



# 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan & 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan CDBG & HOME

The City's Consolidated Plan establishes goals and funding priorities that address the greatest needs of the City's low-income residents. The City's two relevant federal grant sources are the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). Federal regulations govern how the City must plan, utilize, evaluate, and report on these two grant funding sources.

Each year of the 5-Year Consolidated Plan period, the City is required to prepare and adopt an Annual Action Plan that lays out how it will implement the Consolidated Plan goals through more specific Projects and Activities. The 5-year and 1-year plans also include resource allocations and projected outcomes for a number of specific measurements.

**Community Development Department**  
Housing Division  
P.O. Box 3420  
Chico, CA 95927  
(530) 879-6300

# Executive Summary

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

### 1. Introduction

As a recipient of federal funds that assists low-income populations, the City of Chico is required to update its Consolidated Plan every five years. The Consolidated Plan establishes goals and funding priorities that address the greatest needs of the City's low-income residents. The City's two relevant federal grant sources are the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). Federal regulations govern how the City must plan, utilize, evaluate, and report on these two grant funding sources, as principally found in 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 91 and 570.

The Consolidated Plan provides a comprehensive overview of the community's low-income population needs, and presents goals designed to meet those needs. Each year of the 5-Year Consolidated Plan period, the City is required to prepare and adopt an Annual Action Plan that lays out how it will implement the Consolidated Plan goals through more specific Projects and Activities. The 5-year and 1-year plans also include resource allocations and projected outcomes for a number of specific measurements. This Consolidated Plan, covering the planning period of 2020-2024, includes the first Annual Action Plan of the five-year planning process, covering the period of July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021. Each year, the City also produces Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Reports (CAPERs) that measure annual progress in meeting five-year and one-year goals and projected outcomes

#### **HUD uses the following definitions for income categories in the CDBG program:**

Moderate Income- does not exceed 80% of Area Median Income (AMI) (Example: less than \$53,200 for a family of four in 2019)

Low Income- does not exceed 50% of Area Median Income (AMI) (Example: less than \$33,250 for a family of four in 2019)

Extremely Low Income- less than or equal to 30% of Area Median Income (AMI) (Example: less than \$25,750 for a family of four in 2019)

#### **HUD uses the following definitions for income categories in the HOME program:**

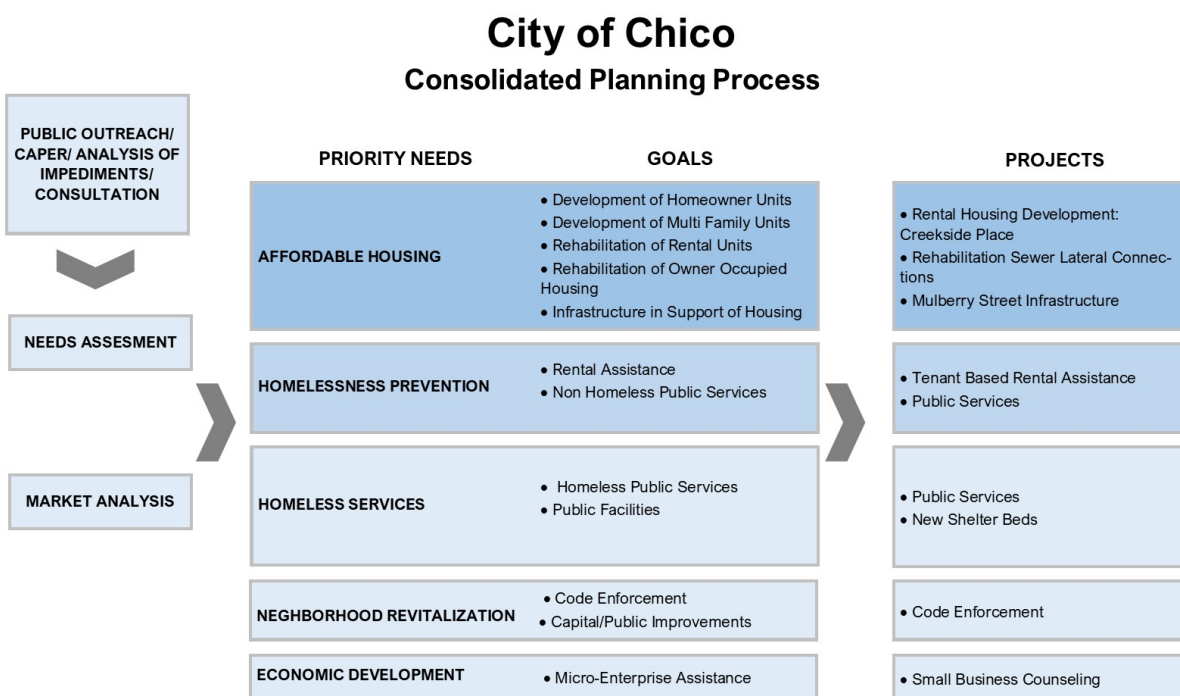
Low Income- does not exceed 80% of Area Median Income (AMI) (Example: less than \$53,200 for a family of four in 2019)

Very Low Income- does not exceed 50% of Area Median Income (AMI) (Example: less than \$33,250 for a family of four in 2019)

Extremely Low Income- less than or equal to 30% of Area Median Income (AMI) (Example: less than \$25,750 for a family of four in 2019)

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

The Consolidated Planning process involved community outreach, consultation with partners, and needs and market analyses to arrive at a list of the highest priority needs of the low-income community. These needs, and an assessment of current City projects, informed the development of twelve broad-based goals as described in the Strategic Plan Section (SP-05). Each of the goals have objectives that correlate with the Annual Action Plan projects and activities. The attached diagram illustrates how the needs, goals, objectives, and outcomes relate to one another.



### 3. Evaluation of past performance

During FY 2018, the City experienced the impact of the unprecedented Camp Fire which began on November 8, 2018, burning an estimated 153,336 acres of land in Butte County, destroying the neighboring Town of Paradise and other surrounding communities. The population of Chico increased 20% after the fire, putting immense pressure on all aspects of the City government and infrastructure. City staff were stretched by the additional efforts required for the response to the Camp Fire. In addition, while both the CDBG and HOME programs began to receive moderate funding increases beginning in 2017, after more than a decade in funding cuts, the funding levels were still lower than those received prior to 2010. This not only impacted the funding for projects, but also continued to impact staffing levels available for the programs. Despite these challenges, the City has demonstrated effectiveness and efficiency in the following areas over the first four years of the past five-year Consolidated Plan period (2015-2019):

- Rental Housing Development- The City assisted in the development of 14 units affordable to Moderate, Low and Extremely Low Incomes.
- Identification and rezone of City-owned land to build a 101-unit multifamily project for seniors and households with disabilities.
- Self-Help Home Ownership Development- Through its partnership with Habitat for Humanity of Butte County, the City assisted in the development of 8 self-help homes for Low and Moderate Income homebuyers.
- Owner-Occupied Home Rehabilitation- The City assisted 47 Low Income households to connect to the City's sewer system as part of the City's Nitrate Action Plan and assisted with the addition of solar systems to 16 homes for energy efficiency and independence.
- Rental Housing Accessibility- The City assisted 5 rental households to make accessibility improvements to their units.
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)- The City assisted 107 Extremely Low-Income households at-risk of homelessness with temporary rental assistance and supportive services to build self-sufficiency. About 90% of participants are able to afford rent without program assistance at the conclusion of their participation, which is usually 1-2 years.
- Public Services- The City is allowed to use up to 15% of its annual allocation of CDBG funds for Public Services, which support the operations and direct services of local nonprofit organizations that serve low income populations. The City assisted 6,265 individuals through this project.
- Micro-enterprise Counseling- Through its partnership with the Butte College Small Business Development Center (SBDC), the City assisted in providing microenterprise counseling services to 386 low-income, small businesses.
- Code Enforcement— The City responded to and corrected 2,921 code violations in low- and moderate-income census tracts.

While the City has demonstrated strong performance through the projects described above, current trends and conditions have presented new challenges to which it must respond. The principal challenges include:

- A tremendous shortage of housing for low-moderate income households, including seniors and persons with disabilities.
- Skyrocketing land prices, construction costs, and shortage of skilled trade labor
- Chronic homelessness remains an issue (individuals that are homeless for longer than one year or have had four or more episodes of homelessness over the last three years).
- Homelessness may increase due to the COVID-19 crisis.

#### **Evaluation continued**

This plan seeks to continue support for successful programs, while reallocating resources to new priority projects that will address the new challenges listed above. Given the City's constrained CDBG and HOME budgets, addressing new challenges will require diminished support from some important programs that are not among the highest prioritized through this planning process, as well as stronger leverage of partnerships and other non-City resources. Allocations of CARES Act CDBG and CDBG Disaster Relief funding will provide additional resources and will be addressed in subsequent amendments to this plan.

In response to the issues exacerbated by the Camp Fire--Federal Disaster Declaration DR-4407, City staff submitted a Waiver Request including a request to utilize CDBG funds for construction, lifting the cap on use of Public Service funding, public comment requirements, and the HOME administration cap. At the time of this writing, HUD's formal response has not been received. The request is attached as Exhibit D, and if approved, initiatives will be implemented, as applicable, including the CDBG Citizen Advisory Committee's recommendation to provide Public Services funding to the Torres Shelter and Jesus Center per their application requests to the extent feasible.

#### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

The City directed an extensive citizen participation and consultation process for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. This process involved outreach via regular email newsletters, flyer distribution, newspaper ads, website posts, and coordination with the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force and the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care. The City facilitated four public workshops in a variety of locations in order to engage low-income residents, including: the Dorothy Johnson Center, the Esplanade House, 1200 Park Avenue Senior Housing, and participants at the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force.

The City also consulted with a number of agencies to better understand issues covered by the Consolidated Plan, including: persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with mental illness, homelessness (including veterans, youth, and families), economic development, public facilities, and public improvements. The consultation process involved other City

departments, Butte County, the Housing Authority of the County of Butte, and a number of low-income housing and service providers.

On April 21, the City published a public notice announcing the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan was available for public comment for 30-days, starting May 1, 2020. The notice also notified the public there would be two public hearings on the draft Consolidated Plan. The first public hearing was held on May 5, 2020. The public hearing at the City Council meeting was to consider the draft Plan and receive public comment at the meeting. The City received one public comment via email supporting tiny/small homes. Two additional comments were made but were not related to the Consolidated Plan.

The final public hearing was scheduled for June 2 and was duly noticed but the meeting was cancelled and continued to June 9. On June 9, 2020, the Public Hearing at the City Council meeting was held to consider the final plan, close the 30-day public comment period, receive public comment at the meeting and approve the Plan for submittal to HUD. No comments were received during the public comment period and during the final Public Hearing on June 9, 2020.

## **5. Summary of public comments**

The public outreach process solicited input on the greatest needs and the highest priority goals for low-income persons in Chico. The greatest needs identified included:

- Affordable low-income housing, including housing with supportive services, and more extremely-low income affordable units;
- A support system of Housing Navigators and Housing Advocates for those who are homeless, low-income, seniors, and people with disabilities;
- Supportive services for substance abuse and mental illness;
- Affordable childcare;
- A proactive formal street outreach and homeless ombudsman program;
- A low barrier overnight shelter for persons with substance abuse issues;
- Alternative shelter solutions, such as legalized camping and tiny houses;
- Subsidized public transportation, with alternative transportation options

The public outreach process also solicited feedback on the most valuable current City programs funded by CDBG and HOME. These included:

- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA);
- Affordable Rental Housing;
- Self-Help Homes (CHIP, Habitat for Humanity);
- Public Services (especially those that assist homeless persons);
- Code Enforcement;
- Public Improvements;
- Small Business Development Center (business counseling).

The City received one public comment during the May 5 Public Hearing that supported tiny/small homes. No other comments were made during the 30-day public comment period and during the June 9 Public Hearing.

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

All comments were accepted and considered relative to overall comments, consultation and research.

## **7. Summary**

A summary of each of the chapters of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan follows.

**The Process-** describes the process for developing the Consolidated Plan, which includes consultation with other agencies and groups that work with low-income populations, and citizen participation.

**Needs Assessment-** details the City's housing, homeless, public housing, non-homeless special needs, and community development needs.

**Market Analysis-** analyzes the market from various perspectives, including the overall supply and condition of market-rate, public and assisted housing, homeless facilities and services, special needs facilities and services, barriers to affordable housing, and a needs and market analysis discussion.

**Strategic Plan-** lays out the Consolidated Plan strategy that applies to the planning period of 2020 to 2024, including priority needs, anticipated resources, and goals.

**Annual Action Plan-** applies the 5-Year Strategic Plan to goals, projects and outcomes for the coming fiscal year of 2020-2021.

## The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	CHICO	Community Development
HOME Administrator	CHICO	Community Development

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

### Narrative

#### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Marie Demers, Housing Manager, City of Chico

(530) 879-6300

marie.demers@chicoca.gov



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

### **1. Introduction**

The City of Chico worked with the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC), Greater Chico Homeless Task Force (GCHTF), housing and service providers, and other local jurisdictions to develop the Consolidated Plan, as described below.

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

The City of Chico works collaboratively in all of its housing and community development efforts with other local governments, nonprofits, advocacy groups, and citizens. This collaboration takes place through the City's involvement with the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC), the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force (GCHTF), the TBRA Committee, and planning processes such as the City's Housing Element and Consolidated Plan, and the Butte CoC 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness. All of these groups and processes include public and assisted housing providers, and private and government health, mental health, and service agencies.

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

The City of Chico has been closely involved in the Butte CoC's establishment and development. The City of Chico helps fund the operation of the Butte CoC, and its Housing Manager and one City Council member sit on the Butte CoC Council, which is the governance and decision-making body of the Butte CoC. The City's HUD-funded projects and programs are coordinated with the Butte CoC and some of the CoC grantees receive funding and support from the City of Chico, including the Catalyst Haven Shelter (Emergency Shelter), Esplanade House (transitional housing), and Chico Housing Action Teams (supportive housing). The Butte CoC updated its 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness in 2018, which involved extensive collaboration with the City of Chico. The City has directed significant progress on some of the plan's key goals, including the establishment of a local housing trust fund, and development of a supportive housing project for persons with developmental disabilities, called Valley View Apartments.

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

The City of Chico Housing Manager is a member of the Butte CoC Council, which prioritizes the use of ESG funds, develops performance standards, evaluates outcomes, and directs administration of the Homeless Management Information System and Coordinated Entry System. The City of Chico regularly participates in Butte CoC meetings, and reviews Butte CoC plans and policies.

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

**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Veterans Resource Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Veterans Services
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Veterans Resource Center was consulted to understand the needs of homeless veterans. This included an estimate of the number of veteran households in need of housing assistance. The City and the Veterans Resource Center will be working together in the coming years to identify development opportunities for affordable, service-enriched veterans housing.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Catalyst Domestic Violence Services
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Catalyst was consulted to understand the needs of victims of domestic violence. This included an estimate of the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. This consultation helped the City understand how to best continue assisting the Catalyst HAVEN shelter and transitional housing cottages.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Disability Action Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Disability Action Center (DAC) was consulted to better understand the needs of persons with disabilities. This included an estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who have a disability. The consultation helped the City and DAC improve referral of persons with physical disabilities to accessible units in the community.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Community Action Agency of Butte County, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Community Action Agency of Butte County (CAA) was consulted to better understand the needs of homeless and Low-Income families with children. This included the needs of low-income families with children that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness. It also included the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance. The consultation helped the City understand how to better assist CAA's Esplanade House transitional and supportive housing project, as well as other housing and Butte CoC programs.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Caring Choices
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Caring Choices was consulted to better understand the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS. This consultation facilitated coordination for the provision of housing and services in the City of Chico that will assist persons with HIV/AIDS.

6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Housing Authority of the County of Butte
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) was consulted to better understand the needs of public housing residents and voucher holders. This included an assessment of accessibility needs in compliance with Section 504 and how the needs of public housing residents compare with the housing needs of the population at large. Consultation continued close collaboration between the City and HACB on providing housing through development, vouchers and the TBRA program. Both the City and HACB are active leaders in the Butte CoC.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CAMINAR
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Caminar was consulted to better understand local programs that serve homeless persons with complex behavioral health needs. This included programs for ensuring that persons returning from behavioral health and health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Alliance for Workforce Development
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Alliance for Workforce Development was consulted to better understand economic development needs and resources. This facilitated better alignment of economic development goals and activities.

9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Butte College Small Business Development Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Economic Development Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Butte College Small Business Development Center (SBDC) was consulted to better understand economic development needs and resources. The consultation continued collaboration on economic development goals, and small business development counseling for job growth.
10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	True North Housing Alliance, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	True North Housing Alliance Inc. was consulted to better understand the needs of homeless individuals and households with children. This consultation helped the City understand how to best continue assisting the Torres Community Shelter.
11	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	3CORE, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business Leaders Community Development Financial Institution
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	3CORE was consulted to better understand economic development needs and resources. This facilitated better alignment of economic development goals and activities.

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

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

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</b>
Continuum of Care	County of Butte Dept. of Employment & Social Services-- HHOME	The Butte CoC updated their 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness in 2018. In the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the Strategic Plan Section (SP-05) outlines how the City's Priority Areas and Goals support the critical goals of the 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness, as follows: Priority Area: Affordable Housing; Goal: Development of multi family units, including those targeted at extremely low incomes and the inclusion of supportive housing units. Priority Area: Homelessness Prevention; Goals: Tenant Based Rental Assistance and Public Services for those at risk of homelessness. Priority Area: Homeless Services; Goals: Homeless Public Services and Homeless Public Facilities. Overall, the City will prioritize the use of CDBG Public Services funds for services for those experiencing homelessness and services for the prevention of homelessness at the same time that it pursues the development of affordable housing units.

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

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

The City of Chico coordinated planning efforts with the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB), Butte County, and the State of California. HACB works closely with the City through the Butte CoC, the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force (GCHTF) the TBRA Program and Lease Guarantee Program, as well as numerous affordable housing developments. The City cooperates with Butte County through the Butte CoC and the County's newly created HHOME Division within the Department of Employment and Social Services. The City and County share information in completing their Housing Elements and Consolidated Plans.

**Narrative (optional):**

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

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

The City of Chico solicited broad participation in the Consolidated Plan from a variety of groups, including low-income residents, persons with disabilities and special needs, housing and service providers, homeless individuals and advocates, and citizens in general. Outreach was facilitated through an email newsletter sent to an extensive address list, newspaper ads, posts on the City website, and flyer distribution at public agencies, housing projects, service provider offices, City offices, and the public library.

The City held four public workshops that were attended by about 80 individuals in total. One session was a community-wide workshop, one was held with homeless service providers, one was held at a transitional housing project, and one was held at an affordable senior housing project. The workshops were structured to prioritize the greatest low-income needs, and the most important goals or solutions to meet those needs. In the meeting location, facilitators posted flipcharts viewable by all the participants categorized by the following 3 subjects: Needs, Goals, and Current Activities. The facilitators listed categories beneath the Needs topic, including potential indicators to describe current conditions in that category. The Goals charts were left blank. The Current Activities column listed current HUD-funded City programs.

Workshop facilitators started by describing the purpose of the Consolidated Plan, and the purpose of the workshop. This was followed by an overview of Consolidated Plan constraints, which included a summary of the HUD budget status, and funding use restrictions for both CDBG and HOME. The facilitators then shared background information about the City's Low-Income needs and currently operating HUD-funded programs, as summarized on the flip charts. In addition, participants were provided with a handout that covered this material.

In two of the general sessions, participants were given sticky notes on which they were asked to write the highest priority need in the City with respect to Low-Income households. They then placed this sticky note on the flipchart beneath the appropriate category. After reviewing the sticky notes as a group, participants were also given three stickers, which they placed on the charts with needs that they felt were most important. The facilitator then led a discussion in which the highest priority needs were reviewed and grouped in categories. A similar exercise was conducted for writing and prioritizing goals to address the stated needs. The facilitator then led a discussion in which the highest priority goals were reviewed and grouped by relevance to existing City programs. For two of the sessions which were held with at the transitional and senior housing projects, the same process was used, but rather than sticky notes, participants raised their hands to vote and the votes were recorded on the charts by the facilitator. This method was used due to the large number of people in the room at the transitional housing project and to assist the seniors who had limited mobility at the senior housing project.



The workshops concluded with a summary of next steps in the Consolidated Plan process, including the schedule for drafting, reviewing and adopting the plan document.

Findings from the public workshops are summarized below. The detailed notes are attached to Section AD-25 (Appendix).

## Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Email announcement	Non-targeted/broad community	An email newsletter was sent out every 1-2 weeks to inform recipients about upcoming public workshops, the Consolidated Plan process, and Consolidated Plan drafts for public review. The email newsletter was sent to a mailing list with 275 stakeholder individuals representing public agencies, nonprofits and civic groups.	No comments received.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	The City placed a newspaper ad in the daily Chico Enterprise Record on October 1, 2019 to announce the first public workshop that was held on October 16, 2019 and how to obtain additional information in English and Spanish on the planning process.	No comments received.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	An announcement of the public workshops and schedule for drafting, reviewing and adopting the Consolidated Plan was posted on the City's Housing and Neighborhood Services website on October 1, 2019. This was available in English and Spanish.	No comments received.		<a href="http://www.chico.ca.us/housing_neighborhood_services/home_page.asp">http://www.chico.ca.us/housing_neighborhood_services/home_page.asp</a>

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Email announcement	<p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish, Hmong</p> <p>Low-income residents</p>	<p>Fliers announcing the October 16th, October 22nd, November 14th and November 21st public workshops were distributed to the housing authority office, county employment services office, City offices, the public library, service provider offices, and affordable housing projects. The fliers were printed in English, Spanish and Hmong.</p>	No comments received.		

5	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The October 16th public workshop was held at the Dorothy Johnson Center. The targeted audience was the general public. Eight people attended this workshop.	Highest priority needs: Self-Help Cooperative Housing, long-term subsidized affordable housing, more public housing units, low-barrier homeless shelter, public services targeted to people in poverty, sidewalk development in the Chapman-Mulberry Neighborhood. Most valuable current programs: TBRA, Affordable Rental Housing Development, Self-help		
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				<p>Homes, Public Services.</p> <p>Highest Priority Goals:</p> <p>rehabilitate multi-family rentals that are in poor condition so that they are more livable and energy efficient;</p> <p>enforce codes on poorly maintained multi-family complexes;</p> <p>provide supportive services along with affordable housing;</p> <p>improve neighborhoods holistically through balanced development;</p> <p>and provide financial</p>		
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				education to low-income families and first-time home buyers.		



Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Public Meeting	Residents of Public and Assisted Housing  Low-income families	The October 22nd workshop was held at the Esplanade House, a transitional housing facility for homeless families. The targeted audience was low-income families, but it was open to all. Approximately 30 people attended this workshop.	Highest priority needs: Transitional housing, affordable housing with low-barrier to entry, rental assistance, subsidized childcare, mental health services for children. Highest priority goals: TBRA, longer-term transitional housing, transitional cash-aid support, legalized camping, more emergency shelters for families		

7	Public Meeting	<p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>Persons with disabilities and special needs</p>	<p>The November 14th workshop was held at 1200 Park Avenue, an affordable complex for seniors and persons with disabilities. The targeted audience were seniors and persons with disabilities but it was open to all, and an invitation was extended to the Barber neighborhood association where the project is located. There were 20 people in attendance at the workshop.</p>	<p>Highest priority needs: affordable housing; senior housing; Housing Navigators to help people find and access support services and housing; subsidized transportation, and adequate public toilets and showers for those experiencing homelessness. Highest priority goals: more affordable housing, encourage innovative methods to develop housing with environmental</p>		
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				sustainability, community gardens throughout Chico, improved lighting in Barber Neighborhood, develop a task-oriented work program like the WPA for homeless to feel part of the community.		

8	Public Meeting	Greater Chico Homeless Task Force	<p>The November 21st workshop was held as part of the Greater Chico Homeless Taskforce meeting. It was attended by representatives of housing and service providers, nonprofits, public agencies, advocacy groups, and by residents, including homeless individuals. There were 20 people in attendance at the workshop.</p>	<p>The four highest priority needs identified were: a structured multi-agency outreach program, a low-barrier shelter, more shelter beds overall plus alternatives such as safe parking/legalized camping, and homelessness prevention program. There were four goals that the workshop prioritized with the highest priority: development of more permanent supportive</p>		
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				housing units, a structured outreach street outreach program, community education about housing and homelessness, and a low-barrier shelter.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
9	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	April 21, 2020, published in Chico Enterprise Record: Notice of availability of Draft Consolidated Plan and dates for City Council public hearings to consider the draft Plan on May 5, 2020, receive public comment for a 30-day period, and approve the final Plan on June 2, 2020.	No comments received.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
10	Website posting	<p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p>	<p>April 29, 2020: Posting on City website of draft Plan and notice of City Council public hearing on May 5 to consider the draft Plan and receive public comment for 30 days, with final consideration of Plan on June 2. Notice also posted in Spanish.</p>	No comments received.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
11	Email announcement	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Email of notice of availability of draft Plan for public comment and dates of City Council public hearings to consider the draft Plan and final Plan sent on April 29, 2020 to: Greater Chico Homeless Taskforce members, Chico Unified School District for distribution to district households, and affordable housing complexes.	No comments received.		



Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
12	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	May 5, 2020 Public Hearing at City Council meeting to consider draft Plan, open the 30-day public comment period, and receive public comment at the meeting.	The City received one public comment email supporting small/tiny homes. Two additional comments were made, but not related to the ConPlan.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
13	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	June 9, 2020 Public Hearing at City Council meeting to consider final Plan, close the 30-day public comment period, receive public comment at the meeting and approve the Plan for submittal to HUD.	N/A		

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment identifies the City's greatest non-housing community development needs, the most significant housing issues in Chico, and the most significant needs for persons with a disability, public housing residents, homeless individuals, and non-homeless persons with special needs. One of the most pervasive issues affecting the City after the 2018 Camp Fire is housing availability. Chico's low- and moderate-income households were already challenged in finding enough affordable housing before the Camp Fire; the rental vacancy in Chico in 2017 was approximately 1% with just under 3,000 subsidized units available for the nearly 11,000 households earning \$25,000 or less annually. In 2019, vacancy rates for apartments were 2.5%, whereas balanced housing markets typically have vacancy rates of 5% to 8%. Housing affordability is also a significant issue in Chico. As of 2018, an estimated 13,860 households (39% of all Chico households) earning less than \$50,000 paid more than 30% of their incomes toward housing. An estimated 6,941 of renter households earning less than \$50,000 (19% of all Chico households) paid at least half of their incomes to rent (2014-2018 American Community Survey). As of 2015, an estimated 6,005 renter households earning less than 50% Area Median Income (AMI) paid more than 50% of their incomes toward housing (93% of renters in this category) (2012-2016 HUD CHAS). Another issue experienced by Chico residents is "Housing Problems," a lack of complete kitchen or plumbing, or overcrowding. In Chico, renter households earning less than 50% of AMI experienced more Housing Problems than any other income group (2012-2016 HUD CHAS). Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households experience disproportionate Housing Problems than other racial/ethnic groups (2011-2015 ACS; 2011-2015 HUD). Information from local service providers indicates that from October 2019 to March 2020 there were about 400 households with a family member with a disability in need of housing assistance. Some of these individuals have trauma, possible addiction history, or were affected by the Camp Fire. There is an immediate need for accessible one-bedroom and two-bedroom units in Chico due to the large portion of Public Housing residents who are elderly and/or have a disability.

### Additional Narrative

The 2019 Point-In-Time Homeless Census (PIT) counted 864 sheltered or unsheltered homeless persons in Chico, which was two-thirds (66%) of the total counted for Butte County. The 2019 PIT illustrated that American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals in Chico are disproportionately affected by homelessness. For example, American Indians/Alaska Natives make up 0.7% of Chico's overall population, but account for 10% of homeless persons residing in Chico.

The most significant types of Non-Homeless Special Needs households in Chico include persons with disabilities, seniors, single-parent families, and persons with HIV/AIDS. Common challenges for most of these households are fixed and low incomes. On-site supportive services are critical for housing persons with disabilities, seniors and persons with HIV/AIDS. Access to affordable childcare is important for housing single-parent families.

The City's Housing Conditions Inventory, completed in 2012, documented that the City has significant housing rehabilitation needs in its older, lower income neighborhoods. Parts of these neighborhoods have high concentrations of substandard housing and/or inadequate public infrastructure. Overall, census tracts covering the Chapman-Mulberry neighborhood, the Barber neighborhood, and in the central city area have older homes with greater rehabilitation needs than other parts of the city.

Consultations with the City Department of Public Works, a recently completed neighborhood infrastructure inventory, and the general public revealed that the greatest non-housing community development needs include:

- Infrastructure in support of affordable housing development, such as streets, sewer, storm drainage, sidewalks, and lighting;
- Accessibility improvements to address barriers to mobility experienced by individuals with disabilities; and
- Safety improvements in low-income neighborhoods.

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

### Summary of Housing Needs

This section summarizes Chico's housing needs, including a review of demographics, housing problems, cost burdens, and overcrowding. It also includes an analysis of housing needs for particular populations, such as single households, victims of domestic violence, Low Income households, and families at risk of homelessness. The data used in this section comes from two main sources: the 2011-2015 and 2012-2016 CHAS data, provided by HUD, and the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS). While the 2011-2015 CHAS data provides the most detailed data, the 2012-2016 CHAS data and 2014-2018 ACS data can help provide a broader, yet up-to-date picture of housing needs in the City of Chico. Therefore, 2012-2016 CHAS data and 2014-2018 ACS data will be provided in the Alternate Data sections below.

In the tables below, HUD Area Median Family Income is referred to as "HAMFI".

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	86,187	88,455	3%
Households	33,348	34,790	4%
Median Income	\$38,341.00	\$42,342.00	10%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2014-2018 ACS

**Data Source Comments:**

<b>Population</b>	<b>91,998</b>
Households	35,903
Median Income	\$47,359

**Table 5A - Population, Households, and Income, 2018**

## Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	5,395	4,515	5,685	3,280	15,915
Small Family Households	1,055	1,430	1,835	1,065	6,920
Large Family Households	140	145	290	190	785
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	460	805	830	550	3,059
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	380	535	555	340	1,580
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	624	545	925	525	1,755

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 CHAS Summary Data

The HAMFI column headings above stand for "HUD Area Median Family Income". This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents and income limits for HUD programs.

Data Source Comments:

**Table 6A - Households by Income Level and Occupancy, 2016**

Income Distribution Overview	Owner	Renter	Total
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	830	5,360	6,190
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	940	3,085	4,025
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	1,540	4,100	5,640
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	1,365	2,120	3,485
Household Income >100% HAMFI	10,470	5,055	15,525
Total	15,145	19,725	34,870

Source: U.S. Census, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data (CHAS), 2012-2016

**Table 6A - Households by Income Level and Occupancy, 2016**

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	145	175	60	25	405	0	0	0	0	0
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	75	90	45	60	270	0	0	20	4	24
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	135	35	280	20	470	4	20	4	20	48
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,345	2,185	395	20	5,945	535	300	280	200	1,315

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	195	915	2,525	440	4,075	105	220	335	580	1,240
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	515	0	0	0	515	85	0	0	0	85

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2012-2016 CHAS Summary Data

**Data Source**

**Comments:**



**Table 7A - Income by Housing Cost Burden and Occupancy, 2016**

<b>Income by Cost Burden (Owners and Renters)</b>	<b>Cost burden &gt; 30%</b>	<b>Cost burden &gt; 50%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	5,325	4,940	6,185
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	3,400	2,030	4,025
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	3,770	720	5,640
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	1,155	155	3,485
Household Income >100% HAMFI	1,715	200	15,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,365</b>	<b>8,045</b>	<b>34,870</b>
<b>Income by Cost Burden (Renters only)</b>	<b>Cost burden &gt; 30%</b>	<b>Cost burden &gt; 50%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	4,615	4,335	5,360
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	2,865	1,780	3,085
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	3,085	455	4,100
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	480	45	2,120
Household Income >100% HAMFI	450	85	5,055
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,495</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>19,725</b>
<b>Income by Cost Burden (Owners only)</b>	<b>Cost burden &gt; 30%</b>	<b>Cost burden &gt; 50%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	710	605	830
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	530	250	940
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	685	265	1,540
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	680	115	1,365
Household Income >100% HAMFI	1,265	115	10,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>15,145</b>
Source: U.S. Census, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data (CHAS), 2012-2016			

**Table 7A - Income by Housing Cost Burden and Occupancy, 2016****Table 7B - Housing Problems by Occupancy, 2018**

	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Percent of Owner Total</b>	<b>Renter</b>	<b>Percent of Renter Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Total Households	16,022		19,881		35,903	
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	N/A		N/A		316	0.9%
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	N/A		N/A		198	0.6%
Severely Overcrowded > 1.51 People Per Room	111	0.7%	197	1.0%	308	0.9%
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 People Per Room	87	0.5%	529	2.7%	616	1.7%
Housing Cost Burden Greater than 50% of Income	N/A		6,995	35.2%	N/A	
Housing Cost Burden Greater than 30% of Income	4,049	25.3%	12,259	61.7%	16,308	45.4%
Zero/Negative Income	106	0.7%	486	2.4%	592	1.6%
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2014-2018						

**Table 7B - Housing Problems by Occupancy, 2018**

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	3,705	2,485	780	125	7,095	540	320	300	225	1,385
Having none of four housing problems	400	1,090	3,465	1,775	6,730	155	620	1,135	1,150	3,060
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	515	0	0	0	515	85	0	0	0	85

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Alternate Data Source Name:  
2012-2016 CHAS Summary Data  
Data Source  
Comments:

Table 8A - Severe Housing Problems Overview, 2016			
	Owner	Renter	Total
Household has at least 1 of 4 Severe Housing Problems	1,555	7,400	8,955
Household has none of 4 Severe Housing Problems	13,490	11,810	25,300
Cost burden not available - no other problems	100	515	615
Total	15,145	19,725	34,870
Source: U.S. Census, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data (CHAS), 2012-2016			

Table 8A - Severe Housing Problems Overview, 2016

### 3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	860	1,135	1,015	3,010	95	165	170	430
Large Related	120	125	85	330	15	19	44	78
Elderly	380	605	370	1,355	219	260	265	744
Other	2,495	1,510	1,640	5,645	320	100	145	565
Total need by income	3,855	3,375	3,110	10,340	649	544	624	1,817

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	810	860	40	1,710	85	105	110	300
Large Related	120	60	20	200	15	4	4	23
Elderly	350	395	125	870	180	135	85	400
Other	2,375	1,035	260	3,670	255	60	80	395
Total need by income	3,655	2,350	445	6,450	535	304	279	1,118

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	135	130	295	80	640	4	20	14	24	62

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Multiple, unrelated family households	20	4	10	0	34	0	0	10	0	10
Other, non-family households	50	0	20	0	70	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	205	134	325	80	744	4	20	24	24	72

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

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

**Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2**

Alternate Data  
Source Name:  
2013-2017 ACS  
Data Source  
Comments:

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

As of 2018, it was estimated that almost one-third (30.9%) of the 35,903 households in Chico were single householders living alone. Of the estimated 11,095 single households living alone in Chico, 3,894 are 65 years old and over. (U.S. Census, 2014-2018 American Community Survey) Typically single households have less income than larger households due to the fact that they rely on a single income. For example, in 2017, one-person households in Chico had a median income of \$24,783, while two-person households in Chico had a median income of \$61,629 (U.S. Census, 2017 American Community Survey). As of 2018, an estimated 93% of Chico households that earned less than \$20,000 paid 30% or more of their income in housing costs. Of the 7,160 Chico renter households earning less than \$20,000, an estimated 76% of these households paid at least half of their income to gross rent. Clearly, greater housing affordability is a need for single households.

Lack of affordability is exacerbated by the limited supply of small units in the City relative to the number of single householders. As of 2018, there was an estimated 6,288 units in Chico with no bedroom (such as a studio or single-room occupancy) or one-bedroom. By comparison, there were an estimated 11,095 single households living alone in Chico, exceeding the supply of small units by almost 2 to 1. Studios,

single-room occupancies (SROs) and other low-cost micro-housing types can help address this need. (U.S. Census, 2014-2018 American Community Survey)

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

Catalyst Domestic Violence Services has the only housing programs specifically for victims of domestic violence (including dating violence and sexual assault and stalking within intimate relationships) in Butte County and assists approximately 200 people per year in their housing programs. This includes a 28-bed emergency housing shelter, 3 single-family transitional housing units and multiple scattered sites. Approximately 115 people per year request emergency housing but cannot get housing because the program is at capacity (Anastacia Snyder, Executive Director, March 2020).

Far Northern Regional Center (FNRC) provides services and supports to people with developmental disabilities. FNRC currently has 50 individuals that need housing assistance that may also have had trauma or possible addiction history (Melissa Gruhler, Executive Director, FNRC, March 2020). From October 1, 2019 to March 9, 2020, Disability Action Center (DAC) had a caseload of 362 households in Butte County of which approximately 90-95% were in Chico. Housing was the primary need of 72 cases, and an additional need of 50 cases. Thus, about 34% of all cases were housing-related. In the same time period, DAC received 500 telephone calls, 30-40% of which were for housing, and an additional 10% were housing related (e.g. affordability, accessibility). After the Camp Fire, DAC saw an increase in requests for housing assistance for people with disabilities. DAC sends out a monthly housing list to about 50 agencies and individuals, listing what housing is available. DAC's caseload demographics are similar to the racial/ethnic composition of the City of Chico as a whole. (Evan LeVang, Executive Director, Disability Action Center, March 2020).

As another data point of reference, the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) has approximately 120 households on its waiting list with a disability (Ed Mayer, Executive Director, Housing Authority of the County of Butte, March 2020).

**What are the most common housing problems?**

Housing affordability and availability are the most common housing problems in Chico. As of 2018, an estimated 13,860 households (39% of all Chico households) earning less than \$50,000 (which is close to the median income of \$47,359) paid more than 30% of their income toward housing. An estimated 6,941 of renter households earning less than \$50,000 (19% of all Chico households) paid at least half of their income to rent. (U.S. Census, 2014-2018 American Community Survey) As of 2016, an estimated 8,955 households had one or more severe housing problems that include: severe cost burden; severe overcrowding; and lack of kitchen or complete plumbing. The Housing Problems table above shows that the large majority of households with a severe housing problem experienced a housing cost burden of greater than 50% of income. (Source: 2012-2016 HUD CHAS)

The limited supply of housing units is an acute problem in Chico, which correlates with affordability problems. Chico's low and moderate income households were already challenged in finding enough affordable housing before the November 2018 Camp Fire; the rental vacancy rate in Chico in 2017 was approximately 1%, with just under 3,000 subsidized units available for the nearly 11,000 households earning \$25,000 or less annually. The housing shortage is particularly acute for small units, as described above. In 2019, the apartment vacancy rate was 2.5% (Reis, 2020). Balanced housing markets typically have vacancy rates of 5% to 8%.

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

Renter households earning less than 50% of Area Median Income experienced more housing problems than any other group. As of 2015, an estimated 6,005 of these households paid more than 50% of their income toward housing (93% of renters in this category). An estimated 3,410 of these households were single, or non-related households with more than one member (categorized as Other in the Cost Burden > 50% Table above). Small Related Households with 2-4 related members is the household type with the second most renter households that paid more than 50% of income toward housing, with an estimated 1,670 households in this category. (2012-2016 HUD CHAS)

A significant proportion of these households are single householders or two-person households, which are also impacted by the limited supply of smaller units as described above.

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

### **Characteristics and Needs of Low-income Individuals and Families with Children**

According to 2016 Census estimates, there were 15,855 Low-Income Households in Chico earning up to 80% of Area Median Income, which is almost half of all Chico households, at 45%. Of these households, 10,215 were Very Low Income (50% of Area Median Income), and 6,190 were Extremely Low Income (30% of Area Median Income). (2012-2016 HUD CHAS). As shown in the Housing Problems Table above, Low-Income households have much higher housing cost burdens than higher income households (2011-2015 HUD CHAS). Households with severe cost burdens are at-risk of becoming unsheltered.

Families with children who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of becoming homeless face a multitude of challenges. These families often come from generations who have been in poverty; many do not have family members who have been gainfully employed. Their educational attainment tends to be high school or less (often dropouts who did not attain their GED). They may have been subjected to abuse, family violence, and have turned to drugs and alcohol to cope, resulting in substance

addiction. Developmental disabilities and mental health conditions are common, such as ADHD, general learning disabilities, bipolar disorder, depression, and schizophrenia. Many have a dual-diagnosis of an addiction disorder and a mental illness. They may lack resources or support to learn parenting or job skills, and may have low self-esteem.

These families often need supportive housing for at least two years. They need assistance in how to properly access and use community resources for themselves and their children. In addition, the following services are critical: behavioral health services, parenting skills, relationship skills, formal education, job training, job search skills, recovery support, and childcare.

### **Formerly Homeless Families and Individuals Who Are Receiving Rapid Re-housing Assistance**

Case management that is tailored to the participants' needs is essential for Rapid Re-housing recipients to maintain housing. This case management must involve initial and periodic assessment, even with a Housing-First model. Accurate and regular case management assessment allows the case manager to integrate supportive services into the recovery and stabilization plan. Without continued investment in intensive case management, many Rapid Re-housing recipients will fall back into homelessness.

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

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

The following housing characteristics have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness: housing cost burdens of greater than 50%; overcrowding from sharing housing with other individuals and/or families; and poor housing history that includes evictions. In addition, a lack of supportive services can increase risk of homelessness, especially for populations with special needs.

### **Discussion**

As of 2016, the City of Chico had an estimated 10,215 low-income households earning less than 50% of Area Median Income (29% of all Chico households). Most of these households paid a high portion of their income to housing. About 85% of households earning less than 50% of Area Median Income spent more than 30% of their income to housing. About 68% of households in this category spent over half of their income to housing. Extremely low-income households earning less than 30% of Area Median Income paying more than half of income to rent are particularly at risk of becoming homeless, and there were an estimated 4,940 households in this category as of 2016. Housing cost burden is the most significant housing problem faced by Chico households. (2012-2016 HUD CHAS)

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

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

### Introduction

This section provides an analysis of Housing Problems experienced by residents in Chico. "Housing Problems" as defined by HUD for the Consolidated Plan include: lack of complete kitchen facilities; lack of complete plumbing facilities; more than one person per room; and payment of greater than 30% of income toward housing costs. HUD provides 2011-2015 CHAS data to complete this analysis, which includes detailed information on race/ethnicity and Area Median Income (AMI). To compare this data to the City of Chico's overall racial composition, the authors use 2011-2015 ACS data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Hispanic/Latino households experience the greatest disproportionate need to address Housing Problems than other racial or ethnic groups in Chico. Black/African Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders also experience a disproportionate need to address housing problems. These are described in more detail below.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,545	250	600
White	3,280	185	370
Black / African American	130	0	15
Asian	185	10	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	700	45	135

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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



### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,945	575	0
White	2,850	460	0
Black / African American	109	10	0
Asian	70	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	4	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	660	30	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,940	1,740	0
White	2,635	1,420	0
Black / African American	19	30	0
Asian	155	60	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	8	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	945	165	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,370	1,905	0
White	1,160	1,435	0
Black / African American	0	75	0
Asian	34	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	135	210	0

**Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## Discussion

HUD provides 2011-2015 CHAS data for the fields above regarding percentage of Area Median Income (AMI) by race/ethnicity. To analyze these figures against the City of Chico's overall racial composition, the authors use 2011-2015 ACS data as the corresponding CHAS data was unavailable. This is so the authors could complete an accurate analysis by comparing the same time period: 2011-2015 CHAS compared to 2011-2015 ACS. According to the 2011-2015 ACS, the racial/ethnic composition of Chico is approximately 83.4% White, 16.9% Hispanic/Latino, 3.8% Asian, 1.9% Black/African American, 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (please note: these percentages add up to more than 100% as the Hispanic/Latino ethnic group may also identify with a racial group).

"Housing Problems" as defined by HUD for the Consolidated Plan include: lack of complete kitchen facilities; lack of complete plumbing facilities; more than one person per room; and payment of greater than 30% of income toward housing costs.

Hispanics/Latinos have a disproportionate share of Housing Problems. Of all households earning less than 100% of AMI that have one or more Housing Problems, 17.7% are Hispanic/Latino. This disproportionate share is most pronounced among Hispanic/Latino households earning 50% to 80% of AMI. Of all households with one or more Housing Problems in this category, 24% are Hispanic/Latino. Comparatively, 16.9% of all Chico residents are Hispanic/Latino. In addition, of all Hispanic/Latino

households earning less than 100% AMI, 84.4% have one or more Housing Problems. Of Hispanic/Latino households earning less than 30% AMI, 94% have one or more Housing Problems.

Black/African American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households also experience disproportionate shares of Housing Problems. Black/African American households make up 2.9% of households earning less than 30% AMI with one or more Housing Problems. Comparatively, 1.9% of all Chico residents are Black/African American. In addition, of all Black/African American households earning less than 100% AMI, 69.2% have one or more Housing Problems. Of Black/African American households earning less than 30% AMI, 100% have one or more Housing Problems.

Lastly, 0.20% of all Chico residents are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, however, of households earning less than 100% of AMI that have one or more Housing Problems, 0.36% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. This disproportionate share is most pronounced among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households earning 30% to 50% AMI. Of all households with one or more Housing Problems in this category, 0.76% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. In addition, of all Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households earning less than 100% AMI, all (100%) have one or more Housing Problems.

The authors have also provided the most recent (2014-2018) data from ACS as an update to the overall racial/ethnic make-up of Chico, which is not tied to the more detailed housing need statistics provided by CHAS. According to the more recent 2014-2018 ACS data, Chico residents are approximately 82.7% White, 17.9% Hispanic/Latino, 4.3% Asian, 2.1% Black/African American, 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (2014-2018 U.S. Census American Community Survey).

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

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

### Introduction

Hispanic/Latino households have disproportionately greater need to address Severe Housing Problems than other racial or ethnic groups in Chico. In addition, Asian, Black/African American, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households experience disproportionate shares of Severe Housing Problems. These disproportionately greater needs are described in more detail below.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,245	555	600
White	3,045	415	370
Black / African American	120	10	15
Asian	185	10	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	8	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	649	100	135

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,805	1,710	0
White	2,015	1,290	0
Black / African American	64	55	0
Asian	45	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	15	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	460	230	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,080	4,600	0
White	645	3,420	0
Black / African American	4	39	0
Asian	30	185	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	49	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	400	705	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	350	2,925	0
White	245	2,350	0
Black / African American	0	75	0
Asian	30	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	64	285	0

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## Discussion

HUD provides 2011-2015 CHAS data for the fields above regarding percentage of Area Median Income (AMI) by race/ethnicity. To analyze these figures against the City of Chico's overall racial composition, the authors use 2011-2015 ACS data as the corresponding CHAS data was unavailable. This is so the authors could complete an accurate analysis by comparing the same time period: 2011-2015 CHAS compared to 2011-2015 ACS. According to the 2011-2015 ACS, the racial/ethnic composition of Chico is approximately 83.4% White, 16.9% Hispanic/Latino, 3.8% Asian, 1.9% Black/African American, 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (Hispanics/Latinos may also identify with a racial group).

“Severe Housing Problems” as defined by HUD for the Consolidated Plan include: lack of complete kitchen facilities; lack of complete plumbing facilities; more than 1.5 persons per room; or payment of over 50% of income toward housing cost. Hispanic/Latino households have disproportionately greater need to address Severe Housing Problems than other racial or ethnic groups in Chico. Of households earning less than 100% of AMI that have one or more Severe Housing Problems, 18.5% are Hispanic/Latino. This disproportionate share is most pronounced among Hispanic/Latino households earning 50% to 80% of AMI. Of all households with one or more housing problems in this category, 37% are Hispanic/Latino. Comparatively, 16.9% of all Chico residents are Hispanic/Latino. In addition, of all Hispanic/Latino households earning less than 100% AMI, 54.4% have one or more Severe Housing Problems. Of Hispanic/Latino households earning less than 30% AMI, 86.6% have one or more Severe Housing Problems.

Asian, Black/African American, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households also experience disproportionate shares of Severe Housing Problems. Asian households make up 8.6% of households earning 80% to 100% AMI with one or more Severe Housing Problems. Comparatively, 3.8% of all Chico residents are Asian. In addition, of all Asian households earning less than 100% AMI, just over half (50.9%) have one or more Severe Housing Problems. Of Asian households earning less than 30% AMI, 94.9% have one or more Severe Housing Problems.

Of households earning less than 100% of AMI that have one or more Severe Housing Problems, 2.2% are Black/African American. This disproportionate share is most pronounced among Black/African American households earning under 30% of AMI. Of all households with one or more Severe Housing Problems in this category, 2.8% are Black/African American. Comparatively, 1.9% of all Chico residents are Black/African American. In addition, of all Black/African American households earning less than 100% AMI, just over half (51.2%) have one or more Severe Housing Problems. Of Black/African American households earning less than 30% AMI, 92.3% have one or more Severe Housing Problems.

Lastly, 0.20% of all Chico residents are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. However, of households earning less than 100% of AMI that have one or more Severe Housing Problems, 0.59% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. This disproportionate share is most pronounced among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households earning 30% to 50% AMI. Of all households with one or more housing problems in this category, 1.1% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. In addition, all Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households earn less than 50% AMI, and all (100%) have one or more Severe Housing Problems.

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

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

### Introduction:

In general terms, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater Housing Cost Burden than other Chico households. To a lesser extent, Black/African American and American Indian/Alaska Native households also have a disproportionately greater Housing Cost Burden than other Chico households.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	18,885	7,190	8,064	650
White	15,440	5,585	5,919	375
Black / African American	300	75	184	15
Asian	565	165	225	90
American Indian, Alaska Native	65	69	19	0
Pacific Islander	50	0	60	0
Hispanic	2,015	1,080	1,250	170

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### Discussion:

HUD provides 2011-2015 CHAS data for Housing Cost Burden. To analyze these figures against the City of Chico's overall racial composition, the authors use 2011-2015 ACS data as the corresponding CHAS data was unavailable. This is so the authors could complete an accurate analysis by comparing the same time period: 2011-2015 CHAS compared to 2011-2015 ACS. According to the 2011-2015 ACS, the racial/ethnic composition of Chico is approximately 83.4% White, 16.9% Hispanic/Latino, 3.8% Asian, 1.9% Black/African American, 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (please note: these percentages add up to more than 100% as the Hispanic/Latino ethnic group may also identify with a racial group).

Housing Cost Burden is the percentage of income paid toward housing costs. Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders make up a disproportionate share of households with a Cost Burden of greater than 50%. Of all households in this category, 0.7% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. In addition, 55% of all Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households have a Cost Burden of greater than 50%.



For households with a Cost Burden of 30% to 50%, American Indians/Alaska Natives make up a disproportionate share of 1% of households in this category. In addition, of all American Indian/Alaska Native households, 62% have a Cost Burden of greater than 30%.

Lastly, Black/African Americans make up a disproportionate share of households with a Cost Burden of greater than 50%. Of all households in this category, 2.3% are Black/African American. In addition, 45% of all Black/African American households have a Cost Burden of greater than 30%.

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

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

With regard to Housing Problems, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households have disproportionately greater needs than the less than 30% AMI and 30% to 50% AMI categories as a whole. Asian households have disproportionately greater needs than the less than 30% AMI and 50% to 80% AMI categories as a whole. Black/African American households have disproportionately greater needs than the less than 30% AMI and 30% to 50% AMI categories as a whole. American Indian/Alaska Native households have disproportionately greater needs than the 50% to 80% AMI category as a whole. Hispanic/Latino households have disproportionately greater needs than the 50% to 80% AMI category as a whole. White households have disproportionately greater needs than the less than 30% AMI and 80% to 100% AMI categories as a whole.

With regard to Severe Housing Problems, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households have disproportionately greater needs than the 30% to 50% AMI category as a whole. American Indian/Alaska Native households have disproportionately greater needs than the less than 30% AMI category as a whole. Asian households have disproportionately greater needs than the less than 30% AMI and 80% to 100% AMI categories as a whole. Black/African American households have disproportionately greater needs than the less than 30% AMI and 30% to 50% AMI categories as a whole. Hispanic/Latino households have disproportionately greater needs than the 50% to 80% AMI category as a whole. White households have disproportionately greater needs than the less than 30% AMI and 30% to 50% AMI categories as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden is the percentage of income paid toward housing costs. With regard to Cost Burden, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households have disproportionately greater needs than the >50% cost burden category as a whole. American Indian/Alaska Native households have disproportionately greater needs than the 30% to 50% cost burden category. Black/African American households have disproportionately greater needs than the >50% cost burden category as a whole. Hispanic/Latino households have disproportionately greater needs than the 30% to 50% cost burden and >50% cost burden categories as a whole. Asian households have disproportionately greater needs than the <30% cost burden category as a whole. White households have disproportionately greater needs than the <30% cost burden category as a whole.

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

The greatest needs are identified above.

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

The greatest concentrations of racial and ethnic minorities are located in North, Southeast, and West/Southwest Chico. The percentage of persons by racial/ethnic category for each of these geographies is shown below. For comparison, the City of Chico is 82.7% White, 17.9% Hispanic/Latino, 4.3% Asian, 2.1% Black/African American, 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander overall (2014-2018 ACS). The American Community Survey and HUD's CPD Maps were used to analyze demographics.

### **North Chico:**

Census Tract 06007000401

- Hispanic Latino 23.5%

Census Tract 06007000201

- Hispanic/Latino 22.8%

Census Tract 06007000202

- Black/African American 4.2%

### **Southeast Chico:**

Census Tract 06007001300

- American Indian/Alaska Native 1.03%
- Asian 9.6%
- Hispanic/Latino 32.2%

Census Tract 13 includes areas that are currently unincorporated and will be annexed by the City of Chico in July 2020. The Census Tract data listed above includes the unincorporated areas that will be annexed by the City.

Census Tract 06007000903

- Asian 8.7%
- Black/African American 4.1%

**West/Southwest Chico:**

Census Tract 06007001100

- Asian 7.5%
- Black/African American 3.8%

Census Tract 06007000502

- Asian 7.9%
- Hispanic/Latino 22.1%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 1.5%

Census Tract 06007000604

- Black/African American 3.4%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 0.65%
- Hispanic/Latino 20.1%

Census Tract 06007000501

- Hispanic/Latino 21.2%

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

The Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) has provided updated statistics regarding their programs for 2020, which are reflected in the alternate tables (labeled with the Table number, then “A”) shown after the auto-generated PIC tables below. HACB operates 345 public housing units, and administers 1,782 Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers in Butte County within the cities of Chico, Oroville, Gridley and Biggs. There are about 3,559 households on the Section 8 waiting list currently. There are 145 public housing units in Chico. Of the 1,782 Section 8 vouchers, 1,034 are held by Chico residents. HACB has identified accessible, one-bedroom or studio apartments as a major need in the City of Chico.

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of <u>units</u> vouchers in use	0	0	345	1,782	n/a	1,680	102	0	0

#### Public Housing by Program Type

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

**Table 22A: Totals in Use, HACB, 2020**

**Characteristics of Residents**

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	\$19,941	\$15,611	n/a	\$16,399	\$13,975	0
Average length of stay	0	0	5.39 yrs	3.76 yrs	n/a	3.76 yrs	n/a	0
Average Household size	0	0	3	2.12	n/a	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	n/a	16	n/a	16	8	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	110	637	n/a	590	47	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	147 Fam.	1,192 Fam.	n/a	1,192Fam.	102	0
			173 Ind.	1,309 Ind.		1,309 Ind.		
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	43	70	n/a	66	4	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
# of DV victims	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0

**Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

**Table 24A: Characteristics of Residents, HACB, 2020**

## Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	1,600 Ind.	7,635 Ind.	n/a	7,543	92	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	176	1,238	n/a	1,231	7	0	0
Asian	0	0	338	1,876	n/a	1,876	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	87	560	n/a	560	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	20	105	n/a	105	0	0	0
Other	0	0	17	8	n/a	8	0	0	0

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

Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

**Table 25A: Race of Residents, HACB, 2020**

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	779	1,571	0	1,569	2	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	531	4,051	0	4,951	100	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Table 26A: Ethnicity of Residents, HACB, 2020



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

The Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) operates 345 public housing units in Chico, Oroville, Gridley and Biggs. Of the 145 public housing units in Chico, 5%, or 18 units, are Section 504 compliant and ADA accessible. HACB has a waiting list of approximately 65 applicants for accessible units. Accessible units, in general, are in very high demand in Chico. About 60% of people that HACB serves are elderly and/or have a disability (Ed Mayer, Executive Director, Housing Authority of the County of Butte, March 2020).

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

For Housing Choice voucher holders, HACB's waiting list for one-bedroom apartments has been closed since June 2009. There is an inadequate supply of these apartments in Chico to meet the needs of elderly and/or persons with disabilities. In addition, voucher holders are in immediate need of the following services:

1. Need improved access to public transportation: more routes and more affordable transit fares.
2. Need improved access to quality, affordable childcare.
3. Need increase in capacity of job training programs.
4. Need financial assistance for certificate training offered through adult education and ROP programs.

For Public Housing residents, there is an immediate need for accessible one-bedroom and two-bedroom units in Chico. This is due to the large portion of Public Housing residents that are elderly and/or have a disability (Ed Mayer, Executive Director, Housing Authority of the County of Butte, March 2020).

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

HACB has reported a high demand among Housing Choice voucher holders and applicants, and Public Housing residents, for accessible one-bedroom units (Ed Mayer, Executive Director, Housing Authority of the County of Butte, March 2020). This high demand is reflected in the broader apartment market by vacancy rate trends. Vacancy rates for apartments were 2.5% in 2019 (Reis, 2020). Contributing factors include: the demand from college students, which make up almost a quarter of the Chico population; demand from seniors; and overall demand from individuals looking for lower rents (City of Chico 2014 Housing Element).

A significant portion of the Chico population has a disability with an estimated 11,714 persons with a disability, which is about 12% of the total civilian non-institutionalized population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey). However, this proportion is much smaller than the proportion of

HACB's clients that have a disability, as 22% of their public housing residents and 52% of their voucher holders have a disability. There appears to be a much higher need for accessible units among HACB's clients than for the population at large.

## **Discussion**

Consultation with the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB), and market research, shows that there is a high need for accessible one-bedroom or studio apartments in Public Housing, among Housing Choice voucher holders, and among the population at large. Data collected from the caseload at Disability Action Center confirms this conclusion.

## **NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)**

### **Introduction:**

The 2019 Point-In-Time Homeless Census (PIT) counted 864 sheltered or unsheltered homeless persons in Chico, which was two-thirds (66%) of the total counted for Butte County. This was a decrease of 232 persons (21%) from the 2017 Point-In-Time Homeless Census, which counted 1,096 individuals sheltered or unsheltered homeless persons in Chico. Decreases in the overall number of people experiencing homelessness between 2017 and 2019 PIT data can be attributed to changes in local methodology due to the Camp Fire. The Butte County CoC was heavily involved in response efforts and received an extension from HUD to complete the 2019 PIT in March instead of January. Due to the ongoing Camp Fire recovery efforts, the local volunteer pool was depleted, leaving fewer than typical survey collectors. Therefore, the 2019 PIT Homeless Census is most likely an undercount of the actual number of homeless individuals.

## Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	68	19	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	6	9	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	206	505	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	43	95	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	11	39	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	6	9	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	3	4	0	0	0	0

**Table 22 - Homeless Needs Assessment**

**Data Source Comments:** 2019 Butte CoC Homeless Census

Length of Time	Persons	% of Total
0-5 months	153	43%
6-11 months	62	18%
12-23 months	43	12%
24-35 months	7	2%
36+ months	88	25%
Total	353	100%

**Table 28: Duration of Current Experience with Homelessness, 2019 Butte CoC Homeless Census**

Data Source Comments: 2019 Butte CoC Homeless Census

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

The 2019 PIT did not collect information on the number of days that persons experience homelessness for each of the categories above. However, the PIT did collect information on length of homelessness for the homeless population at large. The findings are shown in Table 28 - Duration of Current Experience with Homelessness above.

The 2019 PIT did not collect information on the number of persons entering and exiting homelessness each year for each for the categories above. However, a PIT Homeless Census was conducted in 2017, facilitating an analysis of trends over this three-year period. The comparison of the 2017 and 2019 PIT Homeless Census Surveys are discussed for each of the categories below.

### **Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families**

The 2019 PIT does not distinguish between Chronically Homeless individuals and Chronically Homeless families; it only counted Chronically Homeless individuals. Therefore, Chronically Homeless Families is left blank in Table 27. The 2017 PIT counted 521 Chronically Homeless individuals in Chico whereas the 2019 PIT counted 138 Chronically Homeless individuals in Chico. This was a 74% decrease between the 2017 and 2019 PIT surveys.

Decreases in the overall number of people identified as Chronically Homelessness between 2017 and 2019 PIT data can be attributed to changes in local methodology related to volunteer preparation. This decrease may not represent the actual rate of Chronic Homelessness between these two datasets due to these methodological issues. These data likely represent an undercount of chronic homelessness in the City of Chico.

### **Families with Children**

The 2017 PIT counted 267 homeless persons in households with children in Chico. The 2019 PIT counted 87 homeless persons in households with children in Chico. This was a 67% decrease between the 2017 and 2019 surveys. Decreases in the overall number of homeless persons in households with children between 2017 and 2019 PIT data can be attributed to changes in local methodology related to volunteer preparation. This decrease may not represent the actual rate of Chronic Homelessness between these two datasets due to these methodological issues related to definitions of households with children. These data likely represent an undercount of families experiencing homelessness in the City of Chico.

### **Veterans and Their Families**

The 2017 PIT counted 90 homeless veterans in Chico. The 2019 PIT counted 50 homeless veterans in Chico. This was a 44% decrease between the 2017 and 2019 surveys.

### **Unaccompanied Youth**

The 2017 PIT counted 14 homeless unaccompanied youth in Chico. The 2019 PIT counted 15 homeless unaccompanied youth in Chico. This is most likely a low count.

Youth for Change operates the 6th Street Center for Youth in Chico, which is a service center for homeless youth. The 6th Street Center assists about 30 youth under age 18 each year. It is estimated that this is only a portion of the homeless youth in Chico, as there are likely others that do not receive services at the 6th Street Center. The 6th Street Center also served around 200 to 250 total Transition Age Youth in 2019, who are 16 to 24 years old. Due to the increase in Youth for Change's housing services and the addition of their Federally-funded HEART program which works with 12-17 year-olds, the number of Transition Age Youth has declined slightly while the number of youth under age 18 has increased (Emily Bateman, Program Manager for 6th Street Center for Youth and HEART, Youth for Change, March 2020)

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
American Indian/Alaska Native	84	10%
Asian	8	1%
Black/African American	37	4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	16	2%
White	626	73%
Other Multi Racial	47	5%
Refused/Unknown	43	5%
Total	861	
Hispanic/Latino	97	11%

**Table 29: Homelessness by Race and Ethnicity, 2019 Butte CoC Homeless Census**

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

The 2019 PIT counted 87 homeless persons belonging to families with children. This count included 58 children and 29 adults.

The 2019 PIT Report states that the PIT count is not intended to represent a complete count of homeless persons in the area. Additional sources of data can help provide context to homelessness in the region. The Butte County Office of Education reported to the community that 1,500 children in public schools were homeless. By taking the proportion of total Chico homeless persons to Butte County homeless persons counted in the 2019 PIT (about 66%), Butte County Office of Education data would indicate that in addition to the 58 children counted in the PIT there are 932 more homeless children in Chico, for a total of about 990 children.

The 2019 PIT counted 50 homeless veterans in Chico (6% of homeless survey respondents).

The Chico Veterans Resource Center (VRC) served 168 households for the grant period of October 2018-September 2019. VRC provides services through Supportive Services for Veterans and Their Families Program. VRC tracked about the same number of veteran households that had housing needs but did not enroll in the grant program. This was a mixture of single veterans and veterans with families. VRC has a target goal of serving 170 veterans and so far in the grant period for 2020, VRC has served 127 veterans (Melissa Frohrip, Site Director, Chico Veterans Resource Center, March 2020).

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

Chico residents are approximately 82.7% White, 17.9% Hispanic/Latino, 4.3% Asian, 2.1% Black/African American, 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (2014-2018 American Community Survey).

As shown on the Homelessness by Race and Ethnicity table, American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals are disproportionately affected by homelessness. Overall, American Indians/Alaska Natives make up 0.7% of Chico's overall population, but account for 10% of homeless persons residing in Chico. Likewise, Black/African Americans make up 2% of the overall population, but account for 4% of homeless persons. Lastly, Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders make up 0.2% of the overall population, but account for 2% of homeless persons. In comparison, White residents make up roughly 83% of Chico's overall population, and account for 73% of homeless persons, a difference of -10%.

From 2017 to 2019, the proportion of American Indian/Alaska Native homeless individuals increased by 4%. The proportion of homeless individuals who are Black/African American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander increased by 1% each from 2017 to 2019. This 1% increase in homelessness also occurred for White residents from 2017 to 2019. In contrast, the proportion of Hispanic/Latino homeless individuals decreased by 3%, and the proportion of Asian homeless individuals decreased by less than 1% from 2017 to 2019.

### **Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

The 2019 Point-In-Time Homeless Census (PIT) did not collect information on the number of sheltered vs. unsheltered persons for each of the categories in the Homeless Needs Assessment Table above. However, the following information was collected in response to the question: "Where did you stay last night?"

These results show that 370 persons, or 62% of total persons counted, stayed the previous night in some type of shelter, while 226 persons, or 38% of total persons counted, stated that they stayed the previous night in non-housing (on the streets, park, car, bus station, camps, vacant buildings, etc.).

### **Discussion:**

The total number of homeless persons counted in Chico in the Point-In-Time Homeless Census (PIT) decreased by 21% from 1,096 in 2017 to 864 in 2019. The total number of homeless persons identifying as victims of domestic violence decreased by 60%, with 185 persons in 2017 compared to 73 persons in 2019.

There are proportional decreases for subpopulations from 2017 to 2019 as well. In 2017, 521 of the 1,096 homeless persons in Chico were Chronically Homeless, which is 48%. In 2019, this proportion decreased to 16%, with 138 Chronically Homeless individuals of the total 864 homeless persons.

The proportion of children under five and youth ages 18 to 24 slightly decreased from 2017 to 2019. Forty-eight persons under five years old were counted in the 2017 PIT, which is about 5% of total homeless persons. In 2019, 34 persons under five years old were counted, which is about 4% of total



homeless persons. Likewise, 95 youth ages 18 to 24 were counted in 2017, about 9% of total homeless persons. In 2019, 62 youth ages 18 to 24 were counted, which is about 7% of total homeless persons.

Decreases in data between 2017 and 2019 PIT data can be attributed to changes in local methodology related to volunteer preparation and impacts from the Camp Fire. These decreases likely do not accurately represent the change in rates between these two datasets due to these methodological issues. CoC members were actively engaged in recovery efforts serving those newly homeless due to the Camp Fire. The number of volunteers available to administer the survey was not sufficient and impacted the number of completed surveys. These data likely represent an undercount of subpopulations and the total number of those experiencing homelessness as a whole. In contrast to the PIT data, the City has noticed a substantial increase in frequency of trash removal efforts needed in public areas, creek beds, and parks by City staff and community volunteers.

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

### **Introduction:**

This section describes the housing and services needs of persons with disabilities, seniors, single-parent families, and persons with HIV/AIDS.

### **Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

#### **Persons with Disabilities**

There are an estimated 11,714 persons in Chico with a disability, which is about 12% of the total civilian non-institutionalized population. Of persons with a disability, an estimated 3,139 have an independent living difficulty, meaning they need assistance with daily living activities. The following is a list of other disability types. Multiple disabilities can be co-occurring for the same individual and are all counted in the data below.

Ambulatory difficulty: 5,037 persons, 5.6%

Cognitive difficulty: 5,010 persons, 5.6%

Self-care difficulty: 2,199 persons, 2.5%

Hearing difficulty: 2,686 persons, 2.8%

Vision difficulty: 2,453 persons, 2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey

#### **Seniors**

There are an estimated 11,488 seniors over age 64 in Chico. This is 12% of the Chico population. Of Chico seniors, an estimated 3,078 are over age 74 and an estimated 1,945 are over age 85. An estimated 3,723 seniors have a disability which is approximately 32% of all seniors (2018 American Community Survey). Of householders over age 64, about 42%, or 3,659 persons, earn less than \$45,000 annually. About 30%, or 2,582 persons, earn less than \$30,000 annually (2017 American Community Survey). As of 2018, there are an estimated 11,095 single households living alone in Chico, and 3,894 of those individuals are 65 years old and over (U.S. Census, 2014-2018 American Community Survey). An estimated 81% of the 8,616 senior households with the householder over age 64 are homeowners.

## **Single-Parent Families**

Typically, single households have less income than larger households due to the fact that they rely on a single income. For example, in 2017, one-person households in Chico had a median income of \$24,783, while two-person households in Chico had a median income of \$61,629 (U.S. Census, 2017 American Community Survey). Of Chico's 35,903 households, 5,871 (16.4%) are single-parent households (2018 American Community Survey). Of single-parent households, 3,991 have a female householder with no husband present. Of the 13,033 people (including children) in single, female householder families in Chico, 28% are in poverty. This proportion of persons in female single-parent family households in poverty is almost twice that of all family households.

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

### **Persons with Disabilities**

Persons with disabilities have particular housing needs, which include: rent affordable to fixed incomes; unit design and construction accommodations; safe paths of travel; and supportive services that assist with transportation and referral to healthcare specialists. These needs were determined through City staff collaboration with housing and service providers, and focus groups and workshops involving persons with disabilities for planning purposes such as the Housing Element and Consolidated Plan.

### **Seniors**

Housing for seniors must be customized to their needs, which include: rent affordable to fixed incomes; accommodations for disabilities and mobility impairment; and flexibility in design and programming to allow seniors to age in place as their circumstances change. On-site or off-site daily support with a goal of maintaining independence can prevent loss of housing, hospitalization and other more high-risk situations. Rising housing costs are a concern for many seniors, including maintenance and rehabilitation expenses for homeowners. These needs were determined through City staff collaboration with senior housing and service providers, and focus groups and workshops involving seniors for planning purposes such as the Housing Element and Consolidated Plan.

### **Single Parent Families**

Single-parent families that have low-incomes need affordable housing with a safe and healthy environment for children. They also need access to affordable childcare. These needs were determined through City staff collaboration with family housing and service providers, and workshops held at affordable family housing complexes for planning purposes such as the Housing Element and Consolidated Plan.

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

There is no official count of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) within the Chico Metropolitan area. HIV/AIDS diagnosis reports are made by the County. In 2018 there were a reported 274 people living with diagnosed HIV in Butte County (Brandy Miller, Program Manager, Butte County Public Health, March 2020; California Department of Public Health 2020). Of these 274 PLWHA, 85% were in care, and 75% were virally suppressed (California Department of Public Health 2020). From 2014-2018, 41 PLWHA died in Butte County, with the fewest deaths per year at five deaths in 2018. Nine people were newly diagnosed with HIV infection in Butte County in 2018 (California Department of Public Health 2020).

Caring Choices is a local nonprofit that provides case management services for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Caring Choices currently has about 20 people (households) receiving services in the City of Chico. Caring Choices staff's caseload is comprised of a variety of individuals, each with their own unique history and needs. Some clients are veterans or survivors of domestic violence, some have co-occurring mental health disorders or history of drug/alcohol use, to name a few. This adds complexity to how staff assists their clients. These issues paired with limited incomes can be difficult since all clients are living with incomes that are less than 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI) as defined by HUD. A large majority of clients are disabled and receive a monthly income of about \$900. Clients have faced many challenges in securing and maintaining adequate and accessible housing. With the current shortage of housing and limited financial resources, many clients fear that they will no longer be able to afford to live in the area. This poses a problem due to their need for regular and frequent doctor appointments. If they relocate it is very possible that they will no longer have access to care. Staff currently assist people that have opted to live on the streets or in homeless shelters in order to ensure they are able to access treatment. Staff believe there are more people who may need services in Chico but are not currently enrolled due to fear of stigma and discrimination associated with being HIV positive (Amilcar Avendaño, Program Manager, Caring Choices, March 2020).

### **Discussion:**

The type of housing appropriate for Non-Homeless Special Needs households varies depending on particular needs. Persons with disabilities and seniors may require housing that is wheelchair accessible, with on-site supportive services that help them access healthcare and transportation. Single-parent households benefit from affordable childcare options. Persons with HIV/AIDS will require case management and support customized to their needs. Most of the Non-Homeless Special Needs households have fixed and low incomes, necessitating access to permanently affordable housing.

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

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:**

The most recent, large-scale, CDBG-funded public facility project in Chico was the 2014 expansion of the Torres Community Shelter, which is the City’s year-round shelter for single individuals. With the recent receipt of funding from the State of California, the shelter is now able to operate on a 24/7 basis as both an overnight shelter and day center.

Addressing homelessness emerged as the highest priority need during the current Consolidated Plan outreach process. Citizen input stressed the need for low-barrier shelter beds and housing navigation services. This input is consistent with the findings of needs identified in the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness, which was created in 2014 and updated in 2018. While the Torres Shelter has transitioned to 24/7 operations with lower barriers, providing shelter at night and services and respite during the day, additional low-barrier shelter beds that accommodate persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol, are needed to address the increased numbers of people who are without homes. Expanded housing navigation services would assist those experiencing homelessness and those at risk of homelessness, by identifying immediate and long-term housing solutions, providing crisis management, accessing benefits important to housing stability, case management, and referrals to medical, mental health and substance use disorder services.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The public facilities needs were identified through the Consolidated Plan public outreach process and the Butte CoC 10 Year Strategy public outreach process. The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan public workshops were conducted with citizens, low-income beneficiaries, formerly homeless families, seniors and homeless service providers. The 10-Year Strategy involved housing and service providers, public agencies, businesses, civic groups and citizens in multiple public workshops. Citizen input stressed the need for low-barrier shelter beds and housing navigation services.

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:**

The Housing Conditions Inventory, completed in 2012 and included in the 2014-22 Housing Element, surveyed the housing and public improvement conditions of Chico’s older, central city neighborhoods. A surveyed property was categorized as having “Limited Infrastructure” if adjacent public improvements did not include streetlights; if the street had potholes, broken pavement, or unpaved sections; poor water drainage; no curb or gutter; no sidewalk; or sidewalk inaccessible by wheelchair. Compared to other surveyed areas, the Chapman Neighborhood had high numbers of properties with Limited Infrastructure. The South Campus area east of Ivy Street between 5th and 9th Streets also had high numbers of properties with Limited Infrastructure relative to the rest of the areas surveyed.

Through its Housing and Public Works planning and budgeting process, the City has identified the following public improvement needs:

- Infrastructure to support the development of affordable housing, such as sewer, storm drainage, sidewalks, and other necessary frontage improvements.
- Safety features, such as street lighting and sidewalks in older neighborhoods.
- Citywide implementation of pedestrian and ADA access where infrastructure deficiency exists, or existing paths of travel have been damaged by City street trees.

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan public outreach meetings collected input on the need for sidewalk and ADA accessibility improvements in the Chapman Mulberry Neighborhood, lighting in the Barber Neighborhood, and overall upgrades to public infrastructure in the City's older neighborhoods.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The City identified Public Improvements needs through a Housing Conditions Inventory of its older neighborhoods, its 10-Year Capital Improvements Program, and Consolidated Plan outreach. The Housing Conditions Inventory was a visual survey of conditions for 1,438 housing units and surrounding public improvements in a survey area with 3,037 residential properties.

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) defines the scope, schedule and budget for the program and individual projects. The 10-Year Capital Improvements Program is generally defined by the City's General Plan, and further detailed in its Improvement Standards. The agency annually updates its 10-year CIP during the budget process and it is a component of the City's budget. Input is received towards the projects that ultimately are programmed in CIP. This occurs at many steps along the way, including when the General Plan is developed through the Public Facilities Plan; during the annual budget process; and during the project development of the individual projects through community outreach with the project environmental review. All of this effort occurs for the City's general population. Additional input is received from the targeted needs of citizens that reside in low/moderate income areas of the City or have disabilities during this overall process and also on a case by case basis so that even the needs of one citizen can be considered for improvements if the benefits are positive in relation to the costs. Finally, discussion about capital improvements was conducted during public workshops for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. This input helped the City identify public improvement needs.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

Consolidated Plan public workshops facilitated input on needed Public Services. Participants included low-income and homeless residents, as well as nonprofit and government service providers. The most frequently stated and emphasized needs included: all types of homeless services; support services for seniors and individuals with disabilities; flexible childcare subsidies and increased options for childcare at night; legal services; and meals for homebound individuals.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The needs were determined during by reviewing demographic data and the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan public outreach process, including a workshop with the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force, with participants representing nonprofits government agencies that assist low-income populations, homeless advocacy groups, and homeless individuals. The outreach also included a number of community meetings and focus groups with low-income individuals and formerly homeless families.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Market Analysis section assesses the City environment for affordable housing, homeless facilities and services, special needs facilities and services, jobs and economy, broadband access, and hazard mitigation. A particular emphasis for this analysis is placed on the needs of Low Income and vulnerable populations.

With regard to the City's housing market, the most critical condition is the shortage of affordable units relative to the need. There are an estimated 10,500 Chico households earning less than \$25,000 annually, which is roughly equivalent to 30% of Area Median Income for a four-person household, or 50% of Area Median Income for a two-person household (U.S. Census American Community Survey, 2014-2018). A household earning \$25,000 can afford a rent of \$625, paying 30% of income. By comparison, the 2019 Fair Market Rent for Chico was \$1,090. It follows that a high proportion of Low Income households are rent burdened, as documented in the Needs Assessment.

Publicly subsidized housing units restrict rent to affordable levels for Low Income households. In Chico, there are 1,698 publicly assisted rental units, not including shelter and transitional housing beds. In addition, the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) administers 1,034 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers held by Chico residents, which allow voucher holders to pay 30% of their income for rent. When the combined publicly assisted units and Housing Choice Vouchers are compared to the need for affordable housing of roughly 10,500 households, there is a shortfall of approximately 7,768 affordable units.

The shortage of housing supply overall is reflected in the vacancy rate for rentals, and rapid escalation in housing costs. The 2019 average vacancy rate for rentals was 2.5%. Section MA-15 documents how median contract rent increased by 24% between 2015 and 2018, and median home values increased by 16% over the same period. By comparison, median income increased by 11% from 2015 and 2018. The rapid increase in housing costs relative to income is an additional factor contributing to rent burdens.

One of the principal goals of the City's new general plan and zoning code was to increase the housing supply. The policies and procedures enacted to this end are described in Section MA-40. Since the general plan and zoning code were adopted, additional measures have been taken since 2015 to increase housing availability and affordability, as also detailed in Section MA-40.

The affordable housing shortage and housing cost burdens disproportionately impact vulnerable populations, including homeless individuals, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. As documented in Section NA-40, the 2019 Butte CoC Homeless Census counted 864 homeless individuals. The number of transitional beds has increased significantly over the last five years, while the need has also grown due



to the impacts of the Camp Fire and the overall affordable housing shortage. In total, there are 606 emergency shelter and transitional beds in Chico, and 21 permanent supportive housing beds currently under development, as shown in MA-30. The elderly and persons with disabilities also make up a significant proportion of the Chico population, as documented in NA-45. Therefore, the City has incorporated goals to address the needs of vulnerable populations into its Strategic and Annual Plan, as described in Section MA-35.

Economic and employment conditions are analyzed in Section MA-45. These conditions are likely to worsen in the near term as the community deals with the economic impacts of the COVID-19 virus, in addition to recovering from the 2018 Camp Fire. Responses to both crises will more be more adequately addressed in an amendment to this Consolidated Plan that will be completed after a CDBG-DR Action Plan is approved and guidelines for the CARES Act CDBG-CD are distributed.

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

### Introduction

The City of Chico has a total of 1,698 publicly assisted rental units, not including shelter and transitional housing beds. Most of these units are targeted to Low Income families and individuals in general, with some more specifically targeted to seniors, persons with disabilities, homeless individuals, and Extremely Low Income households. Despite making significant progress in providing affordable housing, the availability of affordable units does not meet the needs of the population. This finding is substantiated by the City's low apartment vacancy rate and rent increases that have outpaced lower incomes. In particular there is a shortage of accessible, affordable units for seniors and persons with a disability.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	19,720	50%
1-unit, attached structure	1,980	5%
2-4 units	6,320	16%
5-19 units	5,595	14%
20 or more units	3,610	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,845	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,070</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 23 – Residential Properties by Unit Number**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Total Housing Units	Estimate	Percent
1-unit, detached	20562	51.2%
1-unit, attached	2005	5.0%
2 units	1610	4.0%
3 or 4 units	4706	11.7%
5 to 9 units	3679	9.2%
10 to 19 units	2296	5.7%
20 or more units	3563	8.9%
Mobile home	1735	4.3%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	20	0%
Total housing units	40176	100%

**Table 24 - Table 31A: Property Type, 2014-2018 ACS**

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	80	1%	1,055	5%

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
1 bedroom	235	2%	4,375	22%
2 bedrooms	2,720	18%	8,150	41%
3 or more bedrooms	12,015	80%	6,160	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,050</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>19,740</b>	<b>99%</b>

**Table 25 – Unit Size by Tenure**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Bedrooms	Estimate	Percent
No bedroom	1093	2.7%
1 bedroom	5195	12.9%
2 bedroom	12605	31.4%
3 bedroom	15644	38.9%
4 bedroom	5182	12.9%
5 or more bedroom	457	1.1%
Total	40176	100%

**Table 32A: Unit Size, 2014-2018 ACS**

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

The City of Chico has a total of 1,698 rental units publicly assisted with federal, state and local programs. These are permanent units and do not include shelter beds or transitional (temporary stay) beds or units. The targeted income level for the 1,698 publicly assisted permanent units break down as follows:

Low Income 410

Very Low Income 878

Extremely Low Income 410

The targeted tenant type for the City's publicly assisted units are as follows:

Families and Individuals 1,207

Seniors 210

Seniors or Persons w/ Disabilities 94

Persons w/ Disabilities 71

Extremely Low Income Individuals 55

Farmworkers 33

Homeless Persons w/ Disabilities 28

Source: City of Chico 2014-2022 Housing Element, Table 20, updated by City of Chico, 2020

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

The following projects have HUD project-based rental assistance contracts:

**Permanent Supportive Housing**

- Hartford Place; 2058 Hartford Drive; 20 units; contract renews annually
- Villa Serena; 377 Rio Lindo Avenue; 9 units; contract renews annually

**Senior Housing**

- Jarvis Gardens; 2001 Notre Dame Boulevard; 49 units; contract renews annually

**Family Housing**

- Cinnamon Village; 1650 Forest Avenue; 79 units; contract expires July 2020. This project is in the process of extending the contract.
- Cedar Village; 820 West 4th Avenue; 116 units; contract expires September 2020. It is anticipated this contract will be renewed.

Source: US Department of Housing & Urban Development, Assistance & Section 8 Contracts Database, 2020

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

Vacancy rates indicate that there is inadequate rental housing to meet the needs of the Chico population. Vacancy rates for apartments were at an annual average of 2.5% in 2019 (Reis, 2020). Balanced housing markets typically have vacancy rates of 5% to 8%. Low vacancy rates have driven increased rents while incomes for low-income households has remained stagnant, as further described in Section MA-15.

**Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

Characteristics of the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) waiting list indicate that there is a shortage of accessible, affordable units for seniors and persons with a disability (see Section NA-35).

Most of these households are one-person households, pointing to a need for affordable single-room occupancy units (SROs), studios and one-bedroom apartments. Table 32A shows that there are 6,288 households in studio or one-bedroom rental units in Chico (2014-2018 ACS). By comparison, there are about 11,559 one-person households in Chico (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey).

## **Discussion**

There are 1,698 publicly assisted rental units in Chico. In addition, there are 1,034 Chico households with Section 8 vouchers. Overall, about 2,732 Chico households are living in publicly subsidized housing. By comparison, there are an estimated 10,500 Chico households earning less than \$25,000, which is roughly equivalent to 30% of Area Median Income for a four-person household, or 50% of Area Median Income for a two-person household (2014-2018 U.S. Census, American Community Survey; 2019 U.S. Department of Housing ; and Urban Development). Section MA-15 describes how households at this income level cannot afford Chico market rents. In addition to publicly assisted housing units in general, there is a need for housing units for seniors and persons with disabilities. It will be most beneficial if these units are studios or one-bedrooms as most of these households are one-person households that cannot afford larger units. In addition, wheelchair accessibility and access to supportive services is important.

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

### Introduction

There is a severe shortage of housing units affordable to households earning less than 50% of Area Median Income (Low Income Households) in Chico, and an even more severe shortage for households earning less than 30% of Area Median Income (Extremely Low Income Households). Median home values and rents increased between 2015 and 2018 at a greater rate than median income.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2015	Most Recent Year: 2018	% Change
Median Home Value	263,500	305,300	16%
Median Contract Rent	839	1,044	24%

Table 26 – Cost of Housing

#### Alternate Data Source

##### Name:

2014-2018 ACS

##### Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,012	10.2%
\$500-999	7,970	59.9%
\$1,000-1,499	6,822	23.9%
\$1,500-1,999	2,649	4.0%
\$2,000 or more	978	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,431</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 27 - Rent Paid

#### Alternate Data Source

##### Name:

2014-2018 ACS

##### Data Source Comments:

### Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	420	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,490	685
80% HAMFI	9,845	1,385
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,272
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,755</b>	<b>4,342</b>

Table 28 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	761	842	1,090	1,567	1,881
High HOME Rent	738	791	952	1,091	1,198
Low HOME Rent	582	623	748	865	965

**Table 29 – Monthly Rent**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2020 HUD FMR and 2019 HUD HOME Data

**Data Source Comments:**

## Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a severe shortage of housing units affordable to households earning less than 50% of Area Median Income. Table 35 shows that there are an estimated 2,175 units in Chico affordable to households earning less than 50% of Median Family Income. This does not include units that receive rents from Section 8 vouchers. There are an estimated 10,500 Chico households earning less than \$25,000, which is roughly equivalent to 50% of Area Median Income for a two-person household (2014-2018 U.S. Census, American Community Survey; 2019 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development).

There is an even more severe shortage of housing units affordable to households earning less than 30% of Area Median Income. Table 35 shows that there are an estimated 420 units in Chico affordable to households earning less than 30% of Median Family Income. By comparison, there are about 6,283 Chico households earning less than \$15,000 annually, which is roughly equivalent to 30% of Median Area Income for a two-person household (2014-2018 U.S. Census, American Community Survey; 2019 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development).

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

Table 33 shows that median contract rent increased from \$839 in 2015 to \$1,044 in 2018, an increase of 24%. By comparison, median income increased from \$42,342 in 2015 to \$47,359 in 2018, an increase of just 11%. The continuing trend of rent increases outpacing income growth means that rental housing is likely to become less affordable in the coming years.

Table 33 shows that median home values increased from \$263,500 in 2015 to \$305,300 in 2018, an increase of 16%. By comparison, median income increased from \$42,342 in 2015 to \$47,359 in 2018, an

increase of 11%. The continuing trend of home values increasing much more rapidly than median income will put home ownership further out of reach of households earning less than median income.

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

Fair Market Rents are the rents paid by HUD to landlords that participate in the Section 8 program. HOME Rents are the maximum rent that can be charged for units assisted with HUD HOME funds. At least 90% of units assisted with City of Chico HOME funds must have Low HOME Rents, per HUD regulations.

The 2019 HUD Fair Market Rent is \$1,090 for a two-bedroom apartment. The 2019 HUD HOME High Rent for a two-bedroom was \$952. By comparison, the 2018 Median Contract Rent for all units was \$1,044 according to the U.S. Census 2014-2018 ACS. The 2019 median asking rent for all units was \$1,120 according to Reis Reports.

Since market rents are close to High HOME Rents, the City is likely to target HOME funds to units restricted at the Low HOME Rent level, or lower. Since Fair Market Rent is close to the Median Contract Rent, this should facilitate the preservation of units at risk of losing their affordability covenants. In Chico, conversion of HUD-assisted units to market rents is less attractive than in other markets such as Sacramento or the Bay Area. The City will coordinate closely with HUD and the Housing Authority of the County of Butte to extend HUD assistance for projects with expiring HUD contracts.

### **Discussion**

The City of Chico suffers from a severe shortage of units affordable to households earning less than 50% of Area Median Income. This mismatch of housing supply to demand has resulted in a large proportion of Chico households paying over 30% and 50% of their income toward housing, as detailed in Section NA-10. These cost burdens are not likely to change in their near future as recent historical trends show rents increasing faster than incomes. These trends have been further exacerbated by the Camp Fire and the current COVID-19 crisis. The City will need to continue to use HOME funds, combined with other federal and state funding sources, to facilitate the creation of more units affordable to Very Low Income Households. In addition, the City will need to partner with HUD and the Housing Authority of the County of Butte to preserve affordable housing.



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

### Introduction

The City has a large number of older residential units. Most of these older units are located in central city neighborhoods. Within parts of these neighborhoods there are concentrations of substandard residential structures. This section describes these conditions in more detail.

### Definitions

“Conditions”, as defined for Table 37 below, include: 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities; 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities; 3) more than one person per room; and 4) cost burden greater than 30%.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	4,010	27%	10,940	55%
With two selected Conditions	60	0%	830	4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	50	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	10,980	73%	7,925	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,050</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19,745</b>	<b>99%</b>

Table 30 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	3,000	20%	2,465	12%
1980-1999	5,175	34%	6,720	34%
1950-1979	5,268	35%	8,465	43%
Before 1950	1,595	11%	2,095	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,038</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19,745</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 31 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied	Percent	Renter-Occupied	Percent
2014 or later	876	5.5%	378	1.8%
2010 to 2013	317	2.0%	994	4.7%
2000 to 2009	3,364	20.9%	2,049	9.7%
1980 to 1999	4,934	30.7%	7,802	37.1%
1960 to 1979	2,903	18.1%	5,725	27.2%
1940 to 1959	2,227	13.9%	2,632	12.5%
1939 or earlier	1,446	9.0%	1,453	6.9%

Total	16,067	100%	21,033	100%
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**Table 32 - Table 38A: Year Unit Built (2018 ACS)**

### Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	6,863	46%	10,560	53%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	2,674	18%	1,139	6%

**Table 33 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

Alternate Data Source Name:

2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

	Owner-Occupied	Percent	Renter-Occupied	Percent
Total # of Units Built Before 1980	6,576	41%	9810	46.6%

**Table 34 - Table 39A: Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard (2018 ACS)**

### Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

**Table 35 - Vacant Units**

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

	Number	Percent
Total Units	40,378	100%
Occupied Units	38,360	95%
Vacant Units	2,018	5%

**Table 36 - Table 40A: Vacant Units (CA Dept of Finance 2019)**

### Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Table 37 shows that significant proportion of Owner-Occupied (27%) and Renter-Occupied Units (60%) have a “Condition” as defined above. Census and HUD data indicates that the predominant Condition is cost burden greater than 30% (see Section NA-10). More specific information about housing conditions in the City’s older neighborhoods is provided below. Chico has a large number of older residential units, as shown in Tables 38 and 38A. Just under half of all occupied units (44%) were built before 1980. A higher percentage of renter-occupied units were built before 1980 (47%) than owner-occupied units

(41%). A significant number of occupied units were built before 1960 as well — 7,758 units, or 21% of all occupied units. Older units tend to have greater rehabilitation and maintenance needs.

The City's oldest units are located in central city neighborhoods. The Map: % of Rental Housing Built Before 1949 shows that Census Tract 10.0, covering downtown and surrounding areas, has the most rental units built before 1949 of any of the City's census tracts. In Census Tract 10.0, about 42% of rental units were built before 1949. Other older neighborhoods with a large percentage of rental units built before 1949 include Census Tract 7.0, covering the Avenues Neighborhood, with 39%, Census Tract 6.03, on the west side of The Esplanade south of Rio Lindo, with 29%, and Census Tract 12.0, covering the Barber Neighborhood, with 25%.

The City conducted a Housing Conditions Inventory in 2012 to better understand rehabilitation needs in the City's older neighborhoods. The study area included the North Campus, South Campus, Southwest Chico, Chapman and Mulberry-East of Park Neighborhoods. This inventory included a visual survey of 1,438 properties out of 3,037 residential properties in the study area. Each surveyed property was identified as Vacant, Limited Infrastructure, Substandard Structures, and/or High Risk Structures, depending on responses to uniform survey questions.

Of the 1,438 properties surveyed, 307 properties (21%) were identified as having Substandard Structures, which included 1-2 of the following conditions: damaged roof/missing shingles; uneven or sagging roof; missing or broken window frames; cracked, broken or missing window panes; loose or unsecured front door; gaps between the door and doorframe. Of the 1,438 properties surveyed, 141 properties (10%) were identified as having High Risk Structures, which included a visibly unstable chimney or holes in the roof or three or more of the Substandard Structures characteristics.

The study identified sub-areas within neighborhoods that had high concentrations of Substandard, High Risk and Vacant structures. Within the North Campus neighborhood, the sub-area just north of the Chico State University campus, west of the Esplanade, and south of West 4th Avenue had 49 properties with Substandard Structures (43% of properties surveyed in that sub-area), and 24 properties with High Risk Structures (21% of properties surveyed in that sub-area). Within the South Campus neighborhood, the sub-area roughly bordered by West 5th Street on the north, Hazel and West 14th Streets on the south, Ivy Street on the west, and Salem Street on the east had 61 properties with Substandard Structures (33% of properties surveyed in that sub-area). Within the Chapman neighborhood, the sub-area roughly bordered by 9th Street on the north, Cleveland Avenue on the south, Martin Street on the west, and Guill Street on the east had 17 Vacant properties (19% of properties surveyed in that sub-area) and 19 properties with High Risk Structures (24% of properties surveyed in that sub-area). (Source: Housing Conditions Inventory, City of Chico 2014-2022 Housing Element)

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

Of the City's 16,386 units built before 1980 (see Table 39A), an estimated 3,813 are occupied by children (see Table 39). These children are at greater risk of exposure to Lead Based Paint, since this paint was used widely prior to 1978. There is not any data available on how many of these units are occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families earning less than 80% of Area Median Income. However, an estimate can be derived by using U.S. Census data for annual income. As of 2018, there were 13,760 households earning less than \$35,000 annual income in Chico, which is roughly equivalent to 80% of Area Median Income. The number of households earning less than \$50,000 was 18,648 or 52% of all households (U.S. Census, 2014-2018 American Community Survey). By applying this proportion to the number occupied units built prior to 1980, it is estimated that at least 1,983 of these units are occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with children. This is a conservative estimate because Low and Moderate Income families are more likely to live in lower cost, older housing in poor condition than higher income families.

The Map: % of Rental Housing Built Before 1980 shows that more than 80% of rental units in Census Tracts 10.0, 13.0, and 7.0 were built before 1980. Census Tract 13.0 should be an area of concern because that census tract also has the highest proportion of substandard housing for Low Income Households in the City, and a high proportion of Low Income households overall.

## **Discussion**

The City of Chico has significant housing rehabilitation needs due to the age of its housing stock, particularly in its older neighborhoods. Some blocks within these neighborhoods have very high concentrations of properties with vacant, high risk, and/or substandard structures. Also due to the age of the City's housing stock, there are a significant number of units in the City built before 1980 that are occupied by Low and Moderate Income Families. These units are at greater risk for containing lead-based paint.

Additionally, the contamination of groundwater in the Chico Urban Area by nitrate, a form of nitrogen forced the City and Butte County to prepare the "Chico Urban Area Nitrate Compliance Plan (Plan)" in response to the problem. The discharge from individual septic systems has been cited by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) as the primary source of groundwater nitrate contamination that exceeds drinking water standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). Nitrate levels that exceed the standard have been established as a threat to the public health and is subject to regulation. The Plan includes the installation of sewer main lines, and laterals to individual properties within the designated affected areas. Individual property owners can then initiate connection to their lateral at their own cost.

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

### Introduction

There are 145 public housing units in Chico of which 18 units (5% of the City’s public housing units) are Section 504 compliant for ADA accessibility. All of the City’s public housing units are owned by the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB). In addition, HACB administers 1,034 Housing Choice Vouchers held by Chico residents. The table below shows 345 public housing units and 1,782 Section 8 Vouchers, which are used throughout HACB’s Butte County service area, which includes Chico, Oroville, Gridley and Biggs.

### Totals in Use

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of <u>units</u> vouchers in use	0	0	345	1,782	n/a	1,680	102	0	0

#### Public Housing by Program Type

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

**Table 41A: Total Number of Units**

**Describe the supply of public housing developments:**

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

Public housing in Chico includes 18 one-bedrooms, 65 two-bedrooms, 54 three-bedrooms and 8 four-bedrooms. Households earning up to 80% of Area Median Income are eligible to rent these units. Rents are set at 30% of tenant income. One hundred of the units were built in 1961 as one-story duplexes. These units are scattered among the following sites:

- 694 A&B East 12th Street— 2 units
- 1233-1239 Ivy Street— 4 units
- 1201-1248 Hazel Street— 28 units
- 1152-1198 Humboldt Avenue— 14 units
- 1-22 La Lieta Court— 22 units
- 1-30 Natoma Court— 30 units

Forty-five units were built in 1988 as two-story townhomes. These units are scattered among the following sites:

- 1-49 Rhodes Terrace— 36 units
- 961-977 Ivy Street— 9 units

The public housing properties' physical condition is in fair to good condition, are well-maintained, and reflect positively in their neighborhoods. The properties are older and aging, requiring special attention to energy and systems related upgrades to maintain currency. The properties regularly score well in HUD's annual property inspections. The HACB consistently receives "High Performer" status for operation of its HUD-funded Public Housing.

## Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
345 Units (Butte County)	91

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

Current restoration and revitalization needs for Chico-area Public Housing (145 units) include the following:

- Implementation of physical accessibility improvements, including site paths of travel and accessible parking, and interior accessibility upgrades;
- Implementation of water conservation upgrades, including metering of individual units, installation of low-water plant materials, and installation of water-conserving devices (showerheads, toilets, and faucets);
- Ongoing replacements of devices with energy conserving alternatives (HVAC units, water heaters, appliances, and windows); and
- Ongoing replacement of electrical fixtures to achieve energy conservation.

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

- Maintain the currency of housing provided: systematically upgrade older structures and/or systems to extend useful life, particularly in regards to implementation of energy-conservation measures (utility billings comprise the single most fruitful factor for achievement of operational savings).
- Optimize relationships and workings with area service providers, to deliver the following service-enriched housing programs to clientele:
  1. The HACB entered into a MOU with Chico Rancheria, local tribal authority, to jointly administer the HUD-ROSS program, wherein participating households earn and accrue savings as part of the households' case plan to achieve/optimize self-sufficiency within a five-year period. Tribal residents of Public Housing can access case management services provided by Chico Rancheria.
  2. The HACB works with Community Action Agency to deliver energy improvements via the Weatherization program, food distribution via the commodities program, and tax-filing assistance via the IRS VITA program.
  3. The HACB maintains a Resident Advisory Council (RAC), to solicit and receive input from Public Housing residents regarding their tenancies, needs, and interests, such input solicited once a year at a minimum.

4. Include residents in the governance of the HACB: the Board of Commissioners includes two (2) Commissioners that must be residents of HACB-owned properties.

- Seek grant and other funding opportunities that will advance and further the initiatives described above.
- Promote optimization of self-sufficiency by participants, while accommodating requests by special needs population served.

**Discussion:**

There are a variety of Public Housing units disbursed throughout the city in a range of sizes that are in fair to good condition. As most of these units are more than 50 years old, the HACB has implemented a restoration and revitalization plan that includes upgrades to physical conditions and service amenities. This plan focuses on accessibility, systems and energy efficiency improvements, as well as community service partnerships.



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

### Introduction

Chico offers a wide variety of housing and services for homeless individuals and families, which are documented in this section. These services are coordinated at a county level by the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care, and at a city level through the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force. Over the last 18 months, new funding from the State of California specifically directed to address immediate homeless needs has been used to augment services in Chico. As documented in Section NA-40, there is a need to direct housing and services to Chronically Homeless persons, including persons with mental illness and substance abuse issues. Creekside Place, a 101-unit affordable complex for extremely-low and low-income seniors, is currently being planned for development and will include 15 units for homeless seniors with a mental illness. In addition, three housing providers (True North Housing Alliance, Chico Housing Action Team, and the Jesus Center) are all utilizing a successful master-lease approach to provide transitional and permanent housing for chronically homeless individuals, including those with mental illness and substance use disorders.

### Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	54	0	129	33	0
Households with Only Adults	210	50	146	181	21
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	35	0
Veterans	0	0	15	4	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	2	4	0

**Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2020 Homeless Facilities Chart

**Data Source**

City of Chico 2014-2022 Housing Element, Table 21Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care 2019

**Comments:**

Application

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

Homeless services are coordinated at the county level by the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC). A City of Chico staff member and an elected City Council member sit on the CoC Council.

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Homeless services are coordinated at the city level by the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force (GCHTF). Both the CoC and GCHTF have member organizations that provide health, mental health and employment services to homeless persons. These include:

- Butte County— County Departments: Children’s Services, Behavioral Health, Employment and Social Services, Public Health
- Butte County Office of Education- homeless youth outreach and support in the local schools
- Butte 211— toll-free phone number, text line, and HelpCentral website providing referral to no-cost and low-cost services
- Caminar, Inc.— supportive housing for persons with mental illness, counseling, job training and placement, life skills development, transportation
- Caring Choices— case management for persons living with HIV/AIDS
- Catalyst Domestic Violence Services--shelter, transitional and rapid rehousing, case management for all victims of domestic violence (all genders)
- Chico Housing Action Team— master-leased transitional and permanent housing for homeless individuals and families, case management
- Chico Rescue Mission—transitional housing, substance use disorder services
- Community Action Agency of Butte County— Esplanade House transitional and supportive housing beds, on-site case management and supportive services
- Enloe Medical Center— health care
- Housing Authority of the County of Butte— rental assistance through partnerships with the Butte County SEARCH program, Community Action Agency of Butte County and Veterans Affairs
- Disability Action Center— accessibility services and advocacy for persons with disabilities
- Jesus Center— meals, resource center, job training and placement, shelter for women and children, master-leased transitional housing programs.
- NAMI of Butte County— advocacy and peer support for persons with mental illness
- Northern Valley Catholic Social Services— supportive housing for persons with mental illness and disabilities, family and children’s services, counseling for Torres Shelter guests, talk line, Iverson Wellness & Recovery Center with mental health services
- Orchard House— transitional housing and substance abuse services
- Salvation Army— transitional housing and substance abuse services, peer support
- Shalom Free Clinic— free health clinic, health management, preventative services, nutrition counseling
- Safe Space Winter Shelter--low-barrier winter shelter
- Stonewall--support, resources, outreach and advocacy for LGBTQ+ community
- True North Housing Alliance— Torres Shelter, Aurora House transitional housing for families, case management and master-leased transitional and permanent supportive housing
- VA Chico Outpatient Clinic— health services
- VECTORS— transitional housing, peer support and advocacy for homeless veterans
- Veteran's Resource Center--case management, housing and support for veterans

- Youth and Family Programs— foster care and Transitional Age Youth services
- Youth for Change— 6th Street Center for homeless youth, foster care and Transitional Age Youth services, school based counseling, transitional and permanent supportive housing

Most shelters, transitional housing and supportive housing have on-site case management that is combined with referral partnerships to other case management, health, mental health and employment services.

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

These facilities assist Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families:

- Torres Shelter- 210-bed homeless shelter with case management and on-site supportive services
- Chico Rescue Mission- 102-bed transitional housing facility with substance abuse programs and employment training and placement
- Salvation Army Walker Center- 50-bed transitional housing facility with substance abuse programs
- Chico Housing Action Team- 152 beds of scattered site transitional and permanent housing
- Orchard House- 6-bed transitional housing facility with substance abuse programs

These organizations provide services for Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families, as described in more detail above: Butte County, Butte 211, Caminar, Inc, Caring Choices, Chico Community Shelter Partnership, Chico Rescue Mission, Enloe Medical Center, Housing Authority of the County of Butte, Disability Action Center, Jesus Center, Legal Services of Northern California, NAMI of Butte County, Northern Valley Catholic Social Services, Orchard House, Salvation Army, and Shalom Free Clinic.

The following facilities assist Homeless Families with Children:

- Aurora House- 30 beds of transitional housing for families with case management and on-site supportive services
- Esplanade House- 26 units of Transitional Housing and 33 units Permanent Supportive Housing for families with case management and on-site supportive services
- Sabbath House- 26-bed facility for homeless women and children with case management and on-site supportive services
- Catalyst Haven and Cottages- 28-bed shelter facility and 4 transitional housing cottages with case management and on-site supportive services

The following organizations provide services for Homeless Families with Children: Butte County, Butte 211, True North Housing Alliance, Community Action Agency of Butte County, Enloe Medical Center, Jesus Center, Legal Services of Northern California, Northern Valley Catholic Social Services. In addition, Catalyst Domestic Violence Services offers case management and counseling for victims of domestic violence, as well as a help line.

The VECTORS housing facility assists Homeless Veterans by providing a 15-bed facility with peer support programs.

The following organizations provide services that assist Homeless Veterans and their Families:

- Housing Authority of the County of Butte— works with the local Veterans Affairs Office and the Veterans Resource Center to offer rental assistance vouchers and supportive services to 44 homeless veterans through the VASH Program
- Veterans Affairs Office of Chico— provides case management, VASH supportive services, assistance in accessing VA and mainstream benefits, and referral to community resources
- Veterans Resource Center— provides supportive services for the VASH and Supportive Services for Veterans and their Families (SSVF) programs
- Butte County Department of Employment and Social Services— assistance in accessing benefits, education and career path counseling

The following organizations provide services that assist Homeless Unaccompanied Youth:

- Butte County Department of Behavioral Health— case management and counseling, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, Outpatient Center, foster care support, Transitional Age Youth services, homeless emergency runaway services
- Butte County Department of Employment and Social Services— foster care services and financial assistance
- Youth for Change— 6th Street Center for homeless youth, foster care and Transitional Age Youth services, school based counseling

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

### **Introduction**

This section describes the City's facilities and services for Special Needs populations, including the elderly and frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol and other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and public housing residents.

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

See the attachment in AD-25 for this information.

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

The Butte County Department of Behavioral Health provides a system of care that ranges from Institutes for Mentally Disabled (Crestwood Behavioral Health, Inc.; Trinity Pines); to independent, permanent supportive housing programs (three CoC Homeless Assistance Grants, Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program (TBRA), Behavioral Health Housing Assistance Program (BHHAP), and Valley View, Avenida and Villa Serena Apartments). As individuals transition from a higher level of care to more independence, they are provided mental health counseling, support services focused on life skills development, and pre-release planning. Behavioral Health's Support, Employment, Assistance, Recovery, Consumer Housing Program (SEARCH) provides intensive support services, and links individuals who are homeless or at risk of homelessness to supportive housing programs.

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

The City will take the following activities to address the housing and supportive services needs of non-homeless special needs individuals.

### **Elderly and Frail Elderly**

- As described in SP-05, Priority Area 1 in general will support a variety of affordable housing, including housing with supportive services for the elderly and frail elderly.

- As described in SP-05 and SP-45, under Priority Area 1, Goal 2: Development of multi-family units, the City will provide HUD funding to assist Creekside Place, which will include housing for Low Income and Extremely Low Income seniors.
- As described in SP-05 and SP-45, under Priority Area 1, Goal 4: Rehabilitation of owner-occupied units, the City will continue to operate the Sewer Connection program for Low Income homeowners, which will benefit the large number of Low Income seniors with limited income that own homes, as documented in this Section NA-45.
- As described in SP-05 and SP-45, under Priority Area 2, Goal 7: Support non-homeless public services with CDBG funds, including services for seniors and disabled persons that foster independence and prevent homelessness.

With regard to the elderly and frail elderly, the institutional delivery structure for carrying out the consolidated plan outlined in SP-40 includes collaboration with the Chico Area Council on Aging and Innovative Health Services.

#### **Persons with Disabilities**

- As described in SP-05 and SP-45, Priority Area 1 is affordable housing, some of which will include fully accessible units, adaptable units, and supportive services for persons with disabilities.
- As described in SP-05 and SP-45, under Priority Area 1, Goal 3: Rehabilitation of multi-family units, including preservation of existing publicly subsidized housing in partnership with HUD and the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB). A significant proportion of public housing residents have a disability.
- As described in SP-05 and SP-45, under Priority Area 2, Goal 7: Support non-homeless public services with CDBG funds, including services for seniors and persons with disabilities that foster independence and prevent homelessness.
- As described in SP-05 and SP-45, under Priority Area 4, Goal 11: Coordination with Public Works Projects will include ADA improvements.
- The institutional delivery structure for carrying out the consolidated plan outlined in SP-40 includes collaboration with the Disability Action Center.

#### **Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions**

- As described in SP-05 and SP-45, Priority Area 1 is affordable housing, some of which will include fully supportive services such as substance abuse treatment.
- As outlined in SP-40, collaborate with organizations that provide substance abuse treatment and sober living facilities, including the Butte County Department of Behavioral Health, Northern Valley Catholic Social Service, Caminar, the Salvation Army, Chico Rescue Mission, and the Orchard House.

#### **Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families**

- As outlined in SP-40, collaborate with Caring Choices, Home & Healthcare Management, Stonewall Alliance Center and the Local Implementation Group to provide housing assistance to Low Income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.

#### **Public Housing Residents**

- As described in SP-05 and SP-45, under Priority Area 1, Goal 3: Rehabilitation of multi-family units, including preservation of existing publicly subsidized housing in partnership with HUD and the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB).
- As outlined in SP-40, collaborate with the Housing Authority of the County of Butte to optimize resident access to supportive services, including financial planning programs and Community Action Agency services.

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

See above.

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

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

The City of Chico conducted an in-depth analysis of governmental constraints as part of its 2014-2022 Housing Element. Below is a summary of this analysis, which can be found in full in the Chico Housing Element: Chapter 6: Constraints Analysis (pgs. 87-108), and Appendix D: General Application Processing Procedures.

#### **Land Use Controls**

Land use controls can affect the cost of housing if they artificially limit the supply of land available for development and/or limit the type of housing that can be built. The City of Chico's residential zoning districts allow for a broad range of housing types. Allowable densities range from 7 units per acre for Low Density Residential (R1) to 70 units per acre for High Density Residential (R4). The range of density, particularly at the high end, has been increased with the adopted 2030 General Plan, helping the City to better meet local housing needs.

Zoning districts also allow for a great amount of flexibility, encouraging mixed-use development and special housing types. There are five commercial zoning districts that allow residential development. In addition, residential care homes, live/work units, boarding houses, and single-room occupancies are allowed in various commercial zoning districts. The Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) zone, encompassing approximately 271 acres, is intended to create compact and complete neighborhoods with defined neighborhood centers, promoting a mix of housing types that can accommodate a variety of household sizes, incomes and life stages. Overlay Zones also allow greater flexibility for multifamily development, and encourage higher densities along commercial corridors near public transit and the downtown area.

The City's comprehensive Municipal Code Update reduced parking standards. In addition, the Code allows for further parking reductions with the incorporation of Smart Growth principles in project design, projects in the Corridor Opportunity Site Overlay, and for small units with rents restricted for low-income households.

In compliance with State Law, the City has expanded opportunities for use of emergency shelters and supportive and transitional housing. The updated City Code allows emergency shelters without a discretionary permit in the Public/Quasi-Public Zoning District. The update City Code also allows both supportive and transitional housing as permitted uses in all zoning districts that allow residential uses.

#### **Site Improvement Requirements**

City staff and consultants analyzed the City's Design Criteria and Improvement Standards found in Title 18R of the Municipal Code. It establishes lot configurations and makes provision for public utility



easements. In addition, it sets engineering and design standards for streets, storm drains, sewer, water supply, fire hydrants, street lights, street trees and landscaping. The analysis concluded that the City's on-site and off-site improvement standards are typical of other similar size communities in California, and do not present an undue burden on developers.

## **Building Codes**

The City of Chico has adopted the California Codes consisting of the Uniform Building, Fire, Plumbing and Electric Codes. The City enforces the California Codes and the California Energy and Green Codes, as mandated by the State.

## **Constraints Analysis Summary (Continued, Part 1)**

### **Fees and Exactions**

Development fees can be assessed against residential projects as a means of providing funding for capital improvements necessitated by the cumulative demand of residential development. Improvements frequently considered for financing through development fees include schools, parks, storm drainage and transportation facilities.

City staff and consultants conducted a detailed analysis of per unit fees for typical single-family and multifamily development, updated in 2020. For a typical 2,000 square-foot new single-family tract home, the total planning, building and impact fees are estimated at about \$27,500. For a typical 60-unit apartment complex, the total planning, building and impact fees are estimated at about \$16,900 per unit. The multi-family impact fee estimate includes a recent revision that reduces the City per unit impact fee for studio/single-room occupancy and one-bedroom units to 70% of the standard per unit fee. The single-family and multi-family estimates were figured according to current City and School District fee schedules last updated as of July 1, 2019 and August 20, 2018 respectively.

The City's fees are based on a nexus study conducted by the City to determine the actual cost of providing improvements and facilities. The nexus study included an analysis and comparison of fees charged in 17 North Valley jurisdictions. The nexus study concludes that the City of Chico fees are appropriate and justified, and also that the impact fee program complies with State Law regarding development impact fees. The study found that the development impact fees imposed by the City of Chico for residential uses were in the lower two-thirds of fees charged to the comparable jurisdictions in the study.

Although the City's impact fees are lower than most comparable jurisdictions, they do present a challenge for the development of small affordable houses, such as the tiny house concept discussed in this Consolidated Plan. Impact fees near or above \$20,000 per unit would make such houses infeasible

since fees would likely make up one-third to half of the construction cost. The City should explore fee reductions for tiny houses that restrict rents and prices to lower income households.

### **Permit Processing Procedures**

See the Appendix D: Permit Processing Procedures diagram in the Housing Element for a representation of how development review occurs within the City. Compared with other cities in Northern California, Chico's project review process ranks similarly in processing time. While project review has become an increasingly complex process, Chico continues to seek ways to make this process more efficient without sacrificing the public's welfare or safety. Due to staff constraints, a formal Development Review Committee is no longer utilized to review preliminary project proposals prior to submittal of a formal application, though City Planning staff is available for informal consultation on potential projects. The goal of the consultation is to anticipate issues before they surface in the formal review process and save the applicant time and resources. The City has initiated additional modifications to the review process, in particular for affordable housing projects in adherence to State law.

### **Constraints Analysis Summary (Continued, Part 2)**

#### **Constraints to Housing Persons with Disabilities**

As required by State Law, the Housing Element governmental constraints analysis was required to analyze constraints upon the development, maintenance and improvement of housing for persons with disabilities. The City's regulations and processes meet or exceed those typical of other communities throughout the state in limiting constraints to housing for persons with disabilities. Two of the City's most significant provisions in this regard are described below.

In accordance with State Law, residential care homes for six or fewer residents are permitted as a matter of right in all residential districts, and in the Office Residential and Neighborhood Commercial Districts. The definition of "residential care homes" includes "transitional" and "supportive" housing. Residential care homes for seven or more persons are permitted in most residential districts, and in office residential and commercial districts with a use permit. There are no development standards that regulate the concentration or spacing of residential care homes.

A goal within the 2014-2022 Housing Element revised the City Municipal Code to give the Community Development Director authority to approve modifications or exceptions to regulations, standards and practices for the siting, development and use of housing, or other matters related to zoning and land use, that would eliminate regulatory barriers to housing accessible to persons with disabilities.

#### **Updates to the Zoning Code since 2015**

Following is a description of revisions to the Zoning Code since 2015 that have been enacted to remove barriers to the production of housing, which include:

- Comprehensive Code Cleanup and Streamlining, Residential Mixed Use Flexibility, and Expanded R2 Densities (April 2017, November 2018);
- ADU Code Amendments, updated for compliance with State laws, including temporarily reduced ADU impact fees, modified sidewalk exceptions, and eliminated owner-occupancy requirements outside SD-4 Overlay Zone (April 2017, November 2018, February 2019, July 2019); and
- Adopted Temporary (5-Year) Disaster Recovery Permit Ordinance, for Camp Fire Relief allowing temporary structures on property (April 2019)

In order to enhance the ADU Code Amendments summarized above, the City is currently working on another set of ADU code amendments for compliance with the 2019 housing laws that is scheduled for Council consideration this year. In addition, the City is working on an ambitious program of housing amendments with SB 2 Planning Grant funds that includes: 1) providing prototype preapproved ADU plans in 3 sizes (500 SF, 600 SF and 749 SF) with three different style variations, at no cost to Chico residents; 2) preparation of objective design and development standards (ODDS) per SB 330 and Housing Accountability Act requirements; 3) allowing residential uses in the OR (Office Residential) Zone by-right; 4) residential use and flexibility amendments in commercial zones; 5) increasing allowable residential densities in R1; and 6) an infrastructure plan and financing program for the North Chico SPA (Special Planning Area).

In early 2018, the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) regulations were comprehensively updated for consistency with State law (e.g., eliminated parking, relaxed fire sprinkler requirements, etc.). Further, the City reduced the ADU development impact fees (DIF) by 50% to stimulate ADU production. Following the Camp Fire, the Council acted on several additional incentives to further stimulate ADU production, including: 1) an additional temporary 50% reduction in DIFs for one year (25% of original fee); 2) eliminating the owner-occupancy requirement; and 3) eliminating sidewalk requirements. In 2019, there was a total of 62 ADU applications submitted (with 46 approved), which is more ADU activity than the City has seen in the past 10 years combined.

In January 2020, a wave of new State ADU legislation (20 housing bills in total) went into effect, requiring the City to further update the Municipal Code for compliance. Key provisions of the new ADU legislation include: prohibits development impact fees for ADUs less than 750 sf; allows ADUs on multifamily lots within existing building with conversion of space; allows up to 2 detached ADUs on existing multifamily lots; allows up to 3 ADUs on a single-family lot; establishes a de facto amnesty program and allows requests for delayed enforcement of building standards for 5 years subject to life safety requirements. These amendments are scheduled for City adoption in June 2020.

### **Update to State Density Bonus Law**

The City of Chico will incorporate an update to the State Density Bonus Law into its Zoning Code. The bill proposing the amendment was AB 1763, which was passed by the California State Legislature and signed into law in 2019. This law increases the potential density bonus for a project with 100% Low Income

affordable units to up to 80% above the maximum density allowed within a zoning district. A project with 10%-20% of its units restricted to costs affordable to Low Incomes would be eligible for a density bonus of up to 20%-35%. The State Density Bonus Law amendment also allows an affordable housing developer to request up to four concessions, depending on the proportion of Low Income affordable units in the project. These concessions could include parking reductions, variances to building setback requirements, or variations to open space requirements. Projects serving 100% seniors or special needs tenants that are within a half-mile of a bus line with at least 8 stops per day are also eligible for parking reductions of 0.5 space per unit or less.

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

### Introduction

This Section describes the City’s business activity and its workforce and infrastructure needs. Economic development initiatives that involve a variety of public and private partners can help address these needs. The COVID-19 Virus outbreak occurred while this Consolidated Plan was being written. While the impacts of this pandemic are not entirely understood at this point, they are potentially devastating to local businesses and their employees. This challenge has hit a community that was working to recover from the impacts of the Camp Fire that destroyed the nearby Town of Paradise. Because economic development agency staffs have been stretched thin as they respond to these unusual and unanticipated emergencies over the past month, the quality and quantity of stakeholder input collected for this section was limited.

### Economic Development Market Analysis - Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	1,337	304	5	1	-4
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,862	5,474	15	16	1
Construction	1,408	1,624	5	5	0
Education and Health Care Services	6,887	10,074	26	29	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,553	2,437	6	7	1
Information	484	646	2	2	0
Manufacturing	1,631	1,617	6	5	-1
Other Services	1,646	2,799	6	8	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,758	2,503	7	7	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,139	5,897	16	17	1
Transportation and Warehousing	545	388	2	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,081	946	4	3	-1
Total	26,331	34,709	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014-2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

<b>Table 45A - Occupation by Industry for Civilian Employed Population</b>	
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Jobs</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,062
Construction	2,205
Manufacturing	2,569
Wholesale trade	811
Retail trade	7,010
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,300
Information	1,169
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	2,502
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	4,684
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	12,353
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	5,778
Other services, except public administration	2,239
Public administration	1,619
Total employed population 16 years and over	45,301
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2014-2018	

**Table 45A - Occupation by Industry for Civilian Employed Population**

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	46,409
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	41,760
Unemployment Rate	10.00
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	29.63
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.05

**Table 40 - Labor Force**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2014-2018 ACS

**Data Source Comments:** Population is the total civilian non-institutional population aged 16 years and over

**Table 46A - Labor Force, 2018 Annual Averages**

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	49,110
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	45,273
Unemployed Population	6,676
Unemployment Rate	8.7%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.1%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.5%
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2014-2018	

**Table 46A - Labor Force, 2018 Annual Averages**

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	9,600
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,780
Service	5,690
Sales and office	10,730
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,765
Production, transportation and material moving	1,513

**Table 41 – Occupations by Sector**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2014-2018 ACS

**Data Source Comments:**

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
30 Minutes or Less	36,508	80.3%
30-59 Minutes	6,734	14.8%
60 Minutes or More	2,248	4.9%
Total	45,490	

**Table 48A - Travel Time to Work, 2018**

Alternate Data Source Name:  
2014-2018 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,680	185	1,088
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,715	435	1,645
Some college or Associate's degree	11,115	1,095	4,260
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,320	715	1,940

**Table 42 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Alternate Data Source Name:  
2014-2018 ACS  
Data Source Comments:

**Table 49A - Educational Attainment by Employment Status for Population 25 to 64 Years, 2018**

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force and Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	1,353	129	1,216
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	4,511	323	1,969
Some college or Associates degree	12,121	868	3,915
Bachelors degree or higher	12,972	583	1,775
Total	30,957	1,903	8,875

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2014-2018

**Table 49A - Educational Attainment by Employment Status for Population 25 to 64 Years, 2018**



## Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	165	190	280	610	540
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	840	668	425	780	540
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,785	1,680	1,285	2,830	2,665
Some college, no degree	11,335	4,200	2,920	4,685	2,470
Associate's degree	2,315	1,620	1,195	1,905	645
Bachelor's degree	1,935	3,445	2,785	4,310	1,800
Graduate or professional degree	155	780	1,005	2,650	1,685

**Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Age**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2014-2018 ACS

**Data Source Comments:**

**Table 50A - Educational Attainment by Age, 2018**

Educational Attainment	18-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over	% of total
	18-24 years	% of total	25-34 years	% of total	35-44 years	% of total	45-64 years	% of total	65 years and over	
Less than 9th grade	257	1%	104	1%	314	3%	532	3%	422	4%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	842	4%	530	4%	457	5%	761	4%	473	4%
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	5,359	25%	2,154	16%	1,423	14%	3,226	18%	2,405	21%
Some college, no degree	10,289	48%	4,524	34%	2,595	26%	5,052	28%	2,654	23%
Associate's degree	2,186	10%	1,579	12%	1,052	11%	2,103	11%	967	8%
Bachelor's degree	2,340	11%	3,595	27%	3,052	31%	4,229	23%	2,323	20%
Graduate or professional degree	176	1%	906	7%	1,105	11%	2,443	13%	2,244	20%
Total	21,449		13,392		9,998		18,346		11,488	

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2014-2018

**Table 50A - Educational Attainment by Age, 2018**

## Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,381
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,247
Some college or Associate's degree	49,213
Bachelor's degree	104,549
Graduate or professional degree	133,999

**Table 44 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS

**Table 51A - Median Earnings by Educational Attainment, 2018**

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings
Less than high school graduate	\$19,075
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	\$26,344
Some college or associate's degree	\$28,122
Bachelor's degree	\$50,464
Graduate or professional degree	\$63,692

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2014-2018

**Table 51A - Median Earnings by Educational Attainment, 2018**

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

The largest occupation industry in Chico is educational services, and health care and social assistance, which is anchored by Chico State University, Butte College, and Enloe Medical Center. This industry had an estimated 12,353 jobs in 2018 (27% of all jobs), which is 5,343 jobs more than the next largest occupation industry- Retail trade, with an estimated 7,010 jobs. The third largest occupation industry is Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services, with an estimated 5,778 jobs. The fourth largest occupation industry is Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services, with an estimated 4,684 jobs.

### **Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

The City consulted with the following entities to understand the business community's workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

- Butte College Small Business Development Center
- 3CORE, a local Community Development Financial Institution
- The Alliance for Workforce Development

Local businesses are now struggling financially due to the COVID-19 virus to retain employees, meet their overall financial needs, and access capital to continue their operations.

Immediate workforce and infrastructure needs include:

- Establish no-interest long-term loan pools that give businesses up to \$25,000 in instant liquidity with long-term repayment or forgiveness during interruption events
- Forgivable loan loss reserves for CDFIs and other economic development lenders to continue lending during disrupted market conditions

- Set aside emergency response funding by CDFIs and technical assistance providers. Disruption causes CDFI and technical assistance provider revenues to fall. Filling these revenue gaps are critical to responsiveness.
- Fund individual business planning services in advance of interruption events
- Fund City areawide plans to bolster local economies and businesses through the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
- Allocate annual funding identifying critical City business clusters, evaluate interruption impacts and organize workgroups to mobilize responses and resources in a potential crisis for these essential business clusters
- Affordable housing for entry and mid-level employees, as well as high-end single family housing to attract managers and executives to the area.
- Workers in skilled trades and/or basic construction.
- Soft skills training, including time management, interpersonal skills, technology literacy, diversity awareness, etc.

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

In the wake of the corona virus crisis, the UCLA/Anderson Economic Forecast for the State of California economy includes the following projections:

- Real GDP will decline by 6.5% (Q2) and 1.9% (Q3) and then rebound 4% (Q4)
- Social distancing will reduce real consumption by 7.8%
- 2 million jobs will be lost between Q1 2020 and Q1 2021
- Unemployment will increase from 3.6% to 5.0%

Within Butte County, it is anticipated that small businesses will be most negatively impacted in the coming years due to loss of business and limited capital. Larger corporations are expected to fair better. This will be reflected in broad business losses throughout Butte County as 75% of its businesses have fewer than 20 employees. It is expected that Butte County will lose about 2,000 to 4,000 jobs due to the recession brought on by the COVID-19 virus.

The following are local initiatives that will help the economy respond to these challenges:

- The City has completed and submitted a \$13.3 million grant application to the EDA to expand airport road access. This project is expected to retain 200 jobs and will create 620 jobs.
- A \$15 million grant application for an intelligent transportation system (ITS) is expected to be submitted to EDA by the second half of 2020.

- The airport access grant will increase business location and expansion with corresponding jobs. The most critical need will be infrastructure (water, sewer, electricity, gas, and broadband) to house new development and jobs.

In addition to challenges presented by the coronavirus, Butte County has been heavily impacted economically by the Camp Fire. This has created a major housing shortage, which impacts businesses' ability to attract and retain workers. In addition, a large number of small businesses were lost in the fire, reducing the number of employers in the area.

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

The most common skill shortages in the Butte County area include:

- 1) Advanced Technical or Management Degree candidates. Despite having a regional university in our area, employers are struggling to find graduates with advanced degrees in engineering, manufacturing, or business who are interested in staying in this area to work.
- 2) Candidates with technical skills that match rapidly changing technology in manufacturing, IT, and remote customer service. Employers in the manufacturing sector are experiencing a shortage of workers able to operate and program latest generation automated manufacturing tools, as CNC programming and robotic assembly technologies have changed rapidly in the last twenty years. Due to housing shortages and lower wages, it is difficult to attract talent skilled in these technologies from other areas, and cost restrictions make vocational training at local community colleges and adult schools prohibitive.
- 3) Construction skills. Builders and general contractors are facing a severe deficit of candidates with both basic and journey level skills in construction trades.
- 4) Employability skills. Often known as "soft skills", these are the interpersonal skills that make a "successful" worker in any industry. Time management, team work, interpersonal communication, diversity awareness are examples of soft skills. Many employers in our area as well as nationwide point to a need for more soft skill development in primary and adult education.

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

AWFD currently operates Work Based Learning programs in Butte County under the Federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and the State CalWORKs Subsidized Employment Program (AB74). WIOA is a general workforce investment initiative that in part, provides local Workforce Agencies with funding to help employers mitigate the costs of hiring and training an employee from the

local labor pool. AB74 is a far more targeted program that provides incentives for employers to hire and train individuals who are receiving cash assistance through the county CalWORKs department. In addition to these programs, AFWD currently administers Federal National Dislocated Worker grants targeted towards economic recovery from the 2018 Camp Fire. These funds are targeted towards assisting fire affected businesses in rebuilding their workforce and helping fire affected workers find new employment in the case that their previous employment is no longer available. AFWD frequently operates these types of Disaster Recovery NDWG grants and will likely receive similar funding in response to the COVID-19 economic impact. In the case of COVID-19, funding would be used for Temporary Job Creation (TJC) programs that will provide income for temporarily laid-off workers until they are able to return to their previous jobs. As a dual effect, these TJC jobs will also serve to provide critical manpower to government entities and nonprofits in efforts to provide services to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the community.

In response to the surging demand for skilled trades workers in the aftermath of the Camp Fire, Butte Community College initiated several new programs to train students to learn a trade to help with the rebuild effort. This includes the Employment Training Panel (ETP) funding for the Butte County area, which provides financial and curriculum support to businesses to upskill their existing workforce.

The Northern Rural Training and Employment Consortium (NoRTEC) leads a regional 11-county workforce training initiative, recognized as a Workforce Investment Board by the State of California. NoRTEC administers federal and state job training funds, which are subcontracted by NoRTEC to local entities within the 11 counties. One of the most critical initiatives supported by these funds are the One Stop Job Centers, including the Butte County One Stop Job Center operated by the Department of Employment and Social Services. NoRTEC's job training and placement programs support the City of Chico's Consolidated Plan goal to increase employment for low-income residents, as described in more detail below. NoRTEC coordinates the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) with 3CORE. The CEDS is described below.

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

Yes

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

Local Community Development Finance Institution 3CORE guides development of the 5-Year CEDS for the District that includes Butte, Glenn and Tehama Counties. The planning process includes local governments, economic development entities and community colleges. The resulting document guides regional economic development efforts. 3CORE utilizes the CEDS to prioritize public works and other

economic development projects for member jurisdictions. (Source: Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2010-2015, [MD1] [JC2] 3CORE)

The most recent Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) was completed in 2010. It is anticipated that a 5-year update will be submitted to the Economic Development Administration in 2021.

Two of the key goals of the 2010-2015 CEDS are the following:

- Expand business development and support, including support of entrepreneurial programs; and
- Expand non-bank capital investment.

The City of Chico has used HUD funds to address these goals through two programs: Small Business Development Center Microenterprise Counseling, and the 3CORE Microenterprise Grant Program. The Small Business Development Center Microenterprise Counseling program provides CDBG funds to provide counseling to small businesses with low-income owners. The Butte College SBDC offers one-on-one counseling and a wide variety of business courses at no cost to participants. The 3CORE Microenterprise Grant Program provided startup grants to new businesses that demonstrate capacity for growth. Both of these programs have facilitated employment creation and retention for small businesses.

Beyond use of CDBG funds, the City has also collaborated with Innovate North State to develop ChicoStart, which is an incubator providing space, resources and mentorship to startup businesses. ChicoStart is located within the City Municipal Building in former City offices. ChicoStart has already helped a number of startups expand and graduate from the incubator space.

## **Discussion**

The City of Chico should build on its assets to create quality jobs and expand businesses. Those assets include institutions such as Chico State University, Butte College, 3CORE and a number of successful home-grown businesses. In addition, the City's medical cluster anchored by Enloe Medical Center provides an opportunity to expand the health care sector. The City also can draw upon collaborative networks, such as Innovate North State, the Alliance for Workforce Development, NoRTEC, and CFC.

Existing resources will be maximized through local collaboration that includes government entities such as the City of Chico. Private and public investments in local institutions and collaborations will increase the region's competitiveness in training the workforce, attracting capital, and generating business income. A current example of this type of collaboration is the City's support of the Butte College Small Business Development Center.

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

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

Housing Problems, as defined by HUD, include: unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; more than one person per room (overcrowding); and paying more than 30% of income toward housing (rent burdened). HUD's substandard housing category is a unit that lacks complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. The source of the data presented in this section is the U.S. Census American Community Survey for the 2011-2015 period, which is the most recent data made available by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development through CPD Maps. While this data is five years old, it is helpful for comparing census tracts by a wide variety of criteria, and understanding general neighborhood characteristics.

As described in Section NA-10, housing cost burden is the predominant Housing Problem in Chico. The Housing Cost Burden Map in this section shows that the census tracts with the highest proportions of housing cost burdened households are Census Tracts 6.04 and 5.02 west of the Chico State campus, and Census Tract 10.0 that incorporates the downtown area. These are areas with high concentrations of students. Census Tract 6.04, which is west of the Chico State campus, has 77% of households paying more than 30% of income toward housing. It also has a median household income of \$16,691 and a poverty rate of 61.14%. Census Tract 5.02, which lies west of Census Tract 6.04 along the Nord Avenue corridor and west of Nord Avenue, has 66% of households paying more than 30% of income toward housing. It has a median household income of \$17,755 and a poverty rate of 59%. Census Tract 10.0, bounded by Big Chico Creek on the north, Highway 99 on the east, Little Chico Creek on the south, and the railroad track on the west, has 61% of households paying more than 30% of income toward housing, with a median household income of \$29,367 and a 36% poverty rate. By comparison, the City of Chico median household income is \$42,342 and has a 25% poverty rate.

Looking at the percentage of Low Income households with severe housing cost burdens (paying greater than 50% of income toward housing), Census Tracts 6.01 and 6.03 just west of The Esplanade and south of West Lindo Avenue, and 10.4 in the northeast part of town, all have more than 80% of Low Income households with severe housing cost burdens. According to the data source cited above, overcrowding is not a widespread problem in Chico (an estimated 2.4% of all Chico households are overcrowded), but the proportion of Low Income households in overcrowded housing is highest in the Chapman-Mulberry Neighborhood (Census Tract 13), which has 20% of Low Income households living in overcrowded housing. There are no current data sets to illustrate the impact the Camp Fire may have had to increase overcrowding. The Substandard Housing Map shows that the areas with the highest proportion of Low Income households living in substandard housing is the Chapman-Mulberry Neighborhood (Census Tract 13), and which has just over 10% of Low Income households living in substandard housing. As described in Section MA-20, the City's Housing Conditions Inventory shows a high concentration of housing units in need of rehabilitation in this area.

Analysis of the Housing Cost Burdens, Substandard Housing and Overcrowding Maps helps to identify census tracts with concentrations of multiple Housing Problems. These areas include Census Tracts 6.03 (Severe Cost Burden and Overcrowding), 10.4 (Severe Cost Burden and Substandard Housing), and 13 (Overcrowding and Substandard Housing).

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

**Definition of "concentration"**

For purposes of this Chico Consolidated Plan analysis, a "concentration" of racial or ethnic minorities, or low-income families, are census tracts with at least one of the following characteristics:

- less than 50% of households are White non-Hispanics
- more than 40% of households are Low Income
- more than 20% of households are Extremely Low Income

**Racial Minorities**

The City of Chico does not have large concentrations of racial minorities (83% of the population is white). Census Tract 13 is 48% White non-Hispanic, and includes 32% Hispanic and 10% Asian. No other census tracts are less than 50% White non-Hispanic.

An estimated 17% of Chico residents are of Hispanic origin. The Persons of Hispanic Origin Map in this section shows census tracts with the highest Hispanic concentrations. Census Tract 13 has the highest percentage of people of Hispanic origin, followed by Census Tracts 5.01, 5.02, and 6.04 on the west end of the city, and Census Tracts 2.01 and 4.01 on the north end of the City, each with 20%-25% of residents identifying as Hispanic.

The percentage of persons who are non-Hispanic non-White in the City is very low. The majority of persons in this category are Asian or Multi-racial. The Asian Persons Map in this section shows four census tracts that have Asian persons as more than 7.5% of the population, with the rest of the City's census tracts having lower percentages of Asian persons. The Multi-racial Persons Map in this section shows that Census Tract 2.02 is the only census tract that has more than 7.5% of residents as two or more races, with the rest of the City's census tracts having lower percentages of Multi-racial persons.

**Low Income and Extremely Low Income Families**

The Low Income Households Map in this section shows two census tracts (5.02 and 6.04), west of the Chico State campus, with over 50% Low Income households. Census Tracts with more than 40% Low Income households include 6.03, 10, 11, 12, and 13, all in the south and west parts of the city.



The Extremely Low Income Households Map is similar to the Low Income Households Map, showing Census Tracts 5.02 and 6.04 with the highest concentrations of Extremely Low Income Households at greater than 30% of households. Other census tracts surrounding these census tracts, in the south and west parts of the City are 20% to 30% Extremely Low Income.

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

Census Tract 13 encompasses the Chapman and Mulberry Neighborhoods and includes County unincorporated areas that will be annexed into the City of Chico in July 2020. The data analyzed in this MA-50 section for Census Tract 13 includes these current unincorporated areas that will be annexed. Census Tract 13 has the lowest proportion of non-Hispanic Whites and the highest proportion of Hispanic/Latinos. In Census Tract 13, greater than 40% of the households are Low Income and just over 25% of the households are Extremely Low Income. The poverty rate is 39%. Census Tract 13 has the highest proportion of Low Income households living in overcrowded housing at just over 15%. Census Tract 13 also has the highest proportion of Low Income households living in substandard housing at just over 10%. The median contract rent is \$724, lower than the City-wide median of \$839. In terms of tenancy, 67% of housing units are renter occupied, higher than the City-wide renter share of 57%. There are significant portions of urban area within this Census Tract that are currently within the County jurisdiction, but that are scheduled to be annexed into the City on July 1, 2020. It is anticipated that the housing and community development needs in these currently unincorporated areas are just as great, if not greater, than the areas that are currently in the City of Chico jurisdiction.

Census Tracts 5.02 and 6.04, west of Chico State campus, have the highest proportions of Low Income and Extremely Low Income households in the City. Households in these census tracts also have the highest housing cost burdens, as described in the housing problems narrative above. The household median income in both of these census tracts is less than \$20,000 and the poverty rate is around 60%. Census Tract 5.02 has a higher than average concentration of Asian residents. Both census tracts have higher than average concentrations of Hispanic residents. The median contract rent in Census Tracts 5.02 and 6.04 is \$752-\$847. The share of housing units that are renter occupied is 84%-87% between the two census tracts, which are the highest renter-occupied shares of housing units among the City's census tracts.

### **Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

The Chapman neighborhood is home to the Dorothy F. Johnson Community Center, which provides community-based programs, space for community gatherings, and recreational opportunities for youth. A newly constructed Salvation Army Community and Family Service & Education Office on 16th Street also provides important services to the community. The neighborhood has recently benefitted from the construction of homes for Low Income first time homebuyers by Habitat for Humanity of Butte County, in the area of 16th to 20th Streets, between C and D Streets. This has involved street, gutter and storm drain improvements in addition to the new home development. Chapman Elementary School is

located in the heart of the Chapman Neighborhood, and pathway and road improvements that are part of the Safe Routes to School program have benefitted the surrounding area.

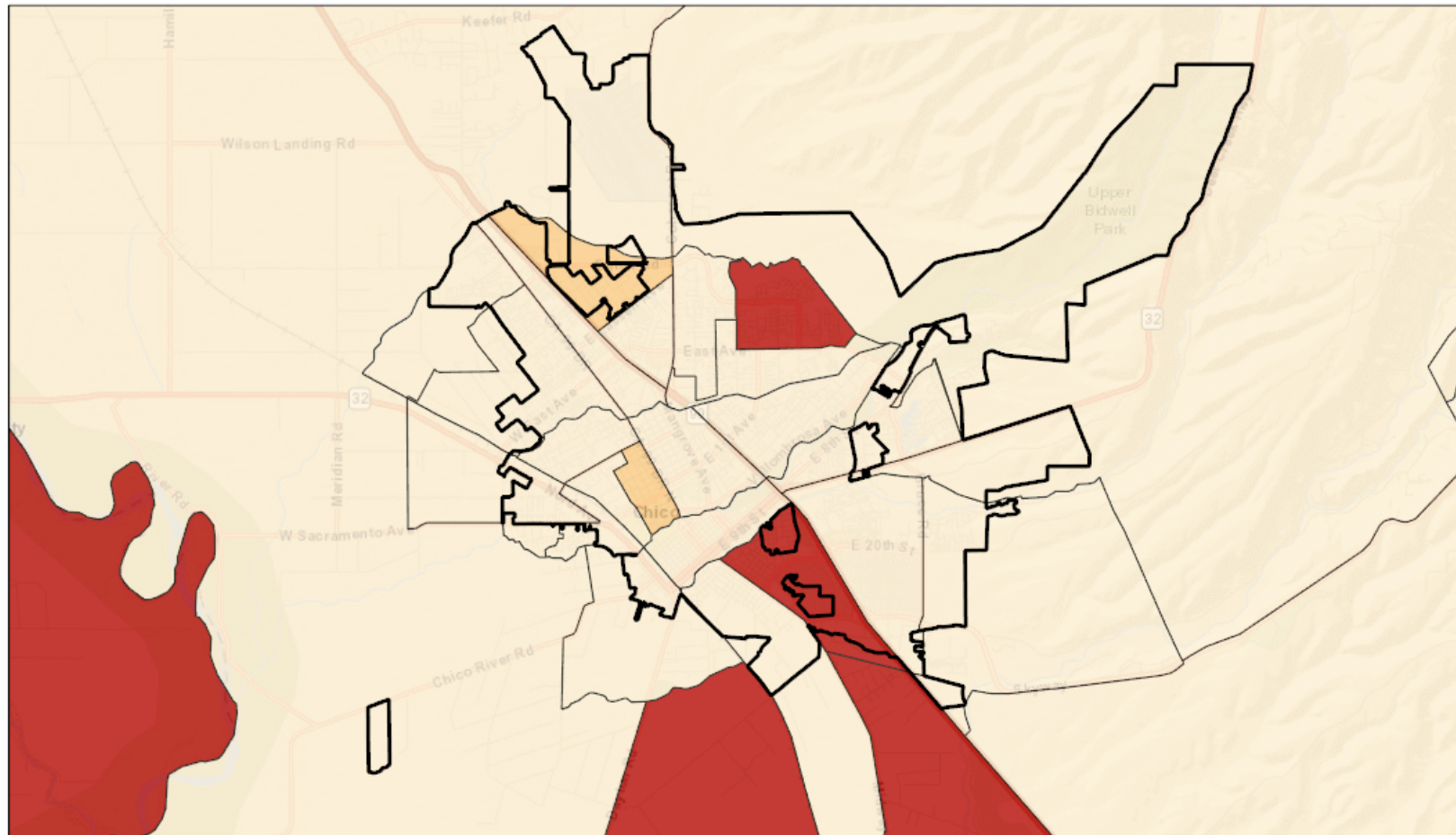
Census Tracts 5.02 and 6.04 are near the Chico State University campus. The large percentage of college students living in this area drives the high share of renter tenancy, the high proportion of rent-burdened households, and low median incomes. However, the CSU campus can also be an asset to these neighborhoods by providing opportunities for employment and college/community collaborations to address neighborhood problems. Chico High School, Citrus Elementary and Enloe Hospital are also near these census tracts, while not within their boundaries.

### **Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

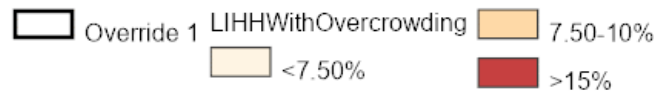
The remaining portion of the Chapman and Mulberry neighborhoods in the area of Census Tract 13 will be annexed into the City of Chico on July 1, 2020. The annexation will provide city services such as police, fire and code enforcement, as well as future infrastructure improvements.

In Census Tract 6.04, the City's Capital Improvement Project Needs List includes comprehensive streetscape improvements along North Cedar Street from West Sacramento Avenue to Fourth Avenue. It will include roadway reconstruction, storm drain and ADA improvements, and new curb, gutter, and sidewalk. It is currently unfunded but may provide an opportunity for the City to partner with Chico State University and the Mechoopda Tribe.

# % of Low Income Households Living in Overcrowded Housing -



March 24, 2020



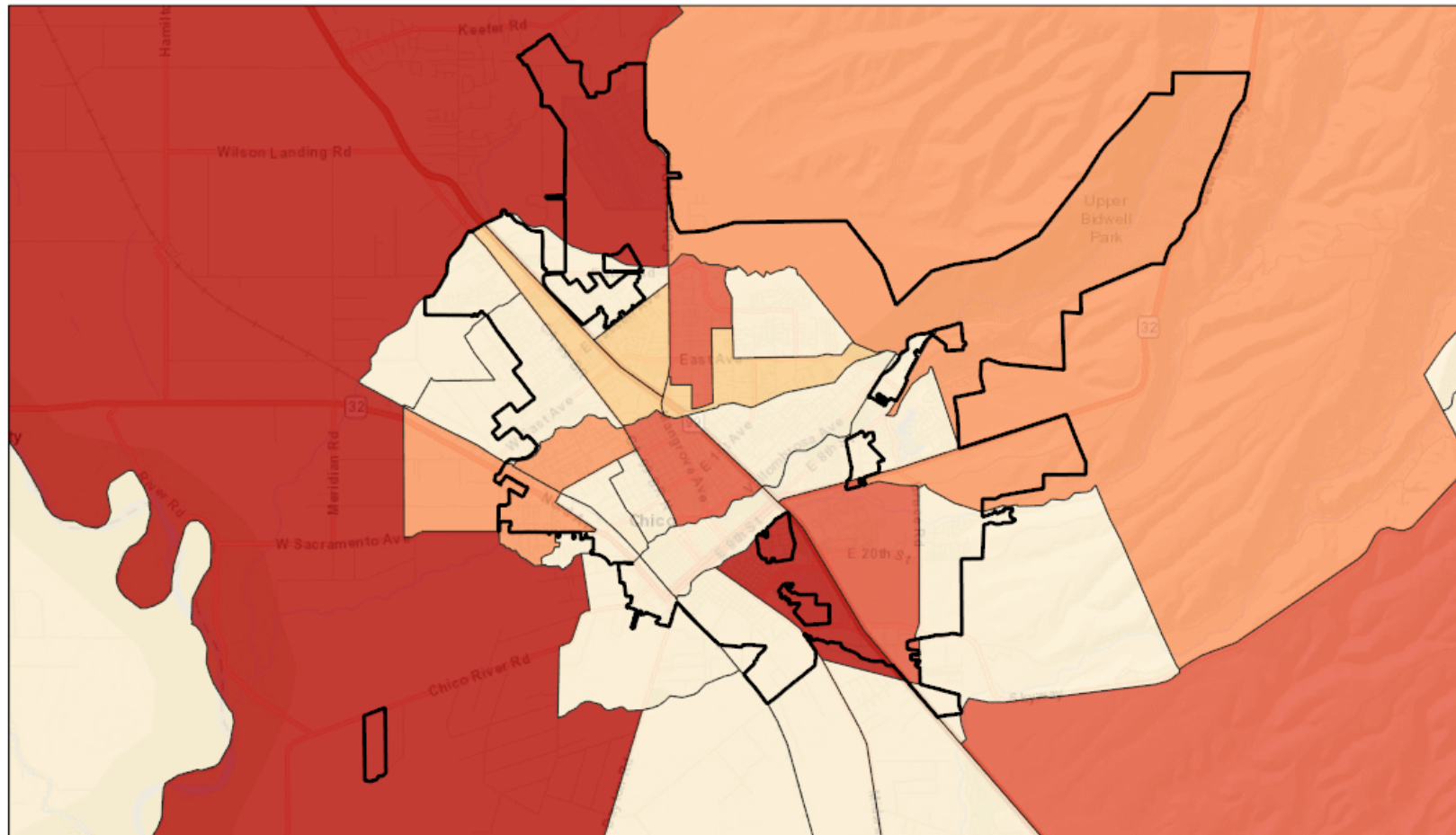
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 0 0.75 1.5 3 mi  
 0 1.25 2.5 5 km  
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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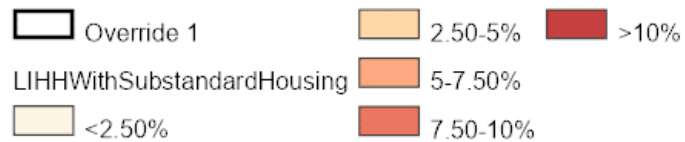
CHICO

122

# % of Low Income Households with Substandard Housing -



March 24, 2020



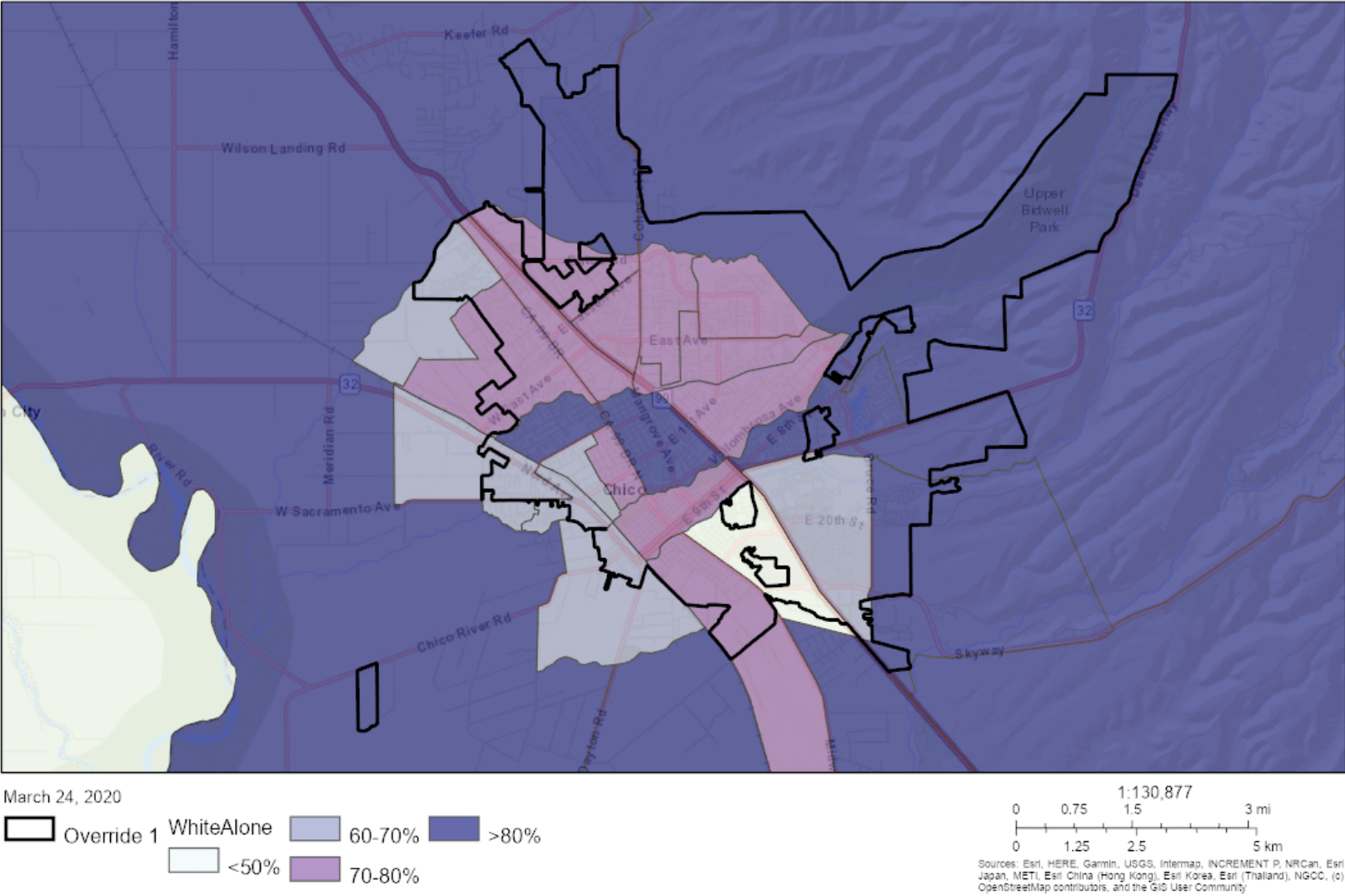
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 0 0.75 1.5 3 mi  
 0 1.25 2.5 5 km  
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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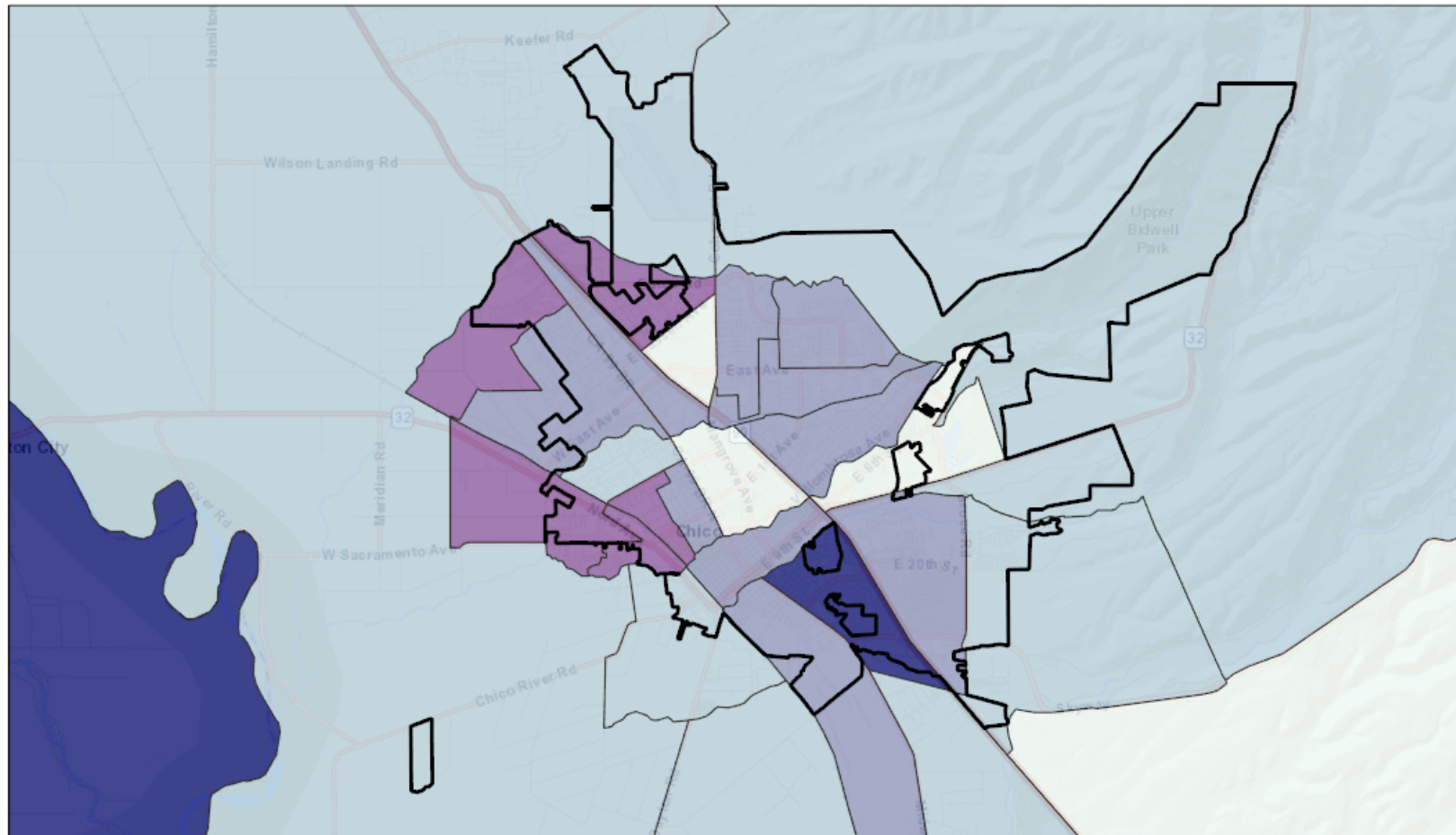
123

% of Households that are White non-Hispanic -

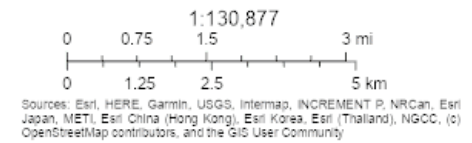




# % of Persons of Hispanic Origin -



March 24, 2020

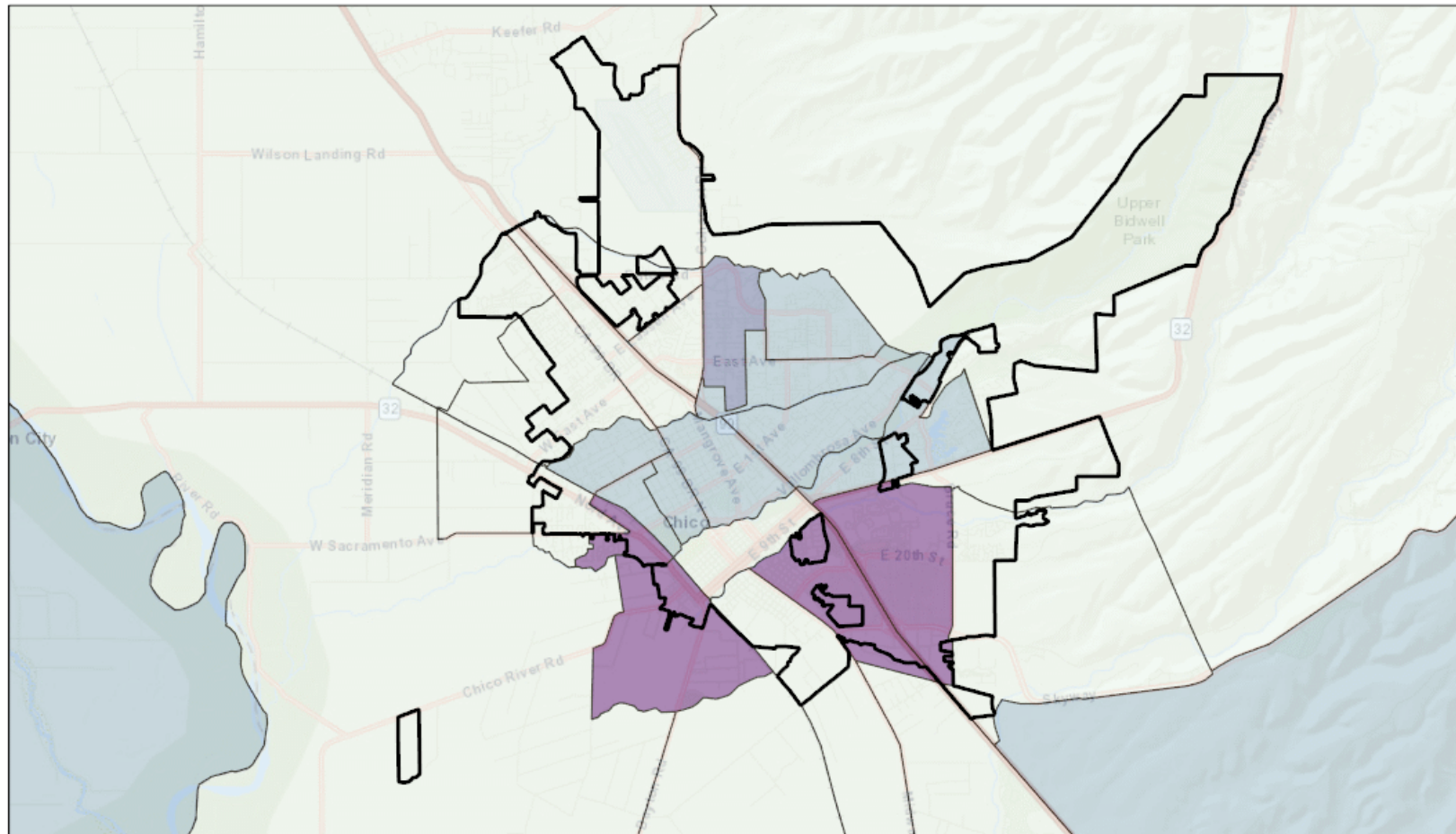


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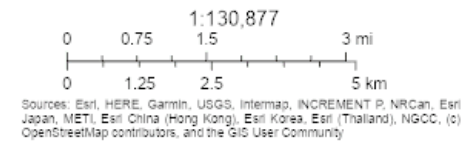
CHICO

125

# % of Persons that are Asian (not Hispanic) -



March 24, 2020

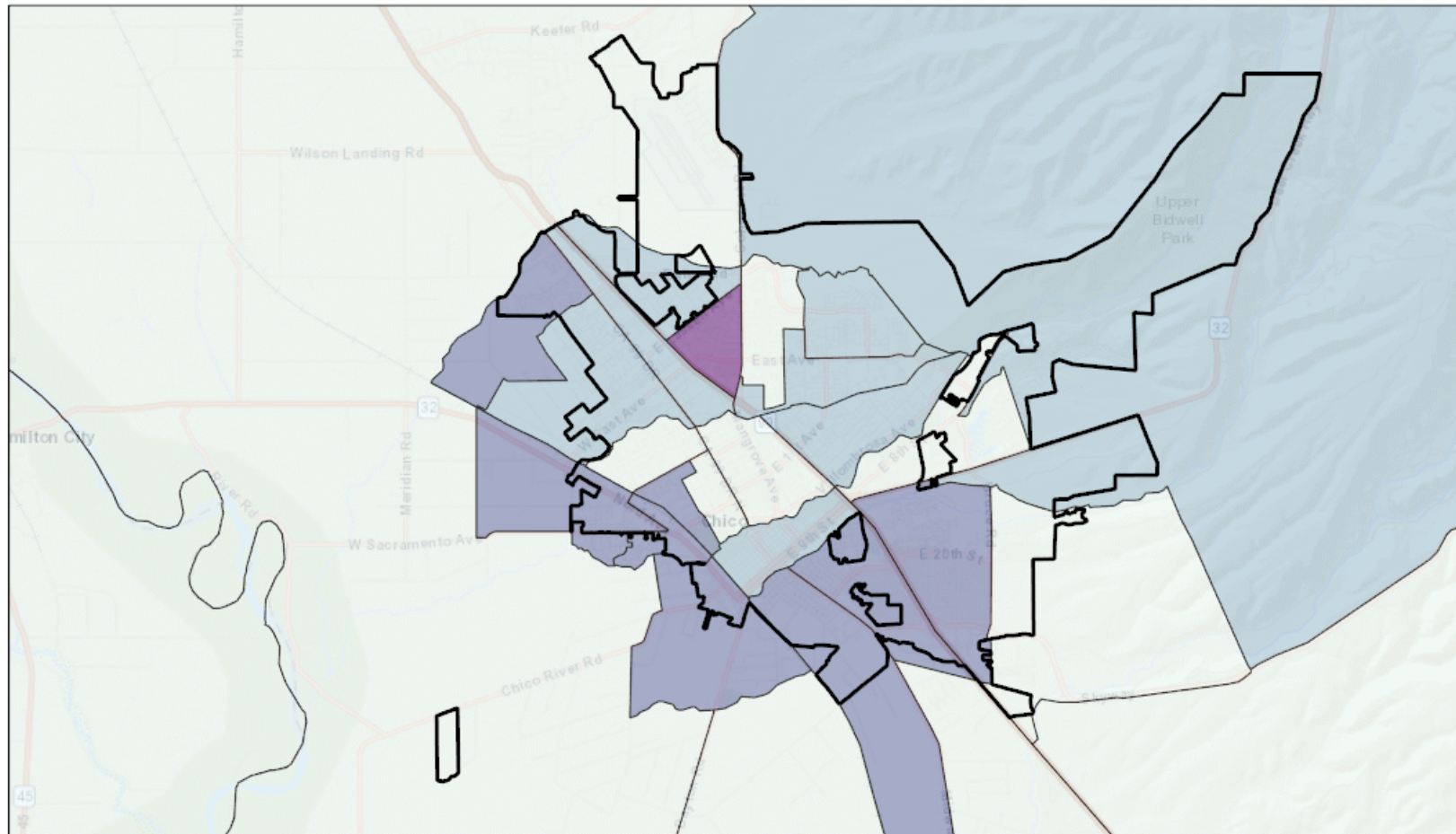


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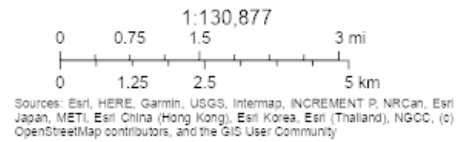
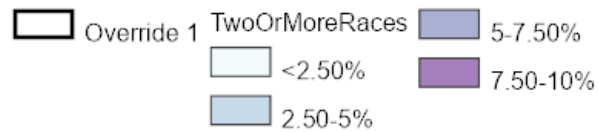
CHICO

126

# % of Persons that are Two or More Races (not Hispanic) -



March 24, 2020



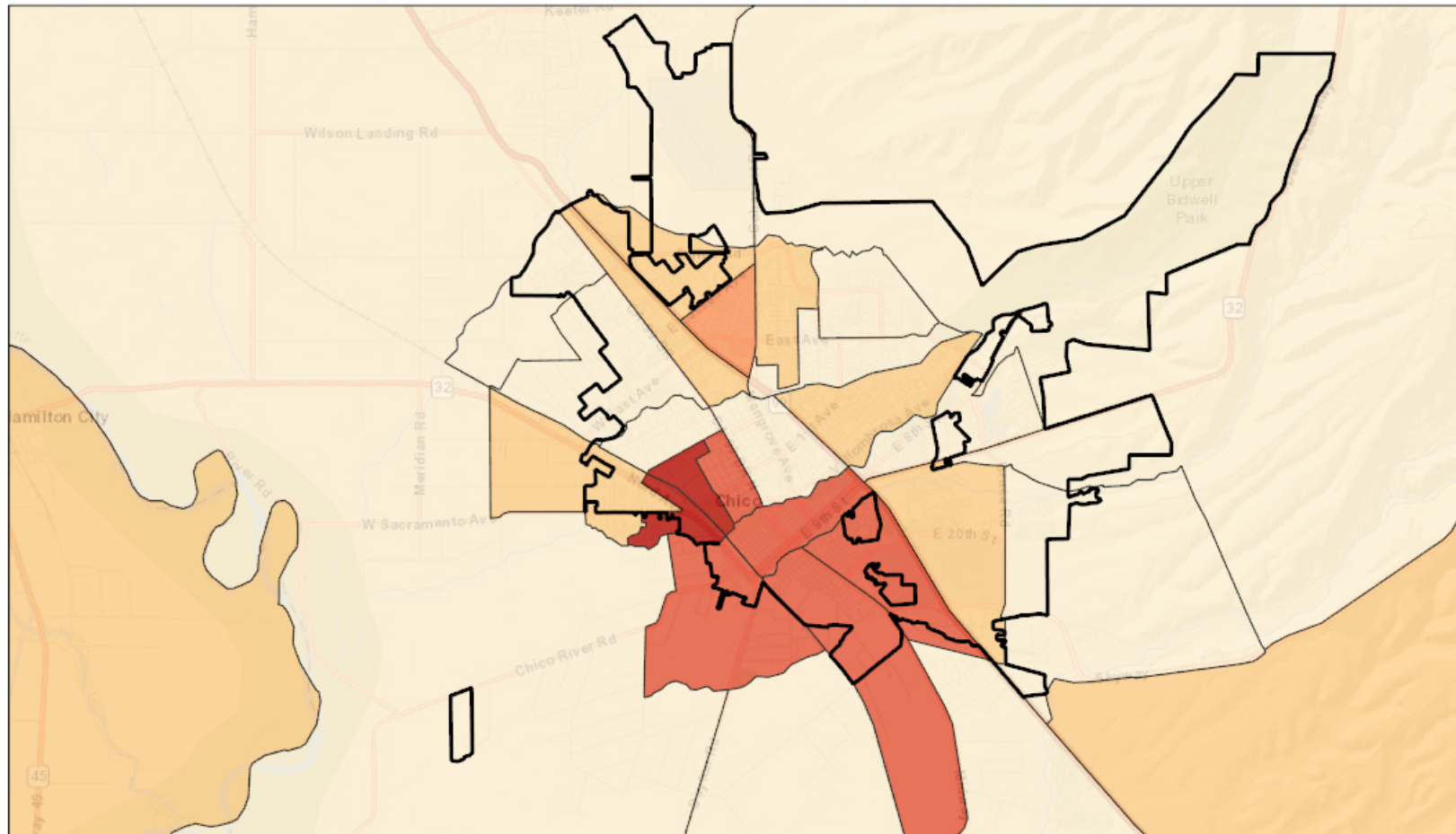
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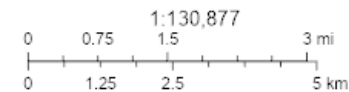
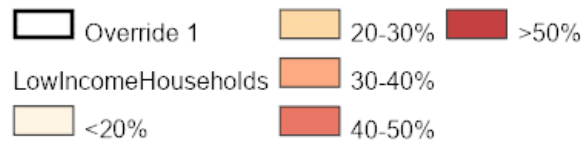
127



# % of Households that are Low Income -



March 24, 2020



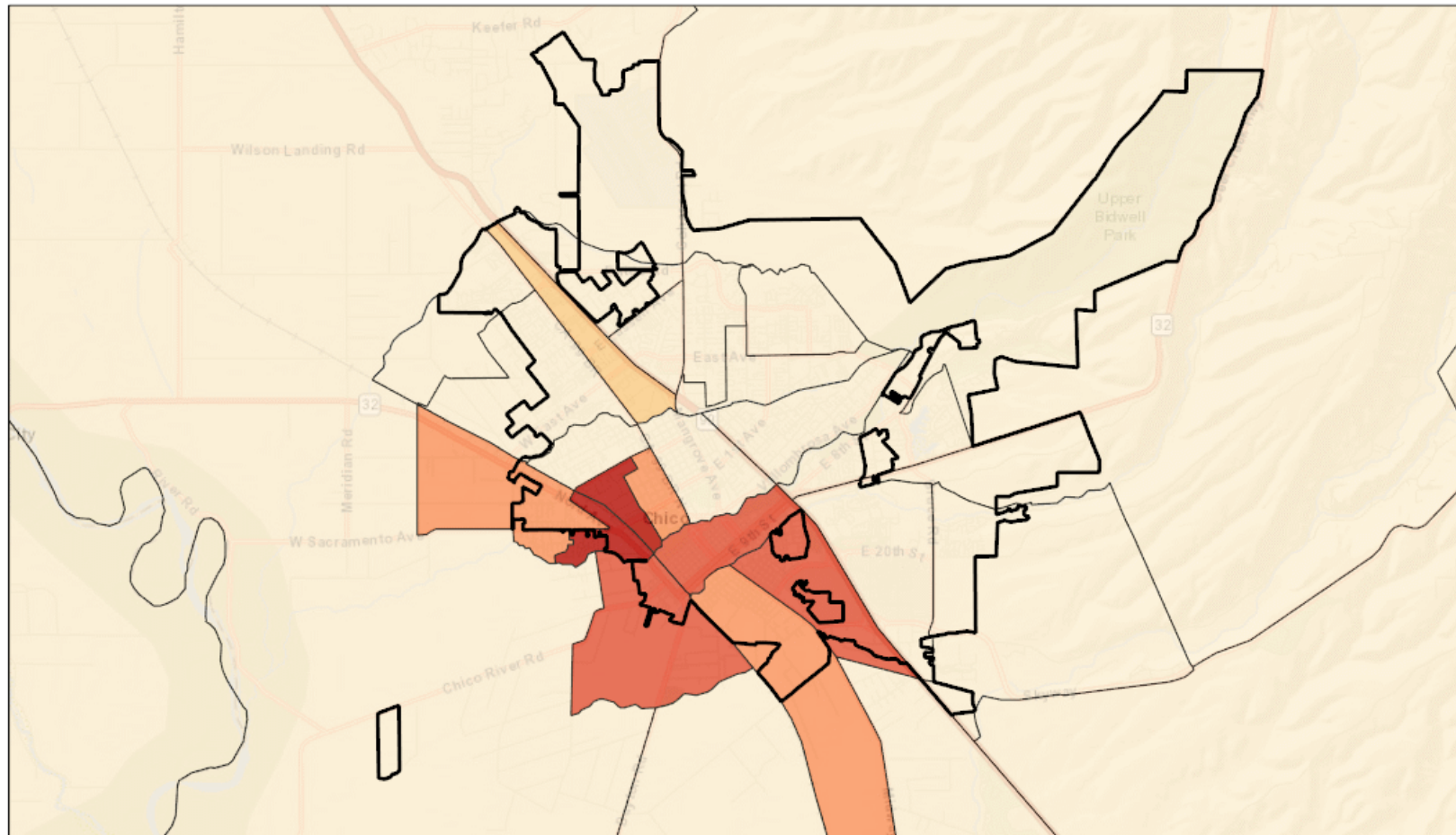
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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128

# % of Households that are Extremely Low Income -



March 24, 2020

Override 1

ExtremeLowIncomeHouseholds

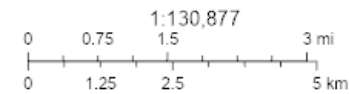
<15%

15-20%

20-25%

25-30%

>30%



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

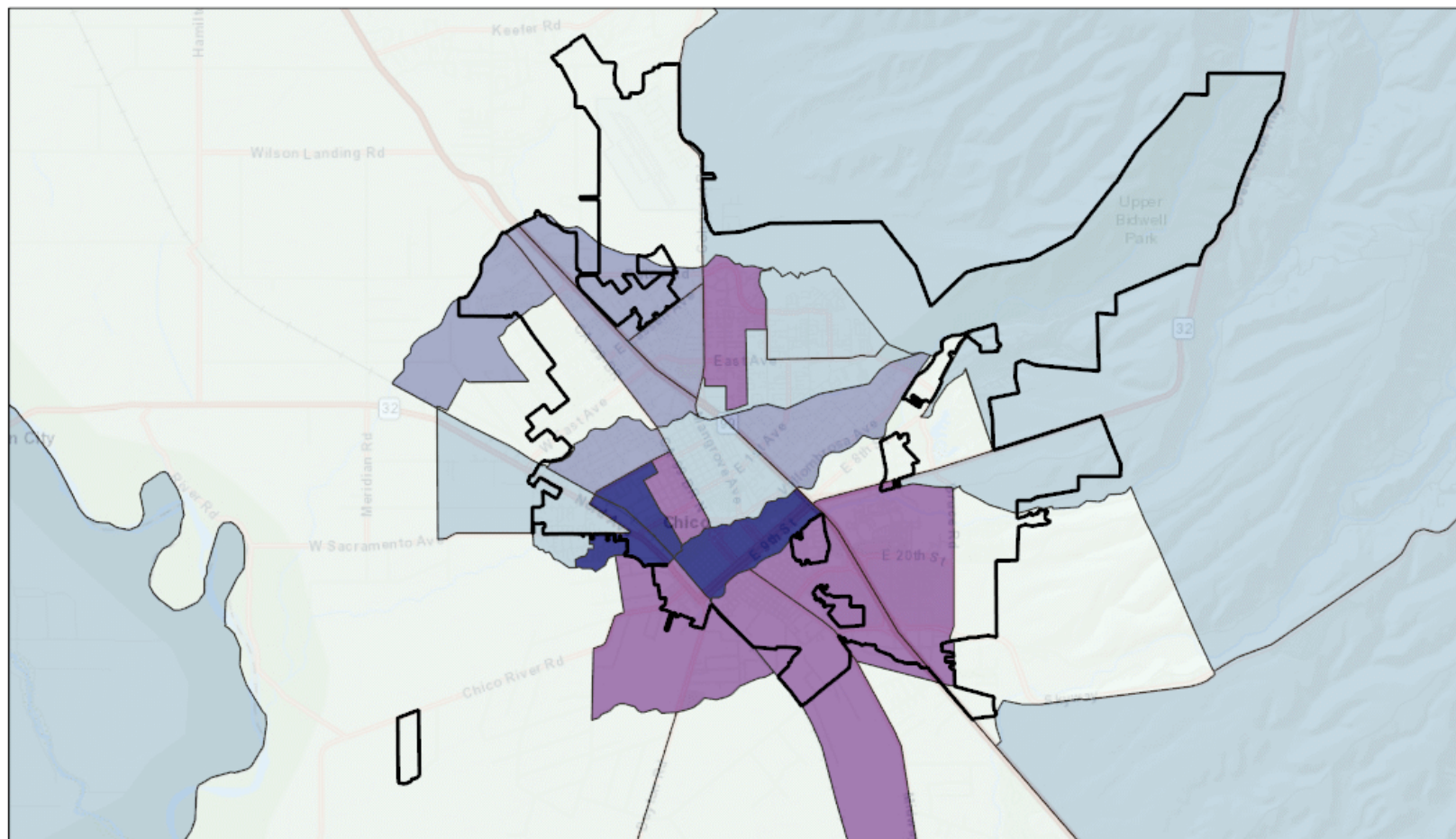
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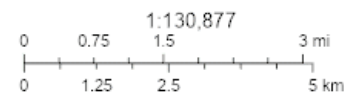
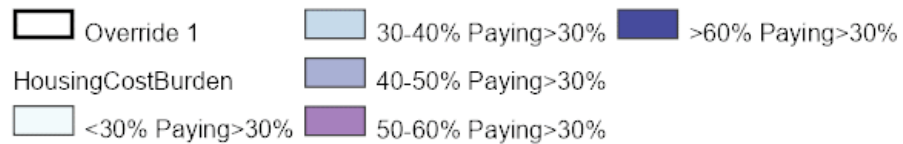
129



# Housing Cost Burden: % of Households Paying > 30% of Income to Housing -



March 24, 2020



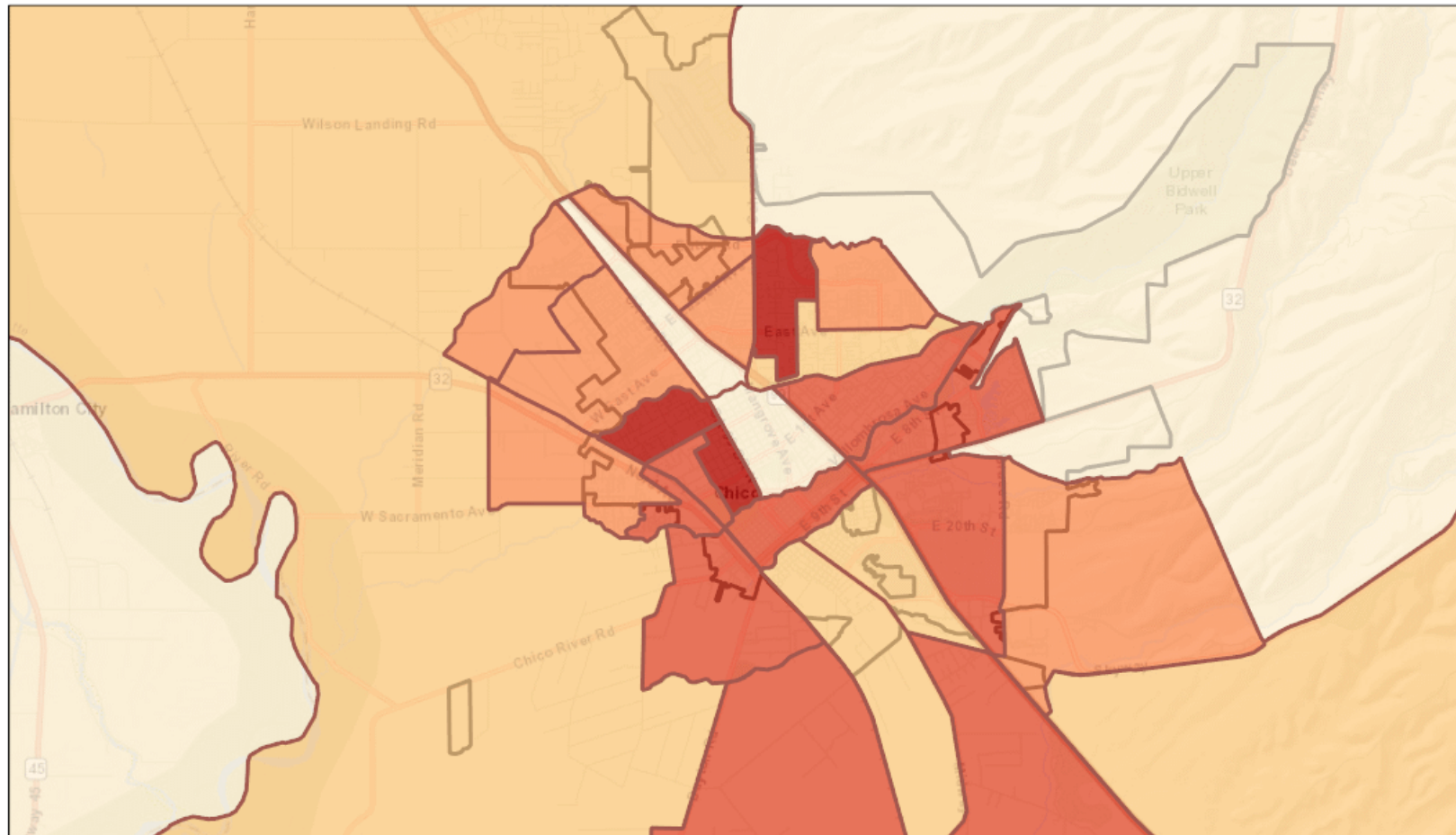
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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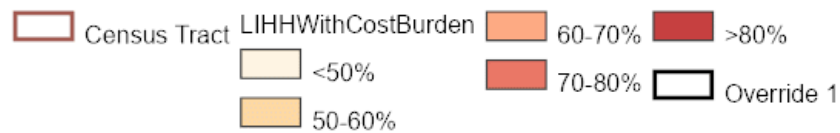
CHICO

130

# Severe Housing Cost Burden: % of Low Income Households Paying > 50% of Income to Housing -



March 24, 2020



1:130,877  
0 0.75 1.5 3 mi  
0 1.25 2.5 5 km  
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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

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

Broadband wiring and connections for households in the City of Chico vary widely dependent upon population density and income levels. Those living in the less densely populated outskirts and foothills in the community have a lower broadband adoption rates, in addition to the low- to moderate-income census block groups. Low- to moderate-income census block groups were identified by the City of Chico Code Low-Mod Income Census Tract map. A comparative analysis was completed using the California Interactive Broadband Map to determine the broadband adoption rates. Broadband adoption rates across the city vary with the lowest broadband adoption rate being 60%. Census tracts and block groups with adoption rates >60% to <80% impact 9 of the 15 low- to moderate-income census tracts and block groups. Census tracts and block groups who fall into this category are: CT 2.02 BG 3; CT 3 BG 3.4; CT 4.02 BT 3; CT 6.03 BG 1.24; CT 7 BG 1.4; CT 10 BG 2-6; CT 12 BG 2-4; CT 13 BG 1-4. Many of these census tracts and block groups are all adjacent to one another in the southwestern area of the city commonly referred to as the Barber neighborhood and extend north into the downtown area.

Wireline served status varies across the city with the vast majority of the city being adequately served. Census tracts and block groups with low or no wireline services impact 4 of the 15 low- to moderate-income census tracts and block groups. Census tracts and block groups who fall into this category are: CT 9.03 BG 4; CT 10 BG 2-6; CT 12 BG 2-4; CT 13 BG 1-4. These census tracts and block groups are all adjacent to one another in the southwestern area of the City commonly referred to as the Barber and Chapman/Mulberry neighborhoods.

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

Low- to moderate-income census block groups were identified by the City of Chico Low-Mod Income Census Tract map. A comparative analysis was completed using the Fixed Broadband Deployment Map provided by the Federal Communications Commission to determine the density of broadband service providers. Fixed Broadband Deployment status varies across the community—with some difference being from one block to the next.

Currently, there are 8 broadband internet providing services in the City of Chico. Current providers include: AT&T Internet and DIRECTV Services, DigitalPath Inc., ChicoNet, Sabernet, Xfinity by Comcast, Local Net, Acc Satellite TV, and Hughes Network Systems. All census block groups in the City of Chico

**California Interactive Broadband Map**  
Data as of: 12/31/2017

**Census Tracts 2010 Broadband Adoption**

- 0%
- > 0% and <= 20%
- > 20% and <= 40%
- > 40% and <= 60%
- > 60% and <= 80%
- > 80%

Map labels include: NORD HWY, EATON RD, BELL RD, GUTNEY AVE, HENSHAW AVE, W EAST AVE, W 11TH AVE, W 10TH AVE, KENNEDY AVE, OAK WAY, W SACRAMENTO AVE, NORD AVE, OAK PARK AVE, CHICO RIVER RD, CHICO AVE, DAYTON RD, W 11TH ST, CHESTNUT ST, SALEM ST, E 9TH ST, E 8TH ST, E 10TH ST, E 11TH ST, E 12TH ST, E 13TH ST, E 14TH ST, E 15TH ST, E 16TH ST, E 17TH ST, E 18TH ST, E 19TH ST, E 20TH ST, E 21ST, E 22ND, E 23RD, E 24TH, E 25TH, E 26TH, E 27TH, E 28TH, E 29TH, E 30TH, E 31ST, E 32ND, E 33RD, E 34TH, E 35TH, E 36TH, E 37TH, E 38TH, E 39TH, E 40TH, E 41ST, E 42ND, E 43RD, E 44TH, E 45TH, E 46TH, E 47TH, E 48TH, E 49TH, E 50TH, E 51ST, E 52ND, E 53RD, E 54TH, E 55TH, E 56TH, E 57TH, E 58TH, E 59TH, E 60TH, E 61ST, E 62ND, E 63RD, E 64TH, E 65TH, E 66TH, E 67TH, E 68TH, E 69TH, E 70TH, E 71ST, E 72ND, E 73RD, E 74TH, E 75TH, E 76TH, E 77TH, E 78TH, E 79TH, E 80TH, E 81ST, E 82ND, E 83RD, E 84TH, E 85TH, E 86TH, E 87TH, E 88TH, E 89TH, E 90TH, E 91ST, E 92ND, E 93RD, E 94TH, E 95TH, E 96TH, E 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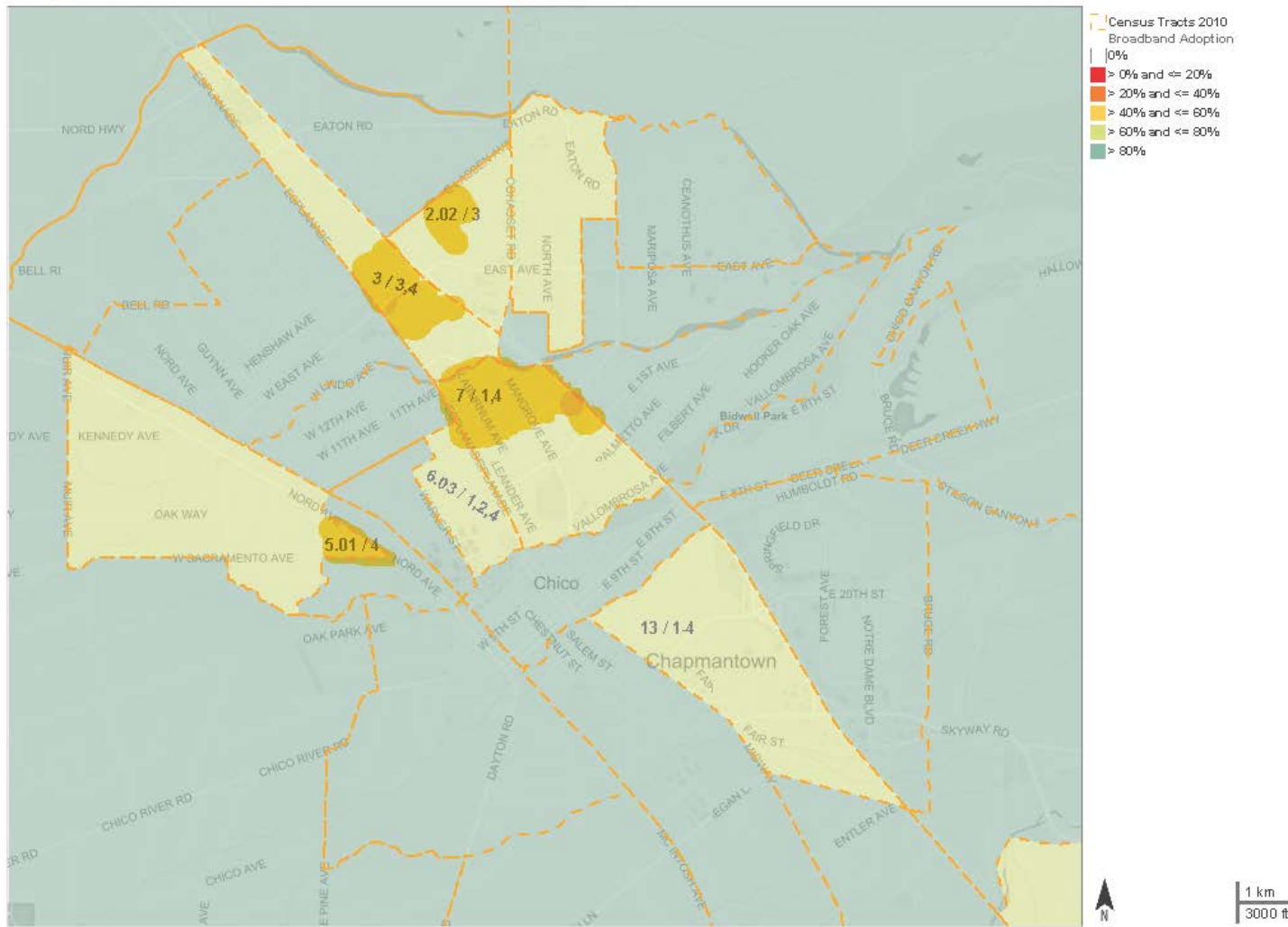
2020-2024  
Consolidated Plan





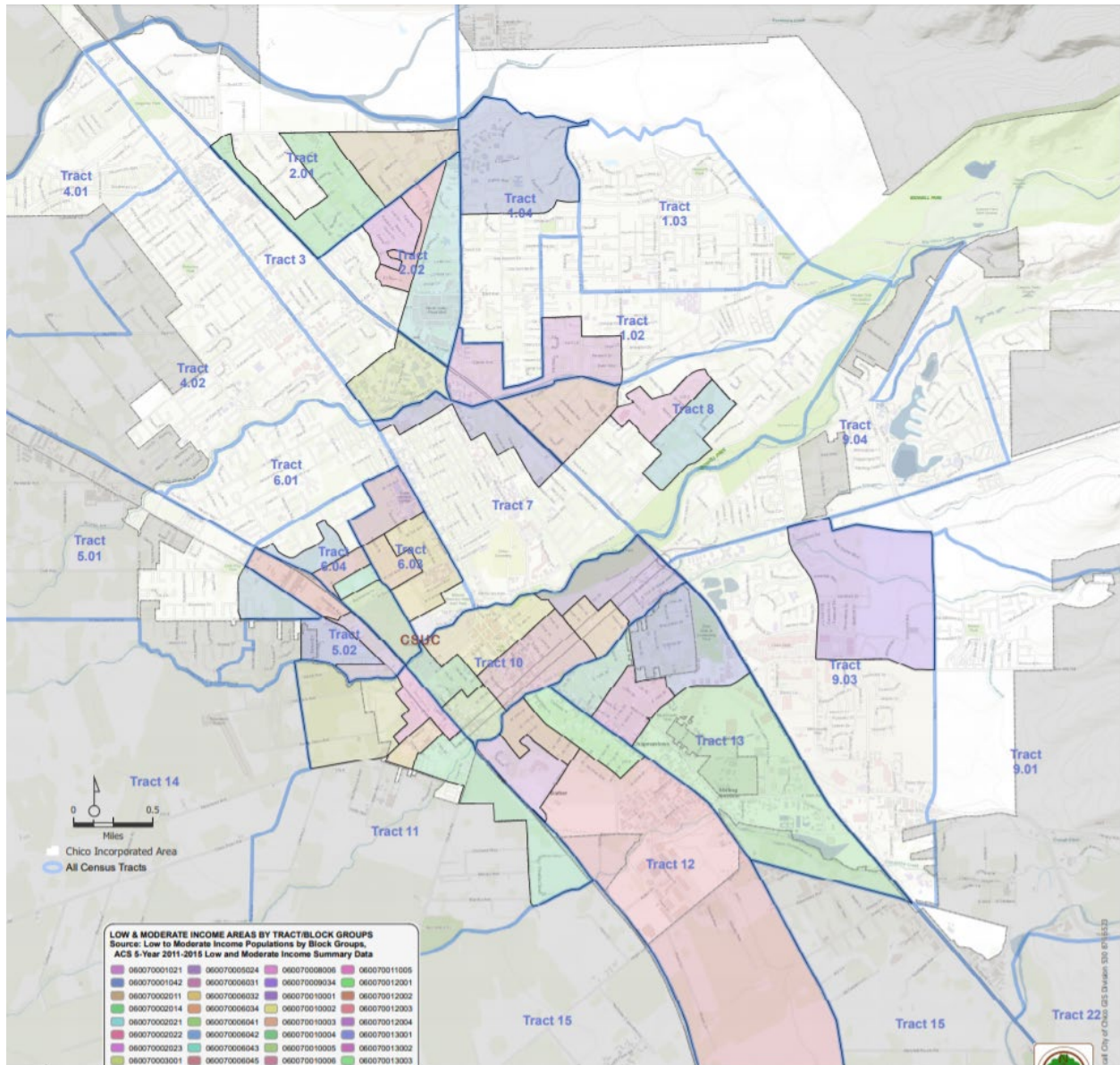
## California Interactive Broadband Map

Data as of: 12/31/2017



California Interactive Broadband Map with Low-Income Census Tracts





**Chico Low- and Moderate Income Map**

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

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

The City of Chico completed a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment in 2018. It identifies the climate change impacts predicted for Chico based upon the California Adaptive Planning Guide. The predicted direct impacts are: 1) An increase in average temperature and 2) changes in annual precipitation. The secondary impacts are: 1) Increased frequency, intensity, and duration of extreme heat days and heat waves/events; 2) Increased flooding; 3) Increased wildfire; and 4) Loss of snowpack and decreased water supplies.

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

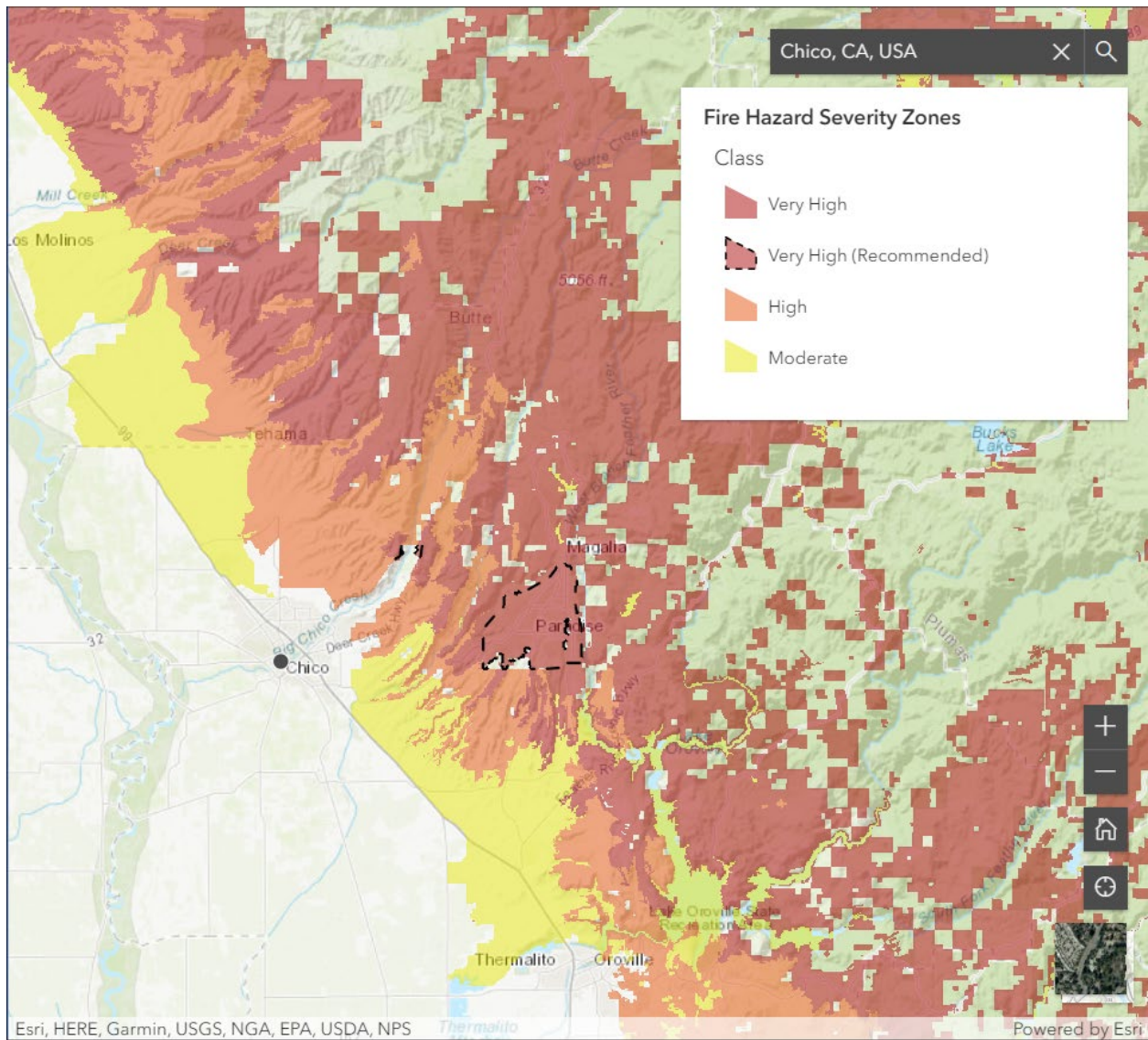
In general, populations that are socially and economically vulnerable often bear the disproportionate burden of climate effects. They are more likely to experience insufficient financial reserves, infrastructure limitations, are more likely to have one or more chronic health conditions exacerbated by worsening environmental conditions, and less likely to own cars or have access to transportation that can provide the mobility needed in cases of evacuation from their homes.

Increase in temperature/extreme heat days: Many low-moderate income households do not use, or even own air conditioning, because they cannot afford to pay the utility bill. These households often live in aging buildings with poor insulation and ventilation, leading to higher costs associated with air conditioning. Homeless populations are especially vulnerable to heat-related illnesses in periods of excessively high heat, as refuge from high temperatures may be not accessible. Higher temperatures can worsen air quality through increased air pollution, especially from ozone formation and particulate matter generation from wildfire smoke. Chico is projected to experience four times as many days above 103 degrees F (Extreme Heat Day) which will increase cases of heat related illnesses and exacerbate pre-existing health conditions.

Changes in precipitation/increase in flooding: Low-moderate income households generally suffer higher mortality rates and their homes sustain greater damage due to the quality, age and location of the housing stock they occupy. These households may not be able to afford structural upgrades or flood insurance to mitigate the effects of flooding. These households may also lack transportation and other resources to respond to or evaluate during a flood event.

Increase in wildfire: Increased temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, and reduced moisture content in vegetation during dry years associated with climate change are expected to increase the potential severity of wildland fire both within and beyond the immediate boundaries of Chico. The

forests to the east of the City will be more prone to catastrophic fire, as was experienced in the Camp Fire in 2018. When the Camp Fire began in nearby Paradise/Magalia and Concow, it resulted in as many as 20,000 people relocating to Chico in the span of a few hours. The fire destroyed approximately 14,500 residential structures, and burned to the southeastern edge of Chico, causing many Chico residents to evacuate. Chico's low and moderate income households were already challenged in finding enough affordable housing before the fire; the rental vacancy rate in Chico in 2017 was approximately 1%, with just under 3,000 subsidized units available for the nearly 11,000 households earning \$25,000 or less annually. After this event, due to the huge demand for housing from those displaced by the fire, the competition for housing units became even more significant, with an effective vacancy rate of 0% for months after the fire. The long-term impacts from the fire on housing availability in Chico cannot be overstated. With such extremely low vacancy rates and the lack of affordable units, lower-income households cannot compete with higher income households for even the lowest cost market rate units. These households increasingly are placed at risk of being marginally housed or becoming homeless.



**Chico CAL Fire Map**



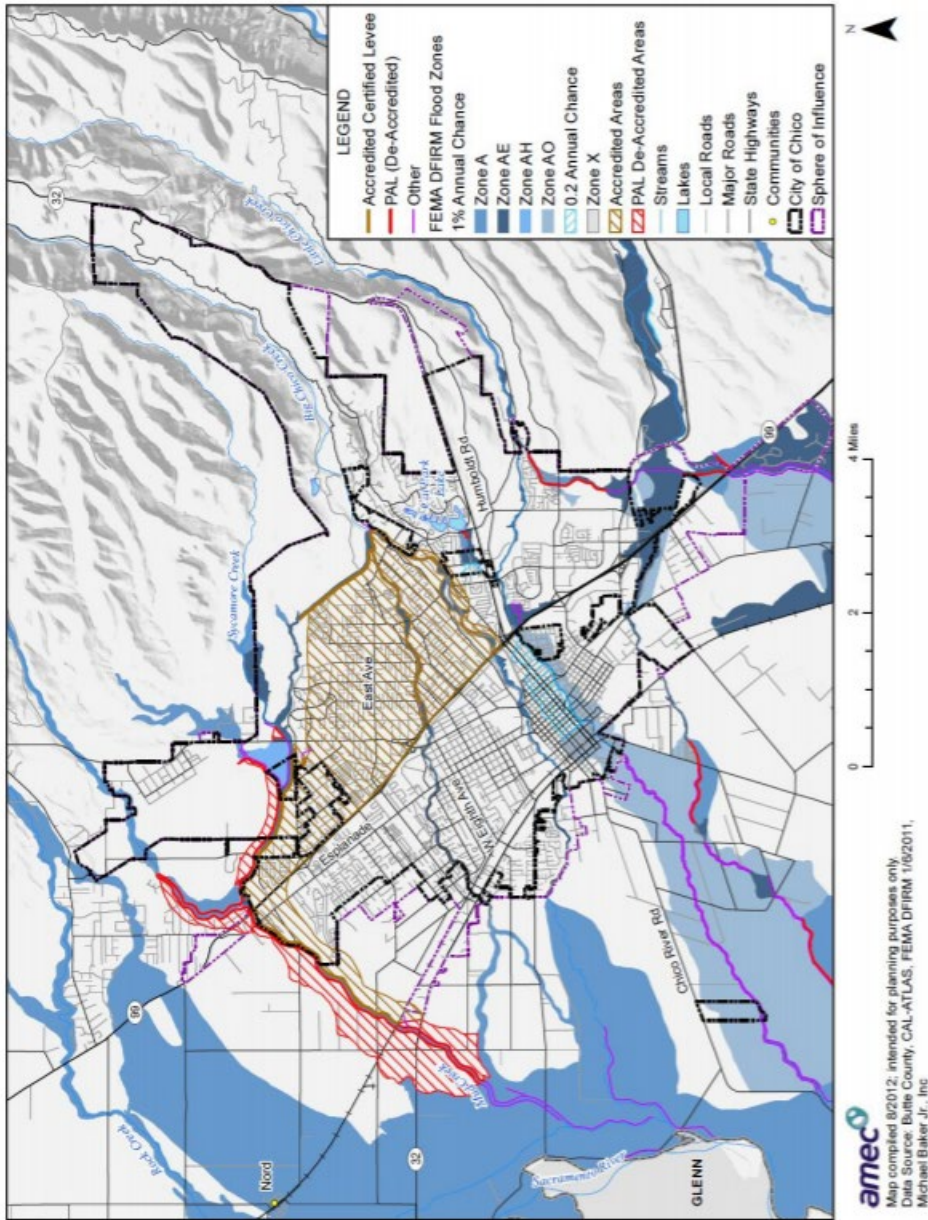
**Figure B.5. City of Chico – Best Available Map**



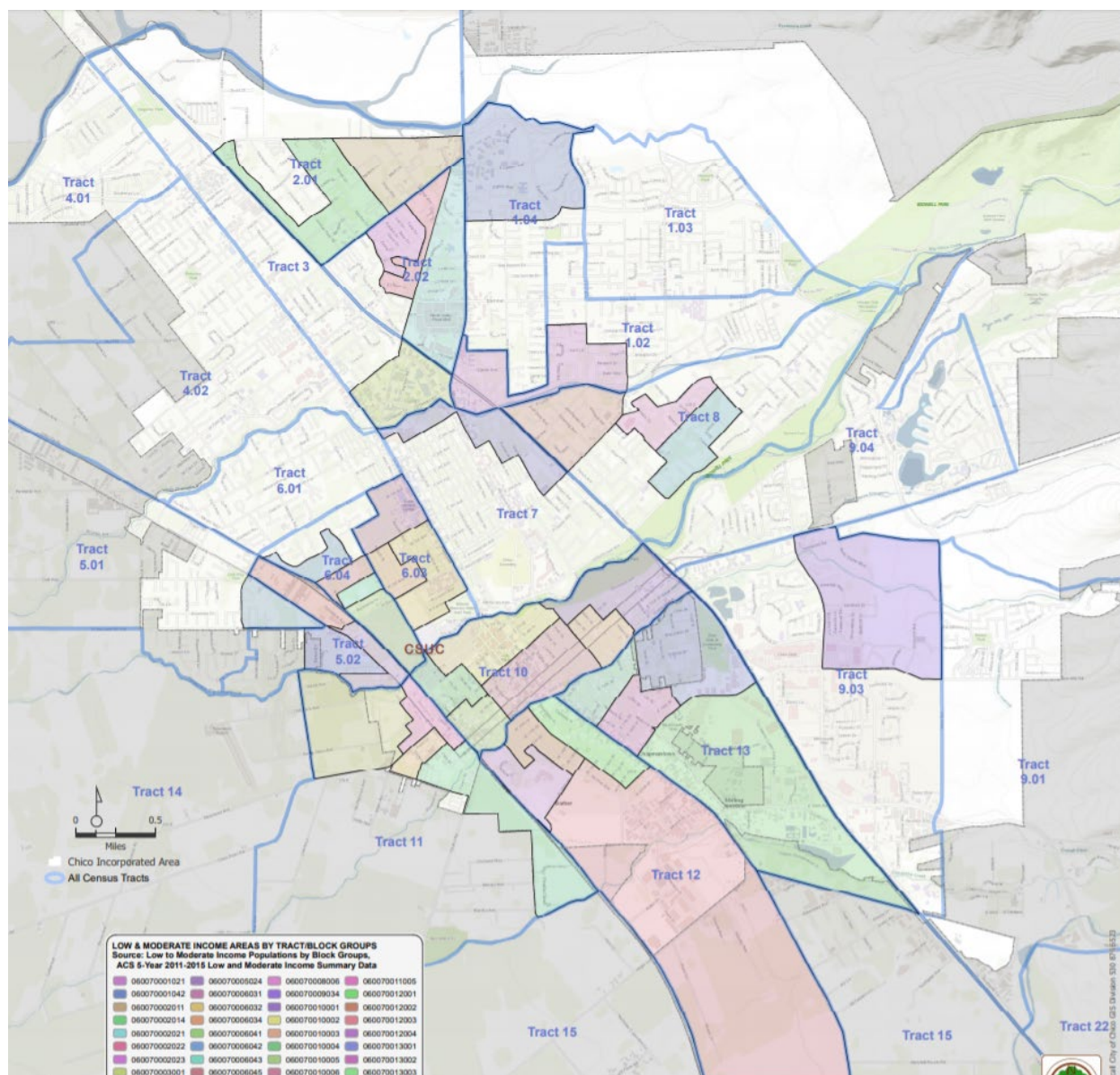
Source: California DWR

**BT Chico Flood Areas Map**

Figure B.7. City of Chico – Levees Protecting the City



B7 Chico Levees Map



# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The following are the five Priority Areas and twelve primary Goals of the Strategic Plan, informed by public input, the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment, and the Consolidated Plan Market Analysis.

#### 1. Priority Area: Affordable Housing

Goals:

- a. Development of homeowner units
- b. Development of multi-family units
- c. Rehabilitation of rental units
- d. Rehabilitation of owner-occupied units
- e. Infrastructure in support of affordable housing

Related Current HUD-funded City Programs:

- Rental Development: Creekside Place--100 units, 15 of which will be permanent supportive housing units for homeless seniors with a serious mental illness, to be developed by Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP); construction start is planned for 2021, dependent upon funding.
- Sewer Connection program for low-income homeowners (Housing Rehabilitation).
- Self-Help Home Ownership through Habitat for Humanity.

Opportunities for Collaboration:

- Preservation of existing publicly subsidized housing in partnership with HUD and the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB), and non-profit affordable housing owners
- Partnerships with affordable housing developers on new multi-family developments
- Partnerships with solar providers
- Work with Legal Services of Northern California to provide fair housing workshops for mortgage lenders
- Work with rental owners who rent to low- and moderate-income households to connect to City sewer



## Potential New Non-City Funding Sources

- State of California: Various new programs, including, but not limited to: Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA), No Place Like Home (NPLH), and CDBG-DR

## 2. Priority Area: Homelessness Prevention

### Goals:

- a. Rental Assistance (TBRA)
- b. Non-Homeless Public Services (Senior/Disabled Services; Youth/Childcare Services)

### Related Current HUD-funded City Programs:

- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)--temporary rental assistance and supportive services for households at risk of homelessness. The City assisted 107 households from 2015-2018. This project is effective in preventing homelessness among at-risk families.
- CDBG-funded Public Services
- Continuum of Care Administration

### Opportunities for Collaboration:

- Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care
- 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness; and Coordinated Assessment in collaboration with Butte-211
- Butte County Homeless and Housing Branch of DESS (HHOME)
- North Valley Housing Trust
- Partnership with HACB for Rental Assistance
- Partnership with Home & Heart, pairing seniors with students in existing housing
- Work with local service providers to offer preventative and rehabilitative services designed to foster independence and prevent homelessness.

## Continued Narrative

## 3. Priority Area: Homeless Services

### Goals:

- a. Fund Homeless Public Services

b. Fund Homeless Public Facilities

Related Current HUD-funded City Programs:

- CDBG-funded Public Services
- Continuum of Care Administration

Opportunities for Collaboration:

- Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care
- Butte County Housing and Homeless Branch (HHOME)
- Work with local service providers to offer shelter in extreme weather
- Work with providers to increase shelter beds

**4. Priority Area: Neighborhood Revitalization**

Goals:

a. Code Enforcement to address deteriorating conditions, both in housing units and in the environment

b. Capital/Public Improvements

Related Current HUD-Funded City Programs:

- Housing Rehabilitation Program (Sewer Connections for Low Income Homeowners)
- Self-Help Home Ownership- Habitat Homes in Chapman-Mulberry
- Code Enforcement

Opportunities for Collaboration:

- Coordination with Public Works Projects
- Work with Legal Services of Northern California to provide fair housing workshops for residents in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty and racial minorities.

**5. Priority Area: Economic Development**

Goal:

a. Micro-enterprise assistance

Related Current HUD-funded City Programs:

- Small Business Development Center (SBDC) Microenterprise Counseling

Opportunities for Collaboration:

- Butte College SBDC
- 3CORE— local Community Development Financial Institution
- Innovate North State
- Alliance for Workforce Development
- NoRTEC (Workforce Investment Board)
- California Finance Consortium

Based on the Strategic Plan Goals outlined above, the priorities for use of Public Service funds are for assistance for people experiencing homelessness and the prevention of homelessness through these services:

1. Assist people experiencing homelessness, including providing stable housing (shelter, transitional, permanent)
2. Support and improve the well-being of seniors
3. Support and improve the well-being of people with disabilities
4. Provide legal services
5. Provide meals for homebound people
6. Provide childcare so that parent(s) may work to receive education
7. Provide rehabilitative health services

This prioritization will better tie needs and goals to Public Services, and more efficiently use limited resources by maximizing impact through fewer, well-targeted grants. The City anticipates funding up to six nonprofit organizations per year.

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

### Geographic Area

Table 45 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City of Chico
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

### General Allocation Priorities

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

The City of Chico is a CDBG and HOME entitlement participating jurisdiction. As such, CDBG and HOME funds are allocated throughout the jurisdiction based on Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan goals, which incorporate public participation and consultation with other government entities, nonprofits, businesses, and civic groups.

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

### Priority Needs

Table 46 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Development of Homeowner Units Development of Multi-Family Units Rehabilitation of Rental Units Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing Infrastructure in Support of Housing

	<b>Description</b>	<p>Low Income Affordable Housing that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is suited to small households, including seniors and persons with disabilities</li> <li>• has supportive services for special needs populations</li> <li>• is accessible to persons with disabilities</li> <li>• includes units affordable to Extremely Low Income households</li> <li>• preserves the City's existing housing stock</li> </ul>
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Affordable Housing as described in this Priority Need was identified as a high need in Consolidated Plan community workshops, the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment, and the Consolidated Plan Market Analysis. Housing Affordability and availability are the most prevalent Housing Problems in Chico, as documented in these Consolidated Plan sections.
<b>2</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	<p>Extremely Low  Low  Families with Children  Elderly  Chronic Homelessness  Individuals  Families with Children  Mentally Ill  Chronic Substance Abuse  veterans  Persons with HIV/AIDS  Victims of Domestic Violence  Unaccompanied Youth  Elderly  Frail Elderly  Persons with Mental Disabilities  Persons with Physical Disabilities  Persons with Developmental Disabilities  Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions  Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families  Victims of Domestic Violence</p>

	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Development of Multi-Family Units Rehabilitation of Rental Units Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing Infrastructure in Support of Housing Rental Assistance Non Homeless Public Services
	<b>Description</b>	Due to the ongoing and increasing magnitude of homelessness, preventing homelessness through the funding of rental assistance through the TBRA program, and the funding of social service safety net programs through Public Services, was identified as a high priority during the Consolidated Plan outreach process.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Preventing homelessness whenever possible was identified as a high priority during the Consolidated Plan workshops. The increasing magnitude of homelessness and the stretched capacity of the existing homeless services system, especially emergency shelter, was noted as a concern which needed significant attention.
<b>3</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City of Chico

	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homeless Public Services Public Facilities
	<b>Description</b>	Due to the ongoing and increasing magnitude of homelessness, on-going support of homeless service operations through Public Services, and the addition of a low-barrier overnight shelter/beds, as well as supporting a housing navigation center are high priorities for Chico.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	A wide continuum of homeless services was identified during the Consolidated Plan community workshops as a high priority. The need for low barrier shelter beds and housing navigation services/center were mentioned in every workshop. These steps will help reduce the number of homeless individuals, especially Chronically Homeless individuals.
4	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Development of Multi-Family Units Rehabilitation of Rental Units Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing Infrastructure in Support of Housing Code Enforcement Capital and Public Improvements



	<b>Description</b>	Chico has a number of older low-income neighborhoods in which both the housing and the infrastructure are in need of rehabilitation to improve health and safety and to preserve existing affordable housing stock. In addition, properties with deteriorating conditions contribute to blight and present a risk to health and safety of residents. Addressing such properties through appropriate Code Enforcement action will improve the overall quality and livability of these neighborhoods.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The City's Housing Conditions Inventory, completed in 2012, documented areas in need of targeted public improvements, as described in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections. This need was reinforced by Consolidated Plan community workshops.
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Low Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Micro Enterprise Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	Business and economic development groups in the City have placed a high priority on technical assistance for startups and entrepreneurs.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The Market Analysis section documents the City's economic development needs. Chief among these is technical support for small businesses, which are the engines of the local economy.

### Narrative (Optional)

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

### Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	As a rental assistance program, TBRA is impacted by the cost of market rate rental housing in Chico. Table 29 in Section MA-15 shows that the Median Contract Rent increased from \$839 in 2015 to \$1,044 in 2018, an increase of 24%. By comparison, the Median Home Value increased by 16% between 2015 and 2018. Rapidly increasing rents will reduce the number of households that can be assisted with TBRA. Low vacancy rates, averaging 2.5% in 2019, will present challenges for TBRA recipients to find rentable units. Despite market challenges, the program has been successful in the past in helping participants find units and maintain housing on their own after assistance expires. Expanding TBRA use beyond the city limits and within the county provides an additional inventory of available units.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Most Special Needs households are smaller, and therefore require smaller, more affordable units. The Fair Market Rent that paid for Section 8 and TBRA contracts is \$842 for one-bedroom apartments in 2020. This is lower than most other metropolitan areas in the State of California. According to information from Reis Reports, Chico vacancy rates for apartments averaged 2.5% for 2019. Small apartments are especially in high demand. For example, HACB's waiting list for one-bedroom apartments has been closed since June 2009. Low vacancy rates will limit the availability of housing choices for Special Needs households.
New Unit Production	New unit production of affordable housing has been severely limited by a reduction of public funding sources over the last nine years. The largest funding cut in California was the elimination of Redevelopment Agencies and their Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund set-asides in 2011. In Chico, this was an elimination of an allocation of about \$6 million annually earmarked for affordable housing. In addition, federal funds have not increased at levels adequate to keep up with the increase in affordable housing demand. An additional challenge for producing units in Chico is that market rents are low compared to other metropolitan areas in the State, making it challenging to underwrite debt. Due to the Camp Fire, additional low income housing tax credits will be made available and may provide opportunities to increase the supply of affordable rental units in the next two years.
Rehabilitation	The same factors impacting New Unit Production have also impacted Rehabilitation, but to less of an extent since rehabilitation is generally less expensive than new unit production.

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Acquisition, including preservation	Land prices have increased over the last five years due to constrained supply and a dramatic increase in demand after the 2018 Camp Fire. This has made it challenging for affordable housing developers to acquire property.

**Table 47 – Influence of Market Conditions**

<b>Population</b>	<b>91,998</b>
Households	35,903
Median Income	\$47,359

**Table 48 - Table 5A - Population, Households, and Income, 2018**

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

### Introduction

This section shows projected funding amounts for CDBG and HOME for the 2020-21 fiscal year, and the remainder of the Consolidated Plan period of 2021-2024.

### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	871,059	0	525,866	1,396,925	3,484,236	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	543,897	150,159	1,515,133	2,209,189	2,175,588	

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City has a banked amount of excess match from Redevelopment Agency investments in affordable housing projects from previous years.

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

The City of Chico owns a parcel previously acquired for the purpose of developing affordable housing in the Chapman-Mulberry at the intersection of Wisconsin and Boucher Streets. The City also owns a parcel at the intersection of Bruce and Humboldt.

**Discussion**

Federal CDBG and HOME allocations are anticipated to increase over the previous 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period. The 2020-21 CDBG allocation has increased from \$834,220 in FY19 to \$871,059. The 2020-21 HOME allocation has increased from \$491,240 in FY19 to \$543,897. While it is promising that allocations are increasing, a backlog of needs, compounded by recent crises, will continue to present challenges to achievement of goals. The 2020-2024 Strategic Plan focuses resources on achieving 12 principle goals, as described in sections SP-05 and SP-45.

The City will be eligible to receive CDBG-DR (Disaster Recovery) funds due to the Presidentially-declared disaster resulting from the 2018 Camp Fire. These funds will be limited to stated eligible uses, and will be planned for and programmed via a Substantial Amendment to the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan, once the actual funding allocation and guidelines are known.

The City also is planning for somewhat increased allocations in both CDBG and HOME due to recent and upcoming (July 2020) annexations which are not yet reflected in the census data used to calculate the City's allocations. These annexations are 4 block groups in the northeast quadrant: 060070002011, 060070002012, 060070002013, 060070002014, 060070014001, and two block groups in the southwest quadrant (Chapman-Mulberry): 060070013001, 060070013003

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
BUTTE COUNTY	Government	Homelessness Planning	Other
Housing Authority of the County of Butte	PHA	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Public Housing Rental	Other
Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care	Continuum of care	Homelessness Planning	Other
COMMUNITY HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Region
Habitat for Humanity of Butte County	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Nation
Community Action agency of Butte County, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental public services	Other
NORTHERN VALLEY CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Rental public services	Region
LEGAL SERVICES OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Salvation Army	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER, BUTTE COLLEGE	Public institution	Economic Development	Region
3CORE	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development	Region
CHICO COMMUNITY CHILDREN'S CENTER	Non-profit organizations	public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
CHICO AREA COUNCIL ON AGING	Non-profit organizations	public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
North Valley Property Owners Association	Non-profit organizations	public services	Region
CAMINAR	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental public services	Other
Work Training Center	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
City of Chico Public Works	Departments and agencies	neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
CATALYST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental public services	Region
Caring Choices	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Planning Rental	Region
Jesus Center	Community/Faith-based organization	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Disability Action Center	Non-profit organizations		Region
Chico Housing Action Team	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Rental	Jurisdiction
True North Housing Alliance, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Rental	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Innovative Health Care Services, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

**Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

## **Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

### **Strengths of the Institutional Delivery System**

- Broad range of housing, public facilities, public improvements and public services
- History and culture of collaboration among government and nonprofit agencies
- Structures for coordination- the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) and Greater Chico Homeless Task Force (GCHTF)
- Strong support for programs and projects that benefit Low Income populations by the City of Chico
- Improved coordination with County surrounding homelessness and involvement with the Continuum of Care (CoC)

### **Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

- Proactive outreach to homeless individuals to help them access housing and services
- Highly coordinated assessment of each homeless individual's needs
- A Housing Navigation Center where homeless individuals can go during the day to access services and be housed as quickly as possible
- Low Barrier Access Shelter capacity for homeless individuals with substance use disorders and companion animals
- Supportive housing for homeless individuals
- Detoxification center

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

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



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

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) coordinates the delivery of housing and services for homeless persons. The CoC adheres to the regulations of the federal HEARTH Act and CoC Interim Rule in planning, coordinating, reporting and evaluating these services. The CoC receives annual grants for housing and supportive services from HUD for this work. The City of Chico allocates CDBG Administrative funds to operate the CoC, and a City representative sits on the CoC Council, which is its governing body. The City's use of CDBG and HOME funds to benefit homeless persons is coordinated with the CoC in this way.

At a more local level, the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force (GCHTF) informs responses to homelessness. The GCHTF collaborates with the CoC and the City in delivering services in the most efficient and effective manner possible. The GCHTF assist the City in developing the Consolidated Plan and developing partnerships for the use of CDBG and HOME funds. For example, most of the CDBG Public Services benefit homeless persons in a variety of ways through grant agreements with GCHTF participants, including shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing, and legal services. The City also works closely with GCHTF members on capital improvement projects, such as the Torres Shelter expansion completed in 2014, new transitional housing, and new permanent supportive housing.

These structures and relationships foster a highly collaborative environment among housing and homeless service providers. The Butte Countywide Continuum of Care has begun implementation of the HUD-mandated Coordinated Entry System (CES), in order to ensure that homeless individuals and households are appropriately prioritized for housing. Utilizing agreed-upon protocols, procedures and assessment tools, case managers at participating agencies conduct an initial assessment of homeless individuals, enter the necessary data into HMIS/CES, and continue to case manage clients as they access a variety of community-based resources. The CoC and GCHTF share a goal of moving people from homelessness to greater self-sufficiency by utilizing the local continuum of care and a holistic approach. Progress in this regard is measured by the City's Consolidated Annual Plan Evaluation Report (CAPER), and the CoC's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and annual application to HUD.

Caring Choices administers housing assistance and services to persons with HIV in Butte County, including Chico. While the City of Chico does not receive a HOPWA housing assistance allocation for persons with HIV, Caring Choices accesses federal and state programs to provide this assistance. Caring Choices is currently assisting 20 individuals with these services in Chico.

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

As demonstrated above, the City of Chico has a rich network of housing and services for special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness. The strengths of this service delivery system include:

- A highly collaborative approach
- A variety of housing and supportive service options
- Active community engagement through volunteer hours and donations
- A strong financial commitment from the City of Chico

The CoC developed and adopted a 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness in 2014, which was updated in 2018. Through extensive community outreach, this document identified major homeless service gaps for the County. In addition, through the City's community outreach efforts for the Consolidated Plan, these gaps were further emphasized as needing attention. The following are some of the identified gaps that particularly apply to the City of Chico:

- Quick, effective support to prevent homelessness whenever possible and to quickly re-house individuals and families when homelessness does occur
- Formalized multi-disciplinary street outreach
- Affordable and accessible alternative shelters and housing options
- Funding for new affordable housing with supportive services

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

The following describes how the goals of this Strategic Plan, as well the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness, address the gaps listed in the above sections.

**Proactive street outreach to homeless individuals to help them access housing and services**

Butte CoC Plan:

- Proactive outreach to homeless individuals by trained staff from CoC member agencies
- On-going development and refinement of the Coordinated Entry System to efficiently direct homeless individuals to appropriate customized services and housing opportunities

**Highly coordinated assessment of each homeless individual's needs**

Butte CoC Plan:

- On-going development and refinement of the Coordinated Entry System to efficiently direct homeless individuals to appropriate customized services and housing opportunities

**A Housing Navigation Center where homeless individuals can access services and be connected to housing as quickly as possible.**

Chico Strategic Plan:

- Collaborate with Butte CoC

**A Low Barrier Access shelter**

Chico Strategic Plan:

Homeless Services Priority, Public Facilities Goal: increase emergency shelter beds

Butte CoC Plan:

- An overnight Low Barrier Access Shelter for homeless individuals with substance use disorders

**Supportive housing for homeless individuals**

Chico Strategic Plan:

Affordable Housing Priority, Development of Multi-Family Units and Rehabilitation of Rental Units Goals

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Development of Homeowner Units	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Chico	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$100,000  HOME: \$75,000	Homeowner Housing Added--5
2	Development of Multi-Family Units	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Chico	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: 512,056  HOME: \$3,221,299	Rental Units Constructed—157
3	Rehabilitation of Rental Units	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Chico	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$189,583	Rental Units Rehabilitated—10
4	Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Chico	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$900,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated--70

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Infrastructure in Support of Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Chico	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$100,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit--6
6	Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless	City of Chico	Homelessness Prevention	CDBG: \$200,000  HOME: \$650,000	Tenant-based Rental Assistance--110
7	Non Homeless Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Chico	Homelessness Prevention	CDBG: \$240,000	Public Service Activities other than Low/Mod Housing Income Benefit—1,400
8	Homeless Public Services	2020	2024	Homeless	City of Chico	Homeless Services	CDBG: \$413,290	Public Service Activities for Low/Mod Housing Income Benefit—5,346
9	Public Facilities	2020	2024	Homeless	City of Chico	Homeless Services	CDBG: \$200,000	Overnight Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds--20
10	Code Enforcement	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Chico	Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$600,000	Housing Code Enforcement—3,650
11	Capital and Public Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Chico	Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Micro Enterprise Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Chico	Economic Development	CDBG: \$250,000	Businesses Assisted--500

Table 52 – Goals Summary

## Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Development of Homeowner Units
	Goal Description	Production of new affordable homeownership units, including homes appropriately sized for families, seniors and those with disabilities.
2	Goal Name	Development of Multi-Family Units
	Goal Description	Production of new affordable units, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extremely low-income households and persons at risk of homelessness</li> <li>Single-room occupancies/studios/one-bedroom units</li> <li>Supportive services for seniors, persons with disabilities, individuals with substance use and mental illness, and families with children</li> </ul>
3	Goal Name	Rehabilitation of Rental Units
	Goal Description	Support the preservation of existing rental housing units through rehabilitation of individual units and properties
4	Goal Name	Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing
	Goal Description	Preserve habitability and promote stability for low- and moderate income homeowners by facilitating connection to City sewer.

5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Infrastructure in Support of Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide funding for necessary public infrastructure to support the development of housing for low-income individuals, such as street improvements, sidewalks, storm drainage, sewer and water, and other necessary frontage improvements.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rental Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to low-income households at risk of homelessness
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Non Homeless Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide Public Services which provide a safety net to support individuals and households from becoming homeless
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide services for individuals and households currently experiencing homelessness, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, street outreach and other needed services which are eligible as Public Services under CDBG.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facilities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support the development of public facilities which serve those who are homeless and/or at risk of homelessness, which may include a housing navigation center and/or low-barrier shelter/beds.
10	<b>Goal Name</b>	Code Enforcement
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide code enforcement activities in low-income census tracts in order to address deteriorating conditions in both housing units and the physical environment, and support neighborhood revitalization efforts.
11	<b>Goal Name</b>	Capital and Public Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide improvements to the built environment to address safety and accessibility needs, and support Fair Housing access in Low-Moderate Income neighborhoods.



12	<b>Goal Name</b>	Micro Enterprise Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide business counseling, education and support to small businesses owned by Low and Moderate Income individuals. This will support job creation and retention and job training needed by other Low-Moderate Income individuals.

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

Extremely Low Income Families (less than 30% of AMI): 185 (110 TBRA + 75 rental units)

Low Income Families (less than 50% of AMI): 3 self-help homes and 45 rental units

Moderate Income Families (less than 80% of AMI): 8 (self-help homes)

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

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

An increase in the Number of Accessible Units is not required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

The Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) maintains a Resident Advisory Council (RAC) to solicit and receive input from Public Housing residents regarding their tenancies, needs and interests. This input is solicited at least once a year. HACB also includes residents in governance. The HACB Board of Commissioners includes two Commissioners that must be residents of HACB-owned properties.

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

No

### **Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation**

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

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The City of Chico conducted an in-depth analysis of governmental constraints as part of its 2014-2022 Housing Element. Below is a summary of this analysis, which can be found in full in the Chico Housing Element: Chapter 6: Constraints Analysis (pgs. 87-108), and Appendix D: General Application Processing Procedures.

### **Land Use Controls**

Land use controls can affect the cost of housing if they artificially limit the supply of land available for development and/or limit the type of housing that can be built. The City of Chico's residential zoning districts allow for a broad range of housing types. Allowable densities range from 7 units per acre for Low Density Residential (R1) to 70 units per acre for High Density Residential (R4). The range of density, particularly at the high end, has been increased with the adopted 2030 General Plan, helping the City to better meet local housing needs.

Zoning districts also allow for a great amount of flexibility, encouraging mixed-use development and special housing types. There are five commercial zoning districts that allow residential development. In addition, residential care homes, live/work units, boarding houses, and single-room occupancies are allowed in various commercial zoning districts. The Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) zone, encompassing approximately 271 acres, is intended to create compact and complete neighborhoods with defined neighborhood centers, promoting a mix of housing types that can accommodate a variety of household sizes, incomes and life stages. Overlay Zones also allow greater flexibility for multifamily development, and encourage higher densities along commercial corridors near public transit and the downtown area.

The City's comprehensive Municipal Code Update reduced parking standards. In addition, the Code allows for further parking reductions with the incorporation of Smart Growth principles in project design, projects in the Corridor Opportunity Site Overlay, and for small units with rents restricted for low-income households.

In compliance with State Law, the City has expanded opportunities for use of emergency shelters and supportive and transitional housing. The updated City Code allows emergency shelters without a discretionary permit in the Public/Quasi-Public Zoning District. The update City Code also allows both supportive and transitional housing as permitted uses in all zoning districts that allow residential uses.

### **Site Improvement Requirements**

City staff and consultants analyzed the City's Design Criteria and Improvement Standards found in Title 18R of the Municipal Code. It establishes lot configurations and makes provision for public utility easements. In addition, it sets engineering and design standards for streets, storm drains, sewer, water supply, fire hydrants, street lights, street trees and landscaping. The analysis concluded that the City's on-site and off-site improvement standards are typical of other similar size communities in California, and do not present an undue burden on developers.

### **Building Codes**

The City of Chico has adopted the California Codes consisting of the Uniform Building, Fire, Plumbing and Electric Codes. The City enforces the California Codes and the California Energy and Green Codes, as mandated by the State.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The City of Chico conducted an in-depth analysis of governmental constraints as part of its 2014-2022 Housing Element. A summary of this analysis is provided in Section MA-40.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

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

As part of its Consolidated Plan goals to support Homeless Public Services and Homeless Public Facilities, the City will:

- Work with the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC) to fully implement and continue to improve the Coordinated Entry System for homeless individuals. The Butte CoC has implemented the initial framework of the CES, which utilizes the VI-SPDAT for assessment, and which will use Butte 211 as the primary intake point. The County's housing and service providers are now largely engaged and unified in the use of HMIS and CES. This system should result in the efficient referral to appropriate services based on each homeless individual's needs.
- Work with Butte County, in partnership with the Butte CoC, to identify on-going funding sources for street and encampment outreach. Butte County Behavioral Health currently has one Behavioral Health counselor who does street/camp outreach. Butte County Behavioral Health currently has one Behavioral Health counselor who does street/camp outreach in Chico in conjunction with the City's Police Target Team.
- Work within the Butte CoC to identify and apply for State funding, as well as provide City CDBG Public Facilities funding, to support additional overnight beds and the development of a housing navigation center, where homeless individuals can be quickly assessed and referred to housing resources.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The goals to Develop and Rehabilitate Multi Family Units and Provide Homeless Public Services and Homeless Public Facilities includes the following objectives that address emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

- Produce Affordable Housing with supportive services
- Add additional overnight shelter beds
- Support a low-barrier shelter facility/beds
- Support a housing navigation center

The City's CDBG funds may help support the development and operation of a housing navigation center and low-barrier shelter facility/beds. In addition, the following initiatives present opportunities for collaboration to meet these objectives:

- Support the development of Creekside Place Apartments, providing supportive housing for homeless seniors with a serious mental illness
- Butte CoC— accessing HUD CoC funds for supportive housing

- Butte County's HHOME Division
- Partnership with the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB)— rental assistance could potentially be targeted to homeless individuals
- Partnership with True North Housing Alliance to help them move guests to permanent housing with case management and supportive services
- Partnership with Community Action Agency of Butte County to utilize their transitional housing

Non-HUD funds will be used to provide emergency shelter at times of extreme weather, to the extent possible.

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

The Consolidated Plan objectives, current programs and opportunities for collaboration will address the following issues.

#### **Helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living**

- Producing housing with supportive services
- Butte CoC— accessing HUD CoC funds for supportive housing
- Partnership with the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB)— rental assistance could potentially be targeted to homeless individuals
- Partnership with True North Housing Alliance and Chico Housing Action Team to help them move guests to permanent housing with case management and supportive services
- 

#### **Facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units**

The Butte CoC is continuing to improve its Coordinated Entry System that will help homeless individuals and families understand their housing options and access housing in a timely manner. The Butte CoC has implemented the initial framework of the CES, which utilizes the VI-SPDAT for assessment, and which will use Butte 211 as the primary intake point. The County's housing and service providers are now largely engaged and unified in the use of HMIS and CES. This system should result in the efficient referral to appropriate services based on each homeless individual's needs. The City will collaborate with Butte CoC in this effort. The City will also support the development of a Housing Navigation Center,

where individuals can quickly and efficiently be connected with case management, services and referrals designed to help them become housed as quickly as possible.

**Preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)— program currently funded by the City
- Production of Low Income affordable housing with supportive services, including small units and Extremely Low Income affordable units
- The funding of safety-net Public Services

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

The Coordinated Entry System described above will help low Income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless after discharge from institutions or systems of care. The Coordinated Entry System will track individuals' and families' needs and progress, and direct them to appropriate levels of housing and support services.

The City will utilize non-HUD funding for programs that aid in the prevention of homelessness, such as the partnership with Home & Heart which connects senior homeowners with students, and a utility assistance program.

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

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

The City will continue its ongoing program of integrating LBP education and mitigation in all of its housing programs. The City programs with the broadest impact in this regard are the Housing Rehabilitation Projects and Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). City staff and its contractors provide HUD literature about the dangers of LBP and ways to identify it to program participants. Housing Rehabilitation Program projects are required to test and mitigate LBP, as applicable. Landlords participating in TBRA are required by written agreement to ensure that LBP is not present in units leased by TBRA participants.

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

Rehabilitation projects may include buildings built pre-1978 that present higher risks of exposure to lead poisoning and hazards. LBP testing and mitigation is incorporated into every applicable Housing Rehabilitation project scope of work. This policy improves the overall safety of the City's housing stock to improve residents' health, particularly children under 12 years old that are most at risk when exposed to these hazards. TBRA policy also is intended to ensure a healthy living environment for participants.

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

Requirements to disclose LBP dangers to participants, and conduct LBP testing and mitigation, are incorporated into the Housing Rehabilitation Program policies and procedures. Requirements to disclose LBP dangers and provide HUD literature to participants, and require that the leased unit is free of LBP by landlord agreement, are part of the TBRA policies and procedures.



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

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

The following Consolidated Plan Priorities are intended to reduce the number of Poverty-Level Families, as further described in Section SP-05:

1. Development and Rehabilitation of both Multi-Family and Homeownership Housing units
2. Homelessness Prevention
3. Homeless Public Services and Public Facilities
4. Neighborhood Revitalization
5. Micro-Enterprise Assistance

The following currently funded and planned Projects and Programs are intended to reduce the number of Poverty-Level Families:

- Creekside Place— 15 permanent supportive housing units for homeless seniors with a serious mental illness, to be developed by Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP); planned construction start is 2021, dependent upon funding
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)— temporary rental assistance and supportive services for households at risk of homelessness; assisted 107 households from 2015-2018
- CDBG-funded Public Services
- Continuum of Care Administration
- Habitat Homes in the Chapman neighborhood
- Small Business Development Center (SBDC) Microenterprise Counseling

The following opportunities for collaboration are intended to reduce the number of Poverty-Level Families:

- Preservation of existing publicly subsidized housing in partnership with HUD and the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB)
- Partnership with HACB for Rental Assistance
- Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness; and Coordinated Assessment in collaboration with Butte 211

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

The Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs and policies are integrated with this Consolidated Plan. Creating of Low Income affordable housing opportunities and solutions to homelessness are major elements of this plan. As shown above, all Consolidated Plan goals, and most of the objectives, are intended to reduce the number of Poverty-Level Families in the City.

## **SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230**

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

The City will employ the following procedures to monitor activities in furtherance of the Consolidated Plan and ensure compliance:

- Annual CAPER, including internal and public reviews
- HOME monitoring program of HOME-funded projects for compliance with HOME regulations
- Monitoring of CDBG subrecipients in compliance with executed agreements and CDBG regulations
- Drafting and enforcement of annual program agreements between the City of Chico and service providers, including all CDBG Public Services agreements, and delivery of fair housing trainings, TBRA, Rental Housing Accessibility, SBDC Microenterprise Counseling and 3CORE Microenterprise Grant Program
- Drafting and enforcement of project loan and grant agreements, including CDBG Capital Facilities projects, and CDBG and HOME housing projects
- Implementation of the Fair Housing Program, including drafting, internal and public review, and adoption of the Analysis of Impediments
- Full cooperation with HUD audits

The procedures listed above incorporate the following policies:

- Federal Fair Housing Law, including affirmative marketing goals
- CDBG regulations
- HOME regulations, including any additional State HOME regulations
- Cross-cutting federal regulations, including: National Environmental Policy Act, Federal Labor Law, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), including Section 504 regulations, the Federal Uniform Relocation Law, Federal Lead Based Paint Law, and federal Accounting Standards as required by the CDBG and HOME programs.

## Expected Resources

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

#### Introduction

This section shows projected funding amounts for CDBG and HOME for the 2020-21 fiscal year, and the remainder of the Consolidated Plan period of 2021-2024.

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	871,059	0	525,866	1,396,925	3,484,236	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	543,897	150,159	1,515,133	2,209,189	2,175,588	

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

2020-2024  
Consolidated Plan

CHICO

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

The City has a banked amount of excess match from Redevelopment Agency investments in affordable housing projects from previous years.

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

The City of Chico owns a parcel previously acquired for the purpose of developing affordable housing in the Chapman-Mulberry at the intersection of Wisconsin and Boucher Streets. The City also owns a parcel at the intersection of Bruce and Humboldt.

**Discussion**

Federal CDBG and HOME allocations are anticipated to increase over the previous 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period. The 2020-21 CDBG allocation has increased from \$834,220 in FY19 to \$871,059. The 2020-21 HOME allocation has increased from \$491,240 in FY19 to \$543,897. While it is promising that allocations are increasing, a backlog of needs, compounded by recent crises, will continue to present challenges to achievement of goals. The 2020-2024 Strategic Plan focuses resources on achieving 12 principle goals, as described in sections SP-05 and SP-45.

The City will be eligible to receive CDBG-DR (Disaster Recovery) funds due to the Presidentially-declared disaster resulting from the 2018 Camp Fire. These funds will be limited to stated eligible uses, and will be planned for and programmed via a Substantial Amendment to the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan, once the actual funding allocation and guidelines are known.

The City also is planning for somewhat increased allocations in both CDBG and HOME due to recent and upcoming (July 2020) annexations which are not yet reflected in the census data used to calculate the City's allocations. These annexations are 4 block groups in the northeast quadrant: 060070002011, 060070002012, 060070002013, 060070002014, 060070014001, and two block groups in the southwest quadrant (Chapman-Mulberry): 060070013001, 060070013003

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Development of Homeowner Units	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Chico	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Homeowner Housing Added: 0 Household Housing Unit
2	Development of Multi-Family Units	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Chico	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$512,056 HOME: \$2,024,733	Rental units constructed: 157 Household Housing Unit
3	Rehabilitation of Rental Units	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Chico	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated: 0 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Chico	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$170,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 17 Household Housing Unit
5	Infrastructure in Support of Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Chico	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$100,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6 Households Assisted
6	Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless	City of Chico	Homelessness Prevention	CDBG: \$40,000 HOME: \$130,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 22 Households Assisted
7	Non Homeless Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Chico	Homelessness Prevention	CDBG: \$48,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 288 Persons Assisted
8	Homeless Public Services	2020	2024	Homeless	City of Chico	Homeless Services	CDBG: \$82,658	Public Service Activities for Low-Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 170 Persons Assisted
9	Public Facilities	2020	2024	Homeless	City of Chico	Homeless Services	CDBG: \$100,000	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 10 Beds



Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	Code Enforcement	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Chico	Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$120,000	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 730 Household Housing Unit
11	Capital and Public Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Chico	Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted
12	Micro Enterprise Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Chico	Economic Development	CDBG: \$50,000	Businesses assisted: 105 Businesses Assisted

**Table 54 – Goals Summary**

## Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Development of Homeowner Units
	Goal Description	Development of new affordable homeownership units, including homes appropriately sized for families, seniors and those with disabilities.
2	Goal Name	Development of Multi-Family Units
	Goal Description	Production of new affordable units, including: Extremely low-income households and persons at risk of homelessness Single-room occupancies/studios/one-bedroom units Supportive services for seniors, persons with disabilities, individuals with substance abuse use and mental illness, and families with children.

3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rehabilitation of Rental Units
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support the preservation of existing rental housing units through rehabilitation of individual units and properties.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Preserve habitability and promote stability for low- and moderate income homeowners by facilitating connection to City sewer.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Infrastructure in Support of Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide funding for necessary public infrastructure to support the development of housing for low-income individuals, such as street improvements, sidewalks, storm drainage, sewer and water, and other necessary frontage improvements.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rental Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to low-income households at risk of homelessness.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Non Homeless Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide Public Services which provide a safety net to support individuals and households from becoming homeless.
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide services for individuals and households currently experiencing homelessness, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, street outreach and other needed services which are eligible as Public Services under CDBG.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facilities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support the development of public facilities which serve those who are homeless and/or at risk of homelessness, which may include a housing navigation center and/or low-barrier shelter/beds.

10	<b>Goal Name</b>	Code Enforcement
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide code enforcement activities in low-income census tracts in order to address deteriorating conditions in both housing units and the physical environment, and support neighborhood revitalization efforts.
11	<b>Goal Name</b>	Capital and Public Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide improvements to the built environment to address safety and accessibility needs, and support Fair Housing access in Low-Moderate Income neighborhoods.
12	<b>Goal Name</b>	Micro Enterprise Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide business counseling, education and support to small businesses owned by Low and Moderate income individuals. This will support job creation and retention and job training needed by other Low-Moderate Income individuals.

## Projects

### AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

#### Introduction

The Projects identified in this section directly address the Consolidated Plan Priority Needs and Goals, and the Annual Plan Goals.

#### Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Administration
2	HOME Administration
3	Rehab Program Delivery
4	Housing Services
5	Rental Development--Creekside Place on Notre Dame
6	Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
7	Habitat Mulberry
8	Code Enforcement
9	Economic Development
11	Homeowner Rehabilitation
12	PS Community Action Agency--Esplanade House
13	PS Innovative Health Care Services--Peg Taylor Center
14	PS Chico Housing Action Team
15	PS Catalyst Domestic Violence
16	PS Chico Area Council on Aging--Meals on Wheels
17	Rental Development - 1297 Park

**Table 55 – Project Information**

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

Prior to the Camp Fire, housing availability and homelessness were critical issues in the City. The fire has exacerbated these issues, and activities to get people in housing, maintaining their housing through services, connections to sewer and economic empowerment have been prioritized.

Obstacles to addressing underserved needs include: land prices and availability, resources for construction of infrastructure and affordable housing, skilled workforce, limited transportation options, and mental health/detox facilities.

**AP-38 Project Summary**  
**Project Summary Information**

1	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing Infrastructure in Support of Housing Non Homeless Public Services Homeless Public Services Public Facilities Code Enforcement Capital and Public Improvements Micro Enterprise Assistance
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention Homeless Services Neighborhood Revitalization Economic Development
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$174,211
	<b>Description</b>	General CDBG Administration, including Fair Housing objectives and Continuum of Care Administration
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	General administration, fair housing workshops and Continuum of Care administration support
2	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Development of Homeowner Units Development of Multi-Family Units Rehabilitation of Rental Units Rental Assistance
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$54,389

	<b>Description</b>	General HOME administration
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	General Administration
<b>3</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Rehab Program Delivery
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rehabilitation of Rental Units Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Neighborhood Revitalization
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$20,000
	<b>Description</b>	Program delivery costs associated with Housing Rehabilitation Program activities.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Program delivery costs associated with the Housing Rehabilitation activities (sewer connections). Goal outcomes will be counted under Project # 5.
<b>4</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Housing Services
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Development of Homeowner Units Development of Multi-Family Units Rental Assistance

	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$40,000
	<b>Description</b>	Delivery of the TBRA Program and other non-rehab housing projects.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	TBRA administration and support of homeownership and rental units. Accomplishments will be counted under TBRA, homeowner and rental projects.
5	<b>Project Name</b>	Rental Development--Creekside Place on Notre Dame
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Development of Multi-Family Units
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$100,000 HOME: \$2,024,800
	<b>Description</b>	101 affordable rental units for seniors and persons with disabilities. In addition to the CDBG and HOME funds, CHDO funds may be allocated to this project.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/30/2022
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	100 households who are seniors or those with disabilities. There will be 15 units for homeless seniors with a serious mental illness.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Notre Dame Boulevard south of Humboldt Road
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Creekside Place: New construction of 100 units for low-income seniors, including 15 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless seniors with a serious mental illness, and one manager unit.



6	<b>Project Name</b>	Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rental Assistance
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homelessness Prevention
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$130,000
	<b>Description</b>	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	It is estimated that 22 extremely-low income families at risk of homelessness will be assisted.
	<b>Location Description</b>	
7	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p>Temporary rental assistance for households working toward self-sufficiency. Assistance may go beyond 24 months in limited circumstances.</p> <p>Security deposit assistance for Housing Choice voucher holders unable to secure a lease but for this assistance.</p> <p>This assistance may be utilized throughout the City of Chico sphere of influence and within the city limits of Oroville.</p>
	<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Mulberry
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Infrastructure in Support of Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Neighborhood Revitalization
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$100,000
	<b>Description</b>	Infrastructure (off-site improvements) in support of self-help homes to be built by Habitat for Humanity.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Six low-to moderate-income households will benefit from the activity on Mulberry Street.

	<b>Location Description</b>	Mulberry Street
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Off-site infrastructure in support of Habitat project on Mulberry Street.
<b>8</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Code Enforcement
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Code Enforcement
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$130,000
	<b>Description</b>	Code enforcement in low-income neighborhoods
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	It is estimated that 730 households will benefit from identifying issues required to upgrade housing and neighborhoods.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Low- and Moderate-income census tracts within the city.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Code enforcement
<b>9</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Micro Enterprise Assistance
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$50,000
	<b>Description</b>	Microenterprise counseling and education
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	An estimated 105 small businesses will be assisted through education and technical assistance
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Funding for the Small Business Development Center for education workshops and technical assistance to small businesses
	<b>Project Name</b>	Homeowner Rehabilitation

<b>10</b>	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Neighborhood Revitalization
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$150,000
	<b>Description</b>	Rehabilitation of homes occupied by low and moderate income households (connection to city sewer)
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	It is estimated that 13 low and moderate income households in nitrate compliance areas and 4 outside nitrate boundaries will be connected to city sewer.
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	City sewer connection grants for low- and moderate-income homeowners within nitrate compliance areas.  Housing rehabilitation grants for sewer connections to city sewer for low- and moderate-income homeowners outside nitrate boundaries.
<b>11</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	PS Community Action Agency--Esplanade House
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$27,000
	<b>Description</b>	Public services funding for transitional housing facility operations
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	An estimated 68 homeless/formerly homeless households (adults and children) will be served by the Esplanade House transitional housing program during the program year
	<b>Location Description</b>	Esplanade House

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The Esplanade House provides homeless families with transitional housing while they become self-sufficient through services offered at the facility. The funding will be utilized for a portion of the utility costs. The program provides a safe place to live and an intensive services program to address the causes of homelessness. Case management and supportive services are provided to assist in self-sufficiency and recovery goals. Childcare is available onsite.
<b>12</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	PS Innovative Health Care Services--Peg Taylor Center
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Non Homeless Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homelessness Prevention
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$28,000
	<b>Description</b>	Public services funding for Peg Taylor Center--adult day health care and social services for disabled adults with serious health conditions
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	It is estimated that 80 persons will be served by utilizing this funding
	<b>Location Description</b>	Peg Taylor Center
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Provision of comprehensive day health and social services for adults with serious health conditions; including nursing support, crisis assistance and care coordination, nutritionally balanced meals and transportation to care.
<b>13</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	PS Chico Housing Action Team
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homelessness Prevention Homeless Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$29,113
	<b>Description</b>	Transitional/permanent supportive housing program for persons who are homeless with a mental illness

	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	It is estimated that 18 homeless individuals with mental illness will benefit from this program
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Funding will allow for a part-time house manager to provide supportive services including daily hands-on assistance with common tasks of living to ensure success for client tenancy and prevent homelessness
<b>14</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	PS Catalyst Domestic Violence
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homelessness Prevention Homeless Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$26,545
	<b>Description</b>	Operational costs for Catalyst Domestic Violence Services housing program
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	It is estimated that 90 women and men experiencing domestic violence will benefit from the housing and supportive services provided by Catalyst
	<b>Location Description</b>	Catalyst shelter
<b>15</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Catalyst will provide housing and supportive services including case management, education and activities to increase positive coping and healthy relationship skills for people who are experiencing homelessness due to domestic or intimate partner violence. The shelter provides services to people regardless of gender, and their children.
	<b>Project Name</b>	PS Chico Area Council on Aging--Meals on Wheels
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Non Homeless Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homelessness Prevention

	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$20,000
	<b>Description</b>	Public services funding for the Meals on Wheels program
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	It is estimated that 208 seniors, with or without disabilities, will be assisted through this program
	<b>Location Description</b>	Chico
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Meals on Wheels provides nutritious, dietetically correct meals on a daily basis to seniors and/or the infirm in their homes. The CDBG funding provides a subsidy to those unable to afford the total cost of the meal. Meals provided to the home allows clients to remain in their homes rather than in a hospital or other institution.
17	<b>Project Name</b>	Rental Development - 1297 Park
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Chico
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Development of Multifamily units
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Homelessness Prevention
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$412,056
	<b>Description</b>	Demolition, remediation, site preparation for new permanent affordable multifamily units.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2023
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	A 58-unit apartment project serving individuals and small households will be built on an in-fill site.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Chico
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Funding will support the demolition of an existing non-residential building, possible remediation work and site preparation for the development of 58 new, small permanent affordable units.

## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)**

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

Assistance will be directed to the City of Chico as a whole based on project feasibility and program demand.

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
City of Chico	100

**Table 56 - Geographic Distribution**

### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

Low-income households reside throughout the City. Therefore, the City plans to provide assistance to the jurisdiction as a whole without excluding neighborhoods.

### **Discussion**

Assistance will be directed to the City of Chico as a whole based on project feasibility and program demand. In addition, the Consolidated Plan, the Analysis to Impediments and Annual Action Plan goals will guide geographic distribution of investments.

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

This section projects the number of households supported through affordable housing over the 2020-2021 fiscal year with City CDBG and HOME funds.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	32
Non-Homeless	159
Special-Needs	15
Total	206

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	22
The Production of New Units	167
Rehab of Existing Units	17
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	206

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



## Discussion

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported include the following categories:

### Homeless

TBRA: 22

New shelter beds: 10

Total: 32

### Non-Homeless

Owner-Occupied/Rental Housing Rehabilitation- sewer connection): 17

New Multi-family Units: 142

Total: 159

### Special Needs

New Rental Units: 15

Total: 15

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through include the following categories:

### Rental Assistance

TBRA: 22

### Production of New Units

Rental Housing Development: 157

### Rehab of Existing Units

Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation: 17

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

The Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) operates public housing within the City of Chico. This section summarizes HACB actions planned to address public housing needs and encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management.

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

- Energy Conservation Measure – Electric upgrades, replacement of electrical fixtures – all Public Housing units (145);
- Appliance Replacements – replacement of refrigerators eight years old or older.
- Landscape Improvements – Shelton Oaks Apts.
- Hazardous Material Abatement – replace asbestos-containing floor tile with vinyl composition tile, as units turn over.

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

- Section 3 opportunities made available as part of contractor engagement, contracting awards prioritized to contractors retaining Section 3 new hires;
- Participation in Resident Advisory Board (RAB), addresses Public Housing policy, revisions to Public Housing Administrative Plan, operational feedback to management, and review of proposed Public Housing capital expenditures.
- Per State law, two (2) Commissioners of the seven (7) member Board of Commissioners must be residents of Housing Authority-owned housing. Currently, one (1) resident of HUD Low Income Public Housing, and one (1) resident of “other” Housing Authority-owned property represent Housing Authority tenant interests.

-

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

- N/A, the Housing Authority of the County of Butte is a HUD-designated “High Performer” in the

administration of its HUD Low Income Public Housing program.

### **Discussion**

HACB plans to make electrical energy efficiency improvements to all of its public housing units over the next year. It has also implemented actions to encourage public housing residents to be more involved in management, including making contracting opportunities available, operating of the Resident Advisory Board, and requiring that two Commissioners on its Board are residents of HACB-owned housing.

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

### **Introduction**

This section describes how the City will address the needs of homeless persons in the next year.

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

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

As part of its Consolidated Plan goals to support Homeless Public Services and Homeless Public Facilities, the City will:

- Work with the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC) to fully implement and continue to improve the Coordinated Entry System for homeless individuals. The Butte CoC has implemented the initial framework of the CES, which utilizes the VI-SPDAT for assessment, and which will use Butte 211 as the primary intake point. The County's housing and service providers are now largely engaged and unified in the use of HMIS and CES. This system should result in the efficient referral to appropriate services based on each homeless individual's needs.
- Work with Butte County, in partnership with the Butte CoC, to identify on-going funding sources for street and encampment outreach. Butte County Behavioral Health currently has 1 Behavioral Health counselor who does street/camp outreach in Chico in conjunction with the City's Police Target Team.
- Work within the Butte CoC to identify and apply for State funding, as well as provide City CDBG Public Facilities funding, to support the development of additional overnight beds and possibly a Housing Navigation Center, should additional resources be identified, where homeless individuals can be quickly assessed and referred to housing resources.

#### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The City will address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons through the following goals:

- Provide CDBG public services funding to the Chico Housing Action Team to provide transitional and permanent supportive housing to homeless individuals with a mental illness.
- Provide CDBG public services to Catalyst Domestic Violence Services to support the operations of the Haven Shelter for individuals experiencing domestic violence.
- Provide CDBG public services funding to Community Action Agency of Butte County to support their Esplanade House transitional housing program for homeless families with children.
- Assist the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC) in accessing HUD CoC

funds for supportive housing through financial support, and participation with the Butte CoC Council and the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force.

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

The City's 2020-21 Annual Action Plan will address the following issues.

*Helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living*

- Initiate construction of Creekside Place Apartments, which includes 15 units of supportive housing for homeless seniors with a serious mental illness.
- Provide CDBG public services funding to the Chico Housing Action Team to provide transitional and permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals with a mental illness.
- Provide CDBG public services funding to Catalyst Domestic Violence Services to support the operations of the Haven Shelter for individuals experiencing domestic violence.
- Provide CDBG public services funding to Community Action Agency of Butte County to support their Esplanade House transitional housing program for homeless families with children
- Assist the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC) in accessing HUD CoC funds for supportive housing through participation with the Butte CoC Council and the Greater Chico Homeless Taskforce.
- If Public Service funding is allowed to exceed the 15% cap, CDBG funds may be provided to the Torres Shelter for operations and to the Jesus Center for case management per the CDBG-Citizen Advisory Committee recommendations.

*Facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units*

The Butte CoC is continuing to improve its Coordinated Entry System that will help homeless individuals and families understand their housing options and access housing in a timely manner. The Butte CoC has implemented the initial framework of the CES, which utilizes the VI-SPDAT for assessment, and which will use Butte 211 as the primary intake point. The County's housing and service providers are now largely engaged and unified in the use of HMIS and CES. This system should result in the efficient referral to appropriate services based on each homeless individual's needs. The City will collaborate with

Butte CoC in this effort.

*Preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again*

- Continue to operate the Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program to prevent homelessness.
- Provide CDBG public services funding to Chico Housing Action Team, Catalyst Domestic Violence Services, and Community Action Agency of Butte County to support their respective emergency shelter, transitional and permanent supportive housing programs.

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

The Coordinated Entry System described above will help Low Income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless after discharge from institutions or systems of care. The Coordinated Assessment System will track individuals' and families' needs and progress, and direct them to appropriate levels of housing and support services.

## **Discussion**

In summary, the City has set the following one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness:

- Initiate construction of Creekside Place Apartments, which includes 15 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless seniors with a serious mental illness.
- Provide CDBG public services funding to the Chico Housing Action Team to support their provision of transitional and permanent supportive housing to homeless individuals with a mental illness.
- Provide CDBG public services funding to Catalyst Domestic Violence Services to support the operations of the Haven Shelter for individuals experiencing domestic violence.
- Provide CDBG public services funding to Community Action Agency of Butte County to support their Esplanade House transitional housing program for homeless families with children.
- Continue to operate the Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program to prevent homelessness.
- Assist the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC) in accessing HUD CoC funds for supportive housing through participation with the Butte CoC Council and the Greater

Chico Homeless Task Force.

- If Public Service funding is allowed to exceed the 15% cap, CDBG funds may be provided to the Torres Shelter for operations and to the Jesus Center for case management per the CDBG-Citizen Advisory Committee recommendations.

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

### **Introduction:**

This section describes the City's action plan to remove barriers to affordable housing.

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

Barriers to affordable housing have been removed or ameliorated through implementation of the 2030 General Plan, 2014-2022 Housing Element and updated Municipal Code. The Consolidated Plan strategy is to implement these policies to meet housing goals. The greatest barrier to producing affordable housing is not public policy nor market conditions, but the scarcity and competitiveness of public funding.

### **Discussion:**

The City will continue to remove barriers to affordable housing by implementing the 2030 General Plan, 2014-2022 Housing Element, the upcoming 2022-2030 Housing Element, and updated Municipal Code. In addition, the City will take actions to address the barrier of limited public funding. The City will support efforts to raise funds for affordable housing from federal and state programs, and private partnerships. There are a number of new State funding sources, such as Permanent Local Housing Allocation and the Cap and Trade funded Program, that the City will pursue in coordination with affordable housing developers.



## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

This section describes the City's actions to address underserved needs, maintain affordable housing, reduce lead-based paint hazards, reduce poverty, develop institutional structure, and enhance public-private coordination in these areas.

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

- Support facilities which serve the homeless, such as the Housing Navigation Center and Low Barrier Emergency Shelter
- Continued allocation of CDBG funds for Micro-enterprise assistance through the Small Business Development Center technical assistance and counseling program

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

- Explore potential properties and partnerships for development of Single Room Occupancies, tiny homes, studios or one-bedrooms.
- Explore and apply for appropriate new State funding sources for affordable housing development, such as PLHA

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

- Continue to implement lead-based paint hazard policies and procedures in the Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and Housing Rehabilitation projects.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

- Continued allocation of CDBG funds for the Small Business Development Center counseling program.
- Continued allocation of CDBG Public Services funds for the Meals on Wheels program.
- Continued allocation of HOME funds for self-help housing programs, such as Habitat for Humanity and Community Housing Improvement Program
- 

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

- The City will continue to use CDBG and HOME Administration funds to implement the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans, train staff, address the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, complete annual CAPER reports, and comply with HUD regulations.
- Continue to update the Housing Resource Guide, which provides citizens with information to

help them access affordable housing in the community.

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

- Continue to participate in the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care and the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force.
- Assist the Butte CoC members in achieving goals laid out in the 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness.
- Assist the Butte CoC in planning and implementing the Coordinated Entry System for homeless persons.
- Expand partnership with Butte County Department of Employment & Social Services newly created HHOME Division.

**Discussion:**

## Program Specific Requirements

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

#### Introduction:

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

#### Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	70.00%

#### HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

The Resale and Recapture provisions will be utilized for various homebuyer activities. The Resale provision will be used for Habitat for Humanity projects where the developer is also the first

mortgage lender and Habitat stipulates that the home must be sold to an income eligible buyer during Habitat's affordability period. The home will be sold at a cost which allows the buyer to pay no more than 30% of their income to housing expense. The return to the seller will be the original investment plus the value of documented capital improvements. In the event of a declining market, the return may be zero. In the event of a short sale or foreclosure, the loan may be forgiven.

The Recapture provision may be used in the event the City's Mortgage Subsidy Program for first-time homebuyers is reinstituted, whereby the first mortgage is held by a conventional lender. If the buyer sells the home or does not use it as a primary residence, the home may be sold to any buyer and the original principal and any accrued interest will be recaptured from net sales proceeds. Funds recaptured will be limited to net proceeds.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

The home will be sold at a cost which allows the buyer to pay no more than 30% of their income to housing expense. The return to the seller will be the original investment plus the value of documented capital improvements. In the event of a declining market, the return may be zero. In the event of a short sale or foreclosure, the loan may be forgiven.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

## Attachments

### Citizen Participation Comments

### Chico Con Plan Community Workshop

Dorothy Johnson Center, 10/16/19

#### Public Comments (6-8 people in attendance at various times)

- Questions and Conversations:
  - Can we talk about the existing programs in Fair Housing—What about an arbitration board? Or eviction data? We don't have the resources available to handle the impacts of the Camp Fire
  - Is the rental housing program for subsidizing development? To go along side or displace the LIHTC?
  - Is the housing rehab program just for sewer? Can it be used for energy efficiency? What about double paned windows?
  - I don't want our city money to go into Low Income Tax Credits because it supports for-profit/private partnerships. I think this LTC money should go to non-profit developers

#### Votes on Highest Priority Needs within categories

- Affordable housing
  - Self-Help cooperative housing
  - Affordable Housing units that are subsidized for long-term
  - Low-Income housing with training and accountability for residents
- Public Housing
  - More development of public housing and more assistance with the process, like a housing navigator
  - Public Housing units
  - Preservation of existing Section 8 housing, making sure that they don't turn over to market pricing
  - Help for those who need housing
  - Community land trust for public housing
- Homelessness
  - Low-barrier shelter
  - Transitional housing, like Opportunity Village in Oregon, Eugene. Sanctioned camp ground, transition to tiny home village, self-help permanent housing, help to get back on their feet
  - More homeless services
  - People buying out in commercial areas, transitional housing, pod share, hostel style
  - Providing more case management to establish career goals and housing needs
- Non-Homeless Special Needs
  - Public services targeted more strategically to people in poverty
  - Having co-housing projects for single mothers so they can have access to childcare, share childcare responsibilities, same with IHSS, respite time could be built in
- Community Development
  - Rental register for better data on evictions, etc.

- Sidewalk development, in Chapmantown, area from Humboldt to One Mile
    - People in Chapman are interested in sidewalks and asking why the Neighborhood Plan hasn't been updated in 15 years
- City staff: Question on Public Services-- Do you think it would be better to do fewer grants and larger amounts or vice versa?
  - Don't make me divide the baby. These are really needed programs. I would rather fight for money and creative bundling of funds. That's robbing Peter to pay Paul
  - I don't want us to cut programs, but I'd rather see sidewalks taken away so someone can have a place to put their head
  - I feel like it's better to put it into one project, to make that one project to make it more efficient. Like one major issue would be funded and solved.
- What public services are most needed?
  - Homeless
  - Legal services
  - Childcare
- Votes on funding for more concentrated public services (fewer contracts)
  - Spread: 2
  - Concentrate: 1

## Chico Con Plan

### Esplanade House (Transitional Housing for Homeless Families) Workshop, 10/22/2019

Between 35-50 people in attendance

- NEEDS
  - Housing
    - Affordability
      - More units
      - More places like Esplanade House
        - "Cash Aid should have a 3-4 month transition. Feels like you're pushed off a cliff into another program, I'm broke because I'm paying my bills. Constantly trying to catch up. Building more places like this essential. Because of this place I could succeed."
      - More extremely low-income units
    - Accessibility
      - Credit scores, rental history, evictions are a barrier to housing
      - Income requirements
        - "I can pay rent, but I can't afford the deposit. The income requirements are not affordable."
      - Need lower barrier housing
        - "Just having got a job, I'm qualifying out of public assistance. I have enough to get by here but my job disqualifies me. It's perpetuating poverty and homelessness. Lower barrier housing is needed."
      - A more flexible version of TBRA
        - I like the program that pays for first and last month's rent—Homeless Assistance Program. More people should be able to access it. If I got that help, I would be in my own place
    - Other Problems
      - Fees for credit checks
      - Landlords taking (or not taking) section 8
        - "Even with section 8, I cannot find any landlords to rent to me. Having more places like Esplanade House for longer term tenancy. If I could stay here longer, I would, it helps long term. Housing is something all people need to get established."
      - Dealing with evictions
      - Falling through the gap—If you get a job, you have too much income for aid.
      - Transitional aid is needed



- Assistance for people not on cash aid
- Homelessness
  - Housing Insecurity (cost, barriers)
    - All the issues on Housing sheet
    - Lack of units
  - Economic causes (unemployment, income, cost of living, utilities)
  - Substance use disorders
    - Lack of rehab if you're not pregnant
  - Mental illness
    - Not enough counselors, people need follow up
  - Physical disabilities
  - Family problems
    - Low barrier options you can be referred to right away so you don't become homeless
    - More knowledge of services available to avoid homelessness
    - Camping should be allowed with services
      - "Because of the lack of housing, I think people should be able to legally camp"
    - Storage lockers
    - Family shelters with individual rooms
    - Tiny Houses
- Services
  - Inadequate/expensive health care
  - Inadequate/expensive child care
    - Longer childcare hours. I can't work because I don't have childcare if I work nights."
    - "Subsidized childcare please. It's really expensive right now."
    - Options for people not on CalWorks
    - "Unless I was on CalWorks, I wouldn't have gotten Valley Children's daycare. It takes from my rent money."
    - "No one knows the programs available. People have to wait until their children are taken away"
    -
  - Inadequate substance use treatment
  - Inadequate support for mental illness
    - "Mental health services at BH won't help people if they're not high-risk, will wait until a low-risk person is high-risk to help them."
    - Options for children
      - "We need help with children with behavioral issues"
      -
  - Inadequate support for physical disabilities
  - Inadequate job training
    - Alliance for Workforce Development is amazing.

- City should provide job training program.
    - Services sooner and longer.
    - Training for older people, helping people getting apprenticeship
  - Limited access to education
  - Inadequate/expensive Transportation
    - Cost of bus passes, and cost just went up
    - More options/routes: it takes half a day to get to appointments
- General input on need for homeless shelters, crisis intervention services, homelessness prevention:
- More shelters, bigger shelters
    - Family shelters, secluded rooms
    - Tiny houses
    - Variety in options
    - Torres is too much chaos, it's traumatic for small children
    - Most services aren't available to people until they have a crisis
    - Hotels for families that are homeless who need a place, cops can bring you
    - Cops won't tell you where to go
    - People should be put into programs to get support instead of jail
      - Then we have to pay fines
    - I'm trying to do the right thing. There should be another program like this
      - Full compliance program so people who did all the work don't have to go through the classes again.
    - Low barrier access to services
    - More rehab is really expensive and most can't pay for it
    - If you're low-income, and you get homeless assistance, but on cash aid, then you won't be able to keep housing. It should be for people who are working.
    - Low-income means it's for college students in this town
    - TBRA is a great program, but the guidelines are so specific. Another short-term assistance program that is easier to access.
      - I'm doing a good job and. I need an assistance program that watches over me, sees that I'm doing good, and I should qualify for an assistance program.

### Chico Con Plan

1200 Park Ave Community Meeting and Seniors Focus Group, 11/15/19

20-25 people in attendance

Vote on Rank order of Public Services Priorities:

- 1). Homelessness
- 2) Seniors
- 3) Meals for Homebound People
- 4). Disabled Services
- 5). Rehabilitative Health Services
- 6). Legal Services
- 7). Childcare

#### Housing Needs:

Production: need more affordable units, City should adopt an Inclusionary Ordinance, encourage vertical density, incentivize/allow housing downtown above commercial spaces, incentivize ADUs, support smaller houses (including tiny houses), encourage alternative building methods to support sustainability, encourage solar

Seniors: more senior housing and seniors need a Housing Advocate/Ombudsman, as seniors don't understand or know their rights as tenants and they fear retaliation/discrimination when they complain about their units. Tenants at 1200 Park Ave would like to see funds used to improve that development.

#### Homelessness:

There is great community stigma around those who are homeless, as well as seniors and those with disabilities. Need to break down that stigma.

Provide public facilities to address sanitation needs of those who are homeless: porta-potties, showers, as well as lockers for people to store their items. The area around the Jesus Center and 1200 Park Ave gets really dirty—not blaming people, because they have no where to go and no facilities to use.

Provide community improvement, task-oriented work opportunities for those who are homeless

Provide Community Liaisons that work with those who are homeless

### Services

The CARD Senior Center is not accessible for those who need to ride the bus, are in wheelchairs or use a walker. Bus stop is at bottom of hill, and Senior Center at Cal Park at top of hill.

We need community gardens throughout Chico.

Seniors need income support with everything getting more expensive. Could City work with businesses to provide seniors with discounts?

### Community Development

Transportation: huge needs for seniors and everyone. Need Para-Taxi, more routes using smaller vehicles (vans?) because most B Line buses seem to be empty or not fully used, service on Sunday (seniors are stuck indoors due to lack of transit options on Sunday), more transit subsidies for those who are low-income

Street Lighting: Barber Neighborhood is dark, needs street lighting

Safety: people, especially seniors, don't feel safe in this neighborhood

### Economy

Could the City support something like they have in Eugene OR where they have an old multi story house where they provide artists/craftspeople with spaces, like a craft/art version of a Farmer's Market?

With so many needs in the community, we should be able to provide everyone with task oriented things they can do and get paid for (supported employment like the WPA program under Roosevelt).

**City of Chico Con Plan, Greater Chico Homeless Task Force Workshop**

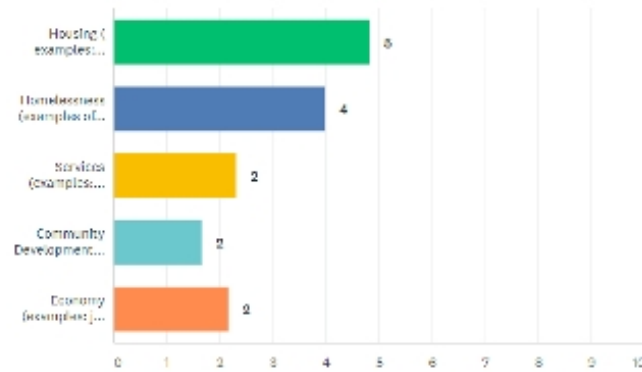
**November 21, 2019**

- Questions:
  - Code enforcement: Is there a way to direct Code Enforcement funds to help low-income renters rather than whole city. Marie: Citations are rarely given—Not much code violations. 3 officers funded.
    - Targeted money would be best. Code enforcement is moving people from their temporary housing—like camping.
- Needs
  - Housing
    - Not enough shelter beds
    - Not enough low-barrier shelter beds
    - Autonomous shelters—Tent village, tiny house village, SROs
      - I wish we could put the money into CHAT, rather than CHIP. They can house more folks
    - I have clients who can't maintain housing. Supportive housing needed to stabilize individuals.
    - Working with young people, many don't have credit, have pets, etc. to meet minimum barriers to access housing.
    - General population increase and housing stock is not meeting needs.
    - Need to meet the continuum of needs that people have—Transitional funding has been cut. Funding needed for providing services. --DON
    - County is hiring for a housing navigator. Thinks it should be centralized. Using coordinated entry to ensure most vulnerable served
      - BH has SEARCH team that meets with people in their homes. CHAT helps people keep their housing 24/7—It has to be bigger than just that efforts. It's important to maintain structure and housing
      - Access to resources for individuals—Build into their case management—using 211 for other points of entry and get supportive services. Many are not engaged and will not be on a list.
      - When I hear this process, it doesn't seem like it's serving enough people.
    - Financial education and support program—help in emergencies. Homelessness prevention
      - Help with credit—many have their identity being stolen. Bank fees piling up. Advocacy assistance . It can spiral out of control quickly
      - Public bank
  - Homelessness
    - Developmental disabilities
  - Services
    - Developmental disabilities
    - Tenancy skills

- Financial education and support program—help in emergencies. Homelessness prevention
  - True street outreach
- Community development
  - Lack of on-demand transportation and awareness about existing programs. Getting people linked in to existing systems and expand more transportation options
    - Subsidized bus vouchers
    - Services are not only for transportation, support for when they are in their appointment, store their stuff, and return them to their community of origin. Space to park their belongings and meet. Follow-up needed.
    - 211 program for Camp Fire survivors to Lyft drivers on demand and paid through org.
  - Access to public space
    - Impacts to parks be accessible for longer hours, restroom issues, 24/7 access
  - Community conversations are not productive—It's what delayed projects. We need a community education program to reach people who we may not agree with the need for affordable housing and shelters.
    - We need more out of the box solutions.
    - Education to college and schools to get education to prevent stigma and learn more from their input. Proactive outreach at colleges and public schools.
- Economy
  - Financial education
  - Free college—career education. Technical skills and jobs.
  - Reaching out to businesses about low pay
    - Drive to raise minimum wage in town
    - Turn over is expensive—can we show them the impact of their business model on people
  - Vocational vs. college tract in schools—Trade schools/skilled labor
  - Trades translate directly into jobs
- Public Services—vote for priorities
  - Homelessness: #1
  - Seniors #2
  - Disabled services #3
  - Meals for homebound people #4
  - Legal services #5
  - Childcare #6
  - Rehabilitation #7
  - Consolidate program funding?
    - Fewer contracts: 5 votes
    - Spread out: 2 votes

When you consider the needs of those who are low-income in Chico, please rank the following broad categories of needs by priority, with "1" being the highest priority and "5" being the lowest priority at this time:

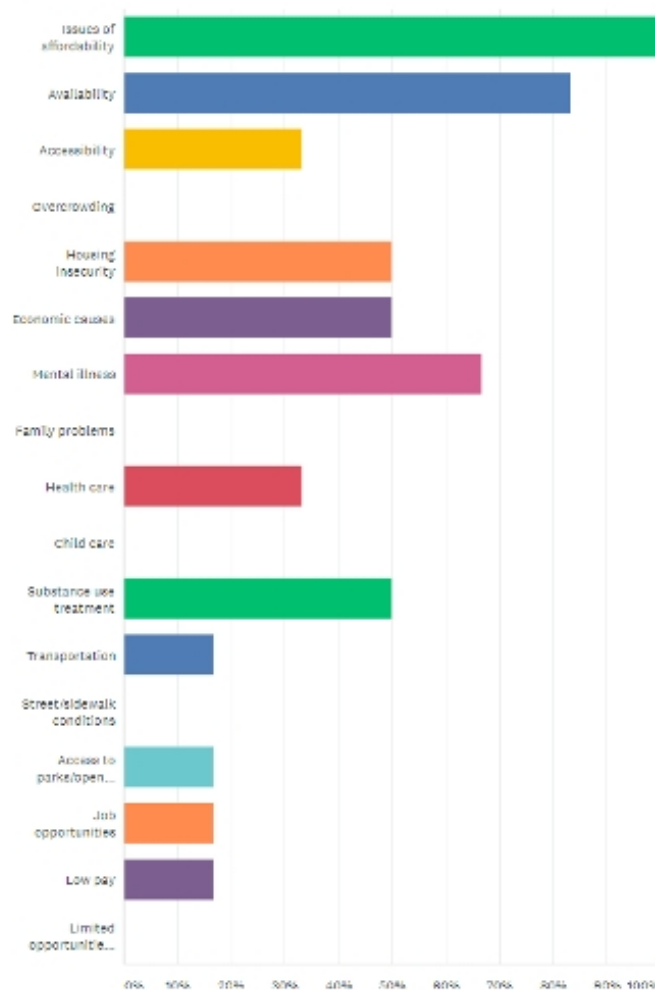
Answered: 6 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	SCORE
Housing (examples: issues of affordability, availability, accessibility, overcrowding)	60.00% 5	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	6	4.83
Homelessness (examples of causes: housing insecurity, economic causes, mental illness, family problems)	16.67% 1	66.67% 4	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	6	4.00
Services (examples: health care, child care, substance use treatment, etc.)	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	16.67% 1	50.00% 3	16.67% 1	6	2.33
Community Development (examples: transportation, street/sidewalk conditions, access to parks/open space, etc.)	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	33.33% 2	50.00% 3	6	1.67
Economy (examples: job opportunities, low pay, limited opportunities for promotion)	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 3	16.67% 1	33.33% 2	6	2.17

Within the examples of issues shown in Question #1, mark what you see as the top 5 issues overall, without regard to rank or priority:

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

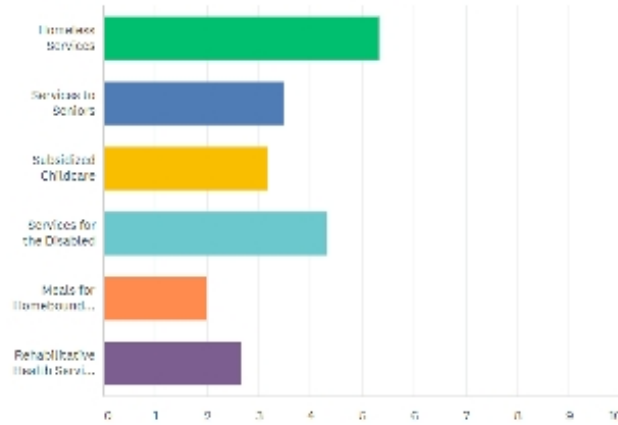




ANSWER CHOICES ▼	RESPONSES ▼	
▼ Issues of affordability	100.00%	3
▼ Availability	00.00%	0
▼ Accessibility	33.33%	1
▼ Overcrowding	0.00%	0
▼ Housing insecurity	50.00%	2
▼ Economic causes	50.00%	2
▼ Mental illness	66.67%	3
▼ Family problems	0.00%	0
▼ Health care	33.33%	1
▼ Child care	0.00%	0
▼ Substance use treatment	50.00%	2
▼ Transportation	16.67%	1
▼ Street/sidewalk conditions	0.00%	0
▼ Access to parks/open space	16.67%	1
▼ Job opportunities	16.67%	1
▼ Low pay	16.67%	1
▼ Limited opportunities for promotion	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 6		

CDBG limits the funding of Public Services to no more than 15% of the City's total CDBG grant. The needs are always greater than the available funds. Given this, please rank the following categories of typical public services by priority, with "1" being the highest priority and "6" being the lowest priority at this time:

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	SCORE
▼ Homeless Services	83.33% 5	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	5	5.33
▼ Services to Seniors	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	50.00% 3	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	6	3.50
▼ Subsidized Childcare	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	16.67% 1	33.33% 2	33.33% 2	0.00% 0	6	3.17
▼ Services for the Disabled	0.00% 0	50.00% 3	33.33% 2	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	6	4.33
▼ Meals for Homebound People	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 2	50.00% 3	6	2.00
▼ Rehabilitative Health Services (Disabled and Seniors)	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	33.33% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 3	6	2.67

## Grantee Unique Appendices

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

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

#### **Elderly and Frail Elderly**

The Elderly and Frail Elderly (persons age 62 and older/needing assistance with the basic activities of daily living) have needs for permanently affordable housing for low-income persons on fixed incomes. They also require fully accessible design and unit amenities. Supportive services should be designed to promote community among residents, address healthcare needs, and help residents age in place with a high degree of independence.

While Chico does not have any facilities designed specifically for the Frail Elderly, projects listed below for the Elderly are designed to provide the physical amenities and supportive services necessary to help residents age in place and remain independent as long as possible. The following facilities assist the Elderly:

- 1200 Park Avenue— 86 one-bedroom and 21 two-bedroom apartments affordable to seniors at 30% to 60% of Area Median Income
- Jarvis Gardens— 49 one-bedroom apartments affordable to seniors at less than 50% of Area Median Income, with tenants paying 30% of their income toward rent
- Lucian Manor— 38 one-bedroom apartments affordable to seniors at less than 50% of Area Median Income
- Villa Rita— 14 studios, 32 one-bedroom and 12 two-bedroom apartments affordable to seniors earning between 30%-50% of Area Median Income
- Walker Commons— 56 one-bedroom apartments affordable to seniors earning less than 35% to 60% of Area Median Income
- Peg Taylor Center— a day center providing health services to low-income seniors, including: physical, occupational and speech therapies; nursing and personal care; recreational activities; meals and nutrition counseling; transportation to and from the center; caregiver support; health education; and services for special needs

The following organizations provide services that assist the Elderly and Frail Elderly:

- Butte County Department of Employment and Social Services— in-home assistance; family caregiver assistance; and Medi-Cal assistance
- Innovative Health Care Services— operator of the Peg Taylor Center
- Butte 211— toll-free phone number and HelpCentral website providing referral to no-cost and low-cost services

- Passages Adult Resource Center— ombudsman services; family consultation and care planning; care management; information and services referral; support groups; respite care; counseling; legal and financial consultation
- Legal Services of Northern California— information referral and advocacy, including mainstream benefits
- Social Security Administration— SSI and In Home Support Services
- B-Line Paratransit— transportation

#### **Persons with Disabilities**

Persons with Disabilities have needs for permanently affordable housing for low-income persons on fixed incomes. They also require fully accessible design and unit amenities. Supportive services should be customized to specific disabilities, such as physical, mental or developmental. Case management should identify the unique needs of each resident and connect them with community services.

The following facilities assist Persons with Disabilities that are not homeless (but do not exclude homeless persons):

- Campbell Commons— 55 studios affordable to persons earning less than 40% of Area Median Income with supportive services, including the Meals on Wheels program
- Cordillera Apartments—20 two-bedroom apartments affordable to households earning less than 80% of Area Median Income, with case management provided by Butte County Behavioral Health for five tenant households
- Hartford Place— 14 one-bedroom and 6 two-bedroom apartments affordable to households earning less than 50% of Area Median Income, with tenants paying 30% of their income toward rent; with supportive services targeted to persons with developmental disabilities
- Longfellow Apartments— 8 one-bedroom and 16 two-bedroom apartments affordable to households earning 50% to 80% of Area Median Income, with supportive services targeted to persons with developmental disabilities; partnership between CHIP and ARC of Butte County
- Villa Serena— 9 one-bedroom apartments affordable to households earning less than 50% of Area Median Income, with tenants paying 30% of their income toward rent; supportive services provided for persons with disabilities

A portion of the following affordable family housing developments have been targeted to Persons with Disabilities that are not homeless (but do not exclude homeless persons):

- Bidwell Park Apartments— 4 units affordable to households earning less than 30% of Area Median Income, with supportive services provided by Disability Action Center

- Harvest Park Apartments— 9 units affordable to households earning less than 30% of Area Median Income, with supportive services provided by Disability Action Center
- North Point Apartments— 7 units affordable to households earning less than 30% of Area Median Income, with supportive services for persons with disabilities
- Parkside Terrace— 9 units affordable to households earning less than 30% of Area Median Income, with supportive services provided by Disability Action Center

The following organizations provide services that assist Persons with Disabilities:

- ARC of Butte County— employment training and placement, education and life skills courses, respite care, support groups
- Disability Action Center— advocacy, peer advising, information and referral, assistive technology and equipment, independent living skills training, partners with the City on the Rental Accessibility Program to provide renters with accessibility improvements to their apartment or home
- Far Northern Regional Center— services for persons with developmental disabilities and their families, including case management, diagnosis and evaluation, health services, respite care, developmental services, and legal and financial services
- Legal Services of Northern California— information and referral, legal assistance and advocacy
- Community Legal Information Center (CLIC)— Chico State University organization providing legal assistance on disability issues and Social Security Disability claims
- Disability Rights CA, Office of Clients' Rights Advocacy— consultation and guidance to persons with developmental disabilities in collaboration with the Far Northern Regional Center

#### **Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions**

The following facilities described in Section MA-30 also serve persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions that are not homeless:

- The Well— 102-bed transitional housing facility with substance abuse programs and employment training and placement
- Salvation Army Walker Center— 50-bed transitional housing facility with substance abuse programs
- Orchard House— 6-bed transitional housing facility with substance abuse programs

The following organizations provide services that assist Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions:

- Butte County Department of Behavioral Health— treatment for pregnant women and mothers
- Butte County Department of Public Health— treatment for youth and children through California Children's Services
- California State Department of Rehabilitation— case management and counseling, including in-home visits
- Butte County Office of Education School Ties— case management and counseling to foster youth students and foster families
- Enloe Medical Center- Behavioral Health Center— assessment, crisis intervention, psychiatric care, and in-patient detoxification programs
- Chico Recovery Center— outpatient substance abuse treatment center
- Campus Alcohol and Drug Education Center— Chico State University organization providing education outreach and prevention programs
- Home & Health Care Management— offers in-home alcohol detoxification program
- Alcoholics Anonymous— peer support groups, 24/7 hotline
- Shalom Free Clinic— drug and alcohol intervention program
- North Valley Harm Reduction Coalition—syringe exchange and referral to substance use disorder services

#### **Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families**

The following organizations provide services that assist Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families:

- Caring Choices — case management, nursing, testing, nutrition counseling, financial and housing assistance
- Home & Health Care Management— case management, healthcare, nutrition counseling, information and referral to resources, financial assistance
- Stonewall Alliance Center— advocacy, information and referral, peer support
- Local Implementation Group— collaboration with Local Health Jurisdictions to develop a Comprehensive HIV Prevention Plan based on scientific evidence and community needs

#### **Public Housing Residents**

Public Housing facilities and services are described in Section MA-25.

## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<b>Data Source Name</b>
	2012-2016 CHAS Summary Data
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b>
	U.S. Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b>
	Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) receives custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households.
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b>
	This is a more recent CHAS data set than what was pre-populated in the eCon Planning Suite.
	<b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b>
2012-2016	
<b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b>	
This data was downloaded from HUD at <a href="https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html#2006-2016_query">https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html#2006-2016_query</a>	
<b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b>	
City of Chico resident households	
<b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b>	
A total of 34,870 Chico households,	
2	<b>Data Source Name</b>
	2014-2018 ACS
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b>
	U.S. Census, American Community Survey
<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b>	
Total population and households estimated by the ACS	
<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b>	
Provide most recent available data	

	<b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b> 2014-2018
	<b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b> Downloaded from the U.S. Census at data.census.gov
	<b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b> Population of 91,998 individuals
	<b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b> Individuals and Households
<b>3</b>	<b>Data Source Name</b> 2014-2018 ACS, Housing Problems
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> U.S. Census American Community Survey
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b>
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b>
	<b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b> 2014-2018
	<b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b>
	<b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b> Occupied Housing Units (35,903)
	<b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Data Source Name</b> 2012-2016 CHAS Summary Data, Housing Cost Burden
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b>
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b>



	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p>
	<p><b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b></p>
	<p><b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b></p>
	<p><b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b></p>
	<p><b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b></p>
5	<p><b>Data Source Name</b> 2013-2017 ACS</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> U.S. Census, American Community Survey</p>
	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> Total population and households estimated by the ACS</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p>
	<p><b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b> 2013-2017</p>
	<p><b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b> Downloaded from the U.S. Census at data.census.gov</p>
	<p><b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b> Total population of Chico, CA in 2017 was estimated by ACS to be 90,660</p>
	<p><b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b> Individuals and Households</p>
6	<p><b>Data Source Name</b> 2020 Homeless Facilities Chart</p>

	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> City of Chico Housing Division
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> Provides a detailed summary of the status of homeless facilities beds by household type and sorted by Emergency Shelter Beds, Transitional Housing Beds, and Permanent Supportive Housing Beds
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> To complete the Homeless Facilities Chart in MA-30
	<b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b> Surveys of all current homeless facility survey providers in Chico were conducted. It only covers the City of Chico and those agencies that specifically provide shelter or housing for individuals and households experiencing homelessness.
	<b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b> Data is current as of March 2020.
	<b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b> Complete.
7	<b>Data Source Name</b> 2020 HUD FMR and 2019 HUD HOME Data
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> US Department of Housing and Urban Development
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> Fair market rent analysis and high/low HOME rent limits
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> Updated accurate data for MSA across the nation
	<b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b> Comprehensive; nationwide
	<b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b> FMR: 2020 HOME: 2019
	<b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b> Complete

8	<b>Data Source Name</b> 2018 ACS
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> U.S. Census, American Community Survey
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> Total population and household estimates by the ACS
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> Provide most recent available data
	<b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b> 2018
	<b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b> Downloaded from the U.S. Census at data.census.gov
	<b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b> Population of 94,776
	<b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b> Individuals and Households
9	<b>Data Source Name</b> California Employment Development Department
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics collects this data, which is then organized and distributed by the State of California Employment Development Department
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> Local area labor force, employment, and unemployment data
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> Labor force data required by MA-45
	<b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b> 2018
	<b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b> Data collected from employers
	<b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b> Area employers

	<b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b>
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