property with independent living facilities (including a combined living and sleeping area; bathroom facilities consisting of a bath/shower, toilet and sink; and a full or partial kitchen) and that is located on the same lot as a primary dwelling unit. (As used in this section, a partial kitchen shall consist of a sink and refrigeration facility.) An accessory efficiency dwelling unit may be detached from, attached to, or contained entirely within the primary dwelling unit. An accessory efficiency dwelling unit shall be for occupancy by not more than two (2) persons. An efficiency dwelling unit, as defined herein, shall be considered an accessory dwelling unit.

Manufactured Homes: Manufactured homes offer additional affordable housing opportunities to City residents. Manufactured housing units are permitted by right in any residential district comparable to a single-family dwelling.

Parking Standards: Chapter 16.34 of the City Zoning Code specifies parking requirements for all uses within the City. For residential uses, the City's parking requirements are similar to those used by many jurisdictions, and are summarized below:

- Apartments in the RM-1, RM-2, and RM-3 zoning districts: 2 spaces per unit, with one space required to be covered, plus one guest space for every 2 dwelling units, plus the following: 3 spaces for each on-site rental or sales office for developments of 100 units or less, plus 1 additional space for each additional 100 units or fraction thereof, plus 2 additional spaces dedicated for post office delivery and mail pick-up by residents.

- Duplex, multifamily condominiums, town houses, and similar developments in the RM-1, RM-2, and RM-3 zoning districts: 2-car garage or carport for each unit, plus one guest space for every 2 dwelling units, plus the following: 3 spaces for each on-site rental or sales office for developments of 100 units or less, plus 1 additional space for each additional 100 units or fraction thereof, plus 2 additional spaces dedicated for post office delivery and mail pick-up by residents.
 - Mobile home Park: 2 spaces per unit, plus one guest space for every 2 units, plus 2 spaces for each on-site sales or rental office.
 - Single-family Dwelling Unit in RA, RR, RS, and MU¹ zoning districts:
 - Up to 3,100 s.f.² — 4 spaces (2 must be in a garage³)
 - 3,101 to 6,000 s.f.² — 5 spaces (3 must be in a garage³)
 - 6,001 s.f. and above — 6 spaces (4 must be in a garage³)
- Notes:
- ¹ Shared parking permitted in MU zones
- ² The square footage excludes the garage space
- ³ Unless existing as a carport
- Emergency Shelter: 1 space for every 4 beds.

As summarized in the Section III.B.6, Summary of Governmental Constraints, below, this Housing Element commits the City to Zoning Code amendments to reduce parking standards and set emergency shelter parking based on staffing needs instead of number of shelter beds.

State Density Bonus: Density bonus is a method established by the state to increase the number of dwelling units otherwise allowed in a residentially zoned area. Chapter 16.10.130 of the City Zoning Code has recently been updated to allow consistent with current state requirements (AB 2345, SB 1763, SB 1227).

SB 35 Streamline Ministerial Approval Process: California Senate Bill 35 (SB 35) requires local entities to streamline the approval of certain housing projects by providing a ministerial approval process. Chino Hills is in the process of preparing written procedures to address SB 35 requirements. . Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Action H-1.2.3 and Policy H-1.2 Metric) commits to preparing procedures for streamlined residential development processing consistent with State law, including SB 35, and make the streamlined procedures readily available to developers and the public including posting on the City website.

Growth Management Measure: In November of 1999, the community of Chino Hills voted in favor of Measure U (promulgated as City Ordinance No. 123), an initiative that requires voters to consider any residential development proposing to increase density over that currently permitted in the General Plan or the Zoning Map for the site. Approval by a majority of City voters must be obtained before the proposal can be considered by the City Planning Commission or Council. Exceptions to Measure U include increases in residential density as necessary to meet the City's minimum mandated Housing Element requirements as set forth in Government Code Section 65580, et seq., as amended from time to time, including, without limitation, the City's share of regional housing needs.

Because of the stated exception for Housing Element requirements, Measure U has not inhibited the City's ability to meet its RHNA obligations, including those of this 6th Cycle Housing Element. The City has also applied the transfer provision of Measure U to ensure no net loss of residential units.

Building Code: The City of Chino Hills has adopted and follows the 2019 California Building Code and 2019 Residential Code. In adopting the Code, the City included one amendment applicable to residential development. This amendment is as follows:

Fire Resistant Roofing: The roof covering on any structure regulated by this Code shall be Class "A" as classified in Section 1505.2 except that repairs of and additions to existing structures, which repairs and additions require the replacement or installation of no more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the total roof area in any twelve-month period, may be made using material to match the existing roof.

Much of Chino Hills is in a Fire Hazard Overlay. The most recent fire was in July 2019, which burned 154 acres and one home. Class "A" roofing material is required by the State Fire Marshal in any Fire Hazard Zone. Although this roofing material may be more expensive initially, it tends to last longer than class B or C so over the long run it proves less expensive. The City has not received complaints from residential builders regarding the cost of the Class "A" roofing material.

Land Use Control Impacts: Chino Hills land use controls allow for wide range of housing types and densities. Three of the City's land use districts allow for very high density residential development, including:

- RM-3, Very High Density Residential: Maximum residential density of 35 dwelling units per acre, and a maximum height of 42 feet.
- Mixed Use Residential: Maximum residential density of 35 dwelling units per acre, and a maximum height of 80 feet.
- Shoppes Specific Plan: Maximum residential density of 2.25 FAR (approximately 60 dwelling units per acre), and a maximum height of 70 feet.

To date, the City has 7 multifamily projects that have developed at densities of 20 dwelling units per acre or greater. As listed in Table 4-5 in Section IV of this Housing Element, these projects include the Heights 1 Apartments, Le Park Condos, Rolling Ridge Apartments, Village Oaks Apartments, Capriana, Avalon Bay Apartments and Crossings of Chino Hills Apartments. The Avalon Bay and Crossings of Chino Hills apartments developed under the default density parameters of the 5th Cycle Housing Element. Developers have been anxious to build in Chino Hills and have moved forward unconstrained by the City's development standards, including height and parking. The City's land use controls have not impacted cost, supply, housing choice, affordability, timing, approval certainty and ability to achieve maximum densities.

2. Residential Development Fees

The City of Chino Hills updates its development and planning fees schedule annually to reflect adjustments in the City's actual direct and indirect costs. City of Chino Hills development impact fees for both single and multi-family residential development are summarized in Table 3-2 below. In addition, the Chino Valley Unified School District collects school impact fees pursuant to State law (SBA 1287), and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) collects a water connection fee. These fees are cost recovery and necessary for both public safety and provision of adequate services. Although these fees add to the cost of housing, these costs are required for local government to provide municipal services and are largely outside local control.

Table 3-2. Residential Development and Planning Fees: Chino Hills			
Fee Name	Timing	Fee Rate	Application
Development Impact Fees			
Traffic Facilities Impact Fee	Building Permit	\$261.71	Dwelling unit
Water Facilities Impact Fee	Building Permit	\$7,363.46 – single-	Dwelling unit

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Table 3-2. Residential Development and Planning Fees: Chino Hills

Fee Name	Timing	Fee Rate	Application
		family	
Water Facilities Impact Fee	Building Permit	\$5,153.85 – multi-family	Dwelling unit
Sewer Facilities Impact Fees	Building Permit	\$530.31	Dwelling Unit
Storm Drain Facilities Impact Fee	Building Permit	\$1,447.44	Dwelling unit
General City Facilities Impact Fee	Building Permit	\$1,914.47	Dwelling unit
Existing Facilities Impact Fee	Building Permit	\$11,450	Dwelling unit
Parks/Rec Quimby Fee	Building Permit	\$ 2,588.97	Dwelling unit
Traffic Impact Fee	Building Permit	\$554.60 – single-family	Dwelling unit
Traffic Impact Fee	Building Permit	\$385.38 – multi-family	Dwelling unit
Affordable Housing In-Lieu – Multi-Family Residence	Building Permit	\$1/s.f. (not to exceed 1,000 per unit) ⁽¹⁾	Dwelling unit
Affordable Housing In-Lieu – Single Family Residence	Building Permit	\$1/s.f. (not to exceed 3,500 per unit)	Dwelling unit
Outside Agency Development Impact Fees that the City Collects as a Pass-through			
Special Tax “A”	Building Permit	\$5,399.80	Dwelling unit
Inland Empire Utilities Agency Fee - Sewer	Building Permit	\$7,379	Dwelling unit
Building Permit Fees – New Residential Development			
Building Permit Authorization – Single Lot	Building Permit	\$2,501/TDA ⁽²⁾	Dwelling unit
Building Permit Authorization – Commercial & Multi-Family	Building Permit	\$5,955/TDA	Project
Soils Report Review (Single-Family Lot)	Building Permit	\$595/TDA	Dwelling unit
Soils & Geology Review (Tract)	Building Permit	\$5,000/TDA	Project
Design Review – Custom Home	Entitlement	\$6,431/TDA	Dwelling unit
Planning Permit Fees			
Design Review – Tract	Entitlement	\$14,262/TDA	Project
General Plan / Zoning Map Amendment		\$15,244/TDA	Project
Environmental Review	Entitlement	Actual Cost for Outside Consultant /TDA	Project
Site Plan Review	Entitlement	\$23,891/TDA	Project
Tentative Parcel Map	Entitlement	\$8337/TDA	Project
Tentative Tract Map	Entitlement	\$23,819/TDA	Project
Notes:			
(1) s.f. = square feet			
(2) TDA is a trust deposit cost recovery account through which actual City staff costs are charged.			

Based on the above development and impact fees, average per unit fees are calculated in Table 3-3, below. As shown in the table, total City fees for a single family house is approximately \$44,098 per unit, and for a multifamily development is \$27,553 per unit. A current review of average sale prices in Chino Hills, show a median single family house price of about \$1,100,000, and a median townhome/condominium price of about \$625,000.¹⁵ Based on these sale price averages, City development and impact fees represent about 4% of the cost for a single family house and a multifamily housing unit. These fees are similar to those charged by adjacent cities and do not represent a constraint to residential development.

Table 3-3. Typical Per Unit Residential Development: Chino Hills

¹⁵ Zillow; Chino Hills CA Townhomes & Townhouses For Sale - 3 Homes | Zillow; 2 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms - Chino Hills Real Estate - Chino Hills CA Homes For Sale | Zillow; accessed September 17, 2021.

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Fee	Single Family (based on a per unit estimate of a 160 D.U. project)	Multiple Family (based on a per unit estimate of a 300 D.U. project)
Entitlement Fees		
Design Review – Tract (Single Family only)	\$ 89	\$ -
General Plan / Zoning Map Amendment (If required)	\$ 95	\$ 51
Environmental Review (If required)	\$500	\$ 267
Site Plan Review (Multifamily only)	\$ -	\$ 80
Tentative Parcel Map (Multifamily only)	\$ -	\$ 28
Tentative Tract Map (Single Family only)	\$ 149	\$ -
<i>Sub-Total</i>	\$ 833	\$ 426
Development Impact Fees		
Traffic Facility Fee	\$262	\$262
Traffic Impact Fee	\$555	\$385
Water Facility Fee	\$7,363	\$5,154
Sewer Facility Fee	\$530	\$530
Storm Drain Facility Fee	\$1,447	\$1,447
General Facility Fee	\$1,914	\$1,914
Parks & Recreation Facility Fee	\$2,589	\$2,589
Existing Infrastructure Fee (EIF)	\$11,450	\$11,450
Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee	\$2,500	\$1,000
<i>Sub-Total</i>	\$28,610	\$24,731
Building Fees		
Geotechnical Report Review	\$5,000	\$278
Building Permit Fees	\$6,810	\$1,746
Grading Inspection Fee	\$247	\$28
Building Permit Authorization	\$2,598.00	\$344
<i>Sub-Total</i>	\$14,655	\$2,396
Total Fees	\$44,098	\$27,553

3. Site Improvements

Standard width of a local street in Chino Hills is 60 feet for a public street and 50 feet for a private street. Because Chino Hills is largely built out, streets and utilities are largely in place. Most multifamily developments that have occurred during recent years have street improvements already in place, and are required to install 5-foot sidewalks at its street frontage if none are in place. Internal access roads within multifamily developments require a minimum width of 26 feet to accommodate emergency access vehicles. Water, wastewater and storm drainage systems with multifamily developments typically install private connections to adjacent public utilities. These types of site improvements are typical of residential development in similarly largely built-out communities, and is not a constraint to residential development.

4. Timing and Procedures for Processing Local Permits

The evaluation and review process required by City procedures contributes to the cost of housing in that holding costs incurred by developers are ultimately manifested in the unit's selling price. The City's goal is to expedite processing of all residential development applications.

General Plan Amendment and Zoning Code Amendment Processing: Applications for amendments to the City General Plan and Zoning Code, inclusive of Specific Plans, are reviewed as discretionary actions. These amendments are processed concurrently with other proposed project applications, including Tentative Maps and Site Plans.

To ensure their quick and efficient processing, these applications are first forwarded to the City Project Review Committee (PRC), comprised of all City departments, and representatives of the Fire District and School District. Through the PRC, major issues are identified and addressed. Required environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for these actions are handled through an outside consultant. This frees staff time to focus on the review of the entitlement. The Director of Community Development then forwards a recommendation to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission holds a public hearing, reviews the application, and forwards its recommendation to the City Council. The City Council is the approving body for all General Plan and Zoning Code amendments. It is the City's goal to process these actions within six (6) to twelve (12) months after a complete application is received.

Tentative Tract and Parcel Map Processing: The City follows a straightforward procedure for processing tentative tract and parcel maps. All subdivisions go through a two-step review process. First, the PRC reviews the tentative map, and the Director of Community Development forwards a recommendation to the Planning Commission. Second, the Planning Commission holds a public hearing, reviews the application and takes action on the project approval. The Commission is the approving body for all residential subdivisions. Tentative tract maps are processed concurrently with the development project, as discussed above.

Timing: It is the City's goal to process tentative tract and parcel maps within three months after a complete application is received.

Site Plan Approval Processing: Site plan and design review procedures for projects have been established in Section 16.76 of the Zoning Code and are intended to streamline the residential development process. The site plan approval process is a judiciary action and applies to multi-family and mixed use developments. This process involves a review through the City's PRC, with a recommendation by the Director of Community Development, which is then forwarded to the Planning Commission for review and approval. Approval of a site plan review is based on the following findings: a) that the proposed uses are consistent with the General Plan; b) that the nature, condition, and development of adjacent uses, buildings, and structures have been considered, and that the use will not adversely affect or be materially detrimental to these adjacent uses, buildings, or structures; c) that the site for the proposed use is of adequate size and shape to accommodate the use and buildings proposed; d) that the proposed use complies with all applicable development standards of the zoning district; and e) that the proposed use observes the spirit and intent of this Zoning Code.

In addition to the residential development standards, presented previously in Table 3-1, residential design guidelines (Chapter 16.10.050) that the City typically applies to multi-family housing projects through the Site Plan Review process include:

Enhanced Architectural Treatment.

- a) The ornamentation of the facades and variation in the massing of the structures give them richness and scale. All residential units shall include enhanced architectural treatment on all elevations (i.e., three hundred sixty (360) degree architecture) that are visible from any street and/or common area within a development, unless otherwise approved by the Planning Commission through the design review process. Long, flat, uninterrupted exterior walls or roof planes shall be avoided on all structures. All walls of the houses shall have "relief" to create visual interest and to cast shadows. Enhanced architectural treatment includes porches, tower elements, balconies, ornamented chimneys, and other highly articulated architectural features.
- b) Variation in the roof planes and use of ornamental elements on the roof is encouraged. Such variation may be achieved by changes in plane and/or the use of traditional roof forms such as gables, hips, sheds, and dormers. When appropriate to the architectural style, moderate roof overhangs of at least eighteen (18) inches shall be provided in order to create strong shadow lines. Both vertical and horizontal articulation of each individual roof is encouraged; long, unbroken rooflines are to be avoided. Rooflines are to be representative of the design and scale of the units under them. The pitch and scale of the roof is to be in proportion to the size of the house. The bulk of a building may be reduced by breaking the roof form into smaller parts. Flat roofs are generally discouraged, unless they are appropriate to the architectural style. Roof mounted equipment is prohibited.
- c) Materials. The choice and mix of materials on the facades of the houses and the garage doors is important in providing an attractive living environment. Any materials applied to the exterior elevation shall be integrated into the overall architecture of the building so that the materials do not appear to be artificial or otherwise tacked onto the structure. Piecemeal embellishment and frequent changes in the type of materials applied to the building exterior shall be avoided. Whenever a building can be viewed from any street and/or common areas within a development, the visible elevations shall be architecturally treated, unless otherwise approved by the Planning Commission through the design review process.
- d) Vents and Downspouts. Roof flashing, rain gutters, and downspouts, vents, and other roof protrusions shall be finished to match the adjacent materials and/or colors. The use of copper, bronze, verdigris, or aged finishes is encouraged.
- e) Equipment Screening. Roof-mounted equipment is prohibited. Any equipment placed on the ground shall be shielded and architecturally screened from view from on-site parking areas, on-site common areas within the development, any street from a point immediately adjacent to the site, and adjacent residentially zoned properties at the same elevation. The method of equipment screening shall be architecturally compatible with the design of the house in terms of materials, color, shape, and size. Satellite dishes, air conditioners and pool equipment shall not be located in the front yard; rather, they shall only be located in the rear and side yards so as to be screened from view of the adjoining properties and the street.
- f) Walls. Walls are to be constructed of durable materials, such as masonry, masonry combination, stone, brick, concrete, or other approved masonry. Walls shall include a finish. Finishes may be plaster, stucco, molded, patterned, or any other texture that adds interest. Walls are to include pilasters at appropriate intervals throughout the development and at least at every property line. Additionally, all walls that are visible from any street and/or common area within a development are to include copings. The walls shall be designed to be of such a style and consisting of such materials and colors which complement the development within which they are located.

Site plans are processed concurrently with the development project, as discussed above.

Timing: Because site plans are processed concurrently with the development project, timing to process these applications are set by the required CEQA process. For projects that are exempt,

site plan applications are processed in three to six months. For projects that require a Mitigated Negative Declaration, timing is typically six to twelve months. For projects that require an EIR, timing is typically twelve to twenty-four months.

Typical Processing Procedures: The typical processing procedures for residential development applications are outlined in Table 3-3 below. These time frames are largely driven by CEQA requirements, are consistent with State law, and are similar to other cities in the region. These State CEQA requirements, which are established to protect the environment, also make the development process more lengthy and more expensive. These CEQA timelines are the greatest constraints to timely processing of residential development projects. As noted above, Chino Hills attempts to expedite CEQA reviews by retaining outside consultants. However, these processing constraints are largely outside local control.

At-Risk Plan Check: To expedite the timing between approval and building permit issuance, the City has a standard practice of permitting at risk plan checks. This process allows developers to submit grading and building plans to the City Engineering and Building Divisions while the project is still undergoing plan review. Through this at-risk permitting process, the developer can pull permits immediately, or immediately following the 10-day appeal period, for their project.

Table 3-4. Typical Processing Procedures for Residential Development: Chino Hills

	Single Family Unit	Subdivision	Multi-family < 20 units	Multi-family/Mixed Use > 20 units
List Typical Approval Requirements	Receive application for Design Review	Receive application for Tentative Tract Map and Site Plan Review	Receive application for Site Plan Review	Receive application for Site Plan Review
	Provide staff comments within 30 days	Provide staff comments within 30 days	Provide staff comments within 30 days	Provide staff comments within 30 days
	Planning Commission within 30 days of complete submittal	Initial environmental review within 30 days of complete submittal	Initial environmental review within 30 days of complete submittal	Initial environmental review within 30 days of complete submittal
		Environmental Review within 180 - 360 days depending on level of project impact	Environmental Review within 180 - 360 days depending on level of project impact	Environmental Review within 180 - 360 days depending on level of project impact
		Planning Commission	Planning Commission	Planning Commission
	If General Plan/Zoning Map Amendment Required	City Council	City Council	City Council
Est. Total Processing Time / NO CEQA	60-90 days depending on applicant's timeliness in completing application	90-180 days depending on applicant's timeliness in completing application	120-180 days depending on applicant's timeliness in completing application	120-180 days depending on applicant's timeliness in completing application
Est. Total Processing Time / WITH CEQA	Single family housing is always exempt from CEQA in Chino Hills. Timing is 60-90 days depending on applicant's timeliness in completing application	180 - 360+ days depending on applicant's timeliness in completing application and type of environmental review required	180 - 360+ days depending on applicant's timeliness in completing application and type of environmental review required	180 - 360+ days depending on applicant's timeliness in completing application and type of environmental review required
Typical Time Between Approval and Building Permit Issuance	City target review time is 3 weeks for first submittal, and 2 weeks for subsequent submittals. Depending on applicant response times, typical time is 4-8 weeks or immediately through the City at-risk plan check process.	City target review time is 3 weeks for first submittal, and 2 weeks for subsequent submittals. Depending on applicant response times, typical time is 2-3 months following final map or immediately through the City at-risk plan check process.	City target review time is 3 weeks for first submittal, and 2 weeks for subsequent submittals. Depending on applicant response times, typical time is 4-6 months or immediately through the City at-risk plan check process.	City target review time is 3 weeks for first submittal, and 2 weeks for subsequent submittals. Depending on applicant response times, typical time is 4-6 months or immediately through the City at-risk plan check process.

5. Posting of Standards and Fees

All codified zoning, development standards, fees, and applications, including those related to residential development, are posted on the City Community Development Department's website. City staff updates the website on a regular basis as zoning, standards, fees, and/or applications are updated, in compliance with California Government Code Section 65940.1 (AB

1483). As a policy of the City adopted General Plan, the City has an on-going program to convert Planned Development (PD) documents developed under the County to traditional zoning. This program is intended to clarify PD development standards and to make them more accessible to the public.

Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Action H-1.2.8 and Policy H-1.2 Metrics) of this Housing Element commit to the continued posting of standards and fees in compliance with AB 1483.

6. Summary of Governmental Constraints to Housing

To date, multifamily development has achieved densities of over 20 du/ac given the City's existing development standards, including height and parking. The RM-3 zone allows heights of up to 42 feet, the Mixed Use Residential zone allows heights of up to 80 feet and the Shoppes Specific Plan allows heights of up to 70 feet. Both the Mixed Use Residential zone and Shoppes Specific Plan allow for reduced parking standards and/or shared parking. In addition, many of the City's Planned Development (PD) zones allow for increased heights and densities. Section IV.D.8 of this Housing Element includes a discussion of the City's existing multifamily sites and their ability to achieve densities of over 20 du/ac given existing City development standards. However, the City recognizes that, consistent with state policies, building height and parking can be a constraint to housing, specifically high density housing.

To ensure City development standards continue to accommodate residential density of over 20 dwelling units per acre, the City commits to amending its Zoning Code as required by HCD but no later than three years to include the following:

- Establish minimum densities of 20 du/acre in the RM-3 zone.
- Adopt a Housing Overlay Zone (HOZ) that will set minimum densities of designated lower income RHNA sites. The minimum densities will be set to allow very high density multifamily housing with a density of no less than 30 du/ac; and establish appropriate standards for both HOZ very high density and HOZ mixed use/very high density housing.
- Within the Housing Overlay Zone, set development standards to allow for reductions in minimum parking, building separation, setbacks, open space and/or FAR standards, and/or increased building heights to accommodate maximum residential densities and require that all designated Housing Overlay Zone sites be built to a minimum density of 20 du/ac.
- Review high density residential development standards annually as part of its annual General Plan reporting process to ensure minimum residential densities of 20 du/ac are achieved on all Housing Overlay Zone lower income RHNA sites.
- Allow for additional development standard adjustments within the Housing Overlay Zone for projects committed to providing housing affordable to lower income households.
- Update applicable City Zoning Code provisions consistent with current State laws, including state legislation regarding emergency shelter parking. The City has recently updated its Zoning Code to allow Permanent Supportive Housing by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use as defined in Article 11 of the California Government Code, and to set its density bonus regulations consistent with current state requirements (AB 2345, SB 1763, SB 1227).

Timing: As discussed above, the greatest constraint to the length of time required to process a housing development is CEQA. These State CEQA requirements, which are established to protect the environment, also make the development process more lengthy and more expensive.

As shown in Table 3-4 above, depending on the extent of the CEQA documentation required, CEQA adds twelve to twenty-four month to the development process. To relieve future development of the City's designated lower income RHNA sites from the time and cost associated with CEQA, the City has retained and is currently working with a CEQA consultant to provide site specific environmental analysis of each of the seven designated lower income housing sites identified in Section V.B.4, below. This is expected to reduce the processing time of these sites by 18-24 months, and the processing costs by \$150,000 - \$300,000. The commitment to complete the CEQA review for the City's designated lower income RHNA sites is added as Action H-1.2.9 of this Housing Element.

Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H-1.2, H-4.3 and H-4.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits the City to these Zoning Code amendments.

C. CONSTRAINTS TO HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Section II.E.2 of this Housing Element discusses persons and households with disabilities in the City of Chino Hills. About 4% of the City's population are disabled, the most common disability is ambulatory, and 41% of Chino Hills disabled residents are employed. The greatest concentration of disabled persons in the City reside in the east-central portion which contains some of the City's more affordable housing, including two mobile home parks and the older Los Serranos neighborhood.

Section IV.C. of this Element discusses fair housing complaints in Chino Hills and notes that the majority of fair housing complaints (30 or 68%) were regarding disability status. Chapter 16.47 of the Chino Hills Zoning Code provides a process through which individuals with disabilities can request reasonable accommodations to various City laws, rules, policies, practices and/or procedures of the City, including land use and zoning regulations. The City of Chino Hills does not charge a permit fee to residents with disabilities that are requesting a reasonable accommodation. The Zoning Code outlines procedures for both Minor and Major reasonable accommodations:

- Minor Reasonable Accommodation means "any deviation requested and/or granted from the strict application the City's laws, rules, policies, practices and/or procedures of the City, including land use and zoning regulations of this Title, and which can be removed or terminated in ninety (90) days or less after the need for the reasonable accommodation ends."
- Major Reasonable Accommodation means "any deviation requested and/or granted from the strict application of the City's laws, rules, policies, practices and/or procedures of the City, including land use and zoning regulations of this Title, resulting in a physical modification to the property which cannot be restored or terminated within ninety (90) days or less after the reasonable accommodation is terminated."

The following findings must be made in order to approve a request for reasonable accommodation:

- A. The housing, which is the subject of the request for reasonable accommodation, will be occupied as the primary residence by an individual protected under the Fair Housing Laws.
- B. The request for reasonable accommodation is necessary to make specific housing available to one or more individuals protected under the Fair Housing Laws.
- C. The requested reasonable accommodation will not impose an undue financial or administrative burden on the City.
- D. The requested accommodation will not require a fundamental alteration of the zoning or building laws, policies and/or procedures of the City.

All new housing in Chino Hills complies with current State Building Code requirements for disabled access in compliance with the American Disabilities Act (ADA). The City also looks for opportunity to provide ADA accessibility (i.e., providing ramps, etc.) through CDBG grants and capital improvement programs.

Permanent supportive housing of 6 or fewer persons is permitted by right in the Chino Hills Zoning Code. These types of group homes often are residential care facilities for disabled persons. To facilitate residential care facilities for more than 6 persons, the City has recently amended its Zoning Code to allow Permanent Supportive Housing by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use as defined in Article 11 of the California Government Code, which would expand affordable housing and care opportunities for disabled persons. With inclusion of this Zoning Code update, City policies and practices will not constrain housing opportunities for people with disabilities.

D. INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRAINTS

Passage of Proposition 13 and other statewide initiatives have limited the ability of cities to charge fees for residential services. As a result, cities throughout California have been forced to require land developers to pay the cost of on-site and off-site improvements necessary to serve their projects.

1. Water and Wastewater

Among the municipal services that the City of Chino Hills provides are the functions of water, wastewater, and clean water (storm water pollution prevention). These utility services are funded exclusively from fees and rates charged to the City's utility customers related to their use.

The City's water sources are comprised of surface water, supplied by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) via the Water Facilities Authority (WFA) and the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD); and groundwater that is pumped through City-owned wells, MVWD wells, and Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) wells. Recycled water is also provided by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA). Water enters the City of Chino Hills' distribution system from the Chino Basin Desalter Authority, Water Facilities Authority, Monte Vista Water District, and from City wells via transmission lines. The water then enters a distribution network where it is pressurized and delivered to local homes and businesses.

The City of Chino Hills 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) outlines a water supply and conveyance system intended to address City build-out. The UWMP, which was adopted June 2021, includes the City's 6th Cycle RHNA allocation plus ADU projections within its assessment of future water system requirements. The UWMP identifies adequate water supply and conveyance capacity systems to accommodate expected City growth inclusive of the RHNA and ADU projections.

Wastewater collection and conveyance within Chino Hills is provided by the City's Sewer Division. The eastern side of the City is served by lateral and trunk sewers that are predominantly gravity-fed to the IEUA interceptor. The western, hilly side of the City, which includes Tonner and Carbon Canyons, is served by on-site septic systems. Exceptions are the Western Hills Estates Mobile Home Trailer Park adjacent to the Western Hills Golf Course, which has its own private reclamation plant that also supplies reclaimed water to irrigate the golf course; and the recent City Carbon Canyon sewer lift station that has facilitated new residential development by allowing hook up to City sewer.

Wastewater treatment within the City is provided by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) through two treatment plants: Regional Plant No. 5 (RP-5) (on Kimball Avenue in Chino) and the Carbon Canyon Plant (on Chino Hills Parkway). The Conservation Element establishes policies intended to maintain adequate wastewater capacity to meet current and projected City demands. The City maintains a Water, Recycled Water, and Sewer Master Plan that was prepared in 2005 to accommodate expected City buildout. The City is in the process of updating the Sewer Master Plan to assess future water system requirements. Similar to water, the additional residential units and associated population increase that will result from the 6th Cycle RHNA and ADUs will increase City buildout and affect future wastewater collection and treatment. Updated population and housing projections have been prepared by Community Development staff to include both 6th Cycle RHNA and expected ADU units in the updated Sewer Master Plan.

Water and Sewer Priority: The City and its partner water and wastewater service providers have procedures to grant priority water and sewer service to developments with units affordable to lower-income households consistent with Government Code Section 65589.7. The City commits to immediately delivering this 6th Cycle Housing Element to its water and sewer service providers upon the Element's adoption. This commitment is carried forward as a policy of this Housing Element.

2. Water Conservation and Clean Water

The City Zoning Code establishes water conservation standards for residential landscaping consistent with Government Code Section 65595(c). All new development projects in the City are required to comply with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit requirements, which is mandated by the United States Clean Water Act (1972) to address water pollution by regulating point source pollutants that discharge into the receiving waters of the United States.

City standards for water conservation and water quality are set consistent with federal and state laws. These standards are similar to neighboring cities.

3. Other Infrastructure

Some level of site improvement is required for virtually all new residential development in the City. This can vary from minor leveling of a building pad and installation of water and sewer lines to major grading of the site and the installation of new access roads and utility mains. Site improvements may also include curb, gutter and sidewalk installation and underground utility installation. For major public improvements (streets, streetlights, water, sewer, storm drain) needed to serve new residential development, the developer funds, installs and then dedicates these improvements to the City, which is then responsible for its maintenance. Because the cost of these facilities is generally borne by developers, it increases the cost of new construction, with much of that increased cost often "passed on" as part of home rental or sales rates. When these improvements are for private streets and infrastructure improvements, the developer passes on these costs to the future residents through either a homeowners association or the rental costs. However, such infrastructure costs are similar for adjacent cities in southern California. Although these costs are a barrier to affordable housing, they are not unique to Chino Hills.

4. Fire and Police Services

Fire Protection Services in Chino Hills are provided through the Chino Valley Fire District (CVFD), which serves both the cities of Chino Hills and Chino. The CVFD is an all-risk fire department prepared to respond to emergencies, including structure fires, vegetation fires,

medical aids, traffic collisions, confined space rescues, water rescues and hazardous materials incidents.

Police Protection Services in Chino Hills are provided through a contract with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. The Chino Hills Police/Sheriff's Department has a station within Chino Hills and provides a full range of law enforcement services to the City. It is not anticipated at this time that new fire or police services/facilities will be required to service the additional residential units and population increase associated with the 6th Cycle Housing Element. However, the increased population could result in a need for additional personnel and equipment.

E. GEOLOGICAL AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

The Chino Hills landscape is comprised of a system of canyons, streams, floodplains, ridges and hillsides. The most prominent knolls and ridges reach elevations of 1,600 to 1,700 feet above sea level. Most of the hillsides contain slopes in excess of 25 percent. These hillside areas are underlain by bedrock of the Puente Formation. The rocks of this Formation are folded and dip between 10 and 20 degrees horizontal. Locally, beds of Puente Formation dip as steep as 45 to 60 degrees. The folded nature of these rocks combined with the steepness of the terrain makes Chino Hills one of the most landslide-prone areas in Southern California.

CVFD designates most of the hillside and canyon areas as potential fire hazard areas. In these areas, the Fire District requires extensive fuel modification zones and increased building separations to reduce fire hazards.

Areas of environmental sensitivity are found throughout Chino Hills, but most notably in the canyon and hillside areas. These areas contain riparian and coastal sage scrub habitat. Federally and State listed endangered and threatened species have been cited in numerous areas of the City. State of California Department of Fish and Game and United States Department of Fish and Wildlife are currently working on a habitat conservation plan that will comprise much of Chino Hills. Chino Hills State Park, situated in the southern portion of the City, requires a transitional buffer zone between urbanized areas and the Park.

Approximately 20,000 acres (71%) of the Chino Hills' land area is sloping hillsides, canyons and floodplains. These areas contain Chino Hills State Park, geologic hazards and sensitive biological habitat. As a result of these geological and environmental constraints, the predominant development pattern in the City is the clustering of residential and non-residential development in the remaining 7,700 acres (29%) of the City land area, along its eastern border. These geologic and environmental constraints result in lower housing yields. As discussed above, the very little remaining vacant unconstrained land. There are only approximately twelve (12) properties, totalling 99.8 acres, of undeveloped land remaining with a less than 10% slope. Of these properties, the three (3) largest properties have active entitlements, leaving a total of 27.5 acres distributed across the remaining nine vacant properties. Development of a hillside site is more costly and proceeds slowly compared to development in more level areas of the City and surrounding communities. The lack of vacant, developable land in Chino Hills is a very significant constraint to housing, especially affordable housing.

F. AT RISK HOUSING

The City does not have any housing units developed under federal or state government housing production or financing programs, and consequently, there is no risk of government assisted low income units converting to market rate during this planning period.¹⁶

¹⁶ SCAG Pre-Certified Local Housing Data for Chino Hills

However, the City does have 25 designated median income units that may be at risk. These units are within the Heights Apartments, a 124-unit multi-family development that was granted a 25% density bonus. In exchange for the density bonus, the Heights Apartments has committed to rent the 25 units at rates no more than 30% of the County median income. These units were constructed in 2004, and their affordability requirement is in place for 20 years, expiring December 2024 during this planning period.

As shown in Table 2-21 above, the median market rate monthly rent in Chino Hills \$2,136. Table 2-22, above, shows affordable monthly rents for a median income household, which range from

\$1,383 to \$1,975 per month depending on the size of the household, with an average affordable rent of \$1,679¹⁷. The gap between the median rent and the average affordable rent for a median income household is \$457 per month. To fill the gap for all 25 median income units for 20 years, similar to the current density bonus term, an approximately \$2,742,000 subsidy would be required.¹⁸

Alternately, construction of 25 new median income units to replace the Heights Apartment units would require land and construction. As previously discussed in Section III.A1.2 of this Housing Element, average cost for vacant land in Chino Hills is \$450,000 per acre. Construction costs, as previously discussed in Section III.A1.1, average \$425,000 per unit in 2016. Assuming these 2016 costs and one acre of land, the cost of building 25 median income replacement units could be \$11,075,000.

Because of the high cost of building new housing, extending the affordability of the 25 median income units at the Heights Apartment would be the less expensive and more expedient approach. As part of its Housing Plan for the 2021-2029 planning period, the City will approach the Heights Apartments owner to pursue options for extending the affordability of the units. At the same time, the City will seek grant funding opportunities to cover the required subsidy. The City will also contact affordable housing operators to ascertain their interest in acquiring the units and retaining them as affordable to median or possibly lower-income households. The City commits to pursuing options to extend the affordability of the 25 Heights Apartment units between 2022-2024, prior to the current affordability requirement expiration in December 2024.

¹⁷ Average affordable median income rent is calculating by averaging the rents for the four listed median income household size groups.

¹⁸ Calculation is as follows: (\$2,136 average Chino Hills monthly rent - \$1,679 monthly median income affordable rent = \$457 monthly rent gap.) (\$457 monthly rent gap x 12 months x 25 units x 20 years = \$2,742,000 total rental subsidy.)

IV. ASSESSMENT OF AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING

New fair housing guidelines were established on January 1, 2019, by Assembly Bill (AB) 686. These guidelines require all California jurisdictions to ensure that local laws, programs, and activities affirmatively further fair housing. All Housing Elements due on or after January 1, 2021, must contain an Assessment of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) section consistent with the core elements of the analysis required by the federal Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Final Rule of July 16, 2015.

Under State law, affirmatively furthering fair housing means “taking meaningful actions, in addition to combatting discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics.” These characteristics can include, but are not limited to, race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, medical condition, source of income, genetic information, or physical or developmental disability.

This section of the Housing Element follows HCD’s Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Guidance for All Public Entities and Housing Elements, and discusses fair housing conditions in Chino Hills and the meaningful actions that the City currently takes and should take to ensure that local laws, programs, and activities affirmatively further fair housing.

A. SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Population Characteristics

As discussed in Section II of this Housing Element, Community Profile, in comparison to surrounding jurisdictions and the County of San Bernardino, the City of Chino Hills has experienced moderately high growth during the past decade. As shown previously in Table 2-1, between 2010-2019, the City of Chino Hills’ population grew 12.1%, while surrounding jurisdictions grew between 0.3 and 20.9%.

Age distribution in Chino Hills is largely similar to surrounding jurisdictions. (Reference Table 2-2.) Persons under 18 years of age comprise about 23% of Chino Hills’ population and persons 65 years and older comprise about 11.5% of Chino Hills’ population, suggesting a need for both family housing and smaller homes that would allow Chino Hills residents to downsize their living accommodations as they age and remain in the community.

Compared to the County and surrounding cities, Chino Hills has a racially mixed population, with no one race comprising more than 50% of the population. (Reference Table 2-3.) Chino Hills’ population is comprised of 47.7% White alone; 3.7% Black or African American alone; 0.7% American Indian and Alaskan Native alone; 35.2% Asian alone; 0.1% Native and Other Pacific Islander alone; 4.6% Two or More Races; 28.8% Hispanic or Latino; 29.5% White alone, not Hispanic or Latino.

2. Household Characteristics

Chino Hills median household income is among the highest in the County. As shown previously in Table 2-6, Chino Hills has a higher median household income and a lower percent of persons in poverty than its neighboring cities and the County. This comparative income data indicates that the average Chino Hills household has a comparable or higher access to the housing market than its surrounding communities.

Average household size in Chino Hills has decreased in recent years; it was 3.19 persons per occupied residential unit in 2019, 3.25 persons per occupied unit in 2010, and 3.33 persons per occupied unit in 2000. Chino Hills' current household size is about average compared to its neighboring cities and the County. (Reference Table 2-7.) Incidents of overcrowding in Chino Hills is minimal for owner households, with 2.7% of the City's owner households defined as overcrowded. For the County, 5.5% of owner households are defined as overcrowded. (Reference Table 2-7.) For renter households, overcrowding affects 9.2% of Chino Hills households, compared to 14.6% for the County.

As shown previously in Table 2-8, 37.9% of Chino Hills households pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs, which is about average when compared to neighboring cities and the County. For all jurisdictions, the incidences of overpayment for housing costs are higher for renter households, and the cost burden increases as the incomes of households decrease. For Chino Hills' lowest income households, especially extremely low income renter households, housing cost burden can be significant. The race/ethnicity with the highest share of extremely-low income households, and presumably housing cost burden, is Black non-Hispanic followed by Asian and other non-Hispanic. (Reference Table 2-12.)

As shown in Figure 4-10 in Section IV.D.1, below, no census tracts in the City have significant populations below the poverty level (more than 10%). However, as shown in Figure 4-5 in Section IV.D.2 below, concentrations of low-moderate income households occur in the north, central, and eastern portions of the City. The highest concentrations of low-moderate income households occur in the east-central area, which is also the area in the City with the largest concentration of Hispanic residents and disabled residents. This area contains two of the City's mobile home parks (Lake Los Serranos Mobile Home Park and Rancho Monte Vista Mobile Home Park) and the Los Serranos neighborhood. The Lake Los Serranos Mobile Home Park is a 55+ residential community, and the Los Serranos neighborhood is one of the older communities in the City, with about 5% of the homes pre-dating 1945 and many built prior to 1970. The City consistently allocates substantial amounts of its CDBG and other grant funds toward infrastructure projects in the Los Serranos neighborhood. (Reference discussion in Section IV.D.2, below.)

3. Special Needs

Based on Special Needs analysis in Section II.F. of this Housing Element, 65.8% of Chino Hills' seniors have incomes below the median: 16.2% having incomes 30% below the median, 21% having incomes 30-50% below the median, and 20.0% having incomes 50-80% below the median. (Reference Table 2-13.) This large percentage of lower income among Chino Hills seniors suggest a need for affordable senior housing, as well as services such as free or low-cost meals and transportation. The need to continue and expand housing and support services for disabled persons is also identified.

Although Chino Hills' percentage of overcrowding in rental housing is not high when compared to neighboring cities and the County of San Bernardino, there may be a need for more 3-bedroom floor plans in high density rental apartment developments to increase affordable housing options for large households. For female-headed, single parent, and lower income households, there is a need for quality affordable childcare, and policies that support affordable housing and locating childcare, medical, and recreational services close to housing.

Homelessness is a growing concern throughout the state and region. In Chino Hills, the reported homeless population remains at about 4 persons. (Reference Table 2-13.) There has been a recent citing of a homeless person camping in the dumpster of a commercial center. In response to this recent and similar citings, the San Bernardino Sheriff Department reaches out through the Homeless Outreach and Proactive Enforcement (H.O.P.E.) program, which is a pro-

active approach intended to ultimately reduce calls for service and other resources currently required to deal with the homeless population.

Chino Hills is aware of the need to provide support services to area homeless persons. Priorities and goals established in the City of Chino Hills 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan to address homelessness include: actively participate in local and regional homeless advocacy groups to ensure a comprehensive countywide network of services, including transitional and permanent supportive housing, meals, and social and medical support services.

B. OUTREACH

Community outreach was an important part of the 6th Cycle Housing Element Update, including information and input regarding fair housing. As discussed in Section I.F. and Appendix A of this Housing Element, the City of Chino Hills has made a diligent effort to gain public input to the 6th Cycle Housing Element. Additional community outreach specific to fair housing was as part of the June 2020 City of Chino Hills “Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice” (AI) for FY 2020-25. Both these community outreach processes are summarized below.

1. Housing Element Update Outreach

Public Workshops: Between February and June 2021, the City held eight public workshops to inform the community and interested parties about the Housing Element Update process. These workshops were designed to inform the community about the RHNA, available sites, housing law requirements, local housing objectives, fair housing, special housing needs, affordable housing, and market and environmental constraints.

To ensure all potentially interested parties were informed of the Housing Element Update and public workshops, prior to each workshop, the City directly contacted over 100 key stakeholders, including property owners (both commercial and residential, developed and undeveloped), developers, nonprofit housing developers, religious facilities, fair housing, and special needs groups. (The list of entities contacted are listed in Appendix A, Attachment A-1.) In addition, prior to each workshop, the City sent out E-notifications to 2,565 website subscribers, placed quarter page ads in the local newspaper, issued press releases, and distributed flyers. The City also created and maintained a dedicated City webpage to keep the public informed about the Housing Element Update process. The webpage included press releases, staff reports, PowerPoint presentations, and an overview of the Housing Element and RHNA process. A summary of the comments received during the Housing Element Update process are included in Appendix A, and the written comments and City responses received are included in Appendix A, Attachment A-2.

At each of the eight public workshops, 30 to 40 members of the community attended. For Chino Hills, this is a high percentage of attendance. The City attributes the high attendance rate to both its outreach efforts and the availability of ZOOM participation. Community input received during the Housing Element workshops focused on the need to: distribute high density housing throughout the City; provide affordable housing for seniors and workers; retain the vitality of commercial centers while adding high density mixed use housing.

Survey: The City also conducted a housing survey targeted at reaching extremely low, very low, and low income households, and special needs groups. The survey requested specific information on housing and service conditions and needs. The survey was easily accessible on the City website. To reach targeted groups, the City reached out via email to local nonprofit housing groups, religious facilities, fair housing, and special needs groups; and via survey notification postcards to residents of neighborhoods identified as having a greater concentration of lower income households and/or residing in older and lower cost housing, including the City's oldest neighborhoods, Los Serranos and Sleepy Hollow. Direct mailing or hand delivery of the

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survey notices were also delivered to residents of the City's three mobile home parks. Notifications of the survey were also sent out via the City's e-notify process, water bill inserts, press releases, and through an article in the local Chino Champion newspaper.

A summary of the survey results are presented in Table 4.1, below. In general, the survey demonstrates a strong support for senior housing and affordable senior housing, and mixed opinions about the amount and type of housing needed in the community. Detailed information regarding the survey is provided in Appendix A of this Housing Element. Each of the persons included on the City survey email list or who have requested notification will also be invited to future housing and General Plan update workshops that the City plans to hold throughout the Housing Element and subsequent General Plan and Zoning Amendment process.

Table 4-1. Chino Hills Housing Survey Results

Chino Hills Housing Survey	
As of 1/5/22, we have received 696 completed surveys	
11/10/2021	- Published survey on website - Emailed survey to database of 100+ commercial/residential property owners, developers, non-profit developers, religious facilities, special needs and fair housing groups
11/15/2021	- Published survey information on website City News page - Published survey information on City social media accounts: Twitter/Facebook/Instagram
11/22/2021	Added Housing Survey message to water bills
11/24/2021	Mailed survey postcards to 2000 residents
12/2/2021	Mailed survey postcards to 3000 residents (including mobile home park: Lake Los Serranos)
12/10/2021	Delivered survey postcards to mobile home parks: Western Hills Estates and Rancho Monte Vista
12/21/2021	Published survey information on City social media accounts: Twitter/Facebook/Instagram
General Comments:	
23 Senior Housing/Affordable senior housing/Senior assisted living	2 Mixed Use
23 No more housing	2 Luxury homes/large lots
10 Single story homes	2 ADUs
9 Single family housing	1 Veterans housing
6 Maintain existing open space	1 Housing within walking distance to stores
5 High density housing	1 Temp housing for the homeless
5 Affordable housing/Low income	1 Shared housing (for multigenerations)
4 No low-income housing	1 Seasonal/temporary residences - RV park
3 Provide housing to a variety of income types	1 Housing near public transportation corridors
3 Middle income housing/medium density housing	
3 No more housing in Carbon Canyon	

2. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) Outreach

Local communities, such as Chino Hills, that receive grant funds from the United States Department of Urban Development (HUD) through its entitlement process satisfy this obligation by performing an "Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice." This analysis requires communities to evaluate barriers to fair housing choice and develop and implement strategies and actions to overcome any identified impediments based on their individual histories, circumstances, and experiences. Through this process, local entitlement communities promote fair housing choices for all persons, including classes protected under the Fair Housing Act, provide opportunities for racially and ethnically inclusive patterns of housing occupancy, identify structural and systemic barriers to fair housing choices, and promote housing that is physically accessible and usable by persons with disabilities.

In June 2020, the City of Chino Hills completed an AI for FY 2020-25. The AI assessed the adequacy of Chino Hills' actions that address impediments to affirmatively furthering fair housing, including:

- Analyzing and eliminating housing discrimination within the jurisdiction;
- Promoting fair housing choice for all persons;
- Providing opportunities for racially and ethnically inclusive patterns of housing occupancy;
- Promoting housing that is physically accessible to all persons to include those persons with disabilities; and
- Fostering compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of the Fair Housing Act.

The AI also conducted extensive public outreach. Stakeholder interviews were conducted in November and December 2019, including individual and small group stakeholder interviews by phone. Stakeholders were represented a variety of viewpoints, including housing, affordable housing, community development and planning, education, employment, homelessness, people with disabilities, and others. Interview invitations were made by email and/or phone. Organizations from which one or more representatives participated in the development of the AI included:

- City of Chino Hills Community Services Department
- City of Chino Hills Community Development Department
- City of Chino Housing Division
- City of Chino Human Services Department
- San Bernardino County
- Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board
- Inland Regional Center
- Heart2Serve
- Pomona Valley Habitat for Humanity
- Jamboree Housing Corporation.

A community survey was also used as another method for obtaining community input. The survey had 25 questions and was made available to the general public, including people living or working in the Chino Hills region and other stakeholders. The survey was available online and in hard copy from June to November 2019. Paper copies were available at the public meetings and other related events held throughout the City. A total of 418 survey responses were received.

This public outreach process focused on answering three questions, which are listed below along with the primary community responses:

What are the greatest fair housing needs in the community?

- 1) There is a need for low-income, workforce housing.
- 2) Affordable housing is a huge need.
- 3) People have to live far away from their jobs to afford housing.
- 4) Homeownership is expensive in the area.
- 5) Rent is expensive in the area. It is skyrocketing.
- 6) Homelessness as a problem is growing. There is a need for homeless shelters, group homes, and transitional living homes.
- 7) There is a need for 3D printed homes for disaster recovery.

What types of fair housing services (education, complaint investigation, testing, etc.) are offered in the area? How well are they coordinated with the work of other organizations in the community?

- 1) The City has resources to resolve fair housing issues - Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board.
- 2) There is a need for conflict resolution and dispute resolution services with a translator for residents with Limited English Proficiency.

Are public resources (e.g., parks, schools, roads, police and fire services, etc.) available evenly throughout all neighborhoods?

- 1) Los Serranos is a lower-income area that has received a lot of grant money for sidewalks and streets. It is an older part of the city that needs investment in infrastructure. The City is really working to improve the Los Serranos area.
- 2) There is a need to provide assistance with internet access for low-income families so that children have access.

What parts of Chino Hills are generally seen as areas of opportunity? What makes them attractive places to live? What barriers might someone face in moving to one of these high opportunity areas?

- 1) All of Chino Hills is considered desirable. It is safe and has a varied housing stock. The flip side is that the price of living is higher than surrounding areas.
- 2) Affordability is the main barrier. Discrimination is not common.
- 3) Government officials understand the need for affordable housing, but the public may have some confusion between affordability and Section 8 housing. More education is needed.
- 4) There is a high level of expense. Off of Pipeline, near Los Serranos area, the crime is a little higher, but the newer housing there is in the \$500,000 - \$600,000 range. Those in need are generally forced out.
- 5) The City's transit system hits the main streets in Chino Hills and Chino. It hits the main commercial areas and schools. There are no impediments to moving to these areas.

Do residents of similar incomes generally have the same range of housing options? Are there any barriers other than income/savings that might impact housing choices? Are you aware of any housing discrimination?

- 1) There is not a broad enough spectrum of affordability. Any economic mobility is limited because rents are so high. Even people with good jobs have difficulty affording housing.
- 2) Chino Hills is a mixed community from a racial and ethnic perspective. The City is a broad community. Do not see discrimination.
- 3) The City has limited bus and does not have rail. The funding for bus service in the area is declining.
- 4) Most people commute outside of the City so that creates traffic on regional connections. Residents need access to a vehicle if employment is outside of the city.
- 5) Income is the greatest barrier. Not aware of any barriers outside of economic barriers. It would be nice to have some affordable housing.
- 6) No housing discrimination.

Are people in the area segregated in where they live? What causes this segregation to occur?

- 1) There is some segregation, but most neighborhoods have a mix. Los Serranos is predominantly Hispanic, but there is still a mix. They lack African American representation.
- 2) Don't believe it's segregated. It's a very mixed community.

What types of fair housing services (education, complaint investigation, testing, etc.) are offered in the area? How well are they coordinated with the work of other organizations in the community?

- 1) Inland Fair Housing has fair housing and tenant resources. They have good coordination. They do workshops. They come into city hall, senior centers, go to events, to make people aware of what they offer, and they advertise on cable networks.
- 2) I know we have them and believe they are connected.
- 3) I don't know. I just send people to the community services desk at the City or call 211. This is another thing that would be good in the one-stop shop.

Are public resources (e.g., parks, schools, roads, police and fire services, etc.) available evenly throughout all neighborhoods?

- 1) The schools are ranked high academically. People try to live in the City of Chino Hills for the school system.
- 2) Schools are great. Roads are good.

C. FAIR HOUSING ENFORCEMENT AND OUTREACH CAPACITY

1. Impediments To Fair Housing

Based on the community input received and an analysis of Chino Hills' housing conditions, the AI identified factors in the City that contribute to impediments of fair housing. Four primary contributing factors are identified. Contributing factors are issues leading to an impediment that are likely to limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity. These contributing factors and recommended City actions applicable to the Housing Element are summarized in Table 4-2 below. Each of the recommended actions are currently being undertaken by various divisions of the City, including Community Services, Development Services, and Code Enforcement.

Table 4-2. Fair Housing Goals and Activities: Chino Hills	
Contributing Factors	Recommended Activities, Goals
Impediment 1: Affordable Housing Needs Disproportionately Affect Protected Classes	
Rising housing costs threaten to displace working young adults and low-income senior residents.	• Support federal programs such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, and work with developers to use LIHTC for affordable housing development. • Continue to commit grant funds and General Fund resources toward resident education on home maintenance, and repair/maintenance grants to households. • Taking advantage of the recent changes in state law that allow Accessory Dwelling Units.

Table 4-2. Fair Housing Goals and Activities: Chino Hills

Contributing Factors	Recommended Activities, Goals
Resident efforts to protect community character may slow or prevent the development of new affordable housing.	- Convene a committee or other group of local stakeholders to discuss strategies for increasing the supply of affordable housing in Chino Hills and preserving of existing affordable units. - Continue to collect fees for the provision of affordable housing through the City's Affordable Housing In- Lieu Fee program.
Impediment 2: Community Policies and Public Opinion Limit Affordable Housing	
Zoning policies and topography issues increase housing development costs, making affordable housing development less likely.	Hold public workshops to assess and develop strategies to meet the City's RHNA requirements, including options that incorporate rezoning, upzoning, and other code changes to encourage development of affordable housing.
"Not In My Backyard" (NIMBY) attitudes preclude affordable housing development in some areas.	Develop and deliver community education around the concept of affordable housing and its cultural and economic value to the community.
Impediment 3: Continued Need for Neighborhood Infrastructure and Public Improvements	
Continued need for neighborhood reinvestment and cleanup in the Los Serranos neighborhood, which is designated as a 2010 low- and moderate- income census tract.	- Continue to fund projects that develop, expand, or improve sidewalks, parks, trails, and other public facilities in low- and moderate-income census tracts. - Continue code enforcement efforts. Combine these efforts with access to housing rehab programs to support low-income residents in making required improvements to housing. - Increase marketing of available housing rehab resources to residents to increase awareness of these resources as part of code enforcement in low- and moderate-income areas.
Impediment 4: Continued Need for Fair Housing Education	
Stakeholder input and survey responses indicate that more fair housing education is needed for the general public and landlords/rental property managers	In-house or through a contracted provider such as the Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board, design and coordinate delivery of a fair housing education program in English and Spanish that reaches members of the public who are most vulnerable to housing discrimination, including racial and ethnic minorities, low-income populations, people with limited English proficiency, and people with disabilities.

This Housing Element addresses each of the contributing factors identified in Table 4-2, above, that impede fair housing, as summarized below:

Impediment 1: Affordable Housing Needs Disproportionately Affect Protected Classes

As discussed in the Section VI. Housing Plan, the City has taken the following actions:

- 1) The City commits to continuing to use CDBG and other available grant funding to provide needed infrastructure to the Los Serranos neighborhood.
- 2) The City commits to continuing to offer CDBG funding to nonprofit groups that assist special needs and homeless persons, including groups that provide domestic violence assistance, adult literacy services, landlord/tenant mediation, and food assistance.
- 3) The City commits to continuing to work with residential developers to seek opportunities to develop affordable housing, including use of Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program.
- 4) The City updated its Zoning Code this year to comply with current state ADU laws, and has designated, as of March 2021, a staff member to serve as the designated ADU coordinator.
- 5) The City is currently researching sample ADU building plans and available grant funds to develop a series of ADU pre-approved building plans for use by prospective property owners and builders, and commits to identifying incentives, such as the pre-approved plans and no or low cost permitting and utility connections, which can be offered in exchange for a property owner commitment to retain the ADU units as affordable to lower income units.

Impediment 2: Community Policies and Public Opinion Limit Affordable Housing

As discussed in various sections of this Housing Element, the City has taken following actions:

- 1) Between February – June 2021, the City conducted eight public workshops to provide information and gain community input on the Housing Element process including the City's RHNA requirements and options for rezoning, upzoning, and other code changes to encourage affordable housing development.
- 2) The City conducted an extensive outreach process to involve the community in the Housing Element Update process, including the benefits of affordable and high density housing.

Impediment 3: Continued Need for Neighborhood Infrastructure and Public Improvements

As discussed in various sections of this Housing Element, the City has taken the following actions:

- 1) The City commits to continuing to use CDBG and other available grant funding to provide needed infrastructure to the Los Serranos neighborhood. In addition, in 2019, the City completed a 6-acre park in the Los Serranos neighborhood, which had previously been the only neighborhood in the City without a park. Los Serranos Park was built through an agreement with the Chino Valley School District on underutilized school land. Amenities at the park include playground, adaptive swing, picnic area, gazebos, basketball court, fitness equipment, and handball court.
- 2) The City will continue to use CDBG and other available grant funding to provide minor home repair assistance to low income households.

- 3) The City commits to continuing to direct its Code Enforcement Division to respond to all complaints regarding poorly maintained or illegal building activity, and to work with the City Community Development staff to resolve such complaints

Impediment 4: Continued Need for Fair Housing Education

- 1) The City will continue to provide in-house fair housing services and/or contract with a service provider such as Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board.
- 2) The City will continue to highlight Fair Housing services on its website and other available public venues, including community events and at public counters.

2. Fair Housing Complaints

The AI provides an inventory of complaints filed with the HUD Region IX of the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO), the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing, and complaints filed with the Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board.

The FHEO receives and investigates complaints of housing discrimination, and leads in the administration, development, and public education of federal fair housing laws and policies. The San Francisco Regional Office of the FHEO maintains data reflecting the number of complaints of housing discrimination received by HUD, the status of all such complaints, and the basis/bases of all such complaints. For the five-year period August 1, 2014 through August 31, 2019, HUD received and processed one complaint regarding alleged discriminatory housing actions in the City of Chino Hills. Filed February 9, 2017, the complainant alleged discrimination based on disability and identified the following discriminatory acts or practices, recorded as the discriminatory issues: discriminatory refusal to rent; discriminatory terms, conditions, privileges, or services, and facilities; and failure to make a reasonable accommodation. However, after investigation, HUD dismissed the complaint on January 29, 2018, after making a “no cause” determination.

The Department of Fair Employment and Housing’s statutory mandate is to protect the people of California from employment, housing, and public accommodations discrimination, hate violence, and human trafficking. From November 1, 2014 through November 31, 2019, the DFEH reported that it had received no formal complaints of housing discrimination originating within the jurisdiction of Chino Hills.

The Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board receives federal funds to conduct education and outreach, complaint intake and conciliation, fair housing investigation and testing, and referral of housing discrimination complaints. In August 2021, the Board provided summary data of fair housing complaints received from Chino Hills residents during the period October 1, 2013 through June 20, 2021. As shown in Table 4-3, below, during this time period, the Board received 44 complaints from Chino Hills residents. The majority of fair housing complaints (30 or 68% of the total complaints received) were regarding disability status. Most of the complaints (32 or 73% of the total complaints received) were resolved by the Board by providing information. HCD AFFH Data Viewer provides additional information on fair housing enforcement and outreach.¹⁹ This data also shows no recorded incidents in Chino Hills of FHEO inquiries, race bias, disability bias or other cases.

Table 4-3. Fair Housing Complaint Data Compiled by Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board for the Period October 1, 2013 through June 30, 2021: Chino Hills

Protected	Number of Complaints
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¹⁹ AFFH Data Viewer (arcgis.com); accessed July 1, 2021.

2021-2029 Planning Period Housing Element

Class	Provided Information	Provided Conciliation Services	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS
Race	2	1	3
Disability	22	8	30
Familial Status	2	1	3
Sex	1	1	2
National Origin	4	0	4
Color	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	1	1	2
Marital Status	0	0	0
Source of income	0	0	0
Arbitrary	0	0	0
Age	0	0	0
TOTAL	32	12	44

D. SEGREGATION / INTEGRATION

This section analyzes Chino Hills' patterns of segregation by racial/ethnic groups, income, familial status, overcrowding, and persons with disabilities; how these patterns affect access to housing; and programs included in this Housing Element to address identified patterns. A comparison to segregation/integration patterns in the region is also provided.

1. Race and Ethnicity

Areas with high concentrations of race and ethnic majorities may be susceptible to segregation and discrimination. Such areas can also be susceptible to fair housing issues, including cost burden and overcrowding.

As discussed previously, Chino Hills has a racially mixed population, with no one race comprising more than 50% of the City's population. (Reference Table 2-3, above.) The largest racial/ethnic groups in Chino Hills are White alone which comprise 47.7%; Asian alone which comprise 35.2%; and Hispanic or Latino which comprise 28.8%.

Figure 4-1, below, shows the racial and ethnic majorities for each census tract in the City of Chino Hills. Census tracts north of SR-142 (Chino Hills Parkway) have sizeable (10-50%) and slim (< 10%) Asian majorities. Census tracts south of SR-142 have sizable portions of White majorities; and the census tract in the east-central portion of the City has a sizable Hispanic majority. No African American or Native American majorities are identified in the City. Area in the southern portion of Chino Hills is comprised largely of Chino Hills State Park and undevelopable hillsides, and as a result, is sparsely populated.

In some communities, a correlation between areas with more multifamily housing and a higher percent non-White population occurs. However, as shown in Figure 4-2, existing multifamily housing in Chino Hills is distributed throughout the City, both north and south of SR-142. (Refer to Table 4-5, below, for a full list of Chino Hills existing multifamily housing developments.) Proposed 6th Cycle Housing Element RHNA sites are also distributed throughout the City. As shown in Figure 4-3, the lower income high density RHNA sites are distributed on available flatter vacant lands and underutilized property throughout the City, including areas with majorities of Asian, White, and Hispanic populations. (Refer to Table 4-6, below, for a full list of

Chino Hills lower, moderate, and above moderate income RHNA sites developments.) The moderate and above moderate income sites are similarly distributed, with the above moderate income sites located on some sites with greater topographic constraints.

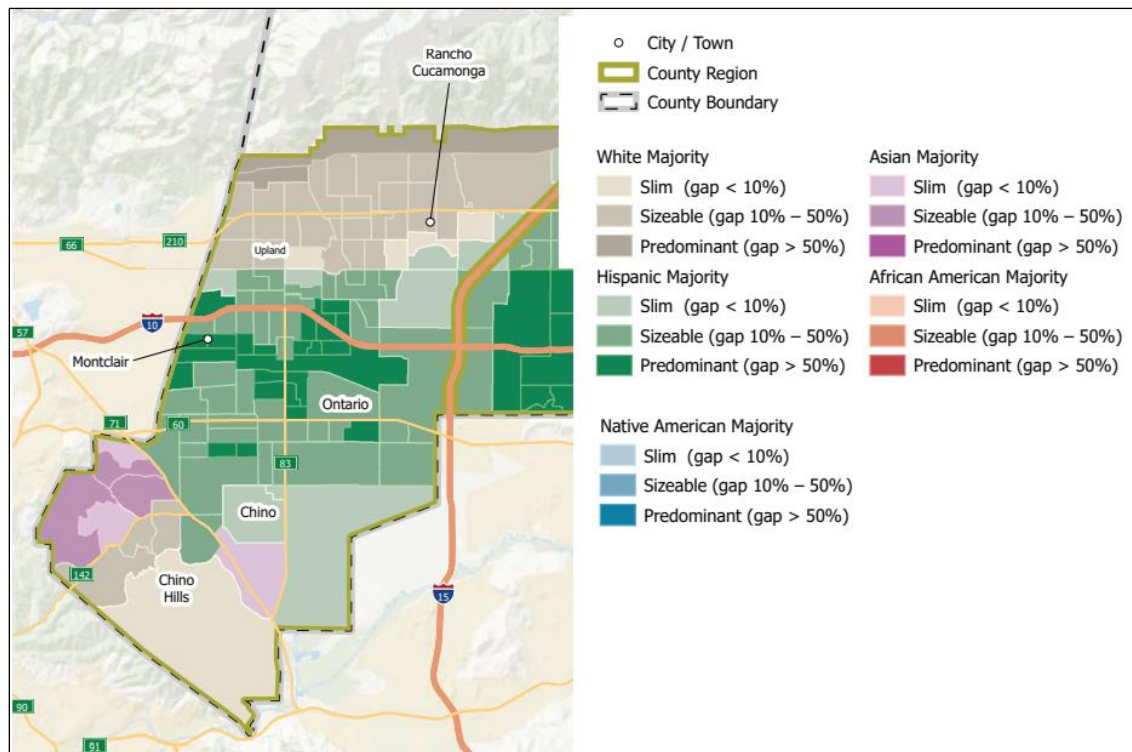


Figure 4-1. Racial and Ethnic Majority – Chino Hills and West Valley Region

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

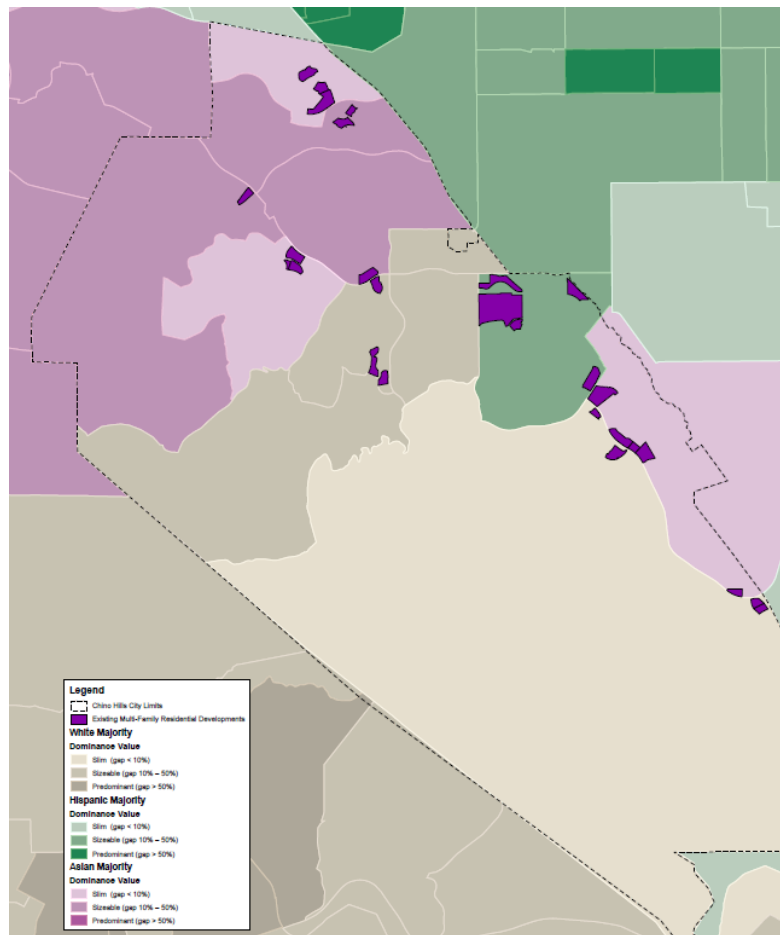


Figure 4-2. Existing Multifamily Sites by Racial and Ethnic Majorities – Chino Hills

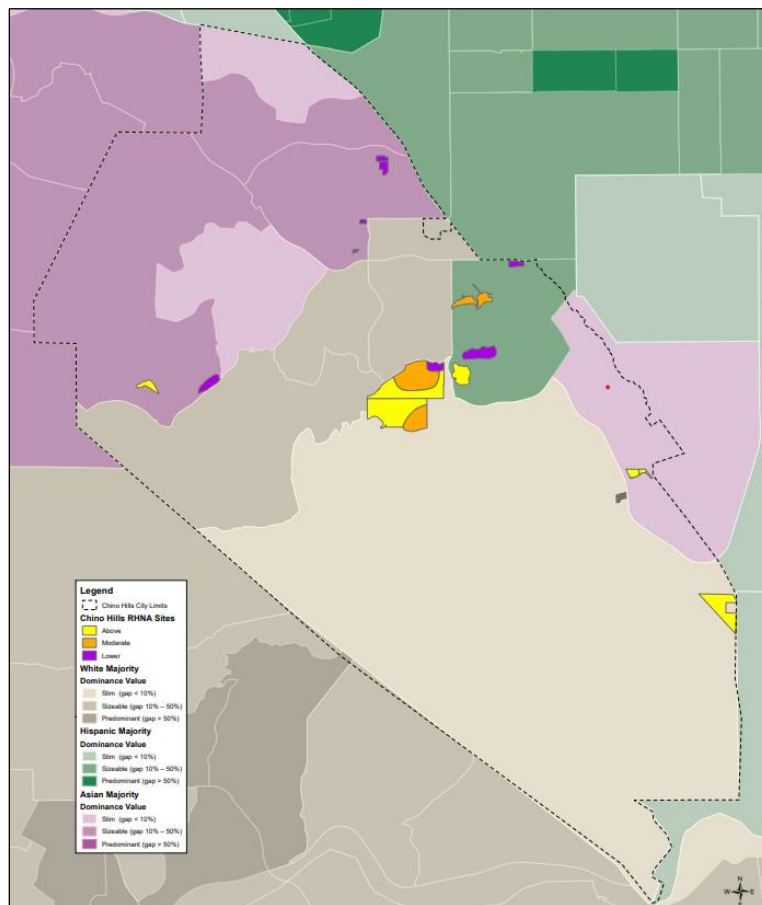


Figure 4-3. Proposed RHNA Sites by Racial and Ethnic Majorities – Chino Hills

2. Income Related Segregation/Integration Related

Although maps showing racially concentrated areas of affluence are not yet available, Figure 4-4, below, provides a side-by-side comparison of Chino Hills income and race/ethnicity by Census block group. All block groups in Chino Hills have incomes at or above the State median, and most block groups have incomes greater than the median and many have incomes greater than \$125,000. The northern area of the City contains the greatest concentrations of incomes over \$125,000, and also contains the greatest concentrations of Asian population. The east-central central eastern portion of the City, which contains the greatest concentration of Hispanic persons, shows a mix of incomes. This east-central portion of the City contains two mobile home parks (Lake Los Serranos Mobile Home Park and Rancho Monte Vista Mobile Home Park) and portions of the older Los Serranos neighborhood, which show a majority of median income households. Los Serranos Mobile Home Park is a senior only facility, and the Rancho Monte Vista Mobile Home Park is the most affordable housing in the City. The older Los Serranos neighborhood also houses many long-time, now retired, residents. Areas south of Los Serranos Lake show incomes over \$125,000.

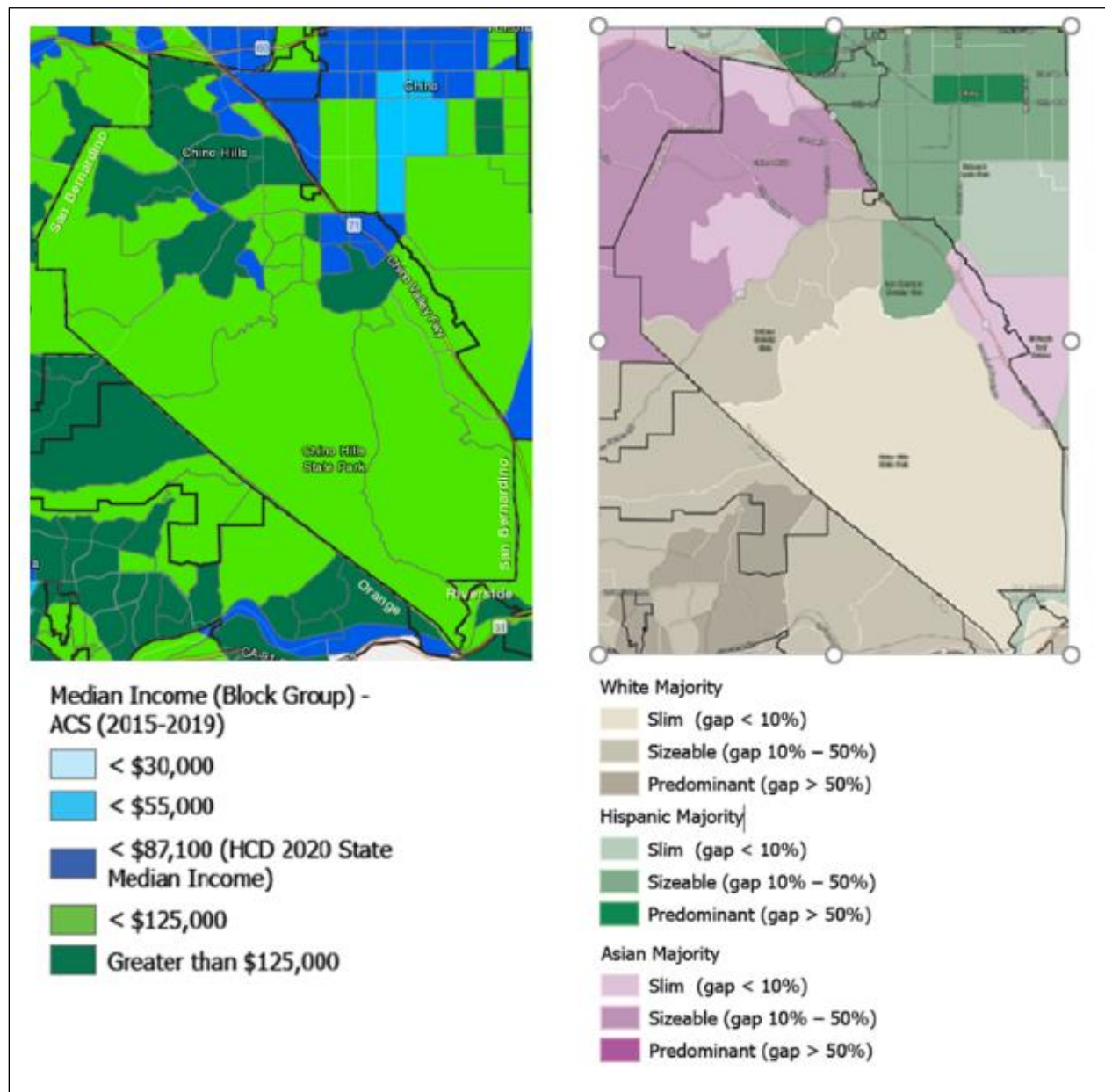


Figure 4-4. Comparison Income and Race/Ethnicity by Block Group – Chino Hills

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

Figure 4-5 presents additional Chino Hills income information showing block group areas with concentrations of low and moderate income households. Based on the income information shown in Figure 4-4, above, the concentrations of low and moderate incomes presented in Figure 4-5 most likely have annual incomes between \$55,000 and \$87,000. Areas with the greatest concentrations of low and moderate income are in the east-central portion of the City that contain Lake Los Serranos Mobile Home Park, Rancho Monte Vista Mobile Home Park, and portions of the older Los Serranos neighborhood. As discussed previously, the central eastern portion of the City also contains moderate concentrations of disabled persons.

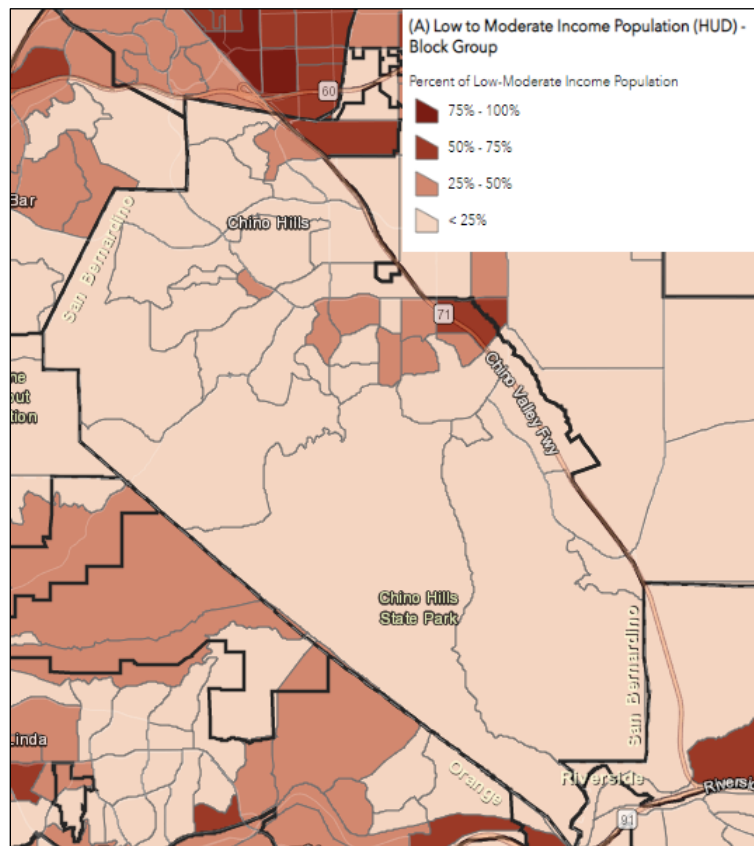


Figure 4-5. Low to Moderate Income Populations by Block Group – Chino Hills

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

Recognizing that mobile home parks provide an affordable housing option, this Housing Element continues the City's commitment to preserving all three of the City's mobile home parks. (Reference Section VI, Housing Plan, Action H-2.4.2 and Policy Metric H-2.4.) Also recognizing that the Los Serranos neighborhood is in need of infrastructure improvements, the City consistently allocates substantial amounts of its CDBG and other funds (such as Measure I and City impact fee funds) toward infrastructure projects in the Los Serranos neighborhood.

Since 2007, the City has invested the following amounts toward infrastructure improvements in Los Serranos:

Total Sidewalks Projects	\$ 8,963,356
Total Storm Drain Projects	\$ 5,868,300
Total Street Lights Project	\$ 177,386
Total Pavement Rehab Project	\$ 832,000
Total Water Project	\$ 1,102,500
Total Park Project	\$ 4,917,963
Grand Total	\$ 21,861,505

Recently, the City joined with the school district to develop a neighborhood park in Los Serranos, which had previously been the only neighborhood in the City without a park. Completed in 2019, Los Serranos Park was built through an agreement with the Chino Valley Unified School District on underutilized school land. Amenities at the park include playground, adaptive swing, picnic area, gazebos, basketball court, fitness equipment, and handball court.

To ensure infrastructure and service improvements continue to occur in the east-central area of the City, predominantly the Los Serranos neighborhood, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically,

Policy H-2.1 and H-2.1 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to continue to fund and complete public improvements in Los Serranos.

Mortgage Lending Practices: Another indicator of equal access to housing are mortgage lending practices. The AI examined mortgage lending for Chino Hills, as compared to the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Region. Table 4-4, below, shows the loan approval rates for completed loan applications by race and ethnicity at various income levels. Not included in these figures are applications that were withdrawn or closed due to incompleteness such that no decision was made regarding approval or denial. For Chino Hills, 13.5% of all completed applications were denied. Non-White applicants have higher purchase loan denial rates (ranging from 13 to 15%) than White applicants (10.5%). Disaggregating applications by applicant incomes shows that the vast majority of home loan applications were made by middle- or high-income households (95.4%), likely reflecting the higher cost housing available in Chino Hills. At low incomes, about 25% of applications were denied. About 25% of applications by low income White and Asian households were denied, compared to 35.3% for Latinos. Only one low income Black applicant completed an application, which was denied.

At middle and high incomes, denial rates fell to around 13%, although this rate varied by income, race, and ethnicity. High income White and Black applicants had the lowest denial rates (about 8%), while middle income Black and other race applicants had the highest denial rates (22-25%). However, these were based on relatively few applications (4 and 9, respectively). Data for the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Region presented in Table 4-4, below, show greater overall mortgage loan denial rates for non-White than White applicants.

Table 4-4. Loan Approval Rates by Income, Race, and Ethnicity, 2018: Chino Hills and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Region

Applicant Income		Applicant Race and Ethnicity					All Applicants
		Non-Latino				Latino	
		White	Black	Asian	Other		
CHINO HILLS							
Low Income	Completed Applications	16	1	86	0	17	120
	Denial Rate	25.00%	100.00%	23.30%	---	35.30%	25.80%
Middle Income	Completed Applications	176	4	500	9	135	824
	Denial Rate	15.30%	25.00%	11.40%	22.20%	11.90%	12.50%
High Income	Completed Applications	466	24	929	25	210	1,654
	Denial Rate	8.20%	8.30%	16.10%	12.00%	11.90%	13.20%
All Applicants	Completed Applications	658	29	1,515	34	362	2,598
	Denial Rate	10.50%	13.80%	15.00%	14.70%	13.00%	13.50%
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO REGION							
Low Income	Completed Applications	3,107	23	104	31	40	3,305
	Denial Rate	15.00%	34.80%	22.10%	25.80%	22.50%	15.50%

Table 4-4. Loan Approval Rates by Income, Race, and Ethnicity, 2018: Chino Hills and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Region

Applicant Income		Applicant Race and Ethnicity					All Applicants
		Non-Latino					
		White	Black	Asian	Other		
						Latino	
Middle Income	Completed Applications	2,239	11	68	26	29	2,373
	Denial Rate	9.20%	9.10%	11.80%	15.40%	10.30%	9.40%
High Income	Completed Applications	2,642	9	56	22	32	2,761
	Denial Rate	5.60%	22.20%	5.40%	13.60%	6.30%	5.70%
All Applicants	Completed Applications	7,988	43	228	79	101	8,439
	Denial Rate	10.30%	25.60%	14.90%	19.00%	13.90%	10.60%

Source: "City of Chino Hills, Analysis Of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice"

Overall, lending patterns in Chino Hills as presented in the AI indicate that there may be some differential access to homeownership by race and ethnicity. Most notable is the scarcity of applications by low income applicants, suggesting that there is very little housing stock in Chino Hills potentially available and affordable to first time homebuyers or low income households.

In Chino Hills, the supply of low income housing is not due to the amount or location of multifamily housing. As shown in Figure 4-6, below, existing multifamily housing in Chino Hills is distributed throughout the City, in median and above median income areas. (Refer to Table 4-5, below, for a full list of Chino Hills existing multifamily housing developments.) Proposed 6th Cycle Housing Element RHNA sites are also distributed throughout the City. As shown in Figure 4-7, the lower income high density RHNA sites are distributed mostly in above moderate income areas, further supporting the distribution of high density housing throughout the City. Figure 4-7 also shows the designated moderate and above moderate income RHNA sites, which are also distributed to various areas of the City. (Refer to Table 4-6, below, for a full list of Chino Hills lower income RHNA sites.) Table 4-6 also lists the designated moderate and above moderate income sites, which are similarly distributed, with the above moderate income sites located on some sites with greater topographic constraints.

To improve the availability of affordable housing, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types, including housing affordable to extremely low, very low, and low income households.

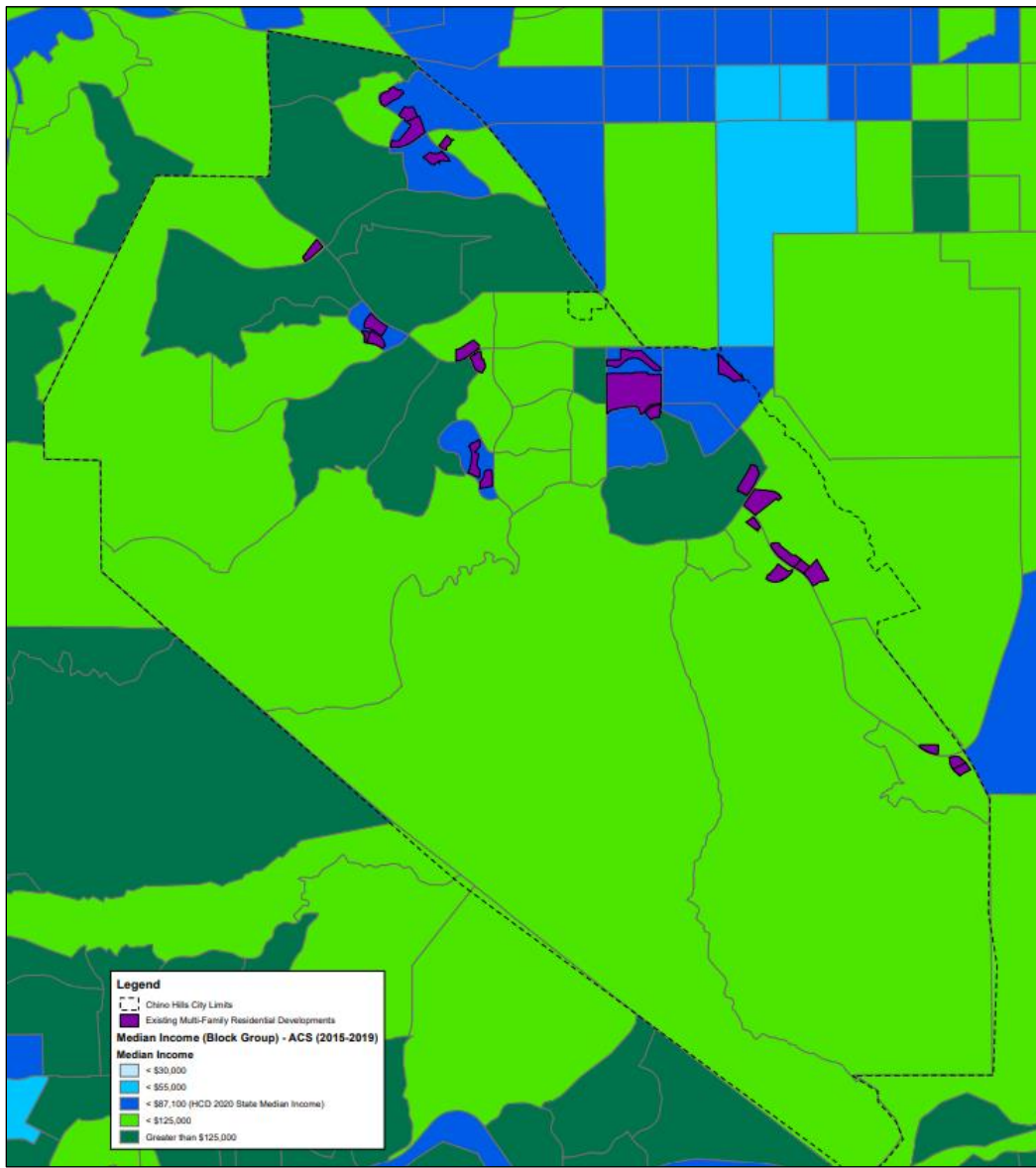


Figure 4-6. Existing Multifamily Housing Sites by Income Group Area – Chino Hills

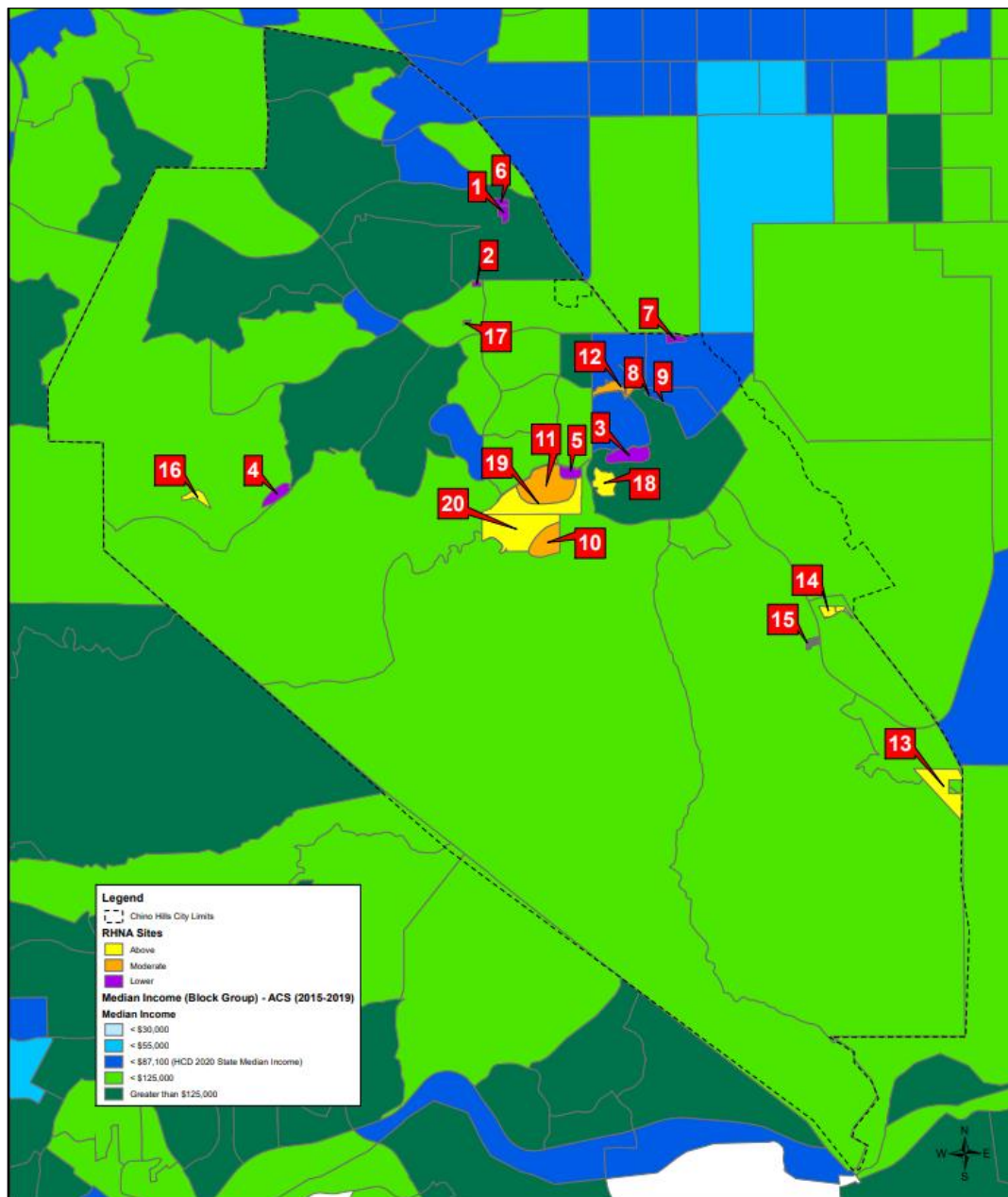


Figure 4-7. Proposed RHNA Sites by Income Group Area – Chino Hills
(See: Table 4-6, below for List of Sites by location and Affordability Status)

3. Familial Status Concentrations

Familial status refers to the presence of children under the age of 18 and the marital status of the head of household. Single-parent households are protected by fair housing law. In addition, female-headed households with children require special consideration and assistance because of their greater need for affordable housing and accessible day care, health care, and other supportive services. Concentrations of single parent families and female headed households are considered low at 20-40%, moderate at 40–60%, high at 60-80%, and very high above 80%.

As shown in Figure 4-8, below, in Chino Hills, there are low level concentrations (20-40%) of female headed households with children and with no spouse/partner in the north, central, and eastern portions of the City. These locations have concentrations of higher density housing, including small lot single family, townhomes, and multifamily, which are generally more affordable options than traditional detached single family houses.

As discussed in Section II.E.4 of this Housing Element, an issue affecting many households is finding quality, affordable childcare. In the case of female headed households, this need can be a severe constraint. For example, a single parent may become unable to work or may be forced to take lower wage jobs or work less hours to accommodate childcare requirements. As a result, the parent may have difficulty providing necessities, such as food and housing to their children.

The City of Chino Hills contracts with the City of Chino, and in partnership with the Chino Valley Unified School District (CVUSD), to provide a number of school-based programs for students and their families. These programs include:

- **Youth Counseling:** This program provides counseling services to elementary school-age students experiencing family difficulties, low self-esteem, social adjustment problems, and/or behavioral difficulties. School site counseling is free to students who attend a CVUSD school.
- **Teen Counseling:** This program provides counseling services to middle and high school-age students experiencing family difficulties, low self-esteem, social adjustment problems, and/or behavioral difficulties. School site counseling is free to students who attend CVUSD a school.
- **Hope Family Resource Center:** The CVUSD Family Resource Centers are school-based service sites dedicated to preserving and strengthening students and their families in need of support. Their purpose is to help remove a student's nonacademic barriers to education by assisting children and families with much-needed information and resources.
- **Domestic Violence Assistance:** The City contracts with the House of Ruth to provide assistance to families victimized by domestic violence. All services are confidential and free of charge.
- **Virtual Recreation:** The City provides free virtual recreation programs for Chino Hills' children to access at home.
- **Recreation Services Scholarships:** The City offers extensive after school recreational programs and summer camps for children. Scholarships are available for families with financial need.

These services can be especially helpful for female headed households. Other policies that support affordable housing and childcare facilities can further assist female headed households with financial needs.

Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-2.4 and H-4.1 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing a diversity of affordable housing types, maintaining the City's existing affordable housing stock, and to continue providing services to meet all special needs groups, including female headed households.

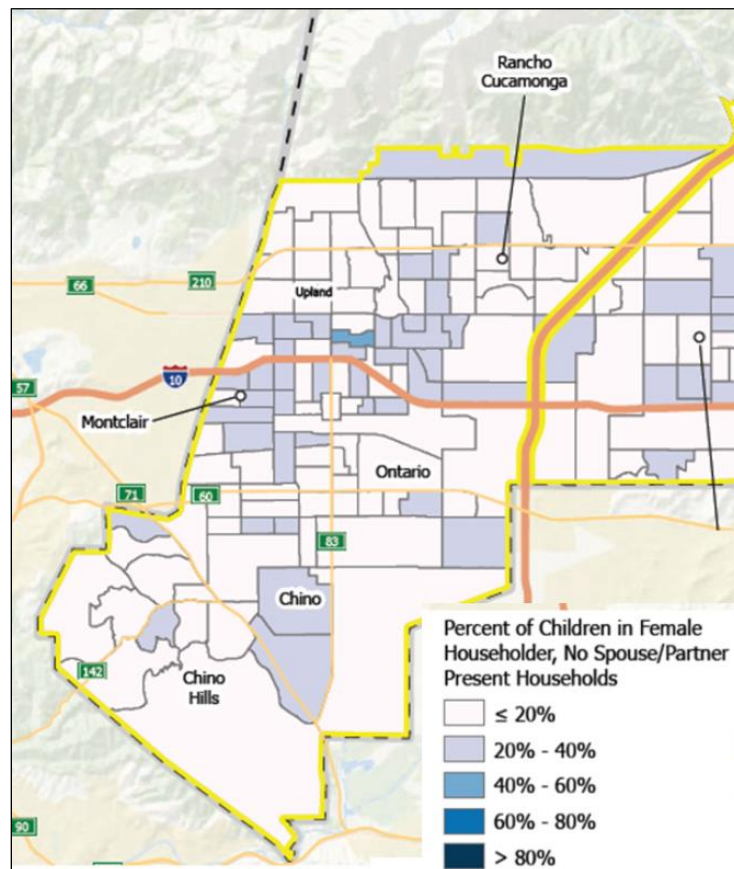


Figure 4-8. Percent of Single Female Headed Households - Chino Hills and West Valley Region
(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

4. Concentrations of Overcrowding

As discussed previously, overcrowding can be another indicator of housing affordability. The Census defines overcrowded households as units with greater than 1.01 persons per room, excluding bathrooms, hallways, and porches.

As shown in Figure 4-9, below, available data does not show substantial or disproportional areas of severe overcrowding. To ensure a continued supply of homes able to accommodate families and large households, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H-1.2) of this Housing Element commits to providing a diversity of affordable housing types, including floor plans with 3+ bedrooms.

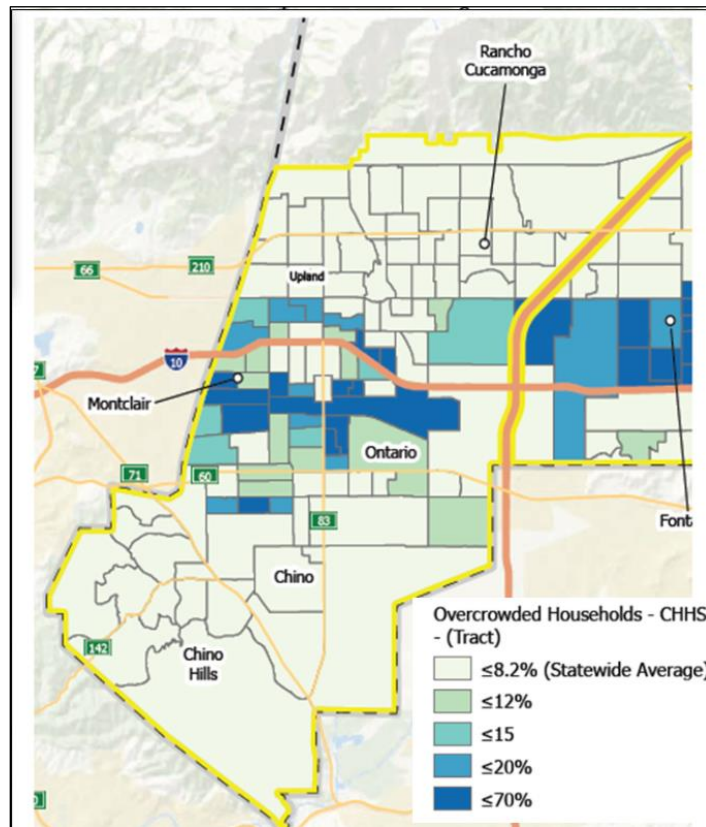


Figure 4-9. Severely Overcrowded Households – Chino Hills and West Valley Region

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

5. Populations with a Disability

As shown in Figure 4-10, concentrations of disabled persons are located in the east-central portion of the City. This area contains some of the City's more affordable housing, including two of the City's mobile home parks: Lake Los Serranos Mobile Home Park, a 55+ community, and Rancho Monte Vista Mobile Home Park. This area also contains the Los Serranos neighborhood which is one of the older communities in the City.

Chapter 16.47 of the Zoning Code provides a process through which individuals with disabilities can request reasonable accommodations under various City laws, rules, policies, practices and/or procedures of the City, including land use and zoning regulations. The City of Chino Hills does not charge a permit fee to residents requesting a reasonable accommodation.

All new housing in Chino Hills complies with current State Building Code requirements for disabled access. In addition, as discussed above, OmniRide micro-transit services at a fee of \$2 per trip are available for disabled residents. Through its website, Chino Hills promotes transit and other services available to disabled residents, including reasonable accommodation requests, legal aid, and rental assistance information.

Permanent supportive housing of 6 or fewer persons is permitted by right in the Chino Hills Zoning Code. To facilitate residential care facilities for more than 6 persons, the City has recently amended its Zoning Code to allow Permanent Supportive Housing by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use as defined in Article 11 of the California Government Code, which would expand affordable housing and care opportunities for disabled persons. These types of group homes often are residential care facilities for disabled persons.

The need to continue and expand affordable housing options and services for disabled persons is addressed through Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H-4.3 Metrics) of this Housing Element.

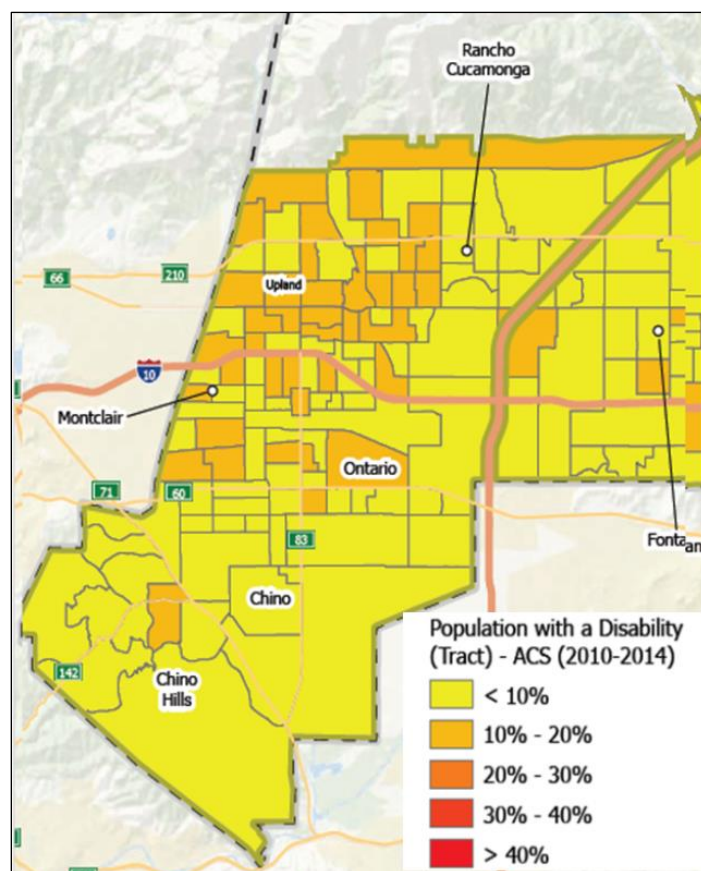


Figure 4-10. Populations with a Disability – Chino Hills and West Valley Region

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

6. Region: Segregation / Integration Issues

Regional data regarding segregation and integration issues has been compiled by SBCTA “Regional Assessment of Fair Housing.” SBCTA places Chino Hills in the West Valley area of the County, which also includes Chino, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland.

Regional Racial/Ethnic Concentrations: While Chino Hills has a mix of Asian, White, and Hispanic populations, neighboring cities in the West Valley area have less diversity. As shown in Figure 4-1, above, majority Hispanic populations occur in Chino and Ontario, and majority White populations in Upland and Rancho Cucamonga.

Regional Income: While the majority of households in Chino Hills have incomes above \$125,000 per year, neighboring cities in the West Valley area have greater percentages of median and low income households. As shown in Figure 4-11, most households in Chino and Rancho Cucamonga have incomes above \$125,000, while most households in Upland and Ontario have median incomes.

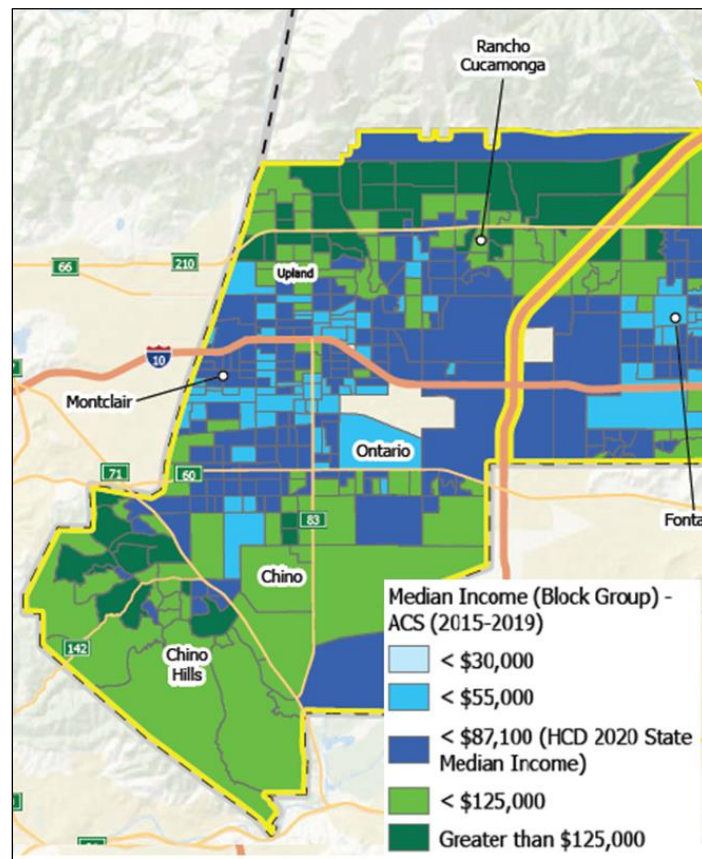


Figure 4-11. Income Levels – West Valley Region

Regional Familial Status Concentrations: Within the region, there are numerous areas with low levels of female headed households with children and with no spouse/partner. (Reference Figure 4-8, Percent of Female Headed Households with Children and with No Spouse/Partner – Chino Hills and West Valley Region, above.) Within the West Valley Region, there is one area with a moderate percentage of these designated female headed households, in Upland. As illustrated in Figure 4-8, Chino Hills has a generally low percentage of these designated female headed households compared to the region.

Regional Concentrations of Overcrowding: Within the region, there are numerous areas of overcrowding, with some areas with over 70% of the households living in overcrowding conditions. (Reference Figure 4-9, Overcrowded Households – Chino Hills and West Valley Region, above.) Within the West Valley Region, there are notable concentrations of overcrowding in Ontario. Figure 4-9 illustrates that Chino Hills appears to be the one city within the region with no concentrations of overcrowding.

Regional Populations with a Disability: Within the region, there are numerous areas with low levels of disabled population (10-20%). (Reference Figure 4-10, Population with a Disability 2019 – Chino Hills and West Valley Region, above.) This figure illustrates that Chino Hills has a generally low or comparable percentage of disabled persons when compared to the region.

7. Findings: Segregation / Integration

Chino Hills has a racially mixed population, with no one race comprising more than 50% of the City's population. Although there are local variations in housing cost within the City, Chino Hills is a largely integrated City both economically and racially.

The east-central portion of the City contains moderate concentrations of low and moderate income and disabled persons. This area contains two mobile home parks and some of the City's oldest housing stock. As discussed previously, recognizing that mobile home parks provide an affordable housing option, this Housing Element continues the City's commitment to preserving all three of the City's mobile home parks. Also recognizing that the Los Serranos neighborhood is in need of infrastructure improvements, this Housing Element continues the City's commitment to allocate CDBG and other funds (such as Measure I and City impact fee funds) toward infrastructure projects in the Los Serranos neighborhood. Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H-2.1 and H-2.1 Metrics) of this Housing Element documents these commitments.

Compared to the County's West Valley subregion, Chino Hills does not have concentrations of overcrowding or poverty, and has less concentrations of single parent families and disabled persons. Chino Hills is more racially and income balanced than surrounding cities. However, the cost of land and of housing in Chino Hills is higher than San Bernardino County averages. Recognizing this issue, the Housing Element contains policies to ensure adequate housing for all income groups, and allocates lower income high density RHNA sites throughout the City.

As shown in Figure 4-3, above, the lower income high density RHNA sites are distributed on available flatter vacant lands and underutilized property throughout the City, including areas with majorities of Asian, White, and Hispanic populations. (Refer to Table 4-6, below, for a full list of Chino Hills lower income RHNA sites developments.) The moderate and above moderate income sites are similarly distributed, with the above moderate income sites located on some sites with greater topographic constraints.

Consequently, the RHNA sites inventory continues to promote fair housing by equitably distributing high density housing throughout the City and across areas with concentrations of racial and ethnic majorities. In addition, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City.

E. RACIALLY AND ETHNICALLY CONCENTRATED AREAS OF POVERTY AND AFFLUENCE

This section evaluates racial and ethnic concentrations in areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) and in areas of affluence (RCAAs) for Chino Hills. An overview and comparison to R/ECAPs and RCAAs in the region is also provided.

1. Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)

R/ECAPs are defined as census tracts comprising 50 percent or more minority residents and where the poverty rate is either 40 percent or above, or three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever is lower.

Figure 4-12, below, identifies areas of Chino Hills in which the population live in poverty, based on 2015-2019 American Community Services census tract data. As shown in the figure, no census tracts within Chino Hills are identified as having more than 10% of its population with below poverty level incomes.

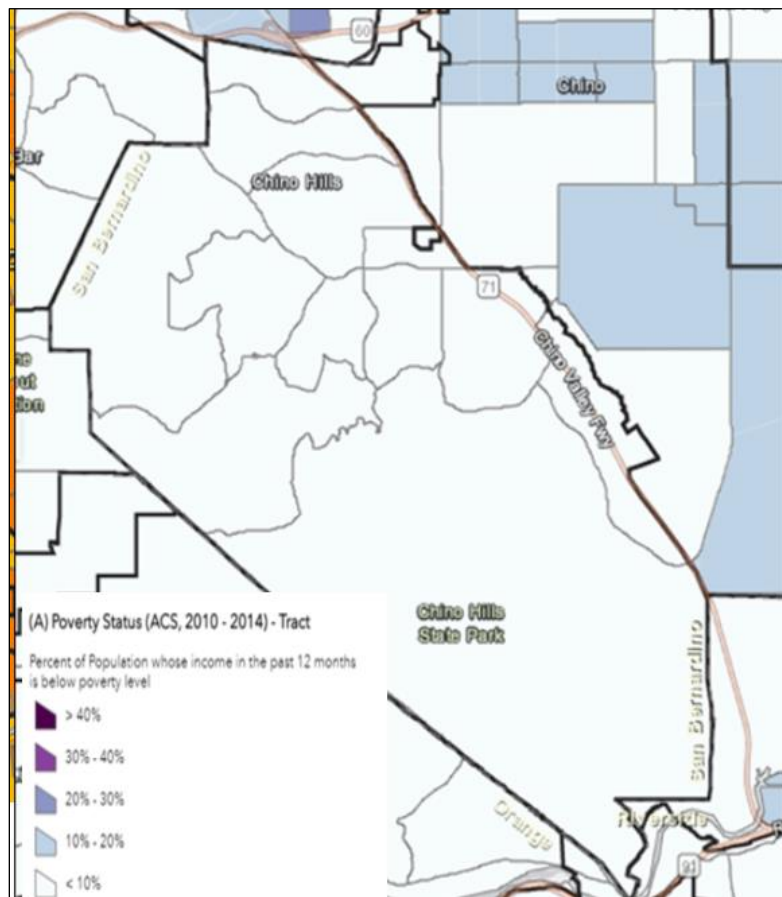
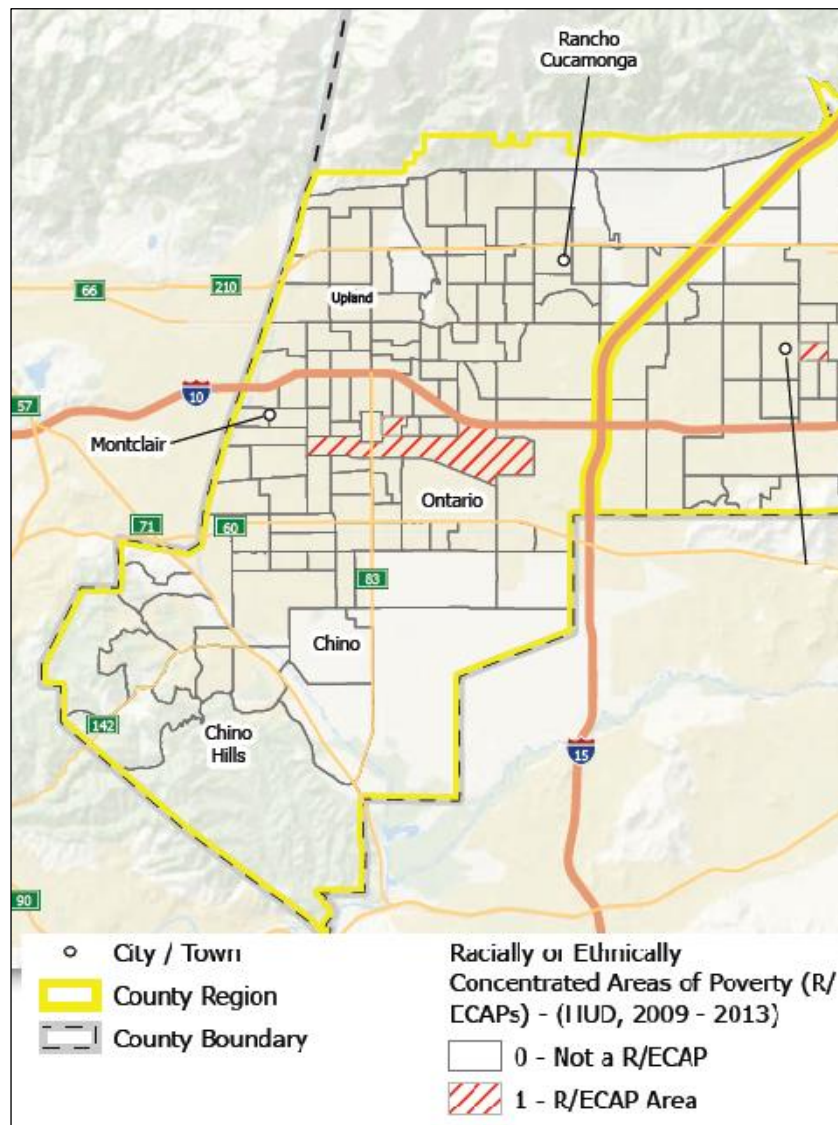


Figure 4-12. Percent of Population Below Poverty Level – Chino Hills (2015-2019)

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

HCD AFFH data does not identify R/ECAP areas within the City. (Reference Figure 4-13, Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty – Chino Hills and West Valley Region, below.) Chino Hills is a comparatively newer city compared to most within San Bernardino County. Unlike many San Bernardino County cities, Chino Hills also has significant topography, and Chino Hills State Park which comprises almost one-third of its area. Chino Hills also is uniquely located at the far southwest corner of San Bernardino County and directly borders Orange County, Los Angeles County and Riverside County. Because of these unique circumstances, the cost of land and of housing in Chino Hills is higher than San Bernardino County averages. Similarly, household incomes in Chino Hills are also higher than San Bernardino County averages.

Recognizing this issue, the Housing Element contains policies to ensure adequate housing for all income groups, and allocates lower income high density RHNA sites throughout the City. Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City.



**Figure 4.13. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
– Chino Hills and West Valley Region**

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

2. Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence (RCAs)

As summarized in the SBCTA “Regional Assessment of Fair Housing”, RCAs are predominantly White, non-Hispanic, and high-income census tracts, which are defined as census tracts with median incomes above \$125,000 and White, non-Hispanic populations that make up 60 to 100 percent of each census tract.

Figure 4-14, below, shows areas of affordability within Chino Hills. Most of Chino Hills has housing costs over \$2,500 per month. Generally, areas where monthly housing costs are over \$3,000 are considered affluent. Most of Chino Hills is in the mid areas of affordability. Exceptions are the more expensive larger residential properties in the hillside communities, generally located in the western portion of the City. Although the more expensive residential properties have sizable portions of White populations, no census tract in Chino Hills has predominant White, non-Hispanic populations that comprise more than 50%. Consequently, there are no RCAs within the City.

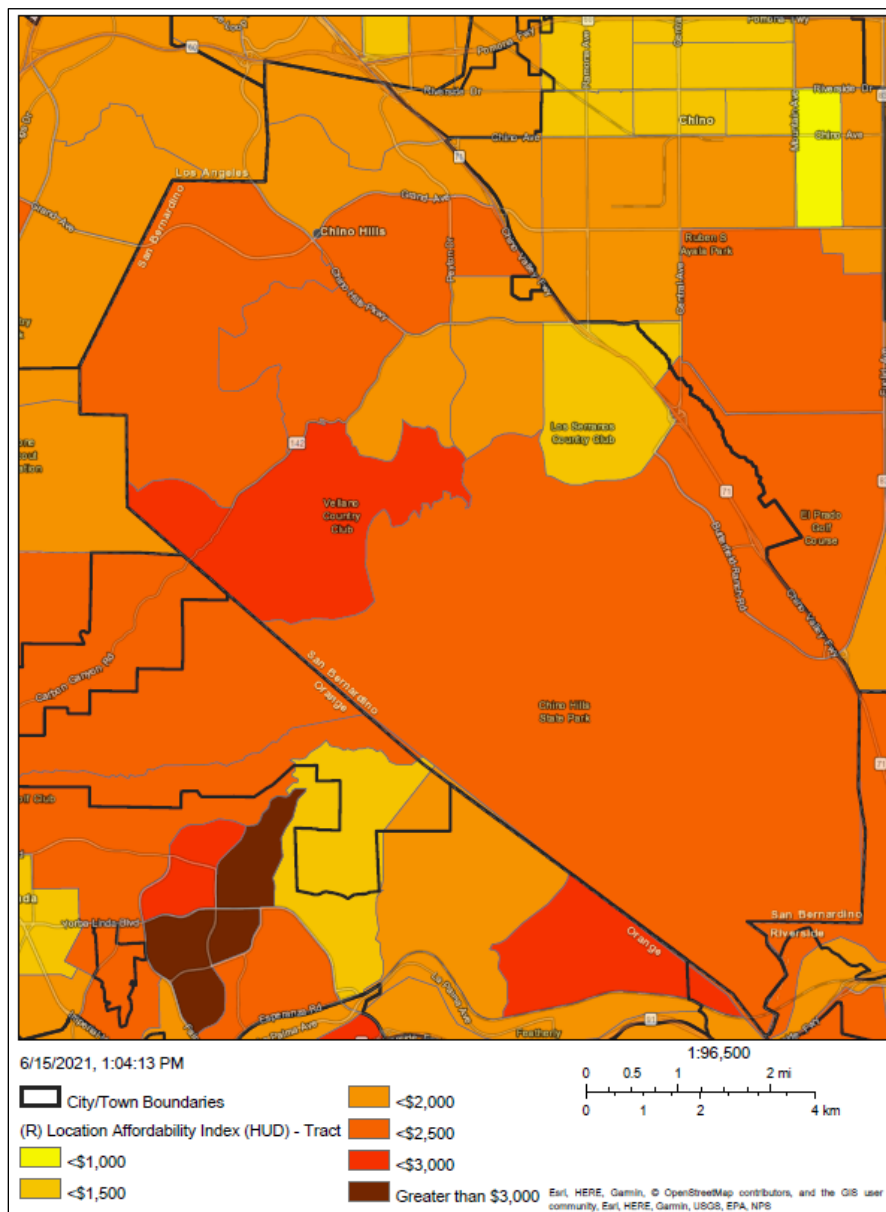


Figure 4-14. Locations by Affordability – Chino Hills

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

3. Region: R/ECAPs and RCAAs

R/ECAPS and RCAAs: There are several R/ECAPs throughout the County. In the West Valley region, R/ECAPs are concentrated in the City Ontario. (Reference Figure 4-13, Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty – Chino Hills and West Valley Region, above.) This figure also illustrates that there are no identified R/ECAPs in Chino Hills.

Within the region, RCAAs can be estimated by comparing areas of high income concentrations to areas of racial concentrations. Figure 4-11, above, illustrates comparative income levels for the region. Areas of higher income generally include Chino Hills and Rancho Cucamonga. As noted previously, in Chino Hills, higher income areas generally contain sizable Asian populations. In Rancho Cucamonga, higher income areas generally contain predominant White populations. Areas of lower income households are dispersed through the West Valley cities, and include areas of sizable and predominant Hispanic populations. As noted previously, no areas of lower income are identified in Chino Hills. According to the SBCTA “Regional

Assessment of Fair Housing”, none of the areas within the Western Valley region, including Chino Hills, are identified as RCAAs.

Regional Areas of High Segregation and Poverty: As shown below in Figure 4-15, Areas of High Segregation and Poverty – West Valley Region, a few areas of segregation and poverty are noted in areas of the region, but no areas of segregation and poverty are identified in Chino Hills.

For the 2015-2020 period, the County reports that HUD received and processed two FHEO complaints regarding alleged discriminatory housing actions in the West Valley region, one which was dismissed and the other which was settled and dismissed following mediation. For the period 2011-2021, the County reports that the DFEH received 13 formal complaints of housing discrimination, of which 7 were regarding disability, 1 regarding race, 2 regarding national origin, 1 regarding sexual harassment, 1 regarding quid pro quo, and 1 regarding income.

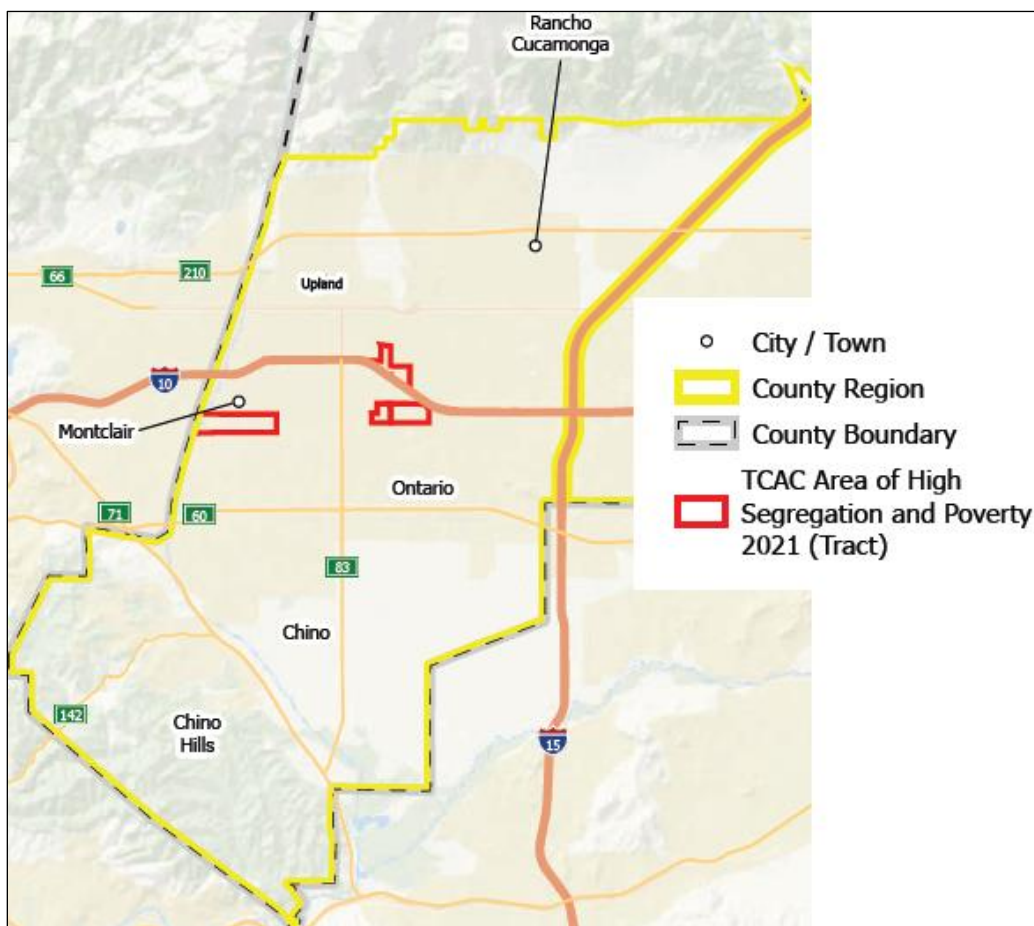


Figure 4-15. Areas of High Segregation and Poverty – Chino Hills and West Valley Region

(Source: SBCTA “Regional Assessment of Fair Housing”)

4. Findings: R/ECAPs and RCAAs

Although the City has areas of affluence, especially compared to the region, Chino Hill is racially and economically integrated. There are no R/ECAPs or RCAAs in the City, and existing multifamily housing is distributed across numerous census tracts. Similarly, RHNA sites are distributed across numerous census tracts, and no RHNA units are in a R/ECAP or RCAA. The designated RHNA sites are not anticipated to cause the creation of a R/ECAP or RCAA.

Consequently, the RHNA sites inventory continues to promote fair housing by equitably distributing high density housing throughout the City and across areas with concentrations of racial and ethnic minorities, and with varying household incomes. In addition, to improve the availability of affordable housing, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types, including housing affordable to extremely low, very low, and low income households.

F. ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITIES

The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) publishes maps each year that identify places of high and low resources within California. These were prepared by a task force commissioned by TCAC and HCD to identify areas statewide whose economic, educational, and environmental characteristics support positive outcomes for low-income families. Opportunity maps are made for three domains: economic, environmental, and education. Each map uses categorical indicators to determine its individual score. Additional maps that provide supporting data, including job proximity, also are provided. A composite score and resource designation combining all designations is then assigned to each block group.

This section discusses TCAC economic, educational, environmental, and job proximity indicators for the City, and Chino Hills' composite score for opportunity to resources. This section also provides summary comparative County data for each of these indicators.

1. Economic Indicators

Economic indicators include poverty, adult education, employment, job proximity, and median home value. As shown in Figure 4-16, below, the scores for Chino Hills are positive economic outcomes. No data is shown for Chino Hills tracts in its northwestern area; this area is largely hillsides with significant topographic constraints and sparsely populated.

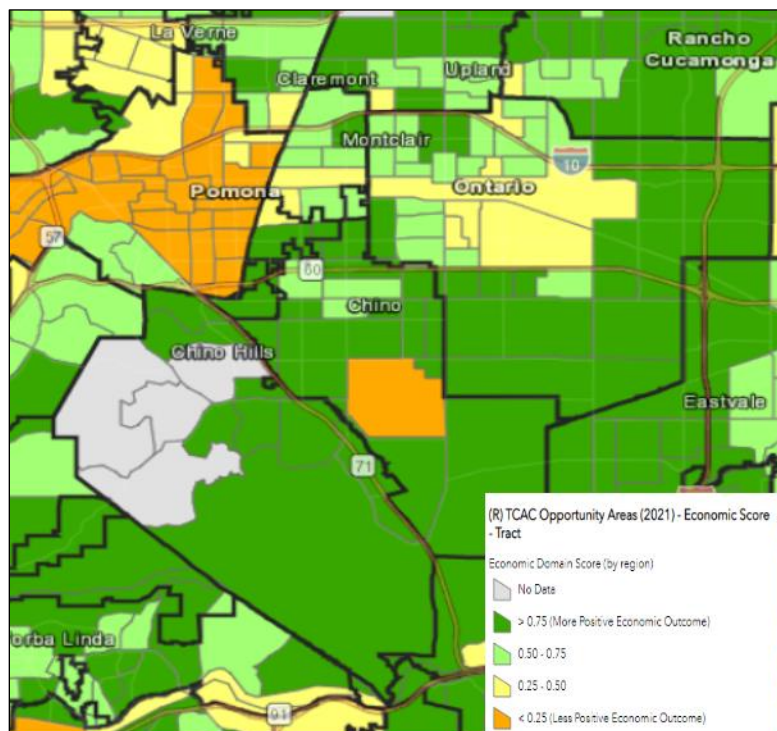


Figure 4-16. Economic Indicators – Chino Hills and West Valley

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

2. Job Proximity

Job proximity is one of the key indicators of economic well-being. It quantifies the accessibility of a given residential neighborhood as a function of its distance to all job locations within a region. The higher the index, the better access to employment opportunities.

Jobs/housing balance (J/HB) is another measurement of the ratio between housing and jobs within a specific geography. An area with a low J/HB will have fewer jobs and a higher number of housing units. An area with a higher J/HB will have more jobs and fewer housing units. These patterns cause workers to have longer commutes. For lower income workers, the choice to live close to jobs will be limited by the affordability of nearby housing. According to SCAG's 2022 projections for San Bernardino County, in 2019, Chino Hills had 17,664 jobs and 24,854 housing units, for a jobs to housing ratio of 0.71. By 2035, Chino Hills will have 19,892 jobs and 27,736 housing units, for a jobs to housing ratio of 0.72. This data demonstrates most Chino Hills residents commute outside the City to work.

Figure 4-17, below, provides TCAC data regarding job proximity, which maps proximity to jobs on a scale of 1 to 0, with 1 being most positive. Chino Hills' residents living closest to State Route (SR) -71 have the highest proximity to jobs. Similarly, Chino Hills residents living further east and south of SR-71 have lower proximity to jobs. Major arterial roadways connecting Chino Hills residents to the SR-71 include east-west routes Chino Avenue, Grand Avenue, Chino Hills Parkway, and Soquel Canyon Parkway; and north-south routes Peyton Drive, Pipeline Avenue, and Pomona Rincon Road.

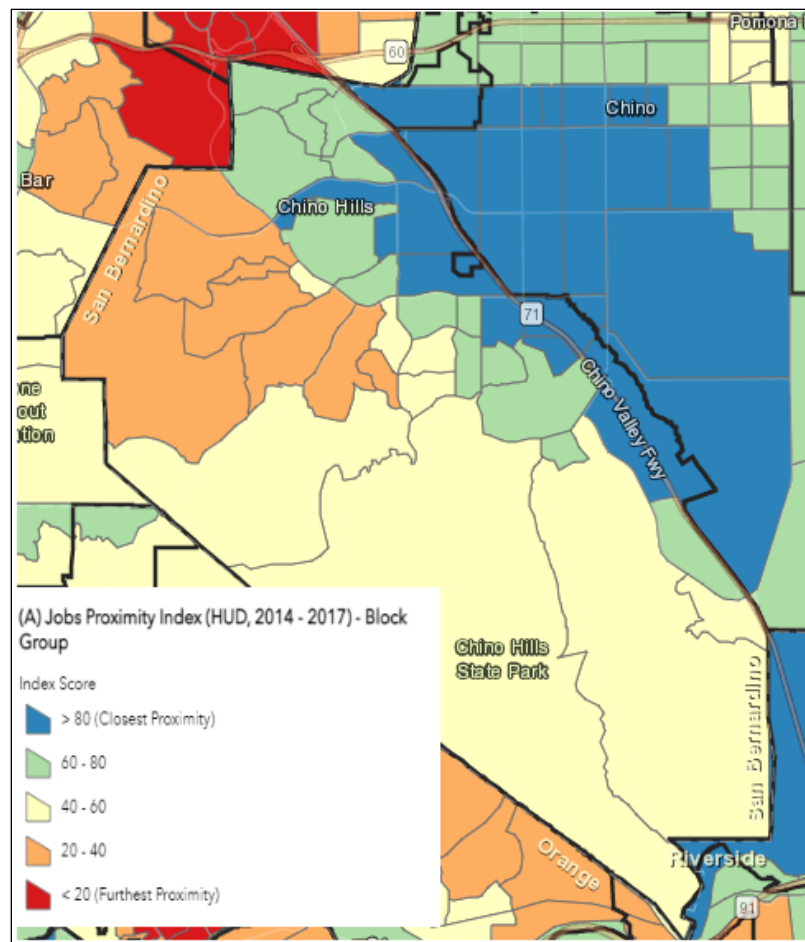


Figure 4-17. Job Proximity – Chino Hills

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

Transit: Most Chino Hills residents depend on streets and vehicles to travel to work, school, and shopping. Transit in the City is provided by OmniTrans, which operates one fixed route line, No. 88, which runs from The Shoppes Retail Center located in the northeast quadrant of the City and connects east and north to Chino Transit Center and Montclair Transit Center. (Reference Figure 4-18, OmniTrans Route No. 88.) OmniTrans also provides a citywide OmniRide on-demand transit service that serves all of Chino Hills. For veterans, seniors, disabled persons, and Medicare riders, OmniTrans fares are reduced to \$2 per trip.

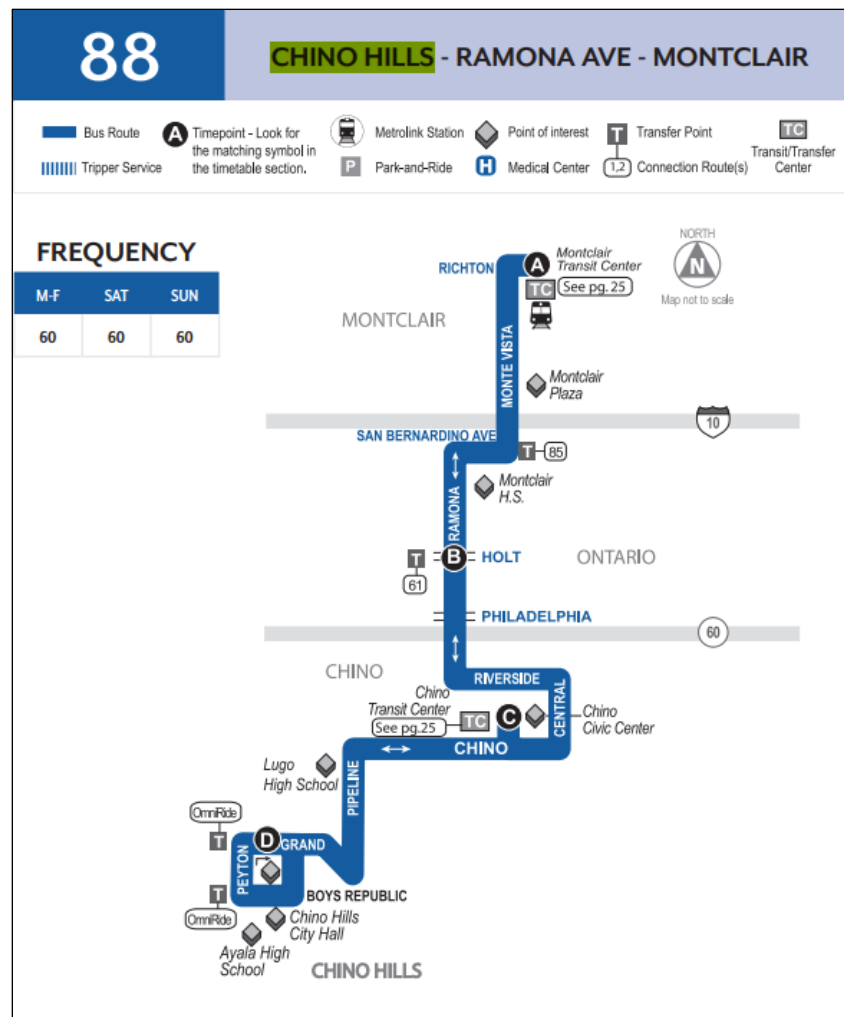


Figure 4-18. OmniTrans Route No. 88

(Source: OmniTrans Bus Book)

Persons most reliant on transit are typically lower income, senior and/or disabled. To expand the availability of transit in Chino Hills, this Housing Element includes programs and policies to add housing near transit. As summarized in Table 5-3, below, this Housing Element designates 267 high density mixed use units on The Shoppes Retail Center site and 744 high density units at the Shoppes II site. Both these sites, with a combined total of 1,011 high density units, are adjacent to the OmniTrans No. 88 bus stop, and at a density accessible to lower income households.

Chino Hills also maintains close communications with OmniTrans to expand both ridership and service in the City. This communication occurs both at staff level and at the City Council level with a Chino Hills Councilmember regularly attending OmniTrans board meetings. Section VI. Housing Plan of this Housing Element, specifically Action H-3.2.2 and Policy Metrics H-3.2, commits to continue these efforts.

3. Educational Indicators

Education indicators include math and reading proficiencies of fourth graders, high school graduation rates, and the student poverty rate. Areas with less positive educational incomes frequently have a predominance of households segregated by lower income and race/ethnicity.

All of Chino Hills is within the Chino Valley Unified School District (CVUSD). As stated on its website (District Overview / District Overview (chino.k12.ca.us)), CVUSD is home to 21 California Distinguished Schools, the highest honor bestowed upon a public school by the state of California. CVUSD is one of 547 school districts in the U.S. and Canada honored by the College Board with placement on the 5th Annual Advanced Placement (AP) District Honor Roll for increasing access to AP course work while simultaneously maintaining or increasing the percentage of students earning scores of 3 or higher on the AP exams. Student test scores traditionally lead schools throughout the County of San Bernardino and the state.

As shown in Figure 4-19, below, available data demonstrates that households in Chino Hills experience positive educational outcomes, with all areas mapped as 0.75-0.99 positive. Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types in all areas of the City to facilitate balanced access to positive educational outcomes.

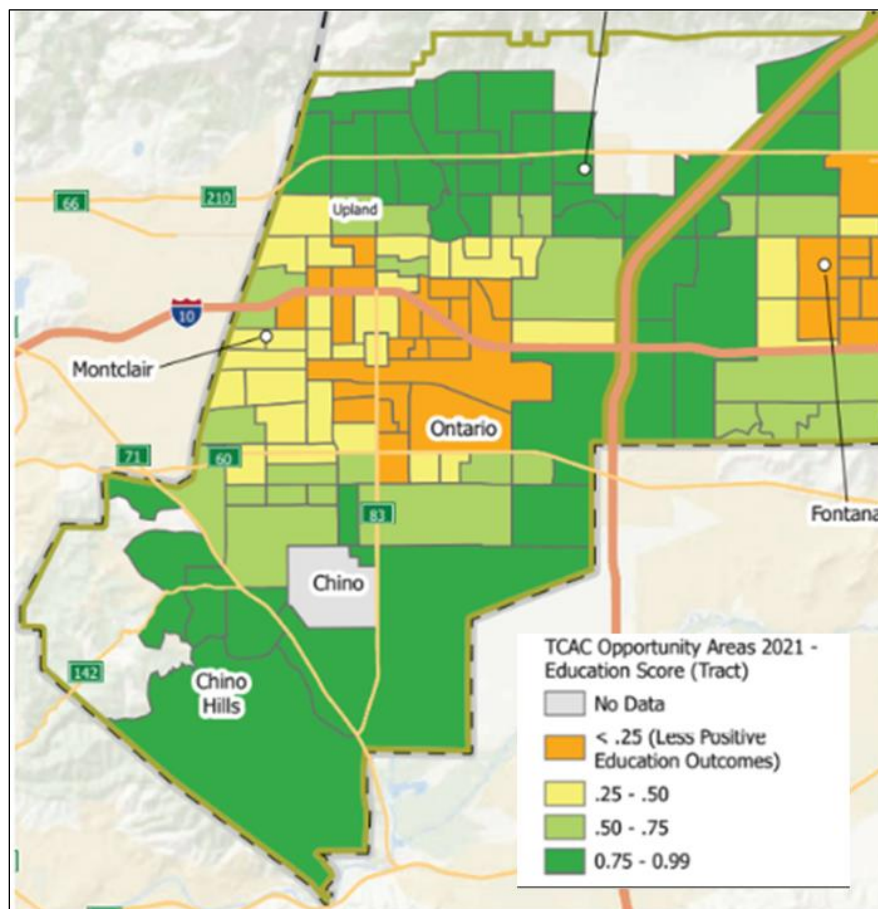


Figure 4-19. Educational Indicators – Chino Hills and West Valley Region

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

4. Environmental Indicators

To measure environmental health, the TCAC utilizes the State of California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's (OEHHA) CalEnviroScreen 3.0, which uses 10 factors to measure environmental health impacts and pollution burden. These factors are broken down into exposure (levels of ozone, particulate matter, diesel, water quality, pesticide use, traffic density, and toxic releases) and environmental (cleanup sites, groundwater threats, hazardous waste generators and facilities, impaired water bodies, and solid waste sites and facilities) effects.

Many of these environmental effects are byproducts of regional population centers and industry, and the effects can impact suburban and urban residential areas.

As shown in Figure 4-20, below, TCAC data demonstrates that on a scale of 1 to 0, with 1 being most positive, much of Chino Hills has a .25-.50 environmental outcome. The northwestern area of the City, which area is largely hillsides with significant topographic constraints and sparsely populated, has a higher environmental outcome of .50-.75.

Although Chino Hills has limited industry, it is bordered by SR-71 on the east and contains many arterial roadways which carry vehicular traffic throughout the community. As noted above, the City is also susceptible to regional pollution sources. Greatest environmental risk factors in Chino Hills are air quality, traffic density, and wildfire.

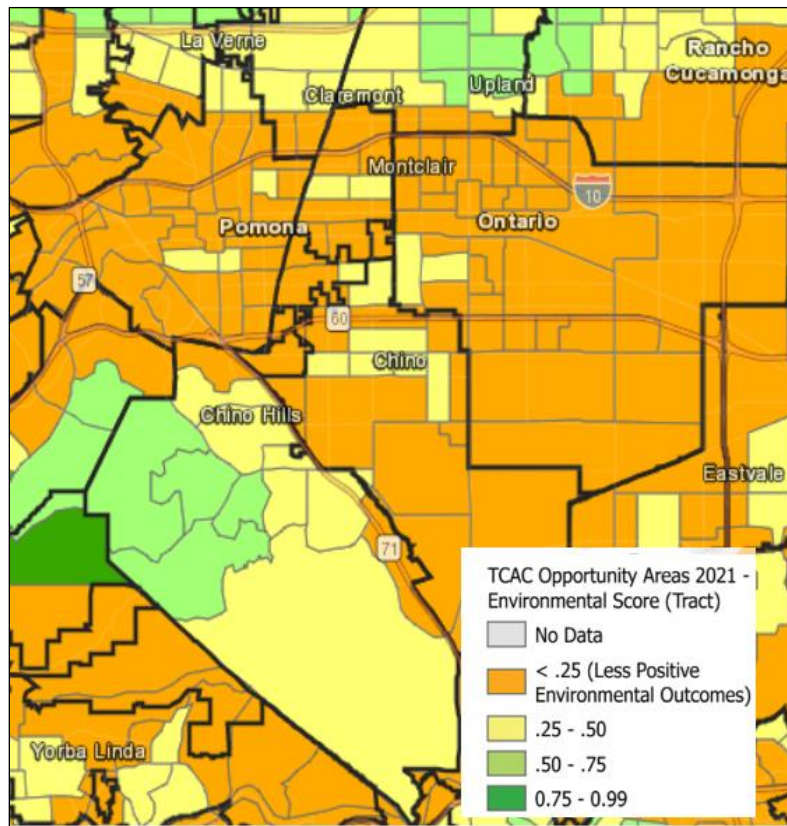


Figure 4-20. Environmental Indicators – Chino Hills and West Valley Region

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

5. Opportunity to Resources

As noted previously, TCAC publishes maps each year to identify areas within a jurisdiction with less or lower opportunities. These maps are developed through the joint effort of HCD and the

TCAC. Factors considered in developing the maps included: poverty rates; percent of adults with a bachelor's degree or above; job proximity; median home value; exposure to environmental pollutants; school age children reading and math proficiency; and poverty and racial segregation. Based on these factors, each jurisdiction in the state is ranked according to: Highest Resource; High Resource; Moderate Resource (rapidly changing); Moderate Resource; Low Resource; High Segregation & Poverty; Missing/Insufficient Data; and National & State Park/Forest/Recreation Area.

Areas within a jurisdiction that have high education levels and median house values, and low poverty rates and exposure to pollutants, are given a High or Highest Resource rating. Similarly, areas within a jurisdiction that have lower education levels and median house values, and higher poverty rates and exposure to pollutants, are given a Low or Moderate rating.

For Chino Hills, the entire City, with the exception of Chino Hills State Park, is mapped as Highest Resource. Chino Hills State Park is mapped as National & State Park/Forest/Recreation Area. This mapping indicates that all of Chino Hills residential areas have high performing schools and proximity to jobs, are not disproportionately exposed to pollution or other health risks, and do not contain areas of segregation or concentration of poverty. (Reference Figure 4-21, Opportunity Mapping – Chino Hills.)

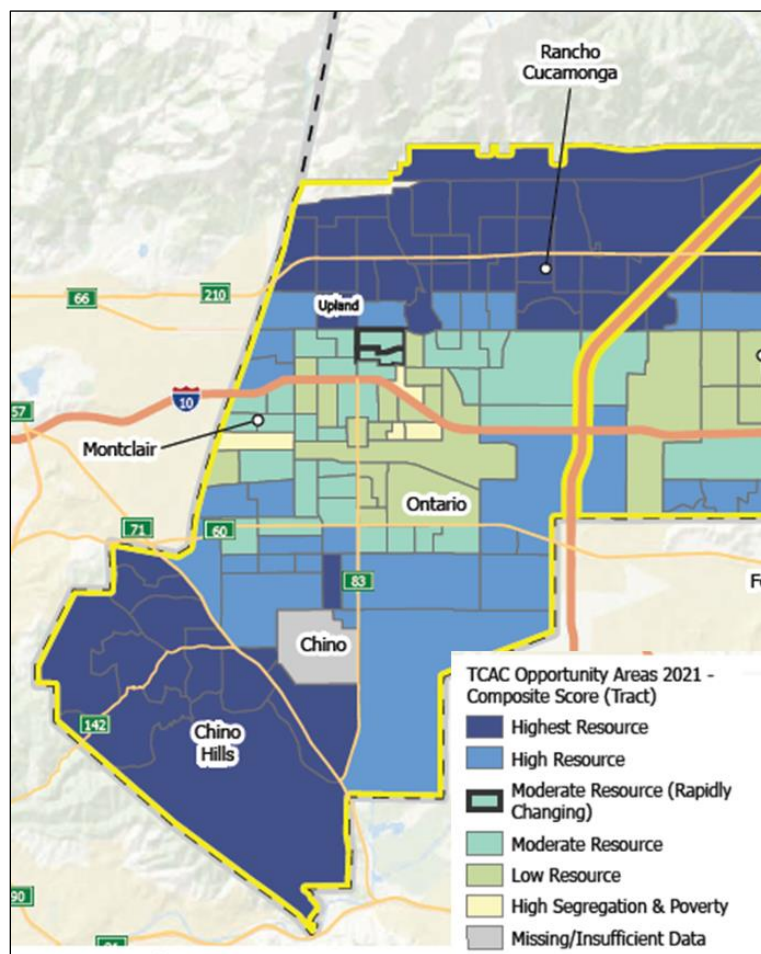


Figure 4-21. Opportunity Mapping - Chino Hills

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

The AI also examined the City of Chino Hills Zoning Code and land use ordinances to identify possible impediments to fair housing. The AI concludes that overall, there is low risk of the Zoning Code and other land use regulations contributing to discriminatory housing treatment or

impeding fair housing choice. Additionally, the analysis finds that the Zoning Code allows for reasonable development of multifamily units at varying density, specifically, the Medium Density RM-1, High Density RM-2, Very High Density RM-3, and Mixed Use zoning districts.

Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City. As summarized in Table 5-3, below, this Housing Element commits to rezoning seven sites to very high density residential and mixed use/very high density to accommodate the City's fair share of lower income housing units. As shown in Figure 4-22, these sites are dispersed in the flatter, available sites, located throughout the City. Figure 4-22 also shows locations of designated moderate and above moderate income RHNA sites, which are also distributed in various areas of the City. (See: Table 4-6, below for List of Sites by location and Affordability Status)

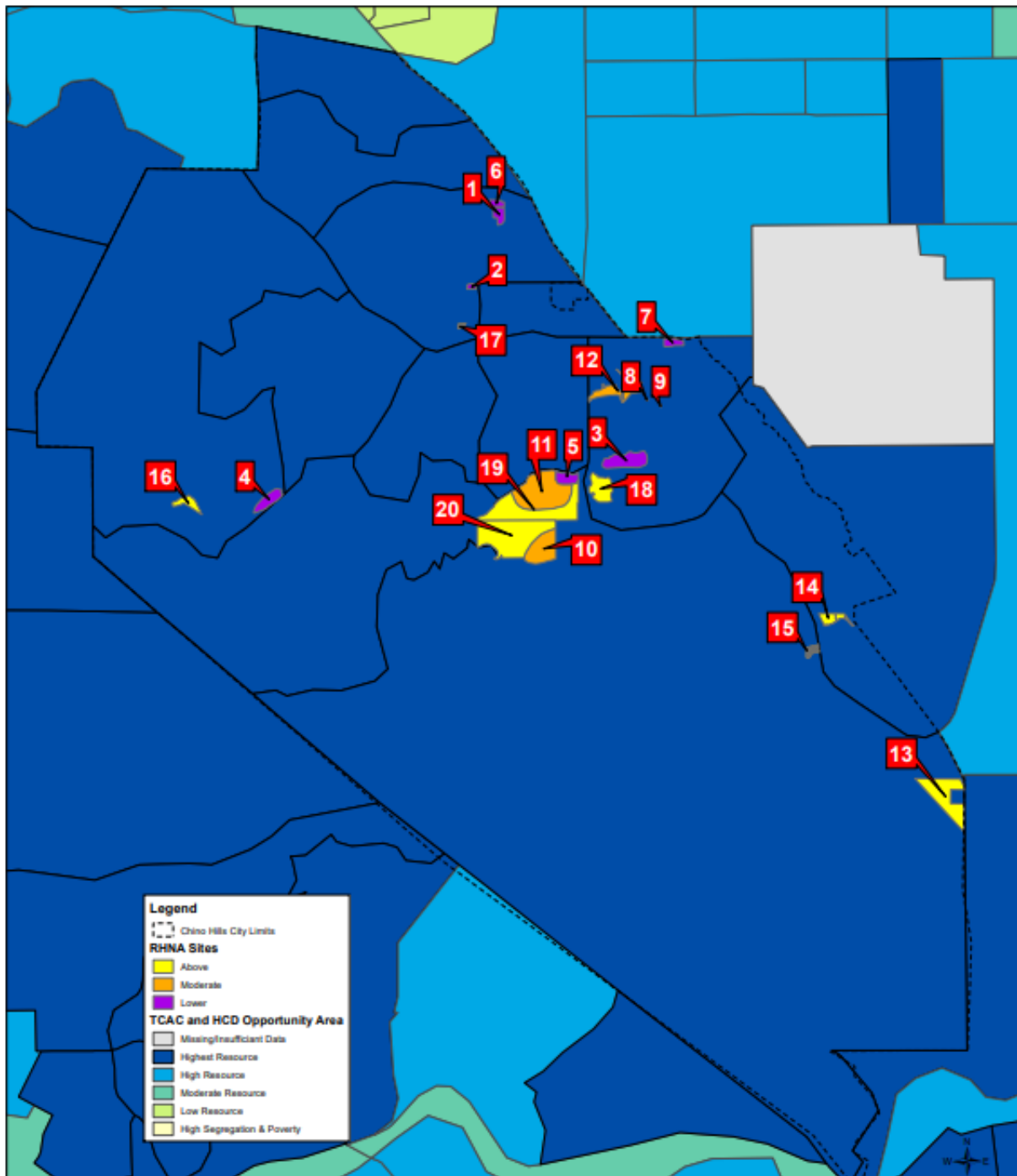


Figure 4-22. RHNA Sites on Opportunity Mapping - Chino Hills
(See: Table 4-6, below for List of Sites by location and Affordability Status)

6. Region: Opportunity to Resources

Regional Economic Indicators: Economic indicators for the West Valley area of the region are more varied than for Chino Hills. As shown in Figure 4-16, above, the scores for the region generally range from more positive to less positive.

Regional Educational Indicators: Within the region, there is a mix of educational outcomes. As shown in Figure 4-21, above, Chino, which shares the Chino Valley School District with Chino Hills, experiences a generally positive educational outcome, with most of Chino experiencing a 0.75-0.99 positive outcome. Ontario, Upland, and Fontana experience less

positive educational outcomes, with most of these cities demonstrating less than .50 positive outcomes.

Regional Environmental Indicators: Within the region, there is a less positive environmental outcome due to increased roadways, industry, and density. As shown in Figure 4-20, above, the cities east of Chino Hills generally experience a less than .25 positive environmental outcome. These outcomes begin to improve in Upland and Rancho Cucamonga in areas closer to the San Gabriel Mountains.

Regional Opportunity Mapping Indicators: Within the region, areas of high resources generally include Chino Hills and Rancho Cucamonga. Areas of moderate to low resources generally include Montclair and Ontario. (Reference Figure 4-21, Opportunity Maps Mapping – Chino Hills and West Valley Region, above.) As shown in this Figure, Chino Hills is the only city in the region that is rated all high resource.

5. Findings: Access to Opportunities

Chino Hills has positive access to opportunities, especially compared to the region. Programs and policies of this Housing Element focus on expanding access to Chino Hills high level resources, by adding affordable housing options and expanding services needed by lower income and special needs household.

Policies and programs of this Housing Element will expand access to opportunities by:

- Distributing RHNA sites, specifically lower income RHNA sites, throughout the City.
- Locating lower income housing units in areas with access to transit, educational facilities, and commercial amenities.
- Locating new multi-family uses and affordable housing in areas of the City that currently have a limited multifamily housing. (Reference discussions regarding the Wang, Canyon Estates, and Western Hills Golf Course in Section V.B.1 and 2, below.)

As summarized in Table 5-3, below, this Housing Element commits to rezoning seven sites to very high density residential and mixed use/very high density to accommodate the City's fair share of lower income housing units. As shown in Figure 4-22, above, these sites are dispersed in the flatter, available sites, located throughout the City, and with about 1,000 high density units located near the City's existing transit stop.

Consequently, the RHNA sites inventory continues to promote fair housing by equitably distributing high density housing throughout the City. In addition, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-1.3 and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City. The City also commits to aggressively pursuing partnerships with affordable housing developers and available grant funds to increase the affordability of both existing and future housing.

G. DISPROPORTIONATE HOUSING NEEDS

Disproportionate housing needs may include cost burdens, substandard housing conditions, and displacement risks that disproportionately affect lower income households, racial or ethnic minority populations, or special needs persons. This section evaluates housing overpayment, housing condition, and displacement risk conditions in Chino Hills. An overview and comparison to disproportionate housing needs in the region is also provided.

1. Housing Overpayment

Section II.D.3 of this Housing Element discusses housing cost burden and provides information on housing overpayment in Chino Hills. Housing overpayment is generally defined as paying more than 30% of gross income on housing, including utilities, insurance, and property tax. Households paying more than 50% of their income to housing are generally considered “severely cost burdened”. However, a lower-income household (including extremely low, very low, and low) spending the same percent of income on housing as a higher-income household will likely experience more true “cost burden”.

As shown in Table 2-9 in Section II.D, above, 37.9% of Chino Hills households pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs, compared to 33.8% for Brea, 41.1% for Chino, 35.6% for Diamond Bar, 48.9% for Pomona, and 38.2% for the County of San Bernardino. For all jurisdictions, the incidences of overpayment for housing costs are higher for renter households.

Additional information regarding both owner and renter household overpayment is provided by the TCAC mapping. As shown in Figure 4-23, below, about half of Chino Hills owner households pay over 40% of their income for housing. However, as discussed in Section 4.D.2, above, all census block groups in Chino Hills have incomes at or above the State median, and most block groups have incomes greater than the median and many have incomes greater than \$125,000. Given the generally higher income for Chino Hills households, many of the owner households paying more than 30% of their income to housing may not be housing cost burdened.

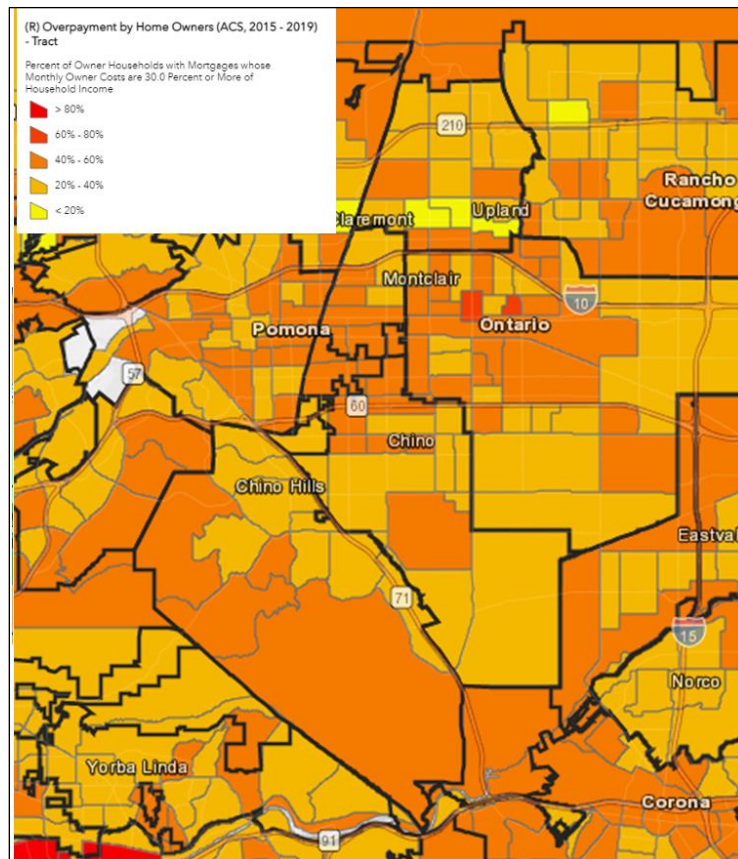


Figure 4-23. Owner Housing Overpayment – Chino Hills and West Valley Region

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

For renter households, as demonstrated in Section II.D.3 of this Housing Element, the percent of overpayment “cost burden” and “severe cost burden” increases as the incomes of Chino Hills’ renter households decreases. As shown in Tables 2-10 and 2-11, above, the City’s lowest income households, especially renter households, experience significant cost burden.

Additional information regarding renter household overpayment is provided by the TCAC mapping. As shown in Figure 4-24, below, the majority of Chino Hills renter households pay over 40% of their income for housing, and about one third pay over 60% of their income for housing. This data demonstrates a definite need for more affordable rental housing in Chino Hills.

As summarized in Table 5-3, below, this Housing Element commits to rezoning seven sites to very high density residential and mixed use/very high density to accommodate the City's fair share of lower income housing units. It is expected that the majority of these very high density units will be rentals. In addition, to improve the availability of affordable housing, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types, including housing affordable to extremely low, very low, and low income households.

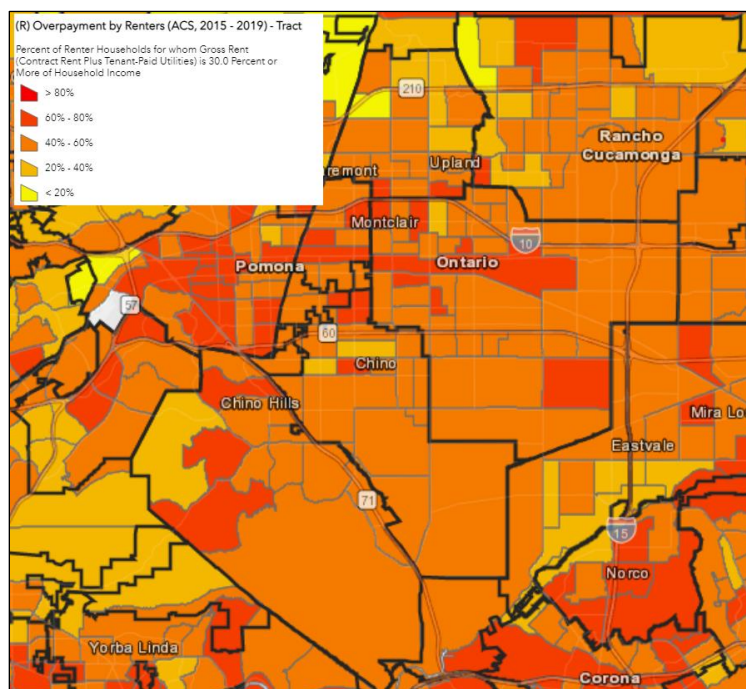


Figure 4-24. Renter Housing Overpayment – Chino Hills and West Valley Region

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

2. Substandard Housing

As discussed above, in Section II.F.4 of this Housing Element, Chino Hills has very few substandard dwelling units. The City uses a portion of its CDBG funds toward neighborhood improvements, including a Home Improvement Grant Program which is a citywide program that offers grants of up to \$5,000 to qualified low and moderate income households to revitalize their properties, and for infrastructure projects in the older Los Serranos neighborhood.

A recent windshield survey conducted during October – December 2021, found that of the 2,189 houses surveyed, 2,116 (96.6%) of the houses were in sound condition, 72 (3.2%) were in moderate condition, and only one was found to be substandard. Based on this survey, the City's current Home Improvement Grant Program and Code Enforcement Division efforts appear to be adequate, and this Housing Element (specifically, Policy H-2.2 Metrics) commits to continuing to monitor housing condition in the City and exploring opportunities to expand the minor home improvement program.

As shown in Figure 4-9, above, available data does not show substantial or disproportional areas of severe overcrowding. However, this Housing Element (specifically, Policy H-1.2) commits to providing a diversity of affordable housing types, including floor plans with 3+ bedrooms.

3. Displacement

Disproportionate housing needs caused by housing cost burden or substandard conditions can lead to displacement. In Chino Hills, disproportionate housing needs are almost exclusively associated with the high cost of housing, specifically rental housing, and the burden on lower income households.

The Urban Displacement Project at University of California, Berkeley developed a map of communities where residents may be particularly vulnerable to displacement in the event of increased redevelopment and drastic shifts in housing cost; these are known as sensitive communities. Sensitive communities are defined based on the following set of criteria:

- The share of very low-income residents is above 20 percent.
- The tract must also meet two of the following criteria:
 - The share of renters is above 40 percent.
 - The share of people of color is above 50 percent.
 - The share of very low-income households (50 percent AMI or below) that are severely rent burdened is above the county median.
- They or areas in close proximity have been experiencing displacement pressures. Displacement pressure is defined as:
 - The percentage change in rent above county median for rent increases OR
 - The difference between tract median rent and median rent for surrounding tracts above median for all tracts in county (rent gap).

Figure 4.-25, below, shows the areas vulnerable to displacement as identified by the Urban Displacement Project. There are no identified tracts in the City.

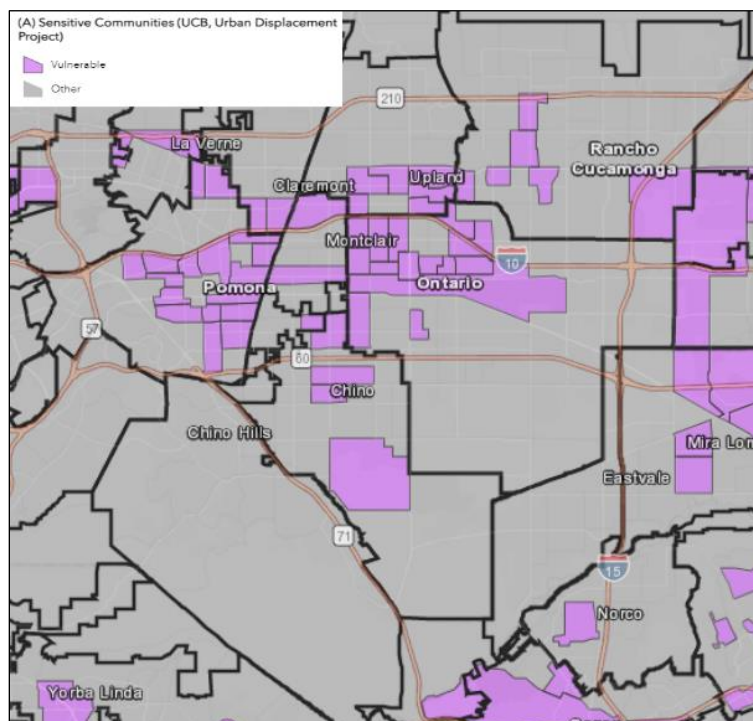


Figure 4-25. Areas Vulnerable to Displacement – Chino Hills and West Valley Region

(Source: HCD AFFH Data Viewer)

All of the City's designated RHNA sites are on undeveloped or under utilized property. No RHNA sites contain existing residential uses. Consequently, the City will meet its RHNA goals without displacing existing residents.

However, to reduce the risks of future displacement, this Housing Element commits to Policy H-2.4 and Action H-2.4.5 to monitor, as part of its General Plan annual reporting, the demolition of existing housing stock. Where loss of a residential unit occurs, the City will make a good-faith effort to locate replacement units in the same density, affordability, and neighborhood as the demolished unit. This effort will be performed pursuant to Government Code 65583.2(g)(3) and 65915(c)(3), to ensure that when existing housing is demolished, at least an equivalent number of units at the same level of affordability as the existing units are created as replacements.

The City is also including an environmental justice study as part of its General Plan update and will include appropriate policies and programs, including strategies to prevent displacement, including, foreclosure assistance resources, rent control policies, and protections for low-income renters. Included in this Housing Element as Action H-2.4.6, development of these strategies will begin in 2022 and they will focus on preventing displacement risks. As stated in Policy Metric H-2.4 of this Housing Element, these strategies will include providing information on the City's website and at public counters regarding Assembly Bill (AB) 1482, to highlight the state requirements that a landlord must establish just cause to be able to terminate a tenancy; and it sets the limit to annual rent increases to no more than 5 percent plus the local consumer price index or CPI (inflation rate), or 10 percent (whichever is lower).

4. Region: Disproportionate Housing Needs

Regional Housing Overpayment: As shown in Figures 4-23 and 4-24, above, housing overpayment occurs throughout the West Valley region. However, with about one third of Chino Hills renters paying over 60% of their income for housing, the need for affordable rental housing in the City is notably greater than in other West Valley communities.

Regional Substandard Housing: As discussed in Section II.F.4 of this Housing Element, for the County, the number of substandard units is relatively low, with 0.56% of the County's houses lacking plumbing facilities and 0.67% lacking complete kitchen facilities. For Chino Hills, only 0.05% of Chino Hills houses lack plumbing facilities and 0.83% lack complete kitchen facilities, indicating that Chino Hills has very few substandard dwelling units.

Regionally, conditions of overcrowding are mixed, with the cities of Montclair and Ontario showing severe overcrowding. (Reference Figure 4-9, Severely Overcrowded Households – Chino Hills and West Valley Region above.) No overcrowding conditions are identified in Chino Hills.

Regional Displacement: As shown in Figure 4-25, above, areas vulnerable to displacement are identified in all of the West Valley cities, except for Chino Hills.

5. Findings: Disproportionate Housing Needs

The analysis of disproportionate housing needs shows a need for affordable housing, specifically rental housing in Chino Hills. No areas within Chino Hills are identified as vulnerable to displacement. However, to reduce the potential for risks of future displacement, this Housing Element commits monitoring residential demolitions; making a good faith effort to replace demolished housing with similar type, affordability, and location; conducting an environmental justice study; and providing information regarding renter rights pursuant to AB 1482.

As shown in Figures 4-3, 4-7, and 4-22, above, lower income high density RHNA sites are distributed mostly in above moderate income areas, further supporting the distribution of high density housing throughout the City. The moderate and above moderate income sites are similarly distributed, with the above moderate income sites located on some sites with greater topographic constraints.

Consequently, the RHNA sites inventory continues to promote fair housing by equitably distributing high density housing throughout the City. In addition, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, H-2.4 and H-1.3 and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City.

H. EXISTING AND FUTURE DISTRIBUTION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

This section identifies existing and future affordable housing resources available in the City, and evaluates their effect on disproportional housing needs in the City.

1. Existing Affordable Housing

The City of Chino Hills does not contain any public housing developments, project-based Section 8, or low-income housing tax credit sites. The City also has a very low rate of housing choice voucher use.²⁰

There are 25 affordable units at the Heights Apartments on Slate Drive in the southeastern portion of the City, which are designated for median income households through a density bonus. There is also a Habitat for Humanity “for sale” house on Fairway Boulevard in the Los Serranos portion of the City, built in 2008 for a low income household. Two additional Habitat for Humanity “for sale” houses are currently underway, each funded with the help of City Housing

²⁰ City of Chino Hills, Analysis Of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, page 12.

In-Lieu funds and City land donation. These houses, located at 4528 and 4628 Fairway Boulevard, will be available to very low income veteran households, with a commitment that the houses will remain affordable to very low income households for a period of not less than 45 years. These houses are included in the City potential “lower income” housing site inventory for this 6th RHNA cycle.

Despite the limited supply of affordable housing, Chino Hills has a history of facilitating high density housing throughout the City. Figure 4-26, below, illustrates the locations of existing multifamily housing developments within the City. As shown in the figure, existing multifamily housing is distributed throughout the eastern and central portions of the City that contain the flattest topography. Table 4-5, below, provides the legend to Figure 4-26, with each multifamily housing development numbered to match its respective number on the figure. In total, there are 26 existing multifamily development projects in the City, providing a total of 4,969 for-sale and for-rent high density housing units.

This information illustrates that, although more concentrated where there are available commercial and public facilities, Chino Hills’ existing multifamily inventory does not create conditions of segregation and improves access to opportunity.

Very High Density Housing – Realistic Capacity: Of the 26 multifamily projects constructed to date, 22 of the sites are larger than 10 acres.

Seven of the 26 multifamily housing projects listed in Table 4-5 have very high densities above 20 du/ac. These include:

- The Heights 1 Apartments: Constructed in 2005/2006 with a Planned Development (PD) zoning and density bonus. Contains 124 apartment units on 6 acres, with a developed density of 20.7 du/ac.
- Le Parc Condos: Constructed in 1996 with a PD zoning. Contains 324 condominium units on 9 acres, with a developed density of 36 du/ac..
- Rolling Ridge Apartments: Constructed in 1986 with a PD zoning. Contains 110 apartment units on 5 acres, with a developed density of 22 du/ac.
- Village Oaks Apartments: Constructed in 1988 with a PD zoning. Contains 280 apartment units on 14 acres, with a developed density of 20 du/ac.
- Capriana: Constructed in 2015 with an RM-2 zoning. Contains 286 apartment units on 14 acres, with a developed density of 20.4 du/ac.
- Avalon Bay Apartments: Constructed in 2017 with an RM-3 zoning. Contains 331 apartment units on 15 acres, with a developed density of 22.1 du/ac.
- Crossings of Chino Hills Apartments: Constructed in 2019 with an RM-3 zoning. Contains 346 apartment units on 15 acres, with a developed density of 23.1 du/ac.

Of these very high density projects, 3 were built during the 5th Cycle Housing Element period: Capriana, Avalon Bay, and Crossings of Chino Hills. Each of these three recent projects have a developed density of over 20 du/ac and were successfully built on sites over 10 acres in size.

To ensure future multifamily developments achieve a density of at least 20 du/ac, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H-1.1 and H-1.2 Metrics) of this Housing Element includes programs for rezoning sites to very high density, setting a minimum density for these sites of 20 du/ac, and requiring parcel maps for sites over 10 acres to demonstrate through provision of detailed site plans that the required density can be achieved.

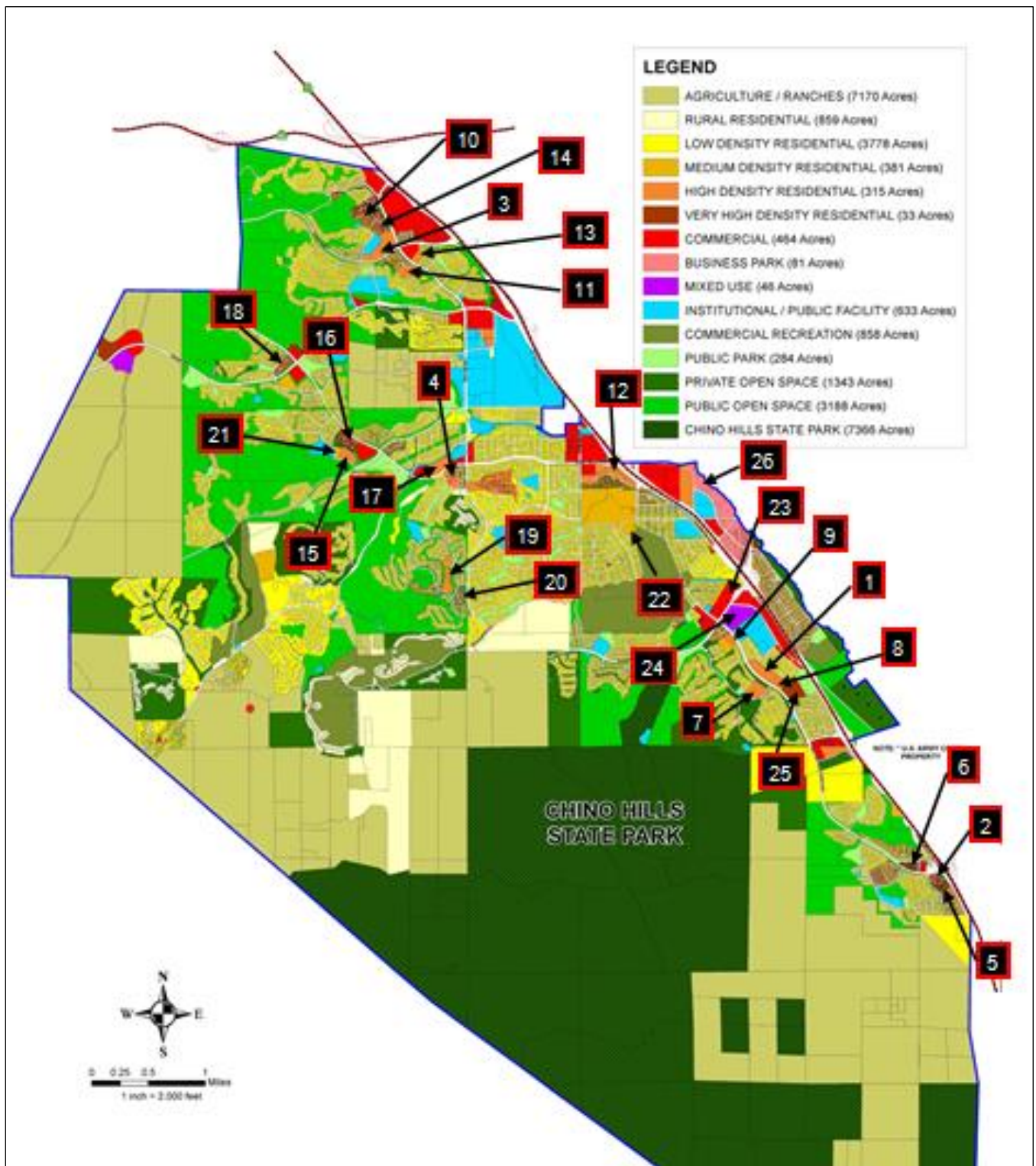


Figure 4-26. Existing Multifamily Housing in Chino Hills

2021-2029 Planning Period Housing Element

Table 4-5. Figure 4-26, Legend - Existing Multifamily Housing by Site Number, Type, Name, Location, Units, and Acres: Chino Hills

Site No.	Type	Development Name	Location	Total # of Units	Total Site Acres *	Units/ Acre
1	APARTMENTS	Capriana	16301 Butterfield Ranch Road	286	14	20.4
2	TOWNHOMES	Celamonte	TR17297 (17871 Shady View)	119	7	17.0
3	APARTMENTS	Eagle Canyon Apartments	TR12581-9 (13316 Woodsorrel)	252	28	9.0
4	APARTMENTS	Green Valley Apartments	TR12751-2 (14901 Frost)	144	12	12.0
5	TOWNHOMES	Hampton Court	TR 14657	112	6	18.7
6	TOWNHOMES	Hampton Manor	TR14756	90	7	12.9
7	APARTMENTS	Heights II	TR14551-1 (16675 Slate Dr)	208	13	16.0
8	APARTMENTS	Heights I	16011 Butterfield Ranch Road	124	6	20.7
9	TOWNHOMES	Jade Tree (Vista Bella)	St. Gaudens/ Butterfield Ranch Road	65	5	13.0
10	TOWNHOMES	Le Parc Condos	TR12142 & TR12138 (Beverly Glen/Glen Court)	324	9	36.0
11	APARTMENTS	Portofino	TR12581-6 (2851 Bedord Lane)	176	10	17.6
12	APARTMENTS	Reserve	TR 12910 (4200 Village Drive)	482	32	15.1
13	APARTMENTS	Rolling Ridge	13439 Peyton (TR 12581-1/L91)	110	5	22.0
14	TOWNHOMES	Sonrisa	TR13500 (Beverly Glen/Lemonwood)	102	11	9.3
15	APARTMENTS	Summit Apartments	2400 Ridgeview	125	9	13.9
16	TOWNHOMES	Sunset	TR13689 & 2538 Sundial	220	16	13.8
17	APARTMENTS	The Missions @ Chino Hills	3100 Chino Hills Parkway	240	13	18.5
18	TOWNHOMES	Villa Del Lago @ Laband	TR13651-13	91	8	11.4
19	APARTMENTS	Village Oaks	15773 High Knoll Drive	280	14	20.0
20	TOWNHOMES	Unknown	TR13392 & TR13586 (Bayberry/South Downs Drive)	184	22	8.4
21	TOWNHOMES	Crystal View (Windmill Creek)(Horizon)	TR 18018 (Windmill Creek/Ridgeview)	29	3	11.0
22	TOWNHOMES	Lago Los Serranos	TR17362 (15342 Ramona Avenue)	95	8	11.9
23	TOWNHOMES	Bristol	TR 19904 (Row houses & clusters)	110	12	9.2
24	APARTMENTS	Santa Barbara	TR 18875 (15920 Pomona Rincon Road)	324	23	14.2
25	APARTMENTS	Avalon Bay	5685 Park Dive	331	15	22.1
26	APARTMENTS	Crossings of Chino Hills	15101 Fairfield Ranch Road	346	15	23.1
TOTAL				4,969	324	
* Acres are rounded to the nearest higher or lower full number.						

2. Future Affordable Housing

Future high density housing in the City is planned to meet the RHNA production of 694 extremely low, 694 very low, and 821 low income units within the 2021-2029 planning period. Figure 4-25, below, shows that the high density “lower income” sites identified through this 6th Cycle Housing Element are distributed throughout the community in a manner that continues to affirmatively further fair housing. Table 4-6, below, provides the legend to Figure 4-27 with each high density “lower income” sites numbered to match its respective number on the figure. Both Chino Hills’ existing and proposed affordable units are well dispersed throughout the community and do not present a geographic barrier to obtaining affordable housing.

Table 4-6 and Figure 4-27 also show locations for each “moderate income” and “above moderate income” site identified through this 6th Cycle Housing Element, which are also distributed throughout the community in a manner that continues to affirmatively further fair housing.

Similar to the existing distribution of multifamily housing, Chino Hill’s site inventory locates new housing, including affordable housing, in neighborhoods most proximate to services and commercial. In addition, Sites 4 and 5 add new multi-family housing to relatively affluent neighborhoods with no existing multi-family uses. Through this balanced distribution near services and commercials, and mixed with single family neighborhoods, Chino Hills’ multifamily site inventory will meaningfully contribute to improved fair housing outcomes. As discussed in Section IV.D.9, below, this site inventory, in addition to the Housing Plan programs, is directed at meeting the fair housing objectives consistent with AB686.

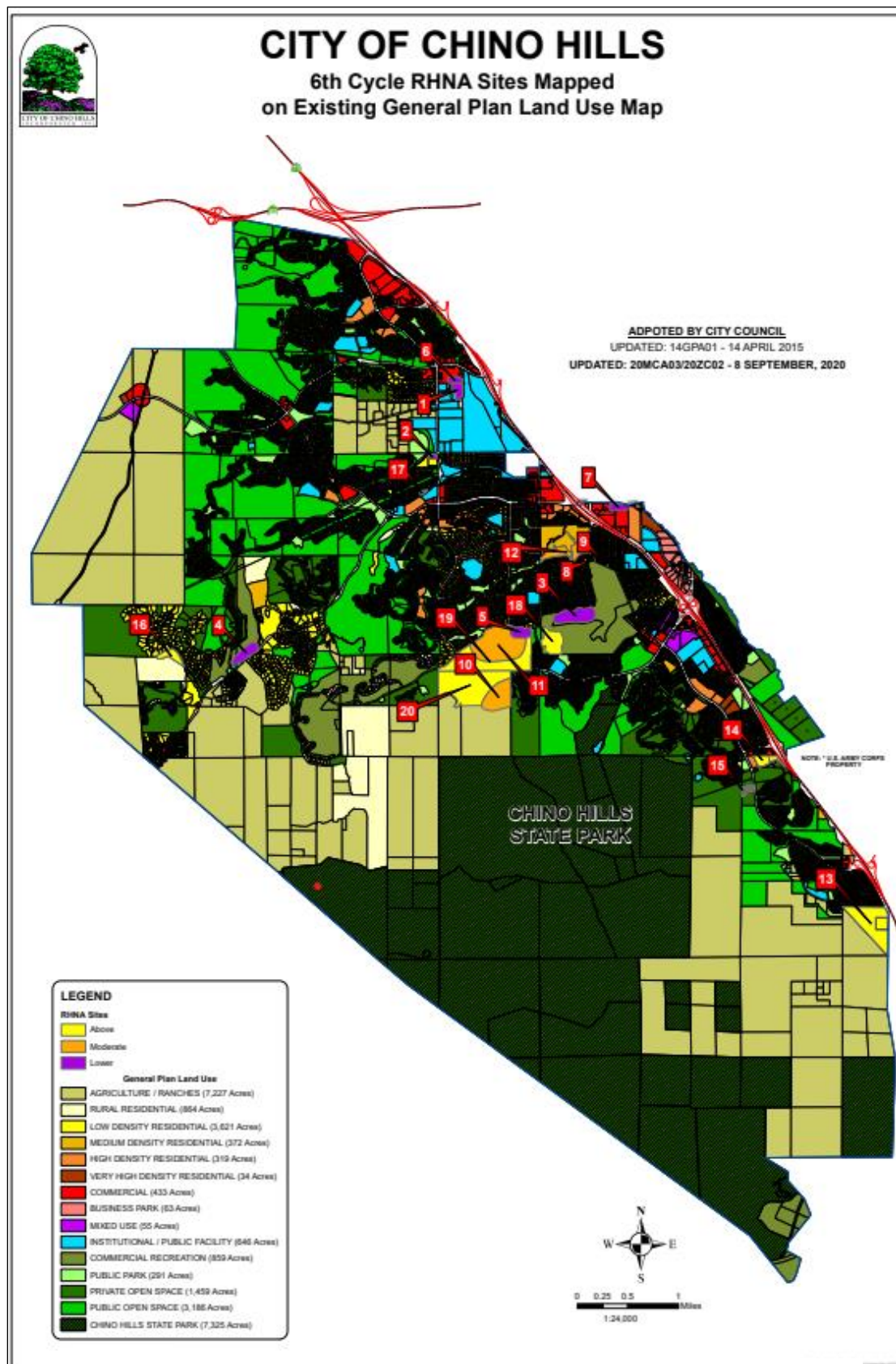


Figure 4-27. RHNA Housing Sites - 6th Cycle Housing Element

Table 4-6. Figure 4-27 Legend - Lower Income, Moderate Income and Above Moderate Income Housing Sites by Site Number, Name, Acres, Units, and Density: 6th Cycle RHNA Chino Hills

Site No.	Name	Size (acres)	Unit Count
LOWER INCOME SITES			
1	Shoppes II	8.0	744
2	Park Overflow	1.8	50
3	Los Serranos Golf Course	21.3	532
4	Western Hills Golf Course	8.3	166
5	Wang	7.3	148
6	The Shoppes	5.7	267
7	The Commons	9.0	300
8	Habitat for Humanity (4528 Fairway Blvd.)	.1	1
9	Habitat for Humanity (4628 Fairway Blvd.)	.1	1
MODERATE INCOME SITES			
10	Canyon Estates	13.4	160
11	Wang	30.5	275
12	Rancho Cielito	29.5	354
ABOVE MODERATE INCOME SITES			
13	Shady View	130	159
14	Vila Borba Tract 16414	19.9	220
15	Vila Borba Tract 16413	17.4	19
16	Paradise Ranch	85.0	50
17	Morningfield	1.3	7
18	Los Serranos Golf Course	26.6	124
19	Wang	14.8	69
20	Canyon Estates	88.6	166

3. Disproportionate Housing Needs Patterns – Existing and Future High Density Housing Resources

As illustrated in Figures 4.2 and 4.6, above, existing multifamily housing is well distributed throughout the City, geographically, and by concentrations of racial ethnic groups and income. The existing supply and location of housing does not contribute to disproportionate housing needs.

As illustrated in Figures 4-3, 4-7, and 4-22, above, designated RHNA multifamily housing sites are also well distributed throughout the City, geographically, by concentrations of racial ethnic groups and income, and by opportunity area. Lower income high density RHNA sites are distributed mostly in above moderate income areas, further supporting the distribution of high density housing throughout the City. The moderate and above moderate income sites are

similarly distributed, with the above moderate income sites located on some sites with greater topographic constraints. The RHNA distribution of housing does not contribute to disproportionate housing needs.

As discussed through this Housing Element, the primary obstacle to affordable housing in Chino Hills is the limited supply and high cost of land. Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-1.3 and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City. This Housing Element commits to rezoning seven sites to very high density residential and mixed use/very high density to accommodate the City's fair share of lower income housing units, which are dispersed in the flatter, available sites, located throughout the City, and with about 1,000 high density units located near the City's existing transit stop. The City also commits to aggressively pursuing partnerships with affordable housing developers and available grant funds to increase the affordability of both existing and future housing.

I. SUMMARY ASSESSMENT OF AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING

This section summarizes patterns of segregation/integration, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, access to opportunities, and disproportionate housing needs for Chino Hills. For Chino Hills, Housing Element programs committed to furthering fair housing also are summarized.

1. Summary of Segregation and Integration

To understand and address fair housing within Chino Hills, this section has provided an analysis of the following key issues, which are briefly summarized below:

Segregation and integration:

- Chino Hills has a racially mixed population, with no one race comprising more than 50% of the population.
- Available data also shows no recorded incidents in Chino Hills of FHEO inquiries, race bias, disability bias, or other cases.
- The east-central portion of the City contains moderate concentrations of low and moderate income and disabled persons; and the City has policies and programs to protect this area's mobile home parks and install infrastructure improvements.
- Chino Hills is largely integrated both economically and racially.
- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, and H-1.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City.

Racially and ethnic concentrations of poverty and affluence:

- No census tracts within Chino Hills are identified as having more than 10% of its population with below poverty level incomes.
- Most of Chino Hills households have median incomes over \$125,000.
- The one exception is the census tract that contains Lake Los Serranos Mobile Home Park,
- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types, including housing affordable to extremely low, very low, and low income households.
- There are no R/ECAPs or RCAAs in the City.
- RHNA sites are distributed across numerous census tracts.
- No RHNA units are in a R/ECAP or RCAA.

- The designated RHNA sites are not anticipated to cause the creation of a R/ECAP or RCAA.
- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City.

Access to opportunities:

- All census tracts within Chino Hills have positive access to opportunities.
- All census tracts within Chino Hills have positive access to educational opportunities.
- Policies and programs of this Housing Element will expand access to opportunities by: Distributing RHNA sites, specifically lower income RHNA sites, throughout the City; Locating lower income housing units in areas with access to transit, educational facilities, and commercial amenities; Locating new multi-family uses and affordable housing in areas of the City that currently have a limited multifamily housing. (Reference discussions regarding the Wang, Canyon Estates, and Western Hills Golf Course in Section V.B.1 and 2, below.)
- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City. As summarized in Table 5-3, below, this Housing Element commits to rezoning seven sites to very high density residential and mixed use/very high density to accommodate the City's fair share of lower income housing units.
- As shown in Figure 4-20, above, these sites are dispersed in the flatter, available sites, located throughout the City, and with about 1,000 high density units located near the City's existing transit stop.

Disproportionate housing needs:

- Chino Hills has a need for affordable housing, specifically rental housing.
- No areas within Chino Hills are identified as vulnerable to displacement.
- To reduce the potential for risks of future displacement, this Housing Element commits to monitoring residential demolitions; making a good faith effort to replace demolished housing with similar type, affordability and location; conducting an environmental justice study, and providing information regarding renter rights pursuant to AB 1482.
- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically Policy H-2.4, Actions H-2.4.5 and H-2.4.6, and Policy Metric H-2.4) provides these commitments to reducing displacement risks.

2. Identification and Prioritization of Contributing Factors

Table 4-7, below, displays the identified fair housing issues, contributing factors, and meaningful actions taken to address them. The City has adopted goals and actions that specifically address the contributing factors identified in the AFFH analysis. Section VI, Housing Plan, includes programs designed to address fair housing contributing factors. Programs are referenced in the action column for each contributing factor.

Table 4-7. Contributing Factors and Meaningful Actions

Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factor	Action	Priority
Segregation and Integration	- Chino Hills has a racially mixed population, with no one race comprising more than 50% of the population. - Hispanics have a sizable majority in the eastern portion of the City, which is also the area of the City with a larger proportion of disabled persons, and lower or median income households.	- Adding new multi-family housing across the City by upzoning large residential parcels, adding mixed use to commercial sites, and adding high density residential to underutilized golf course sites. - Rezone to very high density housing in all areas of the City. - Continue to implement the City Housing-in-Lieu Fee program. - Applicable Housing Plan Policies: H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, and H-1.4 Metrics.	High
R/ECAPS and RCAAs	No R/ECAPS or RCAAs occur in the City	- To ensure adequate housing for all income groups, and allocate lower income high density RHNA sites throughout the City. - Applicable Housing Plan Policies: H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics.	High

2021-2029 Planning Period Housing Element

Table 4-7. Contributing Factors and Meaningful Actions

Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factor	Action	Priority
Access to Opportunities	- Desirability of Chino Hills due to good school district, ample parks, and hillside setting. - Rising housing costs making existing and new housing less affordable. - Limited land available for new multifamily housing. - Lack of public transit options.	- Seek grant and partnership opportunities with HUD, the State and County, and other housing providers to support opportunities for group homes, including congregate, semi-congregate, and SRO housing options that can provide affordable housing options to households at extremely low income levels and in poverty. - Complete the General Plan Land Use Map, Zoning Map, and all associated Zoning Code amendments necessary to allow all of the designated Lower, Moderate, and Above Moderate residential sites identified in this Housing Plan to proceed by right for developments in which 20 percent or more of the units are affordable to lower income households. - Adopt a Housing Overlay Zone that will set minimum densities of designated lower income RHNA sites, including providing for very high density multifamily housing with a density of no less than 30 du/ac, and appropriate standards for both HOZ very high density and HOZ mixed use/very high density housing. - Place high density housing near existing transit line. - Continue to coordinate with OmniTrans to seek expanded transit. - Encourage increased production and affordability of ADUs through incentive program and monitoring. - Applicable Housing Plan Policies: Applicable Housing Plan Policies: H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics.	Medium - High
Disproportionate Housing Needs	- Housing overpayment, specifically for lower income rental households, is a concern in the City. - Consult with affordable housing and high density residential developers - Ability to obtain fair housing assistance	- Fair Housing Outreach and Enforcement, Landlord-Tenant Mediation, and Fair Housing Education and Counseling - Single-Family Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program - Monitor residential demolition and make a good faith effort to replace units consistent with Government Code 65583.2(g)(3). - Adopt new environmental justice policies as part of the General Plan update. - Applicable Housing Plan Policies: H-2.4, Actions H-2.4.5 and H-2.4.6, and Policy Metric H-2.4	Medium

Table 4-7. Contributing Factors and Meaningful Actions

Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factor	Action	Priority
Outreach and Fair Housing Enforcement	- Ability to obtain fair housing assistance - Continued need for neighborhood reinvestment and cleanup in the Los Serranos neighborhood,	- In-house or through a contracted provider such as the Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board, design and coordinate delivery of a fair housing education program in English and Spanish that reaches members of the public who are most vulnerable to housing discrimination, including racial and ethnic minorities, low-income populations, people with limited English proficiency, and people with disabilities. - Continue to fund projects that develop, expand, or improve sidewalks, parks, trails, and other public facilities in low- and moderate-income census tracts. - Increase marketing of available housing rehab resources to residents to increase awareness of these resources as part of code enforcement in low- and moderate-income areas.	Low

3. Summary of Fair Housing Issues of Concern

To understand Chino Hills' fair housing issues in the context to the region, this section discusses Fair Housing Issues of Concern and Of Low Concern, for both the City and the region.

Chino Hills: Data presented in this section identifies the following fair housing issues in Chino Hills, including both issues of low concern and issues of concern:

Fair Housing Issues of Low Concern

- The population is generally racially mixed with no one racial population dominant, although there are areas in the City with significant populations of White in the central portion of the City, Asian in the northern portion of the City, and Hispanic in the eastern portion of the City.
- Households in Chino Hills have mostly moderate and above moderate incomes which is reflected in the comparative high cost of housing.
- Available data does not show substantial or disproportional areas of severe overcrowding.
- Despite local variations within the City, Chino Hills is a largely integrated City both economically and racially, and does not have identified racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty.
- There is an increasing amount of remodeling of the older houses in the Los Serranos neighborhood and other older neighborhoods in the City. Few older homes are demolished and replaced with new homes, and available vacant infill residential properties throughout the City are consistently being developed.
- Available data and current housing trends do not demonstrate a risk of major residential redevelopment and displacement.

- Chino Hills is a high resource community, with the entire City having access to high performing schools and good proximity to jobs, and are not disproportionately exposed to pollution or other health risks.

Fair Housing Issues of Concern

- Despite the City's relative affluence, about 10-20% of the population in the central eastern portion of the City have incomes below the poverty level. This area contains some of the City's more affordable housing stock, including two mobile home parks, one of which is a senior (aged 55+) community, and the City's older Los Serranos neighborhood.
- Concentrations of disabled persons, consisting of 0-20%, are located in the central eastern portion of the City, which as noted above, contains two mobile home parks, one of which is a senior (aged 55+) community, and the City's older Los Serranos neighborhood.
- There are low level concentrations (20-40%) of female headed households with children and with no spouse/partner in the north, central, and eastern portions of the City, possibly due to the concentrations of higher density housing, including small lot single family, townhomes and multifamily, which are generally more affordable options than traditional detached single family houses.
- Areas of greatest need in Chino Hills is the central eastern area that contains the notable populations of poverty and disabled persons. This area also contains a significant Hispanic population.
- Housing cost in Chino Hills is higher than the County and other neighboring areas.
- Public input received from workshops and the survey indicate support for senior housing and a mixed support for multifamily housing.
- There is a need for more affordable housing in Chino Hills, including housing affordable to the extremely low, very low, and low income.
- There is a need for continued support services for the more vulnerable residents of Chino Hills, including the disabled and female headed households.

Programs to Address Chino Hills' Fair Housing Issues of Concern

This section also discusses the available programs in Chino Hills to address the above fair housing issues of concern, and the commitments made in this Housing Element to continue and expand these programs. As presented in Section VI. Housing Plan, this Housing Element commits to the following programs to continue and expand fair housing:

- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3 and H-1.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City.
- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types located in all areas of the City.
- Existing Chapter 16.47 of the Zoning Code provides for a no-fee process to ensure that all residents have access to housing with reasonable accommodations.
- Through its City website, Chino Hills promotes transit and other services available to disabled residents, including reasonable accommodation requests, legal aid, and rental assistance information.

- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H-4.3 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to continuing and expanding housing and support services for disabled persons.
- Consistent with the Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.2, H-4.2, and H-4-3 Metrics) of this Housing Element, the City has recently amended its Zoning Code to allow Permanent Supportive Housing by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use as defined in Article 11 of the California Government Code, which would expand affordable housing and care opportunities for disabled persons.
- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-2.4, and H-4.1 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing a diversity of affordable housing types, maintaining the City's existing affordable housing stock, and providing services to meet all special needs groups, including female headed households.
- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H-1.2) of this Housing Element commits to providing a diversity of affordable housing types, including floor plans with 3+ bedrooms.
- Recognizing that mobile home parks provide an affordable housing option, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Action H-2.4.1 and Policy H-2.4 Metric) of this Housing Element continues the City's commitment to preserving all three of the City's mobile home parks.
- Recognizing that the Los Serranos neighborhood is in need of infrastructure improvements, the City consistently allocates substantial amounts of its CDBG and other funds (such as Measure I and City impact fee funds) toward infrastructure projects in the Los Serranos neighborhood, and has allocated \$21,861,505 toward these improvements since 2007.
- Completed in 2019, the City joined with the school district to develop a neighborhood park in Los Serranos.
- Although there is an increasing amount of remodeling of the older houses in the Los Serranos neighborhood and other older neighborhoods in the City, few older homes are demolished and replaced with new homes. Available vacant infill residential properties throughout the City are consistently being developed. Within Chino Hills, available data and current housing trends do not demonstrate a risk of major residential redevelopment and displacement. Figure 4-12, above, shows that most of Chino Hills has housing with costs over \$2,500 per month.
- Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policies H-1.1, H-1.2, H-1.3, H-1.4, and H-2.4 Metrics) of this Housing Element commits to providing and maintaining a diversity of affordable housing types, including housing affordable to extremely low, very low, and low income households. These policies are expected to alleviate future potential risks of residential displacement.
- To ensure future multifamily developments achieve a density of at least 20 du/ac, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H-1.1 and H-1.2 Metrics) of this Housing Element includes programs for rezoning sites to very high density and setting a minimum density for these sites of 20 du/ac.
- Both Chino Hills' existing and proposed affordable units are well dispersed throughout the community and do not present a geographic barrier to obtaining affordable housing.
- The site inventory discussed in Section V.B, below, in addition to the Housing Plan programs, commits the City to meeting the fair housing objectives through the following programs:
 - Continue to distribute high density housing in locations throughout the City.

- Commitment to an aggressive General Plan and Zoning Map amendment process to ensure adequate sites for all income levels are available during this planning period.
- Commitment to an aggressive rezoning program, including provisions to ensure densities of no less than 20 du/ac are achieved.
- Commitment to an aggressive rezoning program to facilitate density bonuses and development of supportive housing.
- To facilitate development of affordable housing, the City has provided land and Housing In-Lieu fee funding to Habitat for Humanity to develop 2 very low income for sale units.
- To facilitate development of affordable housing, the City is working with a housing consultant to develop 50 apartments, and the City's contributions will include land, Housing In-Lieu funds, and grant funds.
- To facilitate development of affordable housing, Housing Plan policies include programs to seek grant and partnership opportunities with HUD, the State and County, and other housing providers to support opportunities for group homes, including congregate, semi-congregate, and SRO housing options that can provide affordable housing options to households at extremely low income levels and in poverty.

Region: Data presented in SBCTA "Regional Assessment of Fair Housing" and summarized in this section identifies the following fair housing issues in the County:

- Residents are unaware of the housing discrimination complaint process and its benefits.
- Persons with disabilities face discrimination and opposition to accommodations in the rental housing market.
- Jurisdictions' zoning ordinance/development standards may not comply with state housing law.
- Significant levels of segregation and concentrations of poverty in the East Valley subregion.
- Areas of high segregation and concentrations of poverty have less access to educational opportunity.
- Areas of high segregation and concentrations of poverty are farther away from job opportunities.
- High proportion of persons with disabilities are living in areas of high segregation and concentrated poverty and minimal opportunity.
- Inadequate supply of housing options for persons with disabilities.
- Significant unsheltered homeless person population in the County.
- Inadequate supply of affordable housing.

To address these issues, the SBCTA "Regional Assessment of Fair Housing" identifies the following goals:

1. Provide support to public housing agencies to produce more housing.
2. Provide marketing plan to improve perception of government-owned and affordable housing.
3. Aggressively pursue grant funding to build affordable housing.

4. Form countywide Housing Trust Fund to 1) build affordable housing, 2) rehabilitate existing housing, 3) hire staff to pursue grant funding.
5. Form public-private partnerships to develop affordable housing.
6. Amend land use/zoning regulations to increase housing supply at all income levels.
7. Adopt rental protections and control.
8. Provide programming to increase homeownership (e.g., first-time homebuyer programs, down-payment assistance).
9. Provide programming to convert privately owned mobile home parks to coop ownership, and require co-op-style ownership of all new mobile home parks.
10. Sweat equity – people help build their own houses over 2-3 years.
11. Provide opportunities for alternative building practices (e.g., straw housing, mini housing).
12. Adopt regulations requiring all rental units to have local owners/landlords (within City limits).
13. Adopt local taxes on all residential landlords and provide tax relief if units are occupied by low-income tenants.
14. Adopt vacancy tax on all unoccupied rental units.
15. Adopt an inclusionary housing ordinance.
16. Restrict large developments.
17. Expand partnership between the IFHMB and County to provide additional support to the community.
18. Provide programming to attract employers to low-resource areas.
19. Provide incentives to experienced teachers to live and teach in low-resource areas.
20. Provide funding and incentives to landlords to make reasonable accommodations for tenants with disabilities.

Although many of these above goals are regional goals that are most appropriately implemented by a County agency, the City of Chino Hills 6th Cycle Housing Element incorporates many of these goals into its Housing Plan:

- SBCTA Goal 2: Provide marketing plan to improve perception of government-owned and affordable housing – The City of Chino Hills has undertaken an aggressive public outreach program including workshops, websites and surveys, and will continue to do so to educate the public on the needs and benefits of high density housing and programs to support affordable housing for all income levels and special needs groups. Policy H-1.1 Metric commits to involving the public in the General Plan update process through workshops and surveys.
- SBCTA Goal 3: Aggressively pursue grant funding to build affordable housing – The City of Chino Hills currently has two grants that are being used to facilitate updating its General Plan to incorporate Housing Element policies and to assist with the development of 50 affordable senior housing apartments. In addition, Policies H-1-3 and H-2.4 Metrics of the Housing Plan include programs to seek grant funding to provide affordable housing and to secure the affordability of The Heights Apartments 25 median income apartments.
- SBCTA Goal 4: Form public-private partnerships to develop affordable housing – The City of Chino Hills has and is currently partnering with Habitat for Humanity to build 2 very low income housing units. Chino Hills also is actively working with a housing consultant to solicit proposals from affordable housing developers partners for

development of the City's 50 unit senior project. In addition, Policy H-2.4 Metrics of the Housing Plan includes programs continue to seek partnerships with affordable housing providers.

- SBCTA Goal 5: Amend land use/zoning regulations to increase housing supply at all income levels – Policies H-1.1, H-1-2, H-1.3, and H-1.4 Metrics of the Housing Plan includes programs that commit to amending the City General Plan and Zoning regulations to increase housing supply for all income levels consistent with this Housing Element.
- SBCTA Goal 10: Sweat equity – people help build their own houses over 2-3 years – The City of Chino Hills has and is currently working with Habitat for Humanity to build affordable housing that uses sweat equity. In addition, Policy H-1.3 Metrics of the Housing Plan commits to continuing to work with Habitat for Humanity on City owned infill sites with potential as housing sites for extremely and very low income households.
- SBCTA Goal 15: Adopt an inclusionary housing ordinance – The City of Chino Hills has an existing Housing In-Lieu Fee program and is using these funds to assist Habitat for Humanity's 2 very low income houses, and the development of 50 affordable senior housing units.

V. HOUSING RESOURCES

A variety of resources are required to ensure an adequate supply of housing and ample sites to satisfy the City's RHNA allocation. These resources include use of default density, available sites, residential site inventory, accessory dwelling units, and financing resources.

A. DEFAULT DENSITY

To identify a housing site as "affordable", a Housing Element needs to provide an analysis demonstrating that adopted densities, costs, financial subsidies, and/or market demand can accommodate lower income households. In Chino Hills, such an analysis is infeasible because very few, if any, houses rent or sell at rates that are affordable to extremely low, very low or low income households. As an option and alternative to preparing the analysis, California Government Code Section 65583.2(c)(3)(B) allows local governments to elect the option of utilizing "default" density standards that are "deemed appropriate to accommodate housing for lower income households."

The default density standard provides a streamlined option for local governments to meet the density requirement. If a local government zones a site to meet the default density, no analysis to establish the appropriateness of the default density is required and HCD must accept that density as appropriate in its review. Default densities established by HCD for metropolitan jurisdictions like Chino Hills are 30 units or more per acre. This means that Chino Hills must zone sufficient sites at a density of no less than 30 dwelling units per acre to qualify as suitable for "affordable" or lower income housing. In addition, Government Code Section 65583.29(h) sets a minimum development density of 20 units per acre for these zoned sites. This means that in order to continue to qualify a site under the default density provision, a project built on a designated site (zoned at a density of 30 units or more) must be built to a density of no less than 20 units per acre.

Chino Hills has used this default density strategy in its previous Housing Elements to successfully meet its RHNA requirements for very low and low income housing. For example, in its 5th Cycle Housing Element, Chino Hills designated the Avalon Bay (formerly Overton Moore) Apartment site along Butterfield Ranch Road as Very High Density Residential, which allows a maximum density of 35 dwelling units per acre. The Avalon Bay site was subsequently developed with 331 units at a density of 22.74 units per acre. In its previous Housing Elements, Chino Hills successfully satisfied its moderate income RHNA allocation by designating High Density Residential and Medium Density Residential zoned sites, which have maximum densities of 25 units per acre and 12 units per acre, respectively. Chino Hills has successfully satisfied its above moderate income RHNA allocation by designating sites zoned Low Density Residential and other sites planned for single family detached residential development.

B. RESIDENTIAL SITE INVENTORY

As discussed previously, there is very little vacant land remaining in Chino Hills, and there are only approximately 12 properties, totaling 99.8 acres of undeveloped land, remaining with a less than 10% slope. Of these properties, the three (3) largest properties have active entitlements, and the remaining are between 8.7 and 0.3 acres in size. The remaining available residential sites within Chino Hills generally exceed a 10% slope and/or are infill sites within existing single family residential tracts. Although these available vacant sites have limited opportunity for high density development, the sites are capable of supporting low density residential development.

1. Above-Moderate Income Sites

Chino Hills has a 6th Cycle RHNA allocation of 731 above-moderate income units. These units are typically single family and low density townhome type development, and are expected to rent or sell above the moderate income ranges described in Table 3-2 above. For the 2021-2029 planning period, the City expects that the above moderate income sites outlined in Table 5-1 below will be developed. Each of these sites are currently undeveloped and designated for residential development in both the City General Plan Land Use Map and Zoning Map. As shown in previously in Figure 4-7, these sites are distributed in the north central, east, west and southerly areas of the City, and near or adjacent to multifamily sites. This distribution continues to affirmatively further fair housing.

Table 5-1. Above-Moderate Income Sites Expected (2021-2029 Planning Period): Chino Hills				
Project (Site) Name	Acres	# of Units Proposed or Entitled	Income Category	Status
Shady View	130	159	Above Moderate	Entitlement process on-going
Vila Borba Tract 16414	19.9	220	Above Moderate	Entitled, pending final map
Vila Borba Tract 16413	17.4	19	Above Moderate	Approved, no building permits pulled.
Paradise Ranch	85.0	50	Above Moderate	Entitlement process on-going
Morningfield	1.3	7	Above Moderate	Approved, no building permits pulled
Los Serranos Golf Course	26.6	124	Above Moderate	Preliminary site plan; incomplete application
Wang	14.8	69	Above Moderate	Pre-entitlement
Canyon Estates	88.6	166	Above Moderate	Pre-entitlement
Total Units		814		
RHNA – Above Moderate		731		
Difference		+ 83		

2. Identification of Sufficient Sites

Appendix B of the Housing Element follows the methodology contained in the HCD Guidebook, including the required site analysis tables and site information for the vacant and non-vacant properties needed to meet the City's RHNA requirement through the 2021-2029 planning period. The focus of the inventory is on medium and high density sites necessary to satisfy the "Moderate" Income and "Lower" (Low and Very Low) Income sites.

Because the City does not have sufficient zoned sites to accommodate the full 2,209 "Lower" income or affordable units, there is a shortfall requiring a program to rezone additional sites. As outlined in the Guidebook, the City has identified, as part of an inventory, sites within its boundaries that could have the potential for new residential development within the eight-year timeframe of this planning period. Types of sites considered in the inventory include: Vacant sites zoned for residential use; Vacant sites zoned for nonresidential use that allow residential development; Residentially zoned sites that are capable of being developed at a higher density (nonvacant sites, including underutilized sites); Sites owned or leased by a city; Sites zoned for nonresidential use that can be redeveloped for residential use and a program is included to rezone the site to permit residential use. Projects that are pending and have yet to receive entitlement or building permits, are considered, and where appropriate, credited toward meeting

the RHNA allocation. The Rancho Cielito project was approved in 2022. There are no pending projects included in the 6th Cycle Housing Element.

This Housing Element includes the required program to rezone the identified sites within the time lines established by State law, including allowing for owner-occupied and rental multifamily uses by-right for developments in which 20 percent or more of the units are affordable to lower income households.

3. Moderate Income Sites

Moderate income units require medium density sites able to accommodate multifamily development with the City's RM-1 and RM-2 zones. Similar to high density sites, medium density development requires a relatively flat site, with average slopes at or below 10%. For the 2021-2029 planning period, the City's RHNA allocation for moderate income units is 789.

As discussed previously, the Rancho Cielito project is an application for 354 apartment project on a 29.5 acre RM-1 zoned site. This project will be considered for review and approval by the City during this 6th Cycle Housing Element. Because this is a medium density multifamily rental project, it meets the density requirements to qualify as a moderate income site. In addition, 2019 Census data provided in Tables 2-27 and 2-28 suggest that average rents in Chino Hills (\$2,136 per month) would be affordable to a moderate income household (affordable housing cost is \$2,326 per month for a moderate income household of 4 persons.)

To provide the additional moderate income sites, the City proposes to rezone two properties to RM-2 or equivalent: the Wang and Canyon Estates. These properties are large, 189.6 and 378.6 acres respectively, and contain areas of steep topography as well as areas at or below 10% slope that could be reasonably graded to accommodate medium density development. For the Wang property 30.5 acres with slopes less than 10% are allocated for moderate income development, and for the Canyon Estates property, 13.3 acres with slopes less than 10% are allocated for moderate income development. Table 5-2, below, includes these properties in the list of expected moderate income sites for the 2021-2029 planning period. Both of these properties have preliminary entitlements submitted by a developer demonstrating that the proposed number of medium density units are achievable. As shown in previously in Figure 4-7, the Canyon Estates and Wang sites add new medium density multifamily housing to relatively affluent neighborhoods with no existing multi-family uses. This distribution of moderate income sites contributes to improved fair housing outcomes.

Table 5-2. Moderate Income Sites Expected (2021-2029 Planning Period): Chino Hills			
Project (Site) Name	Size (acres)	Unit Count	Developed Density
Canyon Estates	13.4	160	12.0 du/ac
Wang	30.5	275	9.0 du/ac
Rancho Cielito	29.5	354	12.0 du/ac
Total		789	
RHNA – Moderate Income		789	
Difference		0	

4. Lower Income Sites

Following HCD's Housing Element Site Inventory Guidebook, the Housing Element must demonstrate the City's ability to accommodate the RHNA either through production or the availability of properly zoned land that can accommodate additional growth. For the 2021-2029 planning period, the City's RHNA allocation is for 1,388 very low income units and 821 low income units, for a combined total of "lower" income or affordable units of 2,209.

The City has one site currently zoned and able to accommodate high density development: Shoppes II, which is a flat 8-acre City owned site with a Specific Plan-Mixed Use designation that allows a floor area ratio (FAR) of 2.25 and a maximum height of 70 feet. Through its Specific Plan designation, 3-acres of this site is currently designated for 295 high density units. As part of this 6th Cycle Housing Element, the City commits to designate the entire site for very high density housing and increase the number of units to 744. Rezoning of the Shoppes II site will be completed within the next three years to increase the number of units. In addition, the City has two Habitat for Humanity sites, both currently entitled for one single family house, that will be affordable to very low income veteran households.

To provide the additional lower income sites, the City proposes to rezone an additional seven properties to RM-3, MU, or equivalent, allowing the development of high density housing to proceed. These sites, along with the Shoppes II site, are summarized below in Table 5-3, which lists expected lower income sites for the 2021-2029 planning period. (Reference Figure 8, Lower Income Housing Sites - 6th Cycle Housing Element, above.) As discussed previously, Chino Hill's site inventory locates new multifamily housing in neighborhoods most proximate to services and commercial, and in relatively affluent neighborhoods with no existing multi-family uses. Through this balanced distribution near services and commercials, and mixed with single family neighborhoods, Chino Hills' multifamily site inventory will meaningfully contribute to improved fair housing outcomes.

Realistic Capacity: Table 5-3 below identifies nine sites to be built as affordable units or at the qualified default density at no less than 20 du/ac and zoned to allow a minimum density of no less than 30 du/ac. Two of these sites are the Habitat for Humanity houses which require no rezoning. The remaining seven will require rezoning. The discussion below summarizes how each of the seven sites have realistic capacity and will be available for development during this 6th Cycle planning period.

Density: As summarized in the listing below, for each of these seven sites, the property owners have submitted preliminary concept plans that demonstrate realistic capacity to accommodate a density of at least 20 du/ac.

Large Sites: Of the seven sites, all are under ten acres with the exception of the Los Serranos PA IV site, which is 12.6 acres. As illustrated previously in Table 4-5, of the 26 multifamily projects constructed in the City to date, 22 of the sites are larger than 10 acres. However, to facilitate high density housing consistent with HCD guidelines, Policy H-1-2 Metrics of this Housing Element requires parcel maps for sites over 10 acres to demonstrate through provision of detailed site plans that the required density can be achieved. Action H-1.1.7 and Policy Metrics H-1.1 also are included in the Housing Element to conduct annual reviews with adjustments within one year if necessary, and with a possible mid-term review of all Housing Element policies to evaluate their effectiveness in promoting affordability of housing for lower income households, particularly regarding the large sites and underutilized sites.

Non-Vacant: Two of these sites are non-vacant underutilized golf course, and two are underutilized commercial centers. For each of these non-vacant sites, the property owner has provided a rationale, preliminary concept plan and keen interest to support that the existing uses

do not constitute an impediment to additional residential development during this 6th Cycle Housing Element period.

Sites Used in Prior Planning Periods: Of the seven sites listed below, only the Shoppes II site was used in a previous planning period. The Shoppes II site, which is vacant, is an 8-acre City owned site that was zoned to very high density residential and mixed use in 2008. This site which has a current residential allocation of 295 units was identified as a potential housing site in both the City's 4th and 5th Cycle Housing Elements. The City's plans for development of the site are discussed in Section V.B.4, City Owned Sites, below.

6th Cycle Housing Element Programs to Support Development of the Lower Income Sites: To ensure each of these seven listed sites remain available for development, Section VI. Housing Plan (specifically, Policy H-1.1 and H-1.2 Metrics) of this Housing Element includes programs for rezoning sites to very high density, setting a minimum density for these sites of 20 du/ac, and conducting an annual review of the General Plan Land Use Map, Zoning Map and Zoning Code to ensure adequate residential sites are planned and their development is facilitated.

Commitments of this Housing Element to ensure the development of designated lower income housing sites include:

- Policy H-1.2 Metrics commits the City to adoption of a Housing Overlay Zone that will set minimum densities of designated lower income RHNA sites to ensure that each site can develop at the minimum density set by this Housing Element.
- Included in Policy H-1-2 Metrics is a maximum parcel size of 10 acres for designated high density RHNA sites unless the applicant can demonstrate through the provision of detailed site plans that the site is suitable for a minimum density of 20 du/acre and/or can accommodate lower income households.
- Policy H-1.1 Metrics commits to allowing all of the designated Lower, Moderate, and Above Moderate residential sites identified in this Housing Plan to proceed by right for developments in which 20 percent or more of the units are affordable to lower income households.
- Action H-1.1.7 and Policy Metrics H-1.1. commit to conducting annual reviews with adjustments within one-year if necessary and a possible mid-term review of all Housing Element policies to evaluate their effectiveness in promoting affordability of housing for lower income households, particularly regarding the large sites and underutilized sites. If warranted, the mid-term review will be done by October 15, 2025. Focus of this review will be on the development of designated RHNA sites at densities stated in this Housing Element, and the affordability of units built. This program will require continued negotiations with developers, promotion of density bonuses, and grant applications to assist the development of affordable housing.

Through these commitments, development of each of the following seven lower income RHNA sites is expected during this 6th Cycle planning period.

- (1) Shoppes II: The Shoppes II site is a City owned 8-acre undeveloped site, and part of a Shoppes Mixed Use and Civic Center Specific Plan. The site is relatively flat with an existing very high density residential and mixed use zoning. The site has been allocated 744 units and the Specific Plan would be amended to accommodate development of the full 8 acres at the proposed density. Under the current Specific Plan zoning, The Shoppes II site is intended as a very high density mixed use site adjacent to The Shoppes Retail Center. The Shoppes and the Civic Center were developed together to create a "downtown" for Chino Hills. Keeping with the "downtown" feel, the existing

Specific Plan sets the following zoning standards for The Shoppes II site:

- 80 foot height limit
- No maximum F.A.R.
- No minimum open space
- No minimum landscape
- Shared parking with adjacent retail and civic center development, and use of an adjacent public parking structure.

The City will evaluate the Specific Plan development standards as part of the Zoning updates to be completed in support of the Housing Element. Through the Housing Overlay Zone, additional accommodations, including increases in height over 80 feet and parking reductions, will be considered as necessary to ensure the designated density is achieved.

(2) **Park Overflow:** This is a 1.8-acre City owned vacant property that is currently zoned for public recreation use and used as overflow parking for the adjacent City Community Park. The City has initiated action to develop this site as a 50-unit senior apartment project that will be affordable to low and very low income senior households. The City is committed to applying its Housing In-Lieu Fee funds and available grant funds to help finance this project's development. This property would be rezoned to Housing Overlay Zone, and parking and other development standards will be set to facilitate development of the affordable senior housing project. A preliminary concept plan prepared by an interested affordable housing developer indicates that 50 units on this site is readily achievable.

(3) **Los Serranos Golf Course:** This is a 9-hole area of an existing 36-hole golf course. The golf course has been underperforming in recent years, and the property owner has been actively pursuing converting the southernmost 9-hole area into housing. The property owner has submitted a preliminary concept site plan that includes two very high density sites: Planning Area (PA) IV containing 315 units on 12.6 acres and PA V containing 217 units on 8.69 acres, for a total of 532 high density units. The property owner has worked with a golf course designer to redevelop the 36-hole into an 18-hole golf course and a 9-hole course, leaving the remaining 9-hole site for housing development. The property owner's efforts to redesign the golf course, provide a preliminary concept plan for housing, and keen interest demonstrates that the proposed number of high density units is both achievable and likely to occur during this planning period. Based on this information, the existing golf course use on this site does not constitute an impediment to additional residential development during this 6th Cycle Housing Element period.

The high density portion of this property would be rezoned to Housing Overlay Zone, with parking and other development standards that will be set to facilitate development at densities set by this Housing Element. An application for this project is expected following adoption and certification of this Housing Element.

(4) **Western Hills Golf Course:** This is an underutilized portion of an existing 18-hole golf course. The golf course has been underperforming in recent years, and the property owner has been actively pursuing converting the southernmost portion of the golf course which contains the club house, parking and large open grass areas into housing. The property owner has a current preliminary entitlement application that includes 166 high density units, which demonstrates that the proposed number of high density units is achievable. The property owner has indicated his intent to use the proceeds from the sale of the housing site to redesign and construct a new club house. Based on this information, the existing golf course use on this site does not constitute an impediment to additional residential development during this 6th Cycle Housing Element period.

The high density portion of this property would be rezoned to Housing Overlay Zone,

with parking and other development standards that will be set to facilitate development at densities set by this Housing Element. An application for this project has recently been submitted to the City.

This site will add high density housing to an area of the City that currently has limited multifamily housing.

- (5) Wang: As discussed above, the Wang property is a 189.6 acre undeveloped property that contains areas of steep topography as well as areas at lesser slopes that could be reasonably graded to accommodate high density development. A preliminary entitlement for this property, which includes 148 high density units on a 7.3 acre site, has been submitted by a developer demonstrating that the proposed number of high density units is achievable. The high density portion of this property would be rezoned to Housing Overlay Zone, with parking and other development standards that will be set to facilitate development at densities set by this Housing Element. A prospective developer for this property expects to submit a preliminary application for this development within the next few months.

This site will add high density housing to an area of the City that currently has limited multifamily housing.

- (6) The Shoppes Commercial Center: Like many large commercial centers, The Shoppes is an existing 391,863 square foot center that has experienced significant vacancies. The property owner has submitted a preliminary proposal to convert a portion of the center to mixed use high density residential. This site is flat with an ample parking field that can adequately accommodate the 267 high density units listed in Table 5-3, below. The property owner has submitted a preliminary concept plan that proposes adding residential to the southern and most underperforming area of the center. At a recent meeting, The Shoppes Commercial Center owner indicated that they are working on a full set of plans to redevelop the southern section of the center with 267 high density residential units. Based on this information, the existing commercial use on this site does not constitute an impediment to additional residential development during this 6th Cycle Housing Element period.

The high density portion of this property would be rezoned to Housing Overlay Zone/Mixed Use, with parking and other development standards that will be set to facilitate development at densities set by this Housing Element.

- (7) The Commons Commercial Center: Similar to The Shoppes, the Commons is an existing 443,272 square feet center that has experienced significant vacancies. The property owner has submitted a preliminary proposal to convert a portion of the center to mixed use high density residential. This site is flat with an ample parking field that can adequately accommodate the 300 high density units listed in Table 5-3, below. The property owner expects to submit plans following adoption and certification of this Housing Element. Based on this information, the existing commercial use on this site does not constitute an impediment to additional residential development during this 6th Cycle Housing Element period.

The high density portion of this property would be rezoned to MU to allow for owner-occupied and rental multifamily uses by-right for developments in which 20 percent or more of the units are affordable to lower income households.

Table 5-3. Lower Income Sites Expected (2021-2029 Planning Period): Chino Hills

2021-2029 Planning Period Housing Element

Project (Site) Name	Acres	# of Units Proposed or Entitled	Developed Density	Income Category	Status
Shoppes II	8.0	744	93.0	Lower	Undeveloped, Zoned
Park Overflow	1.8	50	27.8	Lower	Undeveloped, To be Re-Zoned
Los Serranos Golf Course PA IV PA V	12.6 8.69	315 217	25.0 25.0	Lower	Underutilized, To be Re-Zoned
Western Hills Golf Course	8.3	166	20.0	Lower	Underutilized, To be Re-Zoned
Wang	7.3	148	20.3	Lower	Underutilized, To be Re-Zoned
Shoppes	5.7	267	46.8	Lower	Underutilized, To be Re-Zoned
Commons	9.0	300	33.3	Lower	Underutilized, To be Re-Zoned
Habitat for Humanity (4528 Fairway Blvd.)	.1	1	NA	Lower	Vacant, Entitled
Habitat for Humanity (4628 Fairway Blvd.)	.1	1	NA	Lower	Vacant, Entitled
Total Units		2,209			
RHNA – Lower Income		2,209			
Difference		0			

5. City Owned Sites

Four of the sites listed in Table 5-3 are owned by the City of Chino Hills: Shoppes II, Park Overflow, Habitat for Humanity 4528 Fairway Boulevard and Habitat for Humanity 4628 Fairway Boulevard. The City is moving forward to facilitate the development of each of these sites.

- Shoppes II site: The City has recently worked with an appraiser to ascertain the value of the Shoppes II site, and has previously completed the surplus land process for the site. Following completion of the Housing Element adoption and required subsequent General Plan and Zoning Code amendments, the City will outline a schedule of actions for development of the site. This schedule will include a development program identifying affordability components, RFP, planning, construction and completion. The City will follow a RFP process for the site's planning and development, with a target date for the RFP of December 2024.
- Parks Overflow site: The City has retained a consultant to assist with the RFQ and selection process for the lower income senior apartment project. The City also has a state PHLA grant to assist with this process. The City expects that the RFQ will be issued in early 2022. Following selection of a successful bidder, development of the senior housing project is expected to begin in 2024, with a possible completion date in 2025.
- Habitat for Humanity Houses 4528 and 4628 Fairview Boulevard: Transfer of these sites from the City to Habitat for Humanity was approved by the City Council on September 14, 2021. Habitat for Humanity expects to proceed with the sites' development immediately, with construction complete by 2023.

C. ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

As discussed previously, Chapter 16.10.140 of the City Zoning Code allows for ADUs consistent with state law. To assist cities with preparation of their 6th Cycle Housing Elements, SCAG prepared and received HCD's concurrence on the SCAG Regional Accessory Dwelling Unit Affordability Analysis. SCAG conducted this analysis in order to provide local governments in the region with assumptions for ADU affordability that can be used to assign ADUs to income categories. The analysis examined current market rents for ADUs and comparable properties for its member counties, and calculated the percent of ADUs expected to be affordable to each income group: extremely low income, very low income, low income, moderate income and above moderate income.

The SCAG analysis groups Chino Hills in the San Bernardino/Riverside Counties calculation shown in Table 5-4 below:

Table 5-4. SCAG Affordability Assumption for Rented ADUs by Income Group: Riverside and San Bernardino Counties	
Income Category	Affordability Assumption for all ADUs - 100% of Total
Extremely Low	15%
Very Low	7.7%
Low	34.8%
Moderate	34.8%
Above Moderate	7.7%

The City did not issue any building permits for ADUs in 2018 or 2019 and issued 5 ADU building permits in 2020. With the adoption of the City's expanded ADU ordinance in early 2021, the City expects the number of ADUs to continue to increase. As of December 1, 2021, the City has issued 13 ADU building permits with an additional 8 ADU projects approved and ready for permit issuance. While the previous years' permitting data for ADUs renders future projections difficult, the number of current ADU projects either permitted or ready for permit issuance at point in the calendar year suggests that a continued increase in ADU permits may be anticipated for subsequent years. Furthermore, the programs outlined in Policy H-1.4 and its associated Actions are intended to facilitate and encourage the production of ADUs and JADUs. With the implementation of these programs, it is reasonable to anticipate increases in the number of ADUs permitted during the planning period relative to prior years. However, to provide a conservative estimate, the City projects the issuance of a 13 ADU building permits, similar to 2021, in subsequent years throughout the 2021-2029 planning period. As shown in Table 5-5, 13 ADUs are projected to be issued annually in Chino Hills, for a total of 104 ADUs issued during the eight-year planning cycle.

Table 5-5. Number of Projected ADU Building Permits per Year (2021-2029): Chino Hills

Year	ADU Building Permits
2021 - 22	13
2022 - 23	13
2023 - 24	13
2024 - 25	13
2025 - 26	13
2026 - 27	13
2027 - 28	13
2028 - 29	13
Total	104

Table 5-6, below, allocates the total projected number of Chino Hills ADUs by the SCAG Affordability Assumptions (reference Table 5-4). Of the 104 total projected Chino Hills ADUs, 60 (57.5%) are expected to rent at levels affordable to lower income households; 36 (34.8%) are expected to rent at levels affordable to moderate income households; and 8 (7.7%) are expected to rent at levels affordable to above moderate income households.

Table 5-6. Affordability Assumptions for Rented ADUs: Riverside and San Bernardino Counties

Income Category	Affordability Assumption for all ADUs - 100% of Total	
Extremely Low	15%	16
Very Low	7.7%	8
Low	34.8%	36
Lower Income (Affordable)	57.5%	60
Moderate	34.8%	36
Above Moderate	7.7%	8
Total	100%	104

These projected ADUs are added to the City's total RHNA allocations, as presented in Section VI. Table 6-1, below. While adequate sites have been identified to accommodate the City's RHNA allocation without relying upon ADUs; the City intends for the ADUs to provide a buffer if some of the identified sites buildout at less than the projected number of dwelling units. Throughout the Housing Element planning cycle, Chino Hills commits to creating an ADU tracking program and performing a biennial assessment of ADU development performance. As stated in HCD guidance, the City may use other justifiable analysis to calculate anticipated ADU performance.

D. FINANCING RESOURCES

As shown in Table 2-9, above, 37.9% of all Chino Hills households pay more than 30% of their income for housing; and for Chino Hills renter households, 52.5% pay more than 30% of their income to housing. The financial resources discussed in this section may be available to help increase the affordability of housing in Chino Hills

Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher: The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 created Section 8 rental assistance programs. Section 8, also referred to as the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, provides housing vouchers to subsidize rent for low-income households. In Chino Hills, HCV is administered through the San Bernardino County Housing Authority (HACSB). According to the City Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, there are only 5 Housing Choice Vouchers currently in use in Chino Hills.

The County makes the determination for the number of vouchers available within Chino Hills based on available funding. To keep its community informed about HCV and other County programs, the City of Chino Hills provides information and links to HACSB on its website.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): Through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides annual grants on a formula basis to cities to develop viable urban communities by providing a suitable living environments and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons (up to 80 percent AMI). As of 2000, Chino Hills became an entitlement city, participating directly with HUD in the CDBG program. Each year the City of Chino Hills receives approximately \$400,000 of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from HUD for local community development, housing activities, and public services. The City administers the distribution of funds to service providers and for capital projects. Regulations governing the CDBG program require that each activity undertaken with CDBG funds meet one of the following three national objectives:

- Benefit people with low and moderate incomes
- Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight
- Meet an urgent need (such as earthquakes, flood, or hurricane relief).

The following activities and services have been funded with CDBG funds:

- Domestic Violence Assistance
- Adult Literacy Services
- Landlord/Tenant Mediation Services
- Food Assistance Program
- Home Improvement Program
- Los Serranos Infrastructure Improvement.

For fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022, the City of Chino Hills plans to use CDBG funds to implement the programs listed in Table 5-7 below. These programs provide support services that may help reduce the housing cost burden of lower income households and furthers fair housing.

Table 5-7. CDBG Funded Programs: Chino Hills	
Public Service Programs:	
Chino Hills Library	\$ 11,000

Table 5-7. CDBG Funded Programs: Chino Hills

Public Service Programs:	
House of Ruth	\$ 15,000
Inland Fair Housing & Mediation Board	\$ 7,000
Chino Neighborhood House	\$ 12,535
Heart2Serve	\$ 12,000
Project Chela	\$ 5,000
Grant Administration	\$ 88,440
Home Improvement Grant Program	\$ 25,000
Community Improvement Projects	\$ 298,815
TOTAL	\$ 474,790

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME): The HOME program provides federal funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing for households with incomes not exceeding 80 percent of area median income. The program gives local governments the flexibility to fund a wide range of affordable housing activities through housing partnerships with private industry and non-profit organizations. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and homeownership by low income households. In Chino Hills, HOME funds are administered by the HASCB. To date, no HOME funding has been provided to Chino Hills households.

Other Home Purchasing Resources: Chino Hills provides information about the following federal, state and County home purchasing programs on its website:

- HUD FHA Loans: Provides mortgage insurance on loans made by FHA approved lenders. FHA insures mortgages on single family, multifamily, and manufactured homes.
- California Housing Finance Agency (Cal HFA) Conventional Loans: A variety of terms and low down payment mortgage and deferred payment programs are offered to borrowers to assist with home purchases.
- HASCB Home Ownership Preparation and Education (HOPE) Program: After a year of receiving rental assistance from the HASCB any family can participate in this program, which provides educational programs and a voucher subsidy to help meet monthly home ownership expenses and improve opportunities for homeownership.

Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Program: In March 2006, the City adopted a Zoning Code Amendment that created a new Chapter 11, entitled: "Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Program." This program requires new residential developers to pay an inclusionary housing fee in the amount of \$1 per square foot of livable space for each residential dwelling unit, not to exceed \$3,500 for a new single family residential unit and not to exceed \$1,000 for a new multi-family residential unit. Since its adoption, the City has collected about \$3,300,000 in in-lieu fees. Previously, in-lieu fees were directed toward a Habitat for Humanity Very Low income for-sale house. Currently, the City is finalizing plans for two additional Habitat for Humanity Very Low income for-sale houses, and a potential senior housing project that will provide approximately fifty (50) rental dwelling units to low and very low income senior households.

E. ENERGY CONSERVATION

Energy conservation reaches many aspects of residential construction, maintenance and utilities. Energy efficient structures and equipment can reduce housing maintenance and utility costs and contribute to both housing affordability and improved quality of life.

Green Building Code: Regarding residential construction, the City of Chino Hills has adopted and follows the California Green Building Code (CALGreen). The purpose of CALGreen is to improve public health, safety, and general welfare through enhanced design and construction of buildings using concepts which reduce negative impacts and promote those principles which have a positive environmental impact and encourage sustainable construction practices.

Recycling: Regarding residential maintenance, the City of Chino Hills administers a recycling program for waste products, including green waste, household waste, motor oil, sharp objects, electronics. This program is advertised on the City website and through City social media accounts.

Recycled Water: The City water supply includes an extensive recycled water system. Using recycled water reduces reliance on scarce and expensive potable water. Recycled water is the treatment of wastewater to produce water of suitable quality for non-potable or recycled water beneficial uses. The City uses recycled water for:

- Compaction and dust control at construction sites
- Golf courses
- Parks and greenbelt common areas
- Parkways and medians
- School landscape.

Water Conservation: The City of Chino Hills has adopted (Chapter 16.07) to achieve water conservation in compliance with Government Code Section 65595(c). This ordinance promotes the values and benefits of landscaping practices that integrate and go beyond the conservation and efficient use of water. The City also partners with the Inland Empire Utilities Agency to provide the community information and rebates on planting drought tolerant gardens.

Low-Income Energy Rate Assistance: Chino Hills residential water customers have the opportunity to apply for the City of Chino Hills new Low-Income Rate Assistance program (LIRA). This program offers a \$10 discount on the monthly water meter charge. Eligible customers must provide a copy of a current Southern California Edison or Southern California Gas bill that verifies their enrollment in the utilities' California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) rate assistance programs. The LIRA and CARE programs follow the same California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) definition of low income. The qualifying household income levels are: 1 to 2 persons - \$34,480; 3 persons - \$43,440; and 4 - \$52,400. For larger households, add an additional \$8,960 per person. By reducing energy costs, this program assists housing affordability.

F. ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

Joint Venture with Affordable Housing Developers: The City is in the process of soliciting qualifications from affordable housing developers for a lower income senior housing project. The City expects to team resources with the selected developer to pursue Low-Income Housing Tax

Credits (LIHTC) through the LIHTC program established through the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to incentivize development of affordable, rental-housing development. Grant funds and other available funding resources will also be pursued. The City is also currently partnering with the Pomona Valley Habitat for Humanity to develop two houses affordable to very low income veteran households.

Housing and ADU Coordinator: The City will expand its housing coordinator functions within the Community Development Department. Currently the City has one staff member who monitors housing related grants, coordinates the Habitat for Humanity and low income senior housing projects, and is the point of contact for affordable housing questions. In addition, the City is designating another Community Development Department staff member to serve as the ADU coordinator, acting as the primary point of contact for ADU inquiries and prioritizing the efficient and timely review of ADU projects.

VI. HOUSING PLAN

The Housing Plan presents the City of Chino Hills Goals, Policies, and Actions directed toward meeting its local and regional housing needs for the 2021-2029 planning period. This Housing Plan incorporates the housing resources discussed in Section III.C, above, to address the local needs identified through the Community Profile and Constraints sections of the Housing Element, including:

- Housing affordability challenges for Chino Hills lower income households, particularly renter households.
- Senior household needs for affordable housing, especially for extremely low, very low and low income renter senior households.
- Rental assistance for extremely low income households and households in poverty.
- Rental housing with 3 bedroom floor plans to accommodate large families.
- Lower income senior and disabled persons needs for services such as free or low cost meals and transportation.
- Childcare, medical, and recreation services close to housing, particularly affordable housing to accommodate large families and single parent households.
- Creative reuse of underutilized sites to help offset the lack of vacant, developable land in the City.
- Grant and other funding opportunities to assist with the provision and maintenance of affordable housing.
- Homeless services and sheltering opportunities.
- Support for fair housing goals and actions as identified in the City Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.
- High density (affordable) housing dispersed throughout the community.
- Preservation of at risk moderate-income units and mobile home parks.

This Housing Plan is also developed to address the City's regional housing needs for the 2021-2029 planning period, as identified by SCAG. These regional needs are allocated by the RHNA, and presented in Table 1-2, above, and summarized below:

Chino Hills RHNA (2021-2029) ⁽¹⁾	Number of Units
• Extremely Low Income (<30% of AMI) ^{(2) (3)}	694
• Very Low Income (<50% of AMI)	694
• Low Income (50-80% of AMI)	821
• Moderate Income (80-120% of AMI)	789

Chino Hills RHNA (2021-2029) ⁽¹⁾	Number of Units
• Above Moderate Income (>120% of AMI)	731
• Total RHNA Units for Chino Hills*	3,729

(1) Calculation difference due to rounding.

(2) Pursuant to AB 2634, local jurisdictions are also required to project the housing needs of extremely low income households (0-30% AMI). In estimating the number of extremely low income households, a jurisdiction can use 50% of the very low income allocation or apportion the very low income figure based on Census data. This number is not additive to the total allocation.

(3) AMI = Area median income, based on the County of San Bernardino average incomes.

A. HOUSING GOALS

The following are the goals established by the City of Chino Hills for the Housing Element (2021-2029) to address both local and regional housing needs. These goals, and their subsequent policies and actions listed below, consider the effectiveness and appropriateness of the 5th Cycle Housing Element, which are outlined in Appendix C, and are adjusted to accommodate new State housing law provisions and the changed housing needs of the Chino Hills community and region:

Goal H-1: Provide a range of housing types to meet the needs of existing and future residents.

Goal H-2: Maintain and Enhance the Quality of Existing Residential Neighborhoods.

Goal H-3: Develop housing that is sensitive to environmental issues.

Goal H-4: Provide Support Services to Meet the Special Housing Needs of the City's Residents.

Goal H-5: Promote equal opportunities to access housing for all persons regardless of age, race, religion, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, ancestry, national origin, color, familiar status, or disability.

B. HOUSING POLICIES, ACTIONS AND METRICS

The following are the policies and actions that the City of Chino Hills proposes to implement toward achieving the above listed Housing Element Goals for the 2021-2029 planning period. Following each policy, metrics are provided to establish the time frame within which each policy and action will be implemented, the agency responsible for implementation, available funding sources, and the measures through which implementation will be measured.

Goal H-1: Provide a range of housing types to meet the needs of existing and future residents.

Policy H-1.1: Maintain sufficient land designated and appropriately zoned for housing to accommodate Chino Hills' Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) in locations throughout the community.

Action H-1.1.1: Amend the General Plan and Zoning Map as required to implement the Housing Plan of this Housing Element, within the state required time frames of Housing Element adoption, and involve the public in this process through outreach programs such as workshops and surveys.

Action H-1.1.2: Consult with developers early in the planning process to ensure that proposed development densities are consistent with the RHNA requirements.

Action H-1.1.3: Coordinate with property owners and developers to encourage mixed-use development opportunities on underutilized commercial sites, while ensuring that the addition of housing does not conflict with the function or viability of the other on-site uses.

Action H-1.1.4: Work with residential developers and property owners to provide opportunities for housing at varied density, tenures, and unit types throughout the community.

Action H-1.1.5: Review the City Land Use Plan and available vacant and underutilized land to achieve a mix of single-family and multi-family development to satisfy diverse household needs.

Action H-1.1.6: Apply objective residential design standards to provide high quality housing that is compatible with existing residential neighborhoods.

Action H-1.1.7: Review each Housing Element policy annually to evaluate their effectiveness in promoting affordability of housing for lower income households throughout the community. This review will be conducted as part of the state General Plan annual reporting, and adjustments will be made within one-year if necessary; and if by 2025, the Housing Element policies are not being met, the City will conduct a comprehensive mid-term review.

Policy H-1.1 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Actions H-1.1.1 – By October 1, 2024
- Actions H-1.1.2, H-1.1.3, H-1.1.4, H-1.1.5, H-1.1.6 – Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period; and monitor effectiveness annually as part of the General Plan annual reporting
- Action H-1.1.7 – Annual Housing Element policy review as part of the General Plan annual report, and if necessary, a mid-term evaluation completed and adjustments made by October 15, 2025.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development

Funding Source: General Fund

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City will complete the General Plan Land Use Map, Zoning Map and all associated Zoning Code amendments necessary to allow all of the designated Lower, Moderate and Above Moderate residential sites identified in this Housing Plan to proceed by right for developments in which 20 percent or more of the units are affordable to lower income households. These amendments must be completed within as specified by State law; and the City commits to completing these amendments as soon as possible and not later than October 1, 2024.
- 2) As part of the General Plan update process, the City will hold public workshops and provide community surveys to inform the public about the need for housing and receive their input.
- 3) City staff will keep regular contact with local residential developers and owners of properties with opportunity for high density residential development to ascertain their interest in high density and or affordable housing. Regular contact will be approximately every 6 months.
- 4) City staff will work with interested property owners, developers and investors by providing site information and answering questions on development options, processes, density bonuses and other available mechanisms to support residential development. This is an on-going action.
- 5) Following completion of General Plan and Zoning Code amendments, City staff will prepare a schedule of actions for the development of the Shoppes II site, including but not limited to identifying affordability component pursuant to Government Code Section 54233 (15% requirement) since the City put the property through the Surplus Property process in 2006, and pursuant to Government Code Section 65583.2(c) which allows for residential use by right for housing developments in which at least 20% of the units are affordable to lower income households. The City will follow an RFP process for the site's planning and development, with a target date for the RFP of December 2024. The highest bidder for the site will be identified following the results of that process and the City intends to complete the sale at that time with the highest bidder. The City will notify bidders that it desires to have the property developed as soon as possible during the RHNA cycle. Pursuant to Government Code Sections 54233 and 65583, the City commits to development of 744 units on the site with a density of over 90 du/ac, consistent with the Housing Element Table 5-3 site inventory and densities affordable to lower income households consistent with California Government Code Section 65583.2(c)(3)(B). The mandatory affordability requirements for these units, which will be specified in the RFP, will be those set forth in Government Code Sections 54233 and 65583.2(c) plus those allowed for by density bonus regulations and state law. The development will also consider broader community development objectives and equitable quality of life, including connectivity to the community, access to educational and economic development opportunities, transportation mobility options and community amenities.
- 6) City staff to continue review of General Plan Land Use Map, Zoning Map and Zoning Code to ensure adequate residential sites are planned and their development is facilitated. This is an ongoing action to be completed annually as part of the annual General Plan reporting process.
- 7) If necessary, City staff will conduct a mid-term review of all Housing Element policies to evaluate their effectiveness in promoting affordability of housing for lower income households and make adjustments as necessary within one year. Focus of this review will be on the development of designated RHNA sites at densities stated in this Housing

Policy H-1.1 Metrics

Element, and the affordability of units built in locations throughout the community. Staff anticipates that this program will require continued negotiations with developers, promotion of density bonuses, and grant applications to assist the development of affordable housing.

Objective: Facilitate development of at least 3,729 new housing units, including 2,209 high density units affordable to lower income households, during this planning period.

Policy H-1.2: Provide appropriate zoning and monitoring tools to facilitate development of affordable housing.

Action H-1.2.1: Amend the Zoning Code to establish a minimum development density for the multifamily residential zones, and to allow for owner-occupied and rental multifamily uses by-right for developments in which 20 percent or more of the units are affordable to lower income households.

Action H-1.2.2: Implement the current Zoning Code provisions to comply with current Government Code requirements, including State Density Bonus Law (Government Code Section 65915), Permanent Supportive Housing (Article 11 of the California Government Code), and Low Barrier Navigation Centers (Article 12 of the California Government Code).

Action H-1.2.3: Provide procedures for streamlined residential development processing consistent with State law, including SB 35, and make the streamlined procedures readily available to developers and the public including posting on the City website.

Action H-1.2.4: Establish a monitoring system to tabulate residential development, by number of units, density and affordability, and review annually against the RHNA objections of this Housing Element to ensure compliance with state's no net loss requirements.

Action H-1.2.5: Accommodate residential development that will increase affordable housing opportunities on sites owned by a religious institution consistent with state law.

Action H-1.2.6: Facilitate the development of affordable housing by offering developers incentives such as density bonuses and flexibility in zoning and development standards, as established by state law.

Action H-1.2.7: Amend the Zoning Code to define group homes for employees consistent with the Employee Housing Act.

Action H-1.2.8: Ensure compliance with AB 1483, posting all codified standards and fees on the City website, including zoning, development standards, fees, and applications including those related to residential development are posted on the City Community Development Department's website.

Action H-1.2.9: As part of the City General Plan Update CEQA analysis, include site specific environmental analysis for the applicable lower income RHNA sites identified in this Housing Element.

Policy H-1.2 Metrics

Policy H-1.2 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Actions H-1.2.1, H-1.2.2 – As soon as possible and no later than October 1, 2024
- Action H-1.2.3 – By December 31, 2022
- Action H-1.2.4 – By October 1, 2023 and then ongoing; and monitor effectiveness annually as part of the General Plan annual report
- Action H-1.2.5 – Ongoing, inform religious facilities by October 1, 2023; and monitor effectiveness annually as part of the General Plan annual report
- Action H-1.2.6 – Ongoing, with update of density bonus ordinance completed
- Action H-1.2.7- By December 31, 2022
- Action H-1.2.8 – Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period; and monitor effectiveness annually as part of the General Plan annual report.
- Action H-1.2.9 – The City has already retained and is currently working with a CEQA consultant to complete the environmental review for the lower income RHNA sites. This process is expected to be completed by October 2023.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development

Funding Source: General Fund

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City has recently amended the Zoning Code City to comply with current Government Code requirements, including State Density Bonus Law (Government Code Section 65915), Permanent Supportive Housing (Article 11 of the California Government Code), Low Barrier Navigation Centers (Article 12 of the California Government Code) and the definition of Group Homes consistent with the Employee Housing Act, and will implement these provisions.
- 2) The City has established procedures for streamlined residential development processing consistent with State law, including SB 35, and has made the streamlined procedures readily available to developers and the public including posting on the City website.
- 3) The City will continue to post standards and fees on the City website consistent with AB 1483.
- 4) The City will amend the Zoning Code as required to facilitate development at densities consistent with the Housing Plan of this Housing Element, including minimum densities for multifamily residential zones and Housing Overlay Zones as appropriate. These amendments will facilitate development at maximum densities and mitigate impacts on development costs, and include:
 - a) Establish minimum densities of 20 du/acre in the RM-3 zone.
 - b) Require a maximum parcel size of 10 acres for designated high density RHNA sites unless the applicant can demonstrate through the provision of detailed site plans that the site is suitable for a minimum density of 20 du/acre and/or can accommodate lower income households.
 - c) Adopt a Housing Overlay Zone for both Very High Density Residential sites and Mixed Use/Very High Residential sites that will set minimum densities and number of units for designated lower income RHNA sites, consistent with Table 5-3 and the sites inventory of this Housing Element.
 - d) Adjust Housing Overlay Zone standards by examining the existing RM-3 and MU development standards to allow for reductions in minimum parking, building separation, setbacks, open space and/or FAR standards, and/or increased building heights to accommodate minimum residential densities of 20 du/ac, facilitate maximum densities, and mitigate impacts on development costs.
- 5) Work with developers to provide a range of affordable housing types and floor plans, including studios to assist the extremely and very low income single households, and 3+ bedrooms to assist larger households.

Objective: Facilitate development of at least 3,729 new housing units, including 2,209 high density and or affordable units.

Policy H-1.3: Facilitate housing options for extremely low and very low income households in locations throughout the community.

Action H-1.3.1: Seek grant and partnership opportunities with HUD, the State and County, and other housing providers to support opportunities for group homes, including congregate, semi-congregate, and SRO housing options that can provide affordable housing options to households at extremely low income levels and in poverty.

Action H-1.3.2: Expand the Housing Coordinator functions within the Community Development Department to include seeking grant opportunities to focus on the extremely and very low income household need, including the implementation and administration of those programs.

Action H-1.3.3: Continue to explore creative ways to utilize the City Housing In-Lieu Fee fund to facilitate, encourage, and expand affordable housing for the City's lowest income households.

Policy H-1.3 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Actions H-1.3.1 and H-1.3.2 - Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period , and the effectiveness of these actions will be evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report process.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development

Funding Source: General Fund and grant funding where available

Implementation Measures:

- 1) City staff has quarterly meeting and stays in regular contact with City retained grant consultant and County and State planning and housing agencies to identify potential grant funds to assist with the provision of affordable housing. The City will apply for grant funding annually and or as grants become available. The City is currently working on an extension of the PHLA grant to support development of the affordable senior housing project and seeks opportunities to facilitate affordable housing and homeless services.
- 2) City staff participates in County and regional planning associations to share housing resources and tools. This participation currently includes monthly meetings with the San Bernardino County Interagency Council on Homelessness, monthly meetings with the San Bernardino County West Valley Regional Steering Committee Meeting, quarterly meetings with the San Bernardino County Homeless Provider Network, bimonthly meetings with the SCAG Housing Technical Advisory Group, and monthly meetings with the SBCTA Planning Directors group.
- 3) City staff to stay in regular contact (e.g., at least annually) with affordable housing developers and the real estate community to seek opportunities for development of housing options for extremely low and very low households. The City will seek to identify development opportunities in locations throughout the community. In addition to the meetings listed above, City staff will check in on a quarterly, or more frequently as needed, basis, with local residential developers to check on pending and prospective options for affordable housing development in Chino Hills.
- 4) City staff has completed an inventory of all surplus City land that has possibility for development as housing affordable to extremely low and very low income households. The City is in the process of reviewing this list to determine which properties may be suitable to surplus for housing, specifically high density and affordable housing.
- 5) City staff will continue to inform Habitat for Humanity of City owned infill sites with potential as housing sites for extremely and very low income households.

Objective: Facilitate provision of low cost housing options for the City's lowest income households, and to meet the RHNA goals of 694 extremely low and 694 very low income units.

Policy H-1.4: Encourage the production of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADU) through incentivizing and streamlining development, in locations throughout the community.

Action H-1.4.1: Develop an ADU page on the City website to provide ADU planning and building information in a user-friendly format.

Action H-1.4.2: Designate a staff member to serve as the ADU coordinator, acting as the primary point of contact for ADU inquiries and prioritizing the efficient and timely review of ADU projects.

Action H-1.4.3: Establish methods to incentivize and promote the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units, especially those that may be leased at affordable rates, in locations throughout the community.

Action H-1.4.4: Implement permit-ready standard plans to facilitate new ADU construction to minimize design costs, expedite permit processing, and provide development certainty for property owners.

Action H-1.4.5: Develop and maintain an ADU Monitoring Program to track ADU and JADU creation, location and affordability levels throughout the planning period, with a biennial preparation of an analysis comparing ADU permitting by number and affordability to the projections in this Housing Element. If this biennial analysis determines that the City's ADU permitting is significantly underperforming the projection in this Housing Element or occurring in isolated locations, the City will, within 6 months, update its projection and/or amend applicable zoning standards or other strategies to facilitate increased ADU development throughout the community.

Action H-1.4.6: Continue to review and update City ADU policies to ensure consistency with state law, as required.

Policy H-1.4 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Actions H-1.4.1, H-1.4.2, H-1.4.3, H-1.4.4, H-1.4.5 – By December 31, 2022
- Actions H-1.4.5 and H-1.4.6 – Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period; and effectiveness of actions will be evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report process.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development

Funding Source: General Fund, grants, and other financing mechanisms

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City updated its Zoning Code this year to comply with current state ADU laws.
- 2) The City has designated, as of March 2021, a staff member to serve as the designated ADU coordinator. That staff person is responsible for directly assisting prospective ADU developers through the planning and permitting process.
- 3) City staff is currently researching sample ADU building plans and available grant funds to develop a series of ADU pre-approved building plans for use by prospective property owners and builders.
- 4) City staff is currently researching incentives, such as the pre-approved plans and no or low cost permitting and utility connections, that can be offered in exchange for a property owner commitment to retain the ADU units as affordable to lower income units.

Objective: Complete a full ADU package in place within 12 months. This package will include flyers, dedicated webpage, incentive program and monitoring program to encourage ADU production. Through these activities, the City looks to have approximately 104 ADUs develop during this planning period, and to offer incentives with the goal of having at least 60 ADUs affordable to Lower income households and 36 ADUs affordable to Moderate income households.

Goal H-2: Maintain and Enhance the Quality of Existing Residential Neighborhoods.

Policy H-2.1: Continue to pursue existing County and State financing programs to augment rehabilitation efforts in the City's target neighborhood of Los Serranos.

Action H-2.1.1: Continue the installation of infrastructure improvements in the Los Serranos neighborhood, utilizing CDBG funds and other grant funding sources.

Policy H-2.1 Metrics
<u>Timeframe:</u> - Action H-2.1.1: Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period; and effectiveness of actions will be evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report process. <u>Responsible Agency:</u> City of Chino Hills Community Services and Public Works <u>Funding Source:</u> CDBG funds and other federal state and regional grant funding mechanisms <u>Implementation Measures:</u> - The City will continue to use CDBG funds and seek (at least annually) other available grant funding to finance infrastructure improvements, including sidewalks and ancillary curb, and gutter where needed, the Los Serranos neighborhood. - The City will continue to install sidewalk improvements in the Los Serranos neighborhood, as grant funding permits. <u>Objective:</u> As part of the City's annual Capital Improvement Program, continue installation of sidewalks and other identified public improvements that are needed in the Los Serranos neighborhood. During this planning period, target for this objective is a minimum of 500 feet per sidewalk and one other infrastructure improvement per year.

Policy H-2.2: Continue to offer a home improvement assistance to low income households.

Action H-2.2.1: Continue to use available grant funds, including CDBG, to administer a minor home repair program for qualified lower income residents.

Policy H-2.2 Metrics
<u>Timeframe:</u> - Action H-2.2.1: Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period; and effectiveness of actions will be evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report process. <u>Responsible Agency:</u> City of Chino Hills Community Services <u>Funding Source:</u> CDBG and other federal state and regional grant funding mechanisms <u>Implementation Measures:</u> - The City will continue to use CDBG funds and other available grant funding to administer a minor home improvement program to assist lower income households. - The City will continue to implement a minor home improvement program for lower income households. - The City will continue to monitor housing condition in the City and explore opportunities to expand the minor home improvement program to other neighborhoods, including Bayberry, with a target of one lower income household in the planning period. <u>Objective:</u> Implement and, as feasible to expand, the minor home improvement program to assist forty lower income households in the planning period.

Policy H-2.3: Continue to utilize the City's code enforcement program to bring substandard housing units into compliance with City codes and to improve overall housing conditions in Chino Hills.

Policy H-2.3 Metrics
<u>Timeframe:</u> - Policy H-2.3: Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period; and the effectiveness of these actions will be evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report. <u>Responsible Agency:</u> City of Chino Hills Code Enforcement <u>Funding Source:</u> General Fund and grant funds if available. <u>Implementation Measures:</u> - Continue to respond to complaints regarding property disrepair and deterioration of residential structures. - Continue to provide potentially qualified homeowners information about the City home

Policy H-2.3 Metrics

improvement grant program.

3) Continue to work with property owners to resolve identified conditions of disrepair and deterioration.

Objective: Bring substandard housing units to compliance with applicable health and safety and building code requirements.

Policy H-2.4: Pursue options for maintaining affordability of existing designated lower, median, and other affordable housing stock.

Action H-2.4.1: Require that any conversion of rental housing to condominiums complies with the City's Condominium Conversion Ordinance.

Action H-2.4.2: Continue to conserve mobile home parks that are in an economic and physical viable condition by developing and implementing a strategy for the conservation of mobile home parks.

Action H-2.4.3: Continue to monitor existing affordable units within the City and seek opportunities to expand their affordability terms through use of grants and or partnership with affordable housing providers.

Action H-2.4.4: Ensure that all government assisted affordable housing at risk of conversion to market rate comply with required noticing requirements, including coordination with qualified entities to purchase properties and provide education and support to tenants.

Action H-2.4.5: To reduce the risks of future displacement, monitor, as part of its General Plan annual reporting, the demolition of existing housing stock. Where loss of a residential unit occurs, pursuant to Government Code 65583.2(g)(3) and 65915(c)(3), the City will make a good-faith effort to locate replacement units in the same density, affordability, and neighborhood as the demolished unit.

Action H-2.4.6: Conduct an environmental justice study as part of its General Plan update and include appropriate policies and programs, including strategies to prevent displacement.

Policy H-2.4 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Actions H-2.4.1, H-2.4.2, H-2.4.4 – At least annually and ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period
- Action H-2.4.3 – By December 2024, and continue throughout the planning period
- Action H-2.4.5 – Annually, monitor loss of housing and make a good faith effort to replace loss with housing at same affordability, density and neighborhood.
- H-2.4.6 – Conduct an environmental justice study as part of its General Plan, starting in June 2022 with expected completion by October 2023.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development

Funding Source: General Fund, grants, and other financing mechanisms

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City will approach the Heights Apartments owner to pursue options for extending the affordability of the 25 median income units, set to expire December 2024.
- 2) The City will seek grant funding opportunities to cover the required subsidy to retain the affordability of the 25 median income units.
- 3) The City will contact affordable housing operators to ascertain their interest in acquiring the units and retaining them as affordable to median or possibly lower-income households.
- 4) The City will contact property owners, non-profit developers, tenants and other entities by 2024 to develop and implement a strategy for the conservation of mobile home parks and

Policy H-2.4 Metrics

- will bi-annually seek opportunities, including pursuing funding.
- 5) The City will provide information on its website and at public counters regarding Assembly Bill (AB) 1482, to highlight the state requirements that a landlord must establish just cause to be able to terminate a tenancy; and it sets the limit to annual rent increases to no more than 5 percent plus the local consumer price index or CPI (inflation rate), or 10 percent (whichever is lower).
- Objective: Preserve the affordability of rental housing, the 627 existing mobile home parks, and the 25 median income units at the Heights Apartments.

Goal H-3: Develop housing that is sensitive to environmental issues.

Policy H-3.1: Protect the City's hills and ridgelines by planning medium and high density housing on land with flatter topography and on existing developed underutilized properties.

Action H-3.1.1: Continue to encourage clustering of housing to preserve environmentally sensitive areas and open space corridors.

Action H-3.1.2: Evaluate residential proposals within hillside areas in terms of potential impacts to landform and viewsheds.

Policy H-3.1 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Actions H-3.1.1 and H-3.1.2 - Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period; and effectiveness will be evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development

Funding Source: General Fund

Implementation Measures:

- 1) During the last planning period, the City adopted a clustering ordinance to encourage smaller residential lots within hillside areas by allowing reduced lot sizes through the site plan process. This ordinance has resulted in two current development applications with a total unit count of about 160 units. The City will continue to monitor and, if appropriate, develop similar ordinances that encourage residential development of constrained properties.
- 2) Continue to work closely with developers of large undeveloped properties to facilitate protection of environmental resources while facilitating a mix of residential development.

Objective: Facilitate development of hillside properties, by accommodating smaller lot residential development while protecting ridgelines and open spaces. Through these actions, the City plans to facilitate development of an estimated 868 residential units, including 148 affordable to lower income households, on the flatter more accessible portions of large, constrained properties, including Paradise Ranch, Wang property, and Canyon Estates (reference Tables 5-1, 5-2, 5-3)

Policy H-3.2: Promote the use of green building practices in new and existing development to maximize energy efficiency and conservation.

Action H-3.2.1: Continue to implement the Green Building Code for new construction, remodel, and repairs of residential structures.

Action H-3.2.2: Continue to provide permit fee reductions for installation of energy efficient windows and appliances that increase energy efficiency and reduce housing costs.

Action H-3.2.3: Continue to coordinate (e.g., at least annually) with OmniTrans to expand available transit throughout the City.

Policy H-3.2 Metrics

Policy H-3.2 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Actions H-3.2.1, H-3.2.2, and H-3.2.3 - Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development

Funding Source: General Fund

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City staff will continue to provide information to the public regarding Green Building Code requirements, and permit fee reductions for energy efficient windows and appliances.
- 2) Continue to communicate regularly with OmniTrans staff and maintain attendance at OmniTrans board meetings to expand transit opportunities.

Objective: Ensure that all new and rehabilitated properties comply with current energy efficient standards.

Goal H-4: Provide Support Services to Meet the Special Housing Needs of the City's Residents.

Policy H-4.1: Promote services that support the varied needs of the residential population throughout the community.

Action H-4.1.1: Designate ample locations within the City's Land Use Plan to accommodate an adequate supply of childcare, grocery, recreation, medical, education, and personal services for Chino Hills residents.

Action H-4.1.2: Continue parks and recreation after school programs and summer camp activities for children.

Policy H-4.1 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Actions H-4.1.1, H-4.1.2 - Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period; and evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report process.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development and Community Services

Funding Source: General Fund

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City has an on-going economic development contract with JLL, a commercial brokerage firm. With monthly updates, JLL and the City's economic development team (comprised of key Community Development and City Manager staff) review all commercial properties and potential tenants and strategize on attracting appropriate retail, grocery, medical, tutoring, and services, including childcare uses to available commercial spaces. The City commits to maintaining regular (e.g., at least annually) economic development meetings and updates during this planning period.
- 2) City staff maintains direct contact with its commercial property owners to assist a full array of retail, medical, recreational, educational, and other support businesses. The City commits to maintaining regular contact, no less than every six months, with local commercial property owners to identify potential business needs and to apply the City's economic development team's resources to help bring and maintain needed businesses during this planning period.
- 3) The City has a designated Planning Technician who assists businesses obtain required permits. This assistance is offered online, over the phone, and at the counter.
- 4) The City Community Services Department continually evaluates its youth programming and provides after school and summer camp opportunities to children. During the pandemic, the Community Services Department creatively developed and offered online and on the go recreational and educational programs for Chino Hills' youth.

Objective: Provide commercial and recreational services to all Chino Hills residents, including those with special needs.

Policy H-4.2: Facilitate the development of senior housing opportunities.

Action H-4.2.1: Partner with affordable housing developers to promote senior housing development.

Action H-4.2.2: Identify location(s) for senior housing close to supportive services.

Action H-4.2.3: Seek grant funds and other financing mechanisms to promote affordable senior housing development.

Action H-4.2.4: Work with residential developers to include one-story or other single level living accommodations that expand accessible housing options for persons with mobility disabilities.

Policy H-4.2 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Action H-4.2.1 – Ongoing. The City has selected the parking overflow site, a City owned parcel, and is actively working on an RFQ to select an affordable housing developer to assist the City with its planned affordable senior housing project. Based on the current schedule, the RFQ will be issued first quarter 2022, and development of the senior housing project will begin in October 2024
- Action H-4.2.2 – By October 1, 2024
- Actions H-4.2.3, H-4.2.4 – Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period. The Shady View housing project, currently going through entitlement, proposes one-story single family houses. In addition, the two Habitat for Humanity Houses will provide accommodations for disabled Veterans and their families, and the senior housing project will be fully accessible. These actions will be evaluated annually through the General Plan annual report process.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development

Funding Source: General Fund, City Housing-In-Lieu Fee Fund, grants, and other financing mechanisms

Implementation Measures:

- 1) As discussed in Section V.B.5 of this Housing Element, the City has retained a consultant to assist with the RFQ and selection process for the lower income senior apartment project. The City also has a state grant to assist with this process. The City expects that the RFQ will be issued in early 2022. Following selection of a successful bidder, development of the senior housing project is expected to begin in 2024, with a possible completion date in 2025.
- 2) As discussed in Action H-1.2.2, the City has amended its Zoning Code to allow Permanent Supportive Housing by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use as defined in Article 11 of the California Government Code.
- 3) The City will continue to permit by right permanent supportive housing of 6 or fewer persons as permitted by right in the Chino Hills Zoning Code, and larger residential care facilities by right.
- 4) The City will continue to encourage developers to add one-story or first floor living options in residential designs.

Objective: Develop at least 50 rental units affordable to lower income senior households.

Policy H-4.3: Facilitate the development of accessible housing opportunities and expanded support services for disabled persons.

Action H-4.3.1: Implement recent adopted City Code updates (22MCA01) that allows group homes of 7 or more persons in all residential zones and supportive and transitional housing by-right where residential uses are permitted, including mixed-use and nonresidential zones, and only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone, consistent with AB 2162 and AB 2988. (Group homes of 6 or fewer persons are already permitted by right.)

Policy H-4.3 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Policy H-4.3 - Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period, with required Zoning Code changes completed by December 31, 2020. These actions will be evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report process.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development, Community Services, Code Enforcement, Public Works

Funding Source: General Fund and available grant funds

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City will continue to administer a no-fee application process for reasonable accommodation requests. This is the process most frequently used by residents of single family houses to obtain physical modifications to accommodate a disability.
- 2) The City will implement recent Zoning Code updates to permit transitional and supportive housing as a residential use in all zones allowing residential uses and only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone, consistent with Article 11 of the California Government Code.
- 3) City will continue to support opportunities for group homes and other type of congregate or semi-congregate housing options, including SROs for disabled persons.
- 4) The City will continue to seek (e.g., at least annually) grant funding toward expanding affordable housing and services, including transit and support services, for disabled persons.
- 5) The City will continue to make available information regarding referral services for seniors and disabled persons, such as in-home care and counseling for housing-related issues, to allow seniors and disabled persons to remain independent in the community.
- 6) The City will continue to advocate with OmniTrans and other transit provider agencies for free or low cost transit for special needs groups, including disabled and senior persons. Continue to provide information on available transit on the City's website, community newsletters and at community centers.

Objective: Support all special needs groups within the community by continuing and expanding resources and programs, including targeting strategies and resources in areas of higher need. During this planning period, target for this objective includes: 50 units affordable to low income seniors and two units to very low disabled residents; 10% of all new multifamily units constructed to be ADA compliant consistent with state Building Code requirements; 1,000 new multifamily units located within one-quarter mile of OmniTrans No. 88 bus stop; continuation of OmniRide and pursuit of expanded transit services for special needs groups.

Policy H-4.4: Continue to monitor and respond to the needs of homeless persons within the Community.

Action H-4.4.1: Continue to work with existing area social service providers in addressing the needs of the area homeless population.

Action H-4.4.2: Cooperate with County and other regional homeless service providers to support surveys of homeless populations and homeless services.

Policy H-4.4 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Actions H-4.4.1, H-4.4.2, H-4.4.3, H-4.4.4, H-4.4.7 - Ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period; and actions to be evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report process.
- Actions H-4.4.6, H-4.4.7 - By October 1, 2024.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development, Community Services, Code Enforcement, Public Works

Funding Source: General Fund and available grant funds

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City housing coordinator, with a focus on affordable housing and homeless needs, attends regular county meetings (typically monthly) on available programs and services

Policy H-4.4 Metrics

- for homeless persons and persons with disabilities. Information obtained through these meetings are shared with Community Development and Code Enforcement staff and made available to the public. The City will continue these efforts.
- 2) City staff currently and will continue to coordinate with the City Police Department to assist homeless persons within Chino Hills, linking the individuals with appropriate and available county and non-profit services.
 - 3) The City currently offers and will continue to offer CDBG funding to nonprofit groups that assist special needs and homeless persons (reference Table 5-7). These groups provide domestic violence assistance, adult literacy services, landlord/tenant mediation, and food assistance. The City will continue to allocate available CDBG funds toward non-profit groups that provide housing advocacy, food assistance, and social advocacy.
 - 4) The City will continue to ensure that adequate opportunities for emergency shelters are available in the City.
 - 5) As discussed in Action H-1.2.2, the City has recently amended its Zoning Code to allow Low Barrier Navigation Centers by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use as defined in Article 12 of the California Government Code.
 - 6) The City commits to reviewing and amending, as appropriate, its emergency shelter parking standards to ensure consistency with State law. This commitment includes ensuring these parking standards are not based on the number of shelter beds, but are instead reasonably based to accommodate staff working in the emergency shelter, provided that the standards do not require more parking for emergency shelters than other residential or commercial uses within the same zone. This review will include contacting adjacent cities and emergency shelter providers. By 2023, the City will update its code to ensure emergency shelter standards are reasonably based and consistent with State law.
 - 7) The City will continue to support opportunities for group homes, other type of congregate or semi-congregate housing options, including SROs, that can provide affordable housing options to homeless persons.
- Objective: Support homeless persons within the community by continuing and expanding, as resources permit, appropriate activities, and programs.

Policy H-4.5: Seek housing opportunities that are affordable to the City's lowest income households, including those at or below poverty levels, extremely low, and very low income levels in a variety of locations throughout the community.

Policy H-4.5 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Policy H-4.5 – At least annually seek opportunities and ongoing and to continue throughout the planning period; and actions effectiveness to be evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report process.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development, Community Services, Code Enforcement, Public Works

Funding Source: General Fund and available grant funds

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City will continue to provide opportunity for CDBG funding to groups that provide assistance to the City's lowest income households with housing and social services.
- 2) The City will continue to seek grant funds toward providing housing that is affordable to extremely low and very low income households.
- 3) The City will continue to work with residential developers to seek opportunities to develop affordable housing, including use of Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program.
- 4) The City will continue to work with non-profit low income housing developers to provide housing to the lowest income households within the City.

Policy H-4.5 Metrics

- 5) The City will continue to support opportunities for group homes, other type of congregate or semi-congregate housing options, including SROs, that can provide affordable housing options to households in or near poverty.
- 6) The City will continue to allow for supportive, transitional, and emergency housing consistent with State law.
- 7) As discussed in Action H-1.2.2, the City has recently amended its Zoning Code to allow Low Barrier Navigation Centers by right in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed use as defined in Article 12 of the California Government Code.
- 8) The City will continue to support opportunities for group homes, other type of congregate or semi-congregate housing options, including SROs, that can provide affordable housing options to the lowest income persons in the City, including temporary and low wage workers such as farmworkers.

Objective: Support the community's lowest income households by continuing and expanding, as resources permit, appropriate activities and programs. During this planning period, the target of this objective is to provide at least 52 permanent housing units at rates affordable to low income persons, some of which will be accessible to disabled persons; and to prepare and implement a homeless needs assessment under contract with Social Work Action Group's (SWAG), which provides advocacy, education, and support to marginalized individuals and families to achieve sustainable independence through community support.

Goal H-5: Promote equal opportunities to access housing for all persons regardless of age, race, religion, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, ancestry, national origin, color, familiar status, or disability.

Policy H-5.1: Remove regulatory constraints that impede equal opportunity to housing in the City.

Policy H-5.1 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Policy H-5.1 - Ongoing, with effectiveness of these actions evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development and Community Services

Funding Source: General Fund, CDBG funds, and other grant funds available for fair housing activities

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City will continue to provide in-house fair housing services and/or contract with a service provider such as Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board, and to keep the community informed of these services through the City website and other outreach efforts.
- 2) The City has an ongoing relationship with a grant funding specialist. The City will set a priority to work with the specialist to identify grant funds that can specifically expand fair housing services, affordable housing and affordable housing services in the City. Such activities will focus on grant funds that can support a commitment of dwelling units affordable for extremely low, very low and low income households; and on services that can assist all lower income households, including non-native English speakers, with mortgage financing and rental housing applications.
- 3) As part of this Housing Element update, the City held eight public workshops to engage the community and to facilitate understanding in the need for affordable housing. The results of these outreach efforts are presented throughout this Housing Element.
- 4) The City will continue to participate and prepare all required reporting documents including the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.
- 5) The City will continue to highlight Fair Housing services on its website and other available public venues, including community events and at public counters.

Objective: Facilitate fair housing by continuing to provide applicable policies and services. Results of these activities will continue to be reported in the required reporting documents, including those noted above. During this planning period, target for this objective include a minimum of one public workshop or survey per year to obtain public input and provide information on equal opportunity housing.

Policy H-5.2: Increase community education and awareness of fair housing requirements and resources.

Action H-5.2.1: Provide fair housing information on the City website and at the public counters of City buildings.

Action H-5.2.2: Provide for citizen participation in the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of programs funded under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, including the Community Development Grant (CDBG) Program.

Action H-5.2.3: Provide a fair housing education program that reaches members of the public who are most vulnerable to housing discrimination, including racial and ethnic minorities, low-income populations, people with limited English proficiency, and people with disabilities. Wherever feasible, such programs shall be translated into languages native to the effected populations.

Action H-5.2.4: Work with a contracted provider such as the Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board to provide fair housing education.

Policy H-5.2 Metrics

Timeframe:

- Actions H-5.2.1, H-5.2.2, H-5.2.3, H-5.2.4 – Ongoing, with effectiveness of actions evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report.

Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development and Community Services

Funding Source: General Fund, CDBG funds, and other grant funds available for fair housing activities

Implementation Measures:

- 1) The City will continue to provide in-house fair housing services and/or contract with a service provider such as Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board.
- 2) The City has an ongoing relationship with a grant funding specialist. The City will set a priority to work with the specialist to identify grant funds that can specifically expand fair housing services, affordable housing, and affordable housing services in the City. Such activities will focus on grant funds that can support a commitment of dwelling units affordable for extremely low, very low, and low income households; and on services that can assist all lower income households, including non-native English speakers, with mortgage financing and rental housing applications.
- 3) As part of this Housing Element update, the City held eight public workshops to engage the community and to facilitate understanding in the need for affordable housing. The results of these outreach efforts are presented throughout this Housing Element.
- 4) Chino Hills commits to continuing and expanding the public participation process as it moves forward with adopting the Housing Element and subsequent General Plan and Zoning Amendments that implement the Housing Element. This process will include surveys targeted at reaching extremely low, very low, and low income households, and special needs groups. The surveys will request specific information on housing and service conditions and needs. To reach these targeted groups, the City will reach out to local nonprofit housing groups, religious facilities, fair housing and special needs groups. These groups will also be invited to future housing and General Plan update workshops that the City plans to hold throughout the Housing Element and subsequent General Plan and Zoning Amendment process.
- 5) The City will continue to participate and prepare all required reporting documents including the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.
- 6) The City will continue to highlight Fair Housing services on its website and other available public venues, including community events and at public counters.

Objective: Facilitate fair housing by continuing to provide applicable policies and services. Results of these activities will continue to be reported in the required reporting documents, including those noted above.

Policy H-5.3: Support the enforcement of laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination in lending practices and in the sale or rental of housing.

Policy H-5.3 Metrics
Timeframe: Policy H-5.3 - Ongoing, with effectiveness evaluated annually as part of the General Plan annual report process,
Responsible Agency: City of Chino Hills Community Development and Community Services
Funding Source: General Fund, CDBG funds, and other grant funds available for fair housing activities
Implementation Measures: 1) The City will continue to facilitate compliance with state and federal laws that affirmatively further fair housing through regular monitoring and reporting as required for CDBG participation. Regular monitoring and reporting are conducted through the City's annual Action Plan, five-year Consolidated Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. 2) The City will continue to participate and prepare all required reporting documents including the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.
Objective: Facilitate fair housing by continuing and seeking opportunities to expand services to facilitate fair housing. Results of these activities will continue to be reported in the required reporting documents, including those noted above.

C. SUMMARY OF QUANTIFIED OBJECTIVES

Through its Housing Plan, the City of Chino Hills aims to obtain the quantified objectives outlined in Table 6-1 for new construction and Table 6-2 for all objectives, including rehabilitation and conservation. These objectives establish the target number of housing units to be zoned for, constructed, rehabilitated, and conserved over the Housing Element planning period (2021-2029). The quantified objectives are summarized by income classification for the planning period. For comparison, Table 6-1 also presents the City's RHNA objectives. As shown in the table, the City of Chino Hills 6th Cycle Housing Element meets its RHNA objectives. In addition, Table 6-1 shows the ADUs expected during this planning period. The ADUs serve as additional or buffer units to further assist the City in meeting its RHNA obligations.

Table 6-2 presents new units and also rehabilitation and conservation objectives. Rehabilitation objectives are based on current and expected City Code Enforcement Division actions, and the CDBG minor home repair program. Conservation objectives are based on maintaining the City's existing mobile homes in an economic and physical viable condition and the retention of The Heights Apartments 25 median income units.

Table 6-1. Housing Element Quantified Objectives – New Construction (2021-2029 Planning Period): Chino Hills						
	Income Group					
Category	Extremely Low (1)(2)	Very Low (1)	Low (1)	Moderate (3)	Above Moderate (4)	Total
6 th Cycle Housing Element New Housing Construction Commitment	694	694	821	789	731	3,729
RHNA Allocation	694	694	821	789	731	3,729
Difference (City New Construction vs. RHNA)	0	0	0	0	0	0

2021-2029 Planning Period Housing Element

Table 6-1. Housing Element Quantified Objectives – New Construction (2021-2029 Planning Period): Chino Hills

Category	Income Group					Total
	Extremely Low (1)(2)	Very Low (1)	Low (1)	Moderate (3)	Above Moderate (4)	
ADU Buffer (5)	16	8	36	36	8	104

Notes:

- (1) Reference Table 5-3 above.
- (2) Pursuant to AB 2634, local jurisdictions are also required to project the housing needs of extremely low income households (0-30% AMI). In estimating the number of extremely low income households, a jurisdiction can use 50% of the very low income allocation or apportion the very low income figure based on Census data. This number is not additive to the total allocation.
- (3) Reference Table 5-2 above.
- (4) Reference Table 5-1 above.
- (5) Reference Table 5-6 above.

Table 6-2. Housing Element Quantified Objectives - ALL (2021-2029 Planning Period): Chino Hills

Quantified Objective	New Unit Construction (1)	New Accessory Dwelling Unit Construction (2)	Rehabilitation (3)	Conservation (4)
Extremely Low Income	694	16	1,794	118
Very Low Income	694	8	1,794	118
Low Income	821	36	2,122	139
Median Income (6)	0	0	0	25
Moderate Income	789	36	2,040	134
Above Moderate Income	731	8	1,890	124
TOTAL	3,729	104	9,640	658

Notes:

- (1) Reference Table 6-1 above.
- (2) Reference Table 6-1 above.
- (3) Rehabilitation objectives are based on current and expected City Code Enforcement Division actions, and the CDBG minor home repair program.
- (4) Conservation objectives are based on maintaining the City's existing mobile homes in an economic and physical viable condition and the retention of the Heights Apartments 25 median income units.