

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

As a recipient of federal funds that assist 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 2015-2019, includes the first Annual Action Plan of the five-year planning process, covering the period of July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016. 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, which are used throughout this plan:

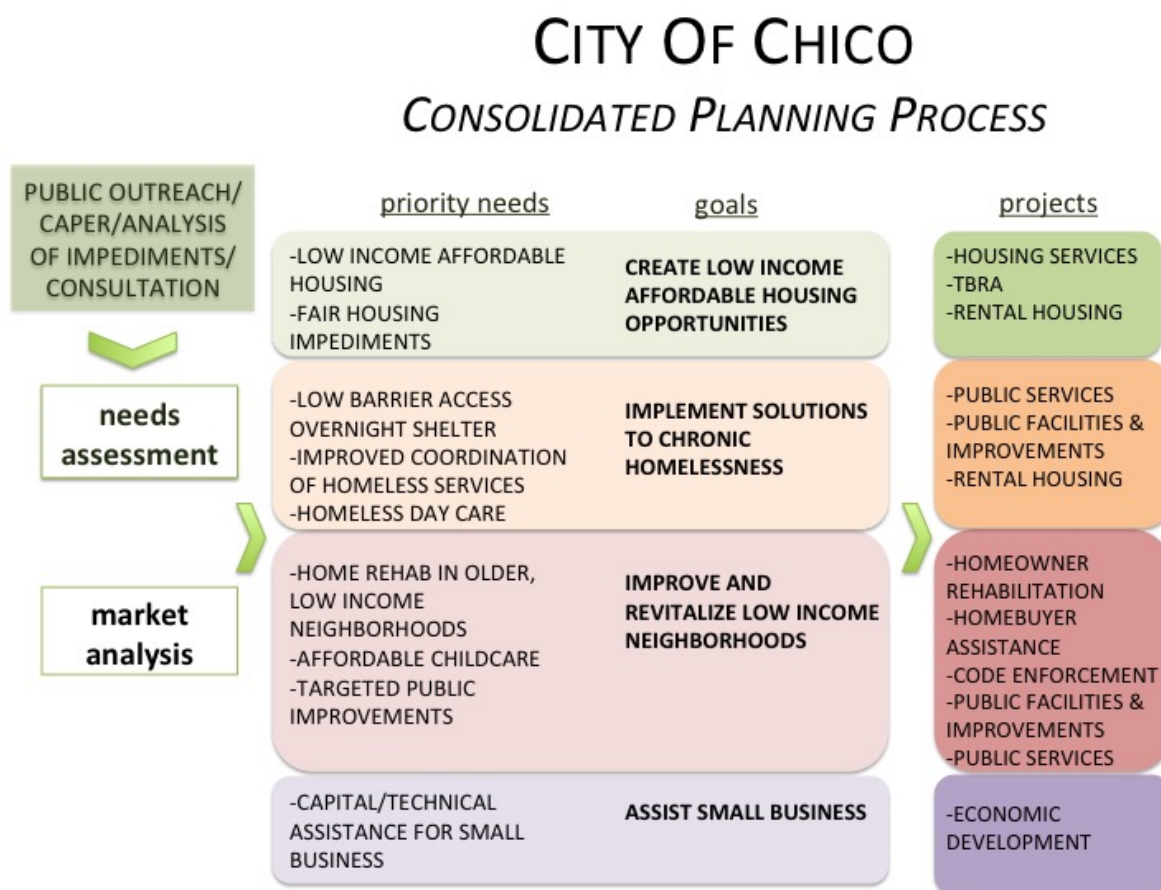
Moderate Income- less than 80% of Area Median Income (AMI) (Example: less than \$43,750 for a family of four in 2014)

Low Income- less than 50% of Area Median Income (AMI) (Example: less than \$27,350 for a family of four in 2014)

Extremely Low Income- less than 30% of Area Median Income (AMI) (Example: less than \$16,400 for a family of four in 2014)

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

The Consolidated Planning process involved community outreach, ach, 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 four 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 diagram below illustrates how the needs, goals, objectives and outcomes relate to one another.



3. Evaluation of past performance

The City has been challenged over the past five years by CDBG and HOME budget cuts, and elimination of the Chico Redevelopment Agency. 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 (2011-2014):

- Rental Housing Development- The City assisted in the development of 266 units affordable to Moderate, Low and Extremely Low Incomes.
- Self-help Home Ownership Development- Through its partnerships with Habitat for Humanity of Butte County and Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP), the City assisted in the development of 32 self-help homes for Low and Moderate Income homebuyers.
- Owner-Occupied Home Rehabilitation- The City assisted 64 Low Income households in rehabilitating their homes, including a number of sewer lateral connections as part of the City's Nitrate Action Plan.
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)- The City assisted 157 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 over 9,000 individuals through this project.
- Micro-enterprise Counseling- Through its partnership with the Butte College Small Business Development Center (SBDC) and 3CORE, the City assisted in providing counseling services and mini-grants for 329 low income, small businesses.

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 shortage of housing for seniors and persons with disabilities
- An increase in chronic homelessness (individuals that are homeless for longer than one year or have had four or more episodes of homelessness over the last three years)

This plan seeks to continue support for successful programs, while reallocating resources to new priority projects that will address the new challenges listed above. Addressing new challenges, given the City's constrained CDBG and HOME budgets, 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. The Strategic Plan section describes this approach in greater detail.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City directed an extensive citizen participation and consultation process for the 2015-2019 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 Old Municipal Building, the Esplanade House, Campbell Commons, 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.

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:

- Low-income housing, including housing with supportive services, tiny houses or micro-housing;
- Supportive services for substance abuse and mental illness;
- Affordable childcare;
- A day center for homeless persons;
- A low barrier overnight shelter for persons with substance abuse issues;
- A coordinated referral system for homeless persons using 211;
- Targeted streetlight and sidewalk improvements;
- Rehabilitate and enforce codes on poorly maintained multi-family complexes; and
- Improve neighborhoods holistically through balanced development.

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

- Affordable Rental Housing;
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA);
- Self-help Homes (CHIP, Habitat for Humanity);
- Public Services (especially those that assist homeless persons);
- Housing Rehabilitation (including sewer laterals);
- Rental Accessibility Program;
- Code Enforcement; and
- Small Business Development Center (business counseling).

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 2015-2019 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 2015 to 2019, 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 2015-16.

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

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

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(l)).

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 sits 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. Some of the CoC grantees receive funding and support from the City of Chico, including the Torres Shelter (emergency shelter), Esplanade House (transitional housing), and Avenida Apartments (supportive housing). The Butte CoC recently completed a 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness, which involved extensive collaboration with the City of Chico. The City has directed significant progress on some of this plan's key goals, including the establishment of a local housing trust fund, and development of a supportive housing project for persons with mental disabilities.

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. 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	Agency/Group/Organization	Veterans Resource Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Veterans Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	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	Agency/Group/Organization	CATALYST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	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	Agency/Group/Organization	Independent Living Services of Northern California
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Independent Living Services of Northern California (ILSNC), now named Disability Action Center, 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 are disabled. The consultation helped the City and ILSNC coordinate improved operation of the Rental Housing Accessibility Program, and improve referral of accessible units to persons with physical disabilities.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Action Agency of Butte County, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	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	Agency/Group/Organization	Caring Choices
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Caring Choices was consulted to better understand the 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	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of the County of Butte
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	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	Agency/Group/Organization	CAMINAR
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Caminar was consulted to better understand local programs that serve homeless persons with mental disabilities. This included programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing. Consultation continued City-Caminar collaboration with the Butte CoC to eliminate homelessness and better operate the Avenida Apartments supportive housing project.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Innovate North State
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Innovate North State was consulted to better understand economic development needs and resources. This facilitated better alignment of economic development goals and activities.

9	Agency/Group/Organization	Butte College Small Business Development Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Economic Development Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	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	Agency/Group/Organization	3CORE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Economic Development Organization Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	3CORE was consulted to better understand economic development needs and resources. The consultation continued collaboration on economic development goals, particularly on the micro-loan program and the North Valley Housing Trust local housing trust fund.

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

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB)	The Butte CoC completed their 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness in 2014. In the City's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the Strategic Plan Section (SP-05) outlines how the City will assist in achieving critical goals of the 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness. These goals include: Development of a Local Housing Trust Fund (the North Valley Housing Trust) Development of a Low Access Barrier Shelter for homeless individuals Development of a Day Center for homeless individuals Development of housing and supportive services for homeless individuals

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) and partnerships such as the North Valley Housing Trust, 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 North Valley Housing Trust as well. The City and County share information in completing their Housing Elements and Consolidated Plans.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

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 60 individuals in total. 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 drew a chart with three columns on a whiteboard viewable by all the participants. A heading was written above each column— Needs, Goals, and Current Activities. The facilitators listed categories beneath the Needs column, including 1-2 indicators to describe current conditions in that category. The Goals column was 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 whiteboard chart. In addition, participants were provided with a handout that covered this material.

Participants were given a sticky note 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 whiteboard beneath the appropriate category. After reviewing the sticky notes as a group, participants were also given three stickers, which they placed on the sticky note(s) 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.

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 public workshop agendas, handouts and 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)
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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)
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.		
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)	Consolidated Plan			CHICO		17

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 15, 2014 to announce the first public workshop that was held on October 29, 2014.	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.	No comments received.		http://www.chico.ca.us/housing_neighborhood_services/home_page.asp

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	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish, Hmong Low-income residents	Fliers announcing the October 29th, November 6th, and November 12th 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.	No comments received.		
	Consolidated Plan		Spanish and Hmong.	CHICO		20

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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)
5	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The October 29th public workshop was held at the Chico Old Municipal Building. The targeted audience was the general public. Six people attended this workshop.	Highest priority needs: low-income affordable housing, including housing with on-site supportive services, housing that assists persons with mental illness, and single-room occupancy units and other micro-housing options. (More) Most valuable current programs: TBRA, Self-help Homeless Public Services, Housing Rehabilitation		

Consolidated Plan

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

CHICO

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	Low-income families	The November 6th 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. Six people attended this workshop.	Highest priority needs: supportive services for substance abuse and mental illness; affordable child care; affordable housing for low-income homeowners ; a day center for homeless people; and transitional housing for homeless people (such as "tiny homes").Highest priority goals: development of at least 250 new housing units affordable to low- and		

Consolidated Plan

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

CHICO

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)
7	Public Meeting	Persons with disabilities and special needs	The November 12th workshop was held at Campbell Commons, a single-room occupancy (SRO) development. The targeted audience were persons with disabilities and special needs households, but it was open to all. There were 16 people in attendance at the workshop.	Highest priority needs: affordable housing; more streetlights; sidewalk improvements on the Esplanade from downtown to the Lindo Canal; one-bedroom units; accessible housing; help people find and access support services and housing using 211; and more adequate public toilet facilities that are regularly cleaned. High priority		

Consolidated Plan

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

CHCO

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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)
8	Public Meeting	Greater Chico Homeless Task Force	The November 18th 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 29 people in attendance at the workshop.	The four highest priority needs identified were: a "tiny-house" village with services for homeless people; a housing-first program with low barrier entry and connection to public benefits and social services; a damp shelter for persons with substance abuse issues that can also host pets; and more CHICO transitional and affordable housing.		

Consolidated Plan

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment identifies the most significant housing problems in Chico, as well as the most significant needs for persons with a disability, public housing residents, homeless individuals, and non-homeless persons with special needs. In addition, the Needs Assessment identifies the City's greatest non-housing community development needs.

Housing Affordability is the most significant and pervasive need for low-income Chico households. An estimated 7,130 households (21% of all Chico households) pay more than 50% of their income toward housing. An estimated 6,280 of these households are Extremely Low Income. These households are at-risk of becoming unsheltered.

In addition to Housing Affordability, other Housing Problems experienced by Chico residents include lack of complete kitchen or plumbing, or overcrowding. Hispanics and African Americans have a disproportionate share of these Housing Problems.

Information from local service providers indicates that there are an estimated 280 households with a disabled family member in need of affordable housing each year. Almost all of these households are Low-Income, and a higher proportion than the overall average for all Chico households are elderly and a racial minority. 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 disabled.

The 2013 Point-In-Time Homeless Census (PIT) counted 804 homeless persons in Chico, which was just over half the total counted for Butte County. This was a decrease of 239 persons (23%) from the 2011 PIT. However, the number of Chronically Homeless individuals increased by 60% from 132 in 2011 to 211 in 2013. The increase in Chronically Homeless individuals correlates with an increase in homeless persons self-identifying with a drug or alcohol addiction.

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.

The City consulted with the City Department of Public Works, a recently completed neighborhood infrastructure inventory, and the general public to identify its greatest non-housing community development needs. This consultation revealed that the greatest community development needs include: a day center for homeless persons; a Low Barrier Access Overnight shelter that accepts persons under the influence of drugs and alcohol; and targeted public improvements (storm drain, streetlights, streets and sidewalks) in some of the City's older 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.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	71,245	85,605	20%
Households	28,455	33,891	19%
Median Income	\$29,359.00	\$41,632.00	42%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	4,075	4,505	5,530	3,560	16,225
Small Family Households *	935	1,665	1,855	1,175	7,915
Large Family Households *	120	125	310	140	730
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	270	570	625	395	2,580
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	270	560	690	510	1,285
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	505	630	775	550	1,830
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	20	190	25	40	275	0	15	0	0	15
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	20	90	55	0	165	0	0	35	0	35
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	135	70	205	65	475	4	4	4	15	27
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,605	1,925	730	125	5,385	385	595	405	360	1,745
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	165	940	1,885	855	3,845	80	60	515	315	970

	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	320	0	0	0	320	55	0	0	0	55

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,775	2,270	1,015	230	6,290	390	615	440	380	1,825
Having none of four housing problems	410	1,270	2,745	1,990	6,415	120	345	1,325	965	2,755
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	320	0	0	0	320	55	0	0	0	55

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	760	1,200	770	2,730	115	285	360	760
Large Related	115	100	120	335	0	0	30	30
Elderly	175	450	240	865	215	250	395	860

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	1,890	1,370	1,580	4,840	140	134	160	434
Total need by income	2,940	3,120	2,710	8,770	470	669	945	2,084

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 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	710	625	245	1,580	115	275	240	630
Large Related	90	45	25	160	0	0	15	15
Elderly	145	275	105	525	145	210	115	470
Other	1,805	1,065	390	3,260	130	130	55	315
Total need by income	2,750	2,010	765	5,525	390	615	425	1,430

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 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	110	135	245	65	555	4	4	39	15	62
Multiple, unrelated family households	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	15	25	15	0	55	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	150	160	260	65	635	4	4	39	15	62

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 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

Data Source

Comments:

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

Of the estimated 17,809 Chico households earning less than 80% of Area Median Income (AMI), approximately half are non-elderly single households or non-related households with more than one member. Of these 8,849 households, an estimated 3,575, or 40%, pay more than half of their income on housing costs (U.S. Census, 2007-2011 American Community Survey). Clearly, greater housing affordability is a need for single households. Studios, single-room occupancies (SROs) and other low-cost micro-housing types can help address this need.

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.

Disability Action Center, formerly known of Independent Living Services of Northern California (ILSNC), provides services to disabled persons, including assistance in finding housing. During the 2013-14 federal fiscal year, ILSNC provided case management to 101 households with a disabled family member. Of this caseload, 86 were Low Income, 41 were elderly, 5 were Hispanic and 21 were racial minorities. Of this caseload, about 40 households requested assistance finding affordable housing. In addition to their caseload, ILSNC receives about 1,000 telephone calls for assistance each year. Of those calls, about 20% request housing assistance. As far as households that have a family member with a developmental disability, Rowell Family Empowerment (a service provider for Far Northern), estimates that about 40 of the households they assist each year are in need of affordable housing. Given these data sources, it can be estimated that about 280 households with a disabled family member are in need of housing in any given year. Almost all of these households are Low Income, about 40% are elderly, and about 20% are racial minorities. As another data point of reference, the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) has 120 households on its waiting list with a disability.

Catalyst Domestic Violence Services has the only housing facility specifically for victims of domestic violence (including dating violence and sexual assault and stalking within intimate relationships) in Butte County and sees approximately 200 people per year in their housing programs. This includes a 28 bed emergency housing shelter as well as 2 single family transitional housing units. Approximately 100 people per year request emergency housing but cannot get housing because the facility is full.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing affordability is the most common housing problem in Chico. An estimated 11,945 households (35% of all Chico households) earning less than median income pay more than 30% of their income toward housing. An estimated 7,130 households (21% of all Chico households) pay more than 50% of their income toward housing. An estimated 8,115 households have one or more housing problems that include: severe cost burden; severe overcrowding; and lack of kitchen or complete plumbing. (Source: 2007-2011 HUD CHAS)

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

Renter households earning less than 50% of Area Median Income experience more housing problems of any other group. An estimated 5,045 of these households have one or more housing problems. An estimated 4,530 of these households pay more than 50% of their income toward housing. An estimated 2,870 of these households are single, or non-related households with more than one member. Small Related Households with 2-4 related members is the household type with the second most renter households paying more than 50% of income toward housing, with an estimated 1,335 households in this category.

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

An estimated 6,280 households (19% of all Chico households) are Extremely Low Income (earning < 30% AMI) and pay more than 50% of income toward housing (U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2007-2011). These households 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 have normally been subjected to abuse, family violence, and have turned to drugs and alcohol to cope, resulting in substance addiction. Development disabilities and mental health disorders are common, such as ADHD, general learning disabilities, bi-polar, depression and schizophrenia. Many have a dual-diagnosis of an addiction disorder and a mental health disorder. They lack coping skills in dealing with their children/how to parent, have little to no job skills, and very low self-esteem.

These families need supportive housing for at least 2 years . They need assistance in how to properly access and use community resources for themselves and their children. Peer group support, and spiritual support are also essential. In addition, the following services are critical: Behavioral health services, parenting skills, relationship skills, formal education, job training, job search skills, recovery support, child care.

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 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 special needs populations.

Discussion

The City of Chico has a high number of low-income households earning less than 50% of Area Median Income. Most of these households pay a high portion of their income toward housing. More than one in three Chico households spend more than 30% of their income toward housing. About one in five Chico households spend over half of their income toward housing. Housing cost burden is the most significant housing problem faced by Chico households. Extremely low-income households (earning less than 30% of Area Median Income) with a disabled household member are particularly at risk of becoming homeless. There are an estimated 280 disabled households in Chico that are in need of affordable housing. Most of these households are Extremely Low Income.

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

Hispanic, Asian and African-American families have a disproportionately greater need to address Housing Problems than other racial or ethnic groups in Chico. These disproportionately greater needs 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	4,430	575	335
White	3,470	430	235
Black / African American	145	55	40
Asian	265	20	65
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	430	0	4

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	4,015	645	0
White	2,925	550	0
Black / African American	45	0	0
Asian	90	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	14	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	735	35	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,750	1,760	0
White	2,885	1,410	0
Black / African American	4	15	0
Asian	175	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	4	0
Pacific Islander	4	4	0
Hispanic	480	265	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,770	1,755	0
White	1,485	1,420	0
Black / African American	25	0	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Asian	59	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	45	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	180	135	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The racial/ethnic composition of Chico households is approximately 81% White, 10% Hispanic, 4% Asian, 1% Black African-American, 1% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.1% Pacific Islander, and 3% Not Identified (HUD CHAS Data, 2007-2011).

“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. In terms of Housing Problems, Hispanics have a disproportionate share of Housing Problems. Of households earning less than 100% of AMI that have one or more Housing Problems, 13% are Hispanic. This disproportionate share is most pronounced among Hispanic households earning 30% to 50% of Area Median Income (AMI). Of all households with one or more housing problems in this category, 18% are Hispanic. Comparatively, 10% of all Chico households are Hispanic. About 54% of all Hispanic households have one or more Housing Problems, compared to 40% for White households. Asian and Black African-American households also have a disproportionate share of Housing Problems. Asian households make up 6% of households earning less than 30% of AMI with one or more Housing Problems. Comparatively, 4% of all Chico households are Asian. African American households make up 3% of households earning less than 30% of AMI with one or more Housing Problems. Comparatively, 1% of all Chico households are African American.

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, Asian and African-American families have a disproportionately greater need to address Severe Housing Problems than other racial or ethnic groups in Chico. 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	3,830	1,180	335
White	3,055	845	235
Black / African American	145	55	40
Asian	265	20	65
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	260	170	4

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,855	1,805	0
White	2,160	1,320	0
Black / African American	25	20	0
Asian	35	65	0

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
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	19	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	450	325	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,280	4,225	0
White	870	3,430	0
Black / African American	0	25	0
Asian	65	145	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	30	0
Pacific Islander	4	4	0
Hispanic	280	465	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	445	3,080	0

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
White	375	2,530	0
Black / African American	0	25	0
Asian	4	99	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	55	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	60	250	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The racial/ethnic composition of Chico households is approximately 81% White, 10% Hispanic, 4% Asian, 1% Black African-American, 1% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.1% Pacific Islander, and 3% Not Identified (HUD CHAS Data, 2007-2011).

“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 costs. In terms of Severe Housing Problems, Hispanics have a disproportionate share of Housing Problems. Of households earning less than 100% of AMI that have one or more Severe Housing Problems, 12% are Hispanic. This disproportionate share is most pronounced among Hispanic households earning 50% to 80% of Area Median Income (AMI). Of all households with one or more Severe Housing Problems in this category, 22% are Hispanic. Of all households earning less than 30% AMI with one or more Severe Housing Problems, 7% are Asian. Comparatively, 4% of all Chico households are Asian. Of all households earning less than 30% AMI with one or more Severe Housing Problems, 4% are Black African-American. Comparatively, 1% of all Chico households are African American.

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, Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater Housing Cost Burden than other Chico households. To a lesser extent, Black African-American households also have a disproportionately greater Housing Cost Burden than other Chico households. White households have a disproportionately lesser 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	16,545	8,235	8,235	335
White	13,715	6,495	6,480	235
Black / African American	215	64	174	40
Asian	535	260	360	65
American Indian, Alaska Native	155	74	45	0
Pacific Islander	24	4	15	0
Hispanic	1,360	1,099	900	4

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

The racial composition of Chico households is approximately 81% White, 10% Hispanic, 4% Asian, 1% Black African-American, 1% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.1% Pacific Islander, and 3% Not Identified (HUD CHAS Data, 2007-2011).

Housing Cost Burden is the percentage of income paid toward housing costs. For households with a Cost Burden of 30% to 50%, Hispanics make up a disproportionate share with 14% of households in this category. For households with a Cost Burden of greater than 50%, Black African-American households make up a disproportionate share with 2% of households in this category.

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, Hispanic households have disproportionately greater needs than the 30%-50% AMI and 50%-80% AMI categories as a whole. Black African-American 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 50%-80% AMI categories as a whole. White households have disproportionately greater needs than the 80%-100% AMI category as a whole.

With regard to Severe Housing Problems, Hispanic households have disproportionately greater needs than the 30%-50% AMI, 50%-80% and 80%-100% AMI categories as a whole. Black African-American 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 50%-80% AMI categories as a whole. White households have disproportionately greater needs than the 80%-100% AMI 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 minorities are found in the Chapman and Mulberry Neighborhoods (Census Tract 13.00) and the narrow census tract surrounding the Nord Avenue corridor between West 1st Street and 8th Avenue (Census Tract 5.02). U.S. Census American Community Survey data for 2007-2011 and HUD's CPD Maps were used to analyze demographics for these two census tracts combined as compared to the City as a whole. The percentage of persons by racial and ethnic category for each of these geographies is shown below.

Racial/Ethnic Category	Census Tracts 13.00 and 5.02	City of Chico
White non-Hispanic	55%	74%
Black or African American	3%	2%
Asian	13%	5%
Hispanic Origin	20%	15%

U.S. Census American Community Survey data for 2007-2011 and HUD's CPD Maps were also used to analyze Housing Problems for Census Tracts 13.00 and 5.02 combined. In these census tracts, 1,280 households (64% of all households) pay more than 30% of their income toward housing costs, compared to 49% of all households for the City as a whole. An estimated 559 households in these census tracts earn less than 30% of Area Median Income and pay more than 50% of their income toward housing costs. These households are at risk of becoming homeless. An estimated 860 households in these census tracts have one or more Severe Housing Problems.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) operates 345 public housing units, and administers 1,947 Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers in Chico, Oroville, Gridley and Biggs. There are about 300 households on the Section 8 waiting list currently. There are 145 public housing units in Chico. Of the 1,947 Section 8 vouchers, 1,140 Section 8 vouchers 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 units vouchers in use	0	0	345	1,947	2	1,913	32	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	15,554	13,531	5,580	13,607	9,504	0
Average length of stay	0	0	4	5	1	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	3	2	1	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	93	388	1	386	1	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	77	933	0	918	15	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	345	1,947	2	1,913	32	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	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	285	1,484	2	1,455	27	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	19	121	0	117	4	0	0
Asian	0	0	32	262	0	261	1	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	7	70	0	70	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	2	10	0	10	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	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	126	128	1	126	1	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	219	1,819	1	1,787	31	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

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 currently has a waiting list of 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 disabled.

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 disabled individuals. 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 child care.
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 disabled.

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. This high demand is reflected in the broader apartment market by vacancy rate trends.

According to information from the North Valley Property Owner's Association's survey for the third quarter of 2014, vacancy rates for apartments are 1.2% (NVPOA, 10/15/14). Contributing factors include: the demand from 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).

The City of Chico 2014 Housing Element also documents that a significant portion of the Chico population has a disability, with an estimated 10,794 disabled persons, or 12.4% of the population. However, this proportion is much smaller than the proportion of HACB's clients that 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, formerly known as Independent Living Services of Northern California, confirms this conclusion.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The 2013 Point-In-Time Homeless Census counted 804 homeless persons in Chico, which was just over half the total counted for Butte County. This was a decrease of 239 persons (23%) from the 2011 Point-In-Time Homeless Census.

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)	203	101	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	334	166	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	141	70	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	77	39	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	5	2	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	4	2	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Length of Time	Persons	% of Total
1 Week or Less	38	5%

More than 1 Week, Less than 1 Month	30	4%
1-3 Months	62	8%
More than 3 Months, Less than 1 Year	178	22%
1 Year or Longer	465	58%
Refused/Unknown	31	4%
Total	804	100%

Table 27 - Length of Time Persons Experienced Homelessness, 2013 Butte Homeless Census

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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 2013 PIT did not collect information on the number of days that persons experience homelessness for each of the categories below. However, the PIT did collect information on length of homelessness for the homeless population at large. The findings are shown in the attached Length of Time Persons Experienced Homelessness table.

The 2013 PIT did not collect information on the number of persons entering and exiting homelessness each year for each for the categories below. However, the PIT was conducted in 2011, facilitating an analysis of trends over this three-year period. The comparison of the 2011 and 2013 PIT Surveys are discussed for each of the categories below.

Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families

The PIT does not distinguish between Chronically Homeless individuals and families; it only counted Chronically Homeless individuals. Therefore, Chronically Homeless Families is left blank in Table 26. The 2011 PIT counted 132 Chronically Homeless individuals. The 2013 PIT counted 211 Chronically Homeless individuals. This was a 60% increase between the 2011 and 2013 surveys.

Families with Children

The 2011 PIT counted 371 homeless persons in households with children. The 2013 PIT counted 304 homeless persons in households with children. This was an 18% decrease between the 2011 and 2013 surveys.

Veterans and Their Families

The 2011 PIT counted 102 homeless veterans. The 2013 PIT counted 116 homeless veterans. This was a 14% increase between the 2011 and 2013 surveys.

Unaccompanied Youth

The 2011 PIT counted homeless 29 unaccompanied youth. The 2013 PIT counted 7 homeless unaccompanied youth. This is most likely a low count. Youth for Change operates the 6th Street Drop-in Center in Chico, which is a service center for homeless youth. The 6th Street Drop-in 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 Drop-In Center. The 6th Street Drop-In Center also serves around 300 to 350 total Transition Age Youth each year, who are 16 to 24 years old. Over the last few years, the number of Transition Age Youth has declined slightly while the number of youth under age 18 has increased slightly.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source

Comments:

Race/Ethnicity	Number	% of Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native	21	3%
Asian	14	2%
Black/African American	30	4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2	0%
White	569	71%
Other Multi Racial	138	17%
Refused/Unknown	30	4%
Total	804	100%
Hispanic	127	16%

Table 28 - Homelessness by Race and Ethnicity, 2013 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 2013 PIT counted 304 homeless persons belonging to families with children. This count included 156 children and 148 adults. The 2013 PIT Report states that the PIT count may be low, because the Butte County Office of Education collected data from 2005 to 2012 that indicates that there are 400 to 600 school-aged children experiencing homelessness in Butte County throughout one academic year. By taking the proportion of total Chico homeless persons to Butte County homeless persons counted in the 2013 PIT (about 50%), Butte County Office of Education data would indicate roughly another 100 homeless children in Chico, for a total of about 250 children.

The 2013 PIT counted 116 veterans in Chico (12% of homeless survey respondents). The Veterans Resource Center (VRC) provides services through Supportive Services for Veterans and Their Families

Program. VRC served 96 veteran households through these programs in from October 2013 through November 2014. VRC tracked about the same number of veteran households that had housing needs but did not enroll in the grant program. (Source: David Williams, Veterans Resource Center, VA Data, December, 2014) Between the PIT and VRC's caseload statistics, it is estimated that there are between 96 and 116 veterans in need of housing assistance.

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

The racial composition of Chico is approximately 81% White, 4% Asian, 1% Black African-American, 1% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.1% Pacific Islander, and 3% Not Identified. The ethnic composition of Chico is approximately 90% Non-Hispanic and 10% Hispanic. As shown on the Homelessness by Race and Ethnicity table, the non-White and Hispanic homeless population is disproportionately greater than non-White and Hispanic population overall. The proportion of non-White and Hispanic homeless individuals increased between 2011 and 2013 PIT, while the proportion of White homeless individuals decreased from 79% to 71%.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2013 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?"

Type of Nighttime Residence	Number of Persons	% of Total
Hotel or Motel	9	1%
Non-housing	267	33%
Emergency Shelter	88	11%
Transitional Housing	286	36%
Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	5	1%
Hospital	2	0%
Jail/Prison	1	0%
Domestic violence situation	24	3%
Living with relatives/friends	121	15%

These results show that 536 persons, or 67% of total persons counted, stayed the previous night in some type of shelter, while 267 persons, or 33% 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.). The ratio of 67% sheltered and 33% unsheltered was applied to each of the categories in the Homeless Needs Assessment Table above.

Discussion:

The total number of homeless persons counted in Chico by the Point-In-Time Homeless Census (PIT) decreased by 23% from 1,043 in 2011 to 804 in 2013. However, the number of Chronically Homeless individuals increased by 60% from 132 in 2011 to 211 in 2013. The increase in Chronically Homeless individuals correlates with an increase in homeless persons self-identifying with a drug or alcohol addiction. The number of homeless individuals with a drug addiction increased by 30% from 140 in 2011 to 200 in 2013. The number of homeless individuals with an alcohol addiction more than doubled from 84 in 2011 to 185 in 2014. The number of homeless individuals self-identifying with a physical or developmental disability, or mental illness, decreased between 2011 and 2013.

Also of note, the 2013 PIT found that 132 homeless individuals have earned income (16% of all Chico homeless individuals). That count was slightly lower than the 152 homeless individuals that receive income from Social Security, either SSI or SSDI (19% of all Chico homeless individuals).

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 10,794 persons in Chico with a disability, which is about 12% of the total civilian non-institutionalized population. Of persons with a disability, an estimated 4,928 have an independent living difficulty, meaning they need assistance with daily living activities. The following is a list of other disability types.

Ambulatory difficulty 4,926

Cognitive difficulty 4,868

Self-care difficulty 2,411

Hearing difficulty 2,345

Vision difficulty 1,572

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey

Seniors

There are an estimated 10,365 seniors over age 64 in Chico. This is 12% of the Chico population. Of Chico seniors, an estimated 3,252 are over age 74 and an estimated 1,612 are over age 84. Approximately 37% of seniors have a disability. An estimated 71% of the 6,794 senior households with the householder over age 64 are homeowners. Of householders over age 64, about 61% earn less than \$45,000 annually and about 32% earn less than \$30,000 annually. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey)

Single-Parent Families

Single-parent households have a median income that is about \$40,000 less annually than the median income for married couple families.

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

Persons with Disabilities

Persons with a disability 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 (PLWA) within the Chico Metropolitan area. HIV/AIDS diagnosis reports are made by the County. As of June 2014, Butte County reported that 371 cases had been diagnosed within the County. Those are only cases diagnosed in Butte County. It does not count the number of PLWA who were diagnosed elsewhere and have now moved to Butte County. The local HOPWA provider, Caring Choices, currently has about 50 cases in their case management program in the City of Chico. All are disabled.

Many HOPWA clients are dependent on medications, and some take as many as 30 pills/day. Some have histories or current drug and/or alcohol issues. All are afraid of discrimination and fear possible violence if identified as HIV infected. HOPWA clients have been “outed” and driven from their apartments by campaigns of intimidation. Many of the PLWA in Chico live on the approximately \$840 per month provided by Social Security Income, which limits housing options. Some PLWA are living on the streets or in the local homeless shelter.

Discussion:

The type of housing appropriate for Non-Homeless Special Needs households varies depending on particular needs. Persons with disabilities and seniors often 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 City's community development efforts have been focused on how to address the needs of its homeless population over the last five years. Last year, the Torres Shelter expansion was completed. This project added a dining room, commercial kitchen, meeting space, energy efficiency improvements, and 20 additional beds including family rooms, to the City's emergency homeless shelter. The dining room provides additional space for beds if needed, as the shelter has been operating at close to capacity over the last few years. This was the most recent, large-scale, CDBG-funded public facility in Chico. The Torres Shelter does not accept guests that are under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and does not operate during daytime hours.

Additional public facility needs have been identified through the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC) 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness (10-Year Strategy). The most immediate and critical needs are a Low Barrier Access Shelter that accommodates persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and a day resource center (named a "One-Stop Opportunity Center" in the 10-year Strategy). The goal of the Low Barrier Access Shelter is to provide a safe and secure overnight shelter for persons that cannot enter emergency shelters due to sobriety rules. The goal of the One-Stop Opportunity Center is to create a place where all homeless individuals can go to access a variety of services under one roof, including facilities such as showers, restrooms and washing machines. In addition, participants in the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force Consolidated Plan public workshop expressed a need for public toilets and washrooms.

How were these needs determined?

The public facilities needs were identified through the Butte CoC 10-Year Strategy public outreach process and the Consolidated Plan public outreach process. The 10-Year Strategy involved housing and service providers, public agencies, businesses, civic groups and citizens in multiple public workshops throughout 2013. This culminated in a list of prioritized goals and objectives, including development of a Low Barrier Access Shelter and day center for homeless persons. The 2015 Consolidated Plan public workshop input confirmed these needs. The Low Barrier Access Shelter and day resource center were two of the highest priority needs identified in public workshops.

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

- Citywide implementation where infrastructure deficiency exists in regard to State ordered Nitrate Action Plan to abate septic tanks that are responsible for elevated nitrate levels in area groundwater.
- Citywide implementation of a stormwater management program to serve low-income households, improving stormwater quality from public and private properties.
- Citywide implementation of pedestrian and ADA access where infrastructure deficiency exists or existing paths of travel have been damaged by City street trees.

Through the 2010 Consolidated Plan public outreach, a need was identified for storm drainage improvements in the Chapman Neighborhood area of 10th Street and (Humboldt, Cypress and Clover) Streets. A project has been planned as a result, and is budgeted for use of CDBG funds in 2014 and 2015. The 2015 Consolidated Plan public outreach has collected input on the need for sidewalk and ADA accessibility improvements to the Esplanade south of Rio Lindo, more streetlights, 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 in public workshops for the 2010 and 2015 Consolidated Plans. 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: more affordable child care options; supportive services for a homeless day center and other housing facilities; assistance to help people find and access support services, utilizing 211; services to address mental illness and substance abuse; and more police downtown.

How were these needs determined?

Public Services needs were determined through Consolidated Plan public outreach, which involved numerous local housing and service providers and government agencies, and through the 10-Year Strategy public outreach process. The 2015 Consolidated Plan public outreach included 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.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Chico has 1,684 units of publicly assisted housing affordable to households at Low, Very Low, and Extremely Low Incomes. In addition, about 1,140 Chico households hold Section 8 vouchers. These units and vouchers provide affordable, stable, quality homes for a significant number of the City's residents. However, the need for affordable housing continues to far exceed than the supply. There are about 12,281 Chico households earning less than \$30,000 annually in 2012, which is roughly equivalent to 50% of Area Median Income (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey). Rents that are affordable to these households are about \$200 to \$600 less than Chico's Fair Market Rent. Almost 5,000 of these households pay more than half of their income toward rent (City of Chico 2014-2022 Housing Element, Tables 26 and 27). The City has a need for more units affordable to Extremely Low Income households, persons with disabilities, and persons that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

The mismatch of housing and household income pushes more families near or into homelessness. To meet these challenges, Chico benefits from a highly collaborative and rich network of homeless and special needs housing and service providers, as documented in Sections MA-30 and MA-35. These resources have helped Chico stretch limited resources to assist its citizens in need. Despite these collaborations and resources, the number of Chronically Homeless individuals has increased in recent years, and the number of people at-risk of homelessness remains high. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan seeks to leverage existing resources and collaborative networks to assist more individuals that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

While federal and state resources for affordable housing have been cut over the last five years, the City of Chico has made efforts to reduce the barriers to producing affordable housing through public policy. The 2030 General Plan and the implementing Municipal Code have been the principle vehicles for affecting this change. Section MA-40 details how these policies have addressed constraints to developing affordable housing.

As far as its existing housing and community infrastructure, Chico has significant rehabilitation and capital improvement needs. This is largely due to the age of the housing stock and infrastructure, particularly in its older, lower income neighborhoods in the central city. Some blocks within these neighborhoods have high concentrations of properties with vacant, high risk, and/or substandard structures, as well as inadequate public infrastructure. While the City of Chico does not have large numbers of racial and ethnic minorities, their percentages are higher than average in most of the City's older, lower income neighborhoods that are characterized by these conditions.

Fostering a vibrant local economy is critical in order to address the challenges described above. In this regard, Chico is building on its assets- Chico State University, Butte College, Enloe Medical Center, and collaborative networks that involve local businesses. The City has used its HUD funds and worked with partners to provide microenterprise counseling and capital.

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

Introduction

The City of Chico has a total of 1,684 publicly assisted 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	20,288	54%
1-unit, attached structure	1,816	5%
2-4 units	5,923	16%
5-19 units	4,613	12%
20 or more units	3,317	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,935	5%
Total	37,892	100 %

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	90	1%	647	3%
1 bedroom	309	2%	4,793	26%
2 bedrooms	2,932	19%	7,362	39%
3 or more bedrooms	11,875	78%	5,883	31%
Total	15,206	100 %	18,685	99 %

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 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 1,684 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 1,684 publicly assisted permanent units break down as follows:

Low Income	410
Very Low Income	878
Extremely Low Income	396

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	14

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

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 that will expire in the next five years:

Lucian Manor; 120 Parmac Road; 38 units; contract expires June 2015

Trans Pacific Gardens II; 729 Nord Avenue; 125 units; contract expires October 2016

Cinnamon Village; 1650 Forest Avenue; 79 units; contract expires July 2020

Cedar Village; 820 West 4th Avenue; 116 units; contract expires September 2020

Lucian Manor is owned by a nonprofit entity. Trans Pacific Gardens II, Cinnamon Village and Cedar Village are owned by for-profit entities. The City will work with these owners to find funding sources and strategies to extend HUD contracts and preserve affordability.

Source: City of Chico 2014-2022 Housing Element, Table 22

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. According to information from the North Valley Property Owner's Association's survey for the third quarter of 2014, vacancy rates for apartments are 1.2% (NVPOA, 10/15/14). Balance housing markets typically have vacancy rates of 5% to 8%. This 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 28 shows that there are 5,440 households in studio or one-bedroom rental units in Chico. By comparison, there are about 9,861 one-person households in Chico (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey).

Discussion

There are 1,684 publicly assisted units in Chico. In addition, there are 1,140 Chico households with Section 8 vouchers. Overall, about 1,824 Chico households are receiving rental assistance. By comparison, there are an estimated 12,281 Chico households earning less than \$30,000 annually, which is roughly equivalent to 50% of Area Median Income (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey). 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. These units should be studios or one-bedrooms as most of these households are one-person households that cannot afford larger units. In addition, these units should be wheelchair accessible, with supportive services.

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 2000 and 2011 at a much greater rate than median income.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	138,600	295,700	113%
Median Contract Rent	524	827	58%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,511	13.4%
\$500-999	10,681	57.2%
\$1,000-1,499	4,199	22.5%
\$1,500-1,999	915	4.9%
\$2,000 or more	379	2.0%
Total	18,685	100.0 %

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	400	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,550	400
80% HAMFI	7,940	1,035
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,625
Total	9,890	3,060

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	532	666	878	1,253	1,555
High HOME Rent	532	666	837	959	1,050
Low HOME Rent	513	550	661	763	851

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

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 31 shows that there are an estimated 2,350 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. By comparison, there are about 12,281 Chico households earning less than \$30,000 annually, which is roughly equivalent to 50% of Median Family Income (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey).

There is an even more severe shortage of housing units affordable to households earning less than 30% of Area Median Income. Table 31 shows that there are an estimated 400 units in Chico affordable to households earning less than 30% of Median Family Income. By comparison, there are about 5,262 Chico households earning less than \$15,000 annually, which is roughly equivalent to 30% of Median Family Income (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey).

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

Table 31 shows that median contract rent increased from \$524 to \$827 between 2000 and 2011, an increase of 58%. The average annual percent increase in median contract rent between 2000 and 2011 was 5.3%. By comparison, the average annual percent increase in median income between 2000 and 2011 was 3.8%, per Table 5. The continuing trend of rent increases outpacing income growth means that rental housing is likely to become less affordable in the coming years.

Table 31 shows that median home values increased from \$138,600 in 2000 to \$295,700 in 2011, an increase of 113%. The average annual percent increase in median home values between 2000 and 2011 was 10.3%. By comparison, the average annual percent increase in median income between 2000 and 2011 was 3.8%, per Table 5. 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.

High HOME Rent and Fair Market Rent are close to the Area Median Rent for two-bedroom apartments in Chico. Since market rents are close to High HOME Rents, the City of Chico should target HOME funds to units restricted at the Low HOME Rent level, or lower. Since Fair Market Rent is higher than Area Median Rent for two-bedroom apartments, 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 should 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 as resulted in a large proportion of Chico households paying over 30% and 50% of their income toward housing, as detailed in Section NA-10. The 2014-2022 Chico Housing Element, Table 26, illustrates how the rent affordable to a three-person household earning 50% of Area Median Income is \$206 less per month than the Fair Market Rent for a Chico two-bedroom apartment. The rent affordable to a three person household earning 30% of Area Median Income is \$463 less per month than the Fair Market Rent for a Chico two-bedroom apartment. This mismatch is not likely to change in their near future as recent historical trends show rents increasing faster than incomes. The City will need to use HOME funds, combined with other funding sources, to create 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 33 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	5,428	36%	10,540	56%
With two selected Conditions	88	1%	652	3%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	9,690	64%	7,493	40%
Total	15,206	101 %	18,685	99 %

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,661	18%	1,823	10%
1980-1999	5,531	36%	5,973	32%
1950-1979	5,519	36%	8,317	45%
Before 1950	1,495	10%	2,572	14%
Total	15,206	100 %	18,685	101 %

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Rental Housing Built Prior to 1949 - % of rental units built before 1949



January 7, 2015

Override 1 RentalHousingBuiltBefore1949

B25036_RENT_49MINUS_PCT

<10%

10-30%

30-50%

50-70%

1:129,362

0 1 2 3 4 mi
0 1.75 3.5 7 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Thailand, Swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Rental Housing Built Prior to 1949 - % of rental units built before 1949

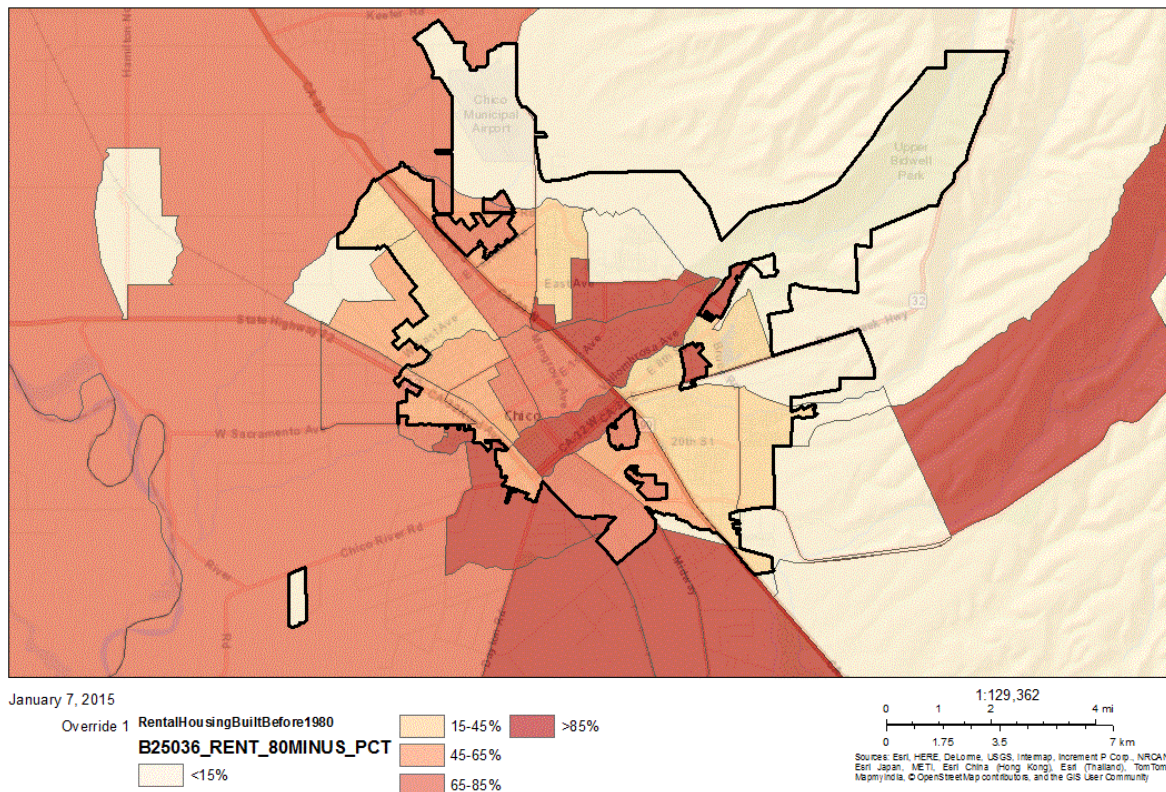
Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	7,014	46%	10,889	58%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,410	9%	1,115	6%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Lead-Based Paint Risk - % of rental housing built before 1980



Lead-Based Paint Risk - % of rental housing built before 1980

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 38 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Table 33 shows that large proportion of Owner-Occupied (36%) and Renter-Occupied Units (56%) 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 Table 34. Over half of all occupied units (53%) were built before 1980. A higher percentage of renter-occupied units were built before 1980 (59%) than owner-occupied units (46%). A significant number of occupied units were built before 1950 as well— 4,067 units, or 12% 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 City conducted a Housing Conditions Inventory in 2013 to better understand rehabilitation needs in these 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 17,903 units built before 1980, an estimated 2,525 are occupied by children, per Table 37. 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 2011, there were 14,362 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 \$40,000 was 42% of all households (U.S. Census, 2011 American Community Survey). By applying this proportion to the number occupied units built prior to 1980, it is estimated that at least 1,061 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.

Discussion

The City of Chico has significant housing rehabilitation needs due to the age of its housing stock, particularly in its older central city 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 large 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.

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 1,140 Housing Choice Vouchers held by Chico residents.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			490	3,094		1,140	318	0	0
# of accessible units			18						
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Housing Authority Portfolio in Chico

Data Source Comments:

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 40 - 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 service-enriched housing 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:

The City of Chico has 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. Despite the rich network of services available, these providers have suffered steep budget cuts over the last five years. This has strained resources and limited the number of persons that housing and service providers can assist. 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. Valley View Apartments is a 14-unit project that is currently in development that will help address this need. This project will be developed and owned by a limited partnership including Northern Valley Catholic Social Services and will receive HOME funding assistance from the City of Chico. The Salvation Army will also be completing a 5-unit transitional housing project for homeless individuals this year.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	148	0	56	30	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	216	59	14
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	15	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: City of Chico 2014-2022 Housing Element, Table 21Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care 2014 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 sits on the CoC Council. Homeless services are coordinated at the city level by the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force (GCHTF). Both the CoC and GCHTF have members that provide health, mental health and employment services to homeless persons.

Organizations that provide these services include:

- Butte County— Children’s Services Department, Butte County Department of Behavioral Health, Department of 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 and HelpCentral website providing referral to no-cost and low-cost services
- Caminar, Inc.— supportive housing for persons with mental illness, counseling, Sensible Cyclery job placement, Jobs Plus job training and placement, life skills development, transportation
- Caring Choices— case management for persons living with HIV/AIDS
- Chico Community Shelter Partnership— operates the 140-bed Torres Shelter, case management for homeless individuals and families
- Community Action Agency of Butte County— operates the Esplanade House with 30 transitional beds, 30 supportive housing beds, and 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
- 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
- Skyway House— transitional housing, substance abuse treatment
- Stairways Recovery Programs— supportive housing, mental illness services
- The Well Ministry— transitional housing, substance abuse services
- VA Chico Outpatient Clinic— health services
- VECTORS— transitional housing, peer support and advocacy for homeless 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

In many cases, these services are brought on-site to shelters, transitional housing projects or supportive housing projects. All other shelters, transitional housing and supportive housing have on-site case management that is combined with referral partnerships to 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.

The following facilities assist Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families:

- Torres Shelter— 140-bed homeless shelter with case management and on-site supportive services
- 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
- Skyway House— 30-bed transitional housing facility with substance abuse programs
- Stairways— Facilities with 28 beds and mental health services
- Orchard House— 6-bed transitional housing facility with substance abuse programs

The following 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, Enloe Medical Center, Housing Authority of the County of Butte, Independent Living Services of Northern California, Jesus Center, Legal Services of Northern California, NAMI of Butte County, Northern Valley Catholic Social Services, Orchard House, Salvation Army, Shalom Free Clinic, Skyway House, Stairways Recovery Programs, The Well Ministry.

The following facilities assist Homeless Families with Children:

- Torres Shelter
- Esplanade House— 30 units of Transitional Housing and 30 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, Chico Community Shelter Partnership, 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 and their Families 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 attached Appendix- MA-35 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.); community based residential programs (Trinity Pines), to independent, permanent supportive housing programs (six CoC Homeless Assistance Grants; Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program (TBRA); Behavioral Health BHAP Program; and 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. This list references the Consolidated Plan Goals found in Section SP-05.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

- Under Goal A: Work with local service providers to offer services to Low-Income seniors, including those living in assisted housing.

- Under Goal C: Continue to support the Housing Rehabilitation Program for Moderate and Low-Income homeowners.
- Under Goal C: Continue to support the Rental Accessibility Program that provides accessibility improvements for renters.

Persons with Disabilities

- Under Goal A: Create Low-Income affordable housing opportunities for residents, with a priority on small, accessible units with supportive services
- Under Goal A: Fund the development of Valley View Apartments- 14 supportive housing units for persons with disabilities.
- Under Goal C: Continue to support the Rental Accessibility Program that provides accessibility improvements for renters.

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions

- Support organizations that provide substance abuse treatment and sober living facilities, including the Butte County Department of Behavioral Health, the Salvation Army, the Well, Skyway House and the Orchard House.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families

- 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

- 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. For a typical single-family home, the total planning, building and impact fees are estimated at about \$23,700. For a typical 50-unit apartment complex, the total planning, building and impact fees are estimated at about \$17,400 per unit. These estimates were figured according to City and School District fee schedules as of December 2013.

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 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. For example, the City has set up a Development Review Committee to review preliminary project proposals and provide timely comments prior to submittal of a formal application. While the DRC was temporarily suspended due to staff resource constraints and reduction in proposals during the economic recession, it is anticipated that the DRC will be available in the near future. The goal of the Development Review Committee is to anticipate issues before they surface in the formal review process and save the applicant time and resources.

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 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, 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 new goal within the 2014-2022 Housing Element will revise 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.

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.

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	839	337	4	1	-3
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,046	4,992	15	16	1
Construction	892	1,085	4	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	5,121	7,917	25	26	1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,241	1,917	6	6	0
Information	385	580	2	2	0
Manufacturing	1,274	1,608	6	5	-1
Other Services	2,026	3,512	10	11	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,485	2,189	7	7	0
Public Administration	1	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,123	5,314	15	17	2
Transportation and Warehousing	461	480	2	2	0
Wholesale Trade	808	939	4	3	-1
Total	20,702	30,870	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	45,530
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	39,978
Unemployment Rate	12.19
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	31.24
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.59

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	9,776
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,610
Service	5,160
Sales and office	10,192
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,798
Production, transportation and material moving	1,412

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	30,463	83%
30-59 Minutes	4,822	13%
60 or More Minutes	1,638	4%
Total	36,923	100 %

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	1,674	402	1,213
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,589	642	1,589
Some college or Associate's degree	10,826	1,518	3,853

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,296	429	2,297

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	169	262	392	724	491
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	859	620	396	895	807
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,643	1,494	1,201	3,125	2,067
Some college, no degree	13,495	4,432	2,168	5,433	2,145
Associate's degree	1,737	1,786	749	1,709	532
Bachelor's degree	1,764	3,039	2,392	4,177	1,492
Graduate or professional degree	69	808	976	2,638	951

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	18,189
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,167
Some college or Associate's degree	29,245
Bachelor's degree	38,502
Graduate or professional degree	54,744

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The largest employment sector in Chico is Education and Health Care Services, which is anchored by Chico State University, Butte College, and Enloe Medical Center. The second largest employment sector is Retail Trade. The third largest employment sector is Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations.

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:

- Innovate North State, an economic development organization supported by local businesses
- Butte College Small Business Development Center
- 3CORE, a local Community Development Financial Institution
- the Alliance for Workforce Development

In California, there are roughly 3.2 million businesses; of these businesses, only 676,000 have employees. The balance of these companies are sole proprietorships. This trend will accelerate as bigger businesses shed positions & contract with free agents or sole proprietorships for specific skills or services. This trend points to a need for particular skill sets that can thrive in such a market. The workforce must have skills to find possible business niches, and lean start-up techniques to test & create a business around market opportunities. This also points to the need to seed the entrepreneurial ecosystem. Other workforce needs include the following

- Executive talent
- Computer programming skills
- Workers with ability to think critically and take initiative
- Problem-solving and creativity
- Entrepreneurial mindset
- Ability to work productively in a team

Infrastructure needs include the following:

- Access to capital investment, especially for expansion of existing businesses
- Technical assistance to help businesses access equity and grants
- Training and seed funds for start-ups
- Airport access

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.

3CORE, Yuba-Sutter Economic Development Corporation, Sierra Economic Development Corporation, Arcata Economic Development Corporation, & Superior California Economic Development District have formed a 22-county collaborative, 501(c)3 non-profit corporation called the California Finance Consortium or CFC. The CFC is focused on capital access and business services for small & medium-sized healthy growing businesses. The intention is to use the CFC as a funnel for public and private investments, donations, program-related investments, or tax-incented alternatives for the 22-county

region. As the CFC builds momentum, the level and impact of these investments will become more visible. Support to fuel the CFC expansion will be critical in the next 2 years.

The following trends are expected to continue over the next five years and impact business needs over that timeframe. Chico has the opportunity to build on its local education and training assets to take advantage of these trends. These assets include Chico State University, Butte College, Innovate North State, NoRTEC and CFC.

- Growth potential for businesses that depend on a highly educated and skilled workforce
- Opportunity to differentiate and market Chico as a unique location to live and do business

Based on these trends, the following are needs for workforce development, business support and infrastructure:

- Enhance capacity of the Small Business Development Center to provide business management training and in-depth consulting for new and existing business expansion.
- Further develop technical assistance designed to open access to capital.
- Increase exposure of resources available to assist business expansion.
- Discourage duplication of services and encourage collaboration between economic development partners.
- Expand access to business management and entrepreneurial education at all levels.
- Develop an outbound marketing campaign to other regions, particularly the Bay Area, that emphasize the cost and quality of life advantages of Chico and surrounding areas.
- Foster collaboration among economic development entities, government and businesses that will lead to difference-making events and economic activity.

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

In many ways, the skills and education of the Chico workforce matches local employment opportunities. Many Chico State Business School graduates have stayed in Chico to start successful businesses. Tech companies have also drawn on the Chico State talent pool. To recruit businesses paying higher wages, the workforce will need to improve in capacity for business management and technical skills. Economic development entities will need to continue to collaborate to focus education in these areas, and improve the quality of education offered at local institutions. Improving education will involve continued integration of practical application through partnerships with local businesses.

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

The Alliance for Workforce Development provides job training and placement in Butte County. This includes the Skills Training Employment Program (STEP) in partnership with the Butte County Department of Employment and Social Services. The STEP program prepares applicants for jobs and connects them with local employers, which receive a reimbursement of wages paid for participation in the program.

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, 3CORE)

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 provides startup grants to new businesses that demonstrate capacity for growth. Both of these programs facilitate 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. Two current examples of this type of collaboration include the City's support of the Butte College Small Business Development Center and 3CORE's Microenterprise Grant Program.

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; and paying more than 30% of income toward housing. HUD's substandard housing category is a unit that lacks complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. HUD's overcrowding category is more than one person per room.

As described in Section NA-10, housing cost burden is the predominant Housing Problem in Chico. The Housing Cost Burdens Map in this section shows that there is a concentration of households with a housing cost burden in the census tract bounded by Big Chico Creek on the south, Warner Street on the west, West 8th Avenue on the north, and the Esplanade on the east. This census tract has a large concentration of housing rented to students, with 70% of households paying more than 30% of income toward housing. It has a median household income of \$21,867, an unemployment rate of 20%, and a poverty rate of 43%. Census tracts in the central and southwest part of the City have 50% to 70% of households paying more than 30% of income toward housing.

As described in Section MA-20, the City's Housing Conditions Inventory shows that the highest concentrations of housing units in need of rehabilitation are located in central city neighborhoods. In particular, neighborhoods adjacent and to the northwest, west and south of downtown have higher than average concentrations of substandard housing. These areas include census tracts 5.02, 6.03, 6.04, 10, 12 and 13. This includes the Chapman Neighborhood (census tract 13) southeast of downtown.

The Overcrowding Map in this section shows that there is not a large concentration of Low Income households living in overcrowded housing in terms of geographic area. The census tract highlighted in brown on the map at the northern end of the City has 48% of Low Income households living in overcrowded housing. However, there are only 105 Low Income households in this census tract. The census tracts highlighted in orange have 15% to 30% of Low Income Households living in overcrowded housing, with 70 to 290 Low Income households in each. The census tracts highlighted in yellow have 5% to 15% of Low Income Households living in overcrowded housing, with 120 to 855 Low Income households in each.

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 the two adjacent census tracts in the West Avenues neighborhood, and the census tract generally encompassing the Chapman and Mulberry neighborhoods. The West Avenues census tracts are bounded by Big Chico Creek on the south, the train tracks on the west, West 8th Avenue on the north, and the Esplanade on the east. This area has higher concentrations of housing cost burdens, substandard housing and overcrowding than the City as a whole. The Chapman and Mulberry neighborhoods census tract is bounded by Comanche Creek on the south, Park Avenue on the west, Little Chico Creek on the north,

and Highway 99 on the east. Unincorporated Butte County areas within this census tract are excluded from the data set used for the maps included in this section. The Chapman and Mulberry neighborhoods census tract has higher concentrations of housing cost burdens and overcrowding than the City as a whole.

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 60% 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. The Race Map in this section shows that the City has only two census tracts (5.02 and 13.00) where White non-Hispanics are less than 60% of all households. These census tracts are highlighted light blue, and include the Chapman and Mulberry neighborhoods, and the neighborhood surrounding the Nord Avenue corridor between West 1st Street and 8th Avenue. Both of these census tracts have White non-Hispanic households that are 50% to 60% of the population.

An estimated 10% of Chico residents are of Hispanic origin. The Persons of Hispanic Origin Map in this section shows census tracts with the highest Hispanic concentrations. The populated census tracts within City boundaries that have 20% to 25% persons of Hispanic origin include: the southeast area, bounded by Comanche Creek on the south, Park Avenue on the west, Little Chico Creek on the north, and Bruce Road on the east; and the narrow northwest census tract bounded by Rio Lindo on the south, the Esplanade on the west, the northernmost city limit on the north, and Highway 99 on the east.

The percentage of persons that 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 three census tracts that have Asian persons as 10% to 15% 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 three census tracts that have Multi-racial persons as 8% to 9% of the population, with the rest of the City's census tracts having lower percentages of Multi-racial persons.

Low Income Families

The Low Income Households Map in this section shows one census tract (6.04) with over 60% Low Income households, and two census tracts (5.02 and 10.00) with 40% to 60% Low Income households. The census tract with the highest concentration of Low Income households is bounded by 1st Street on the south, the railroad tracks on the west, 8th Avenue on the north, and Warner Street on the east. This census tract has a median income of \$17,057, a poverty rate of 62%, an unemployment rate of 25%, and 70% of residents are housing cost burdened. The census tracts with the next highest concentrations of Low Income households are adjacent to west and southeast of Census Tract 6.04. These three census tracts combined have a poverty rate of 48%, compared to 22% for the City as a whole. About 39% of households in these census tracts earn less than \$15,000 annually, compared to 17% for the City as a whole. (Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2007-2011)

The Extremely Low Income Households Map in this section shows two census tracts (5.02 and 6.04) with 30% to 40% Extremely Low Income households, and three census tracts (6.03, 10.00 and 12.00) with 20% to 30% Extremely Low Income households. These include the central city census tract described above, the three census tracts adjacent to the north and west of the Esplanade, and the census tract adjacent to the south and west of Park Avenue.

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

The two census tracts with the lowest percentage of White non-Hispanics are described above. As shown in the Census Tracts 5.02 and 13.00 GIS Data Tables, these census tracts combined have a very high percentage of renter households (84%) compared to the City as a whole (55%). These census tracts also have a higher percentage of units built before 1980 (63%) than the City as a whole (53%). The Median Contract Rent Map in this section shows that Census Tracts 5.02 and 13.00 had median contract rents between \$700 and \$800 as of 2011, lower than most other parts of the City. The only census tracts with lower median contract rents were 2.01 and 2.02 at just under \$700.

The three census tracts with the highest percentage of Low Income households are in the central city and adjacent to the northwest, as described above (5.02, 6.04 and 10.00). As shown in the 5.02, 6.04, 10.00 GIS Data Tables, these census tracts combined have a very high percentage of renter households (86%) compared to the City as a whole (55%). These census tracts also have a higher percentage of units built before 1980 (69%) than the City as a whole (53%). The Median Contract Rent Map in this section shows that Census Tracts 5.02 and 6.04 had median contract rents between \$700 and \$800 as of 2011, lower than most other parts of the City. Census Tract 10.00 had median contract rent between \$800 and \$900, which is in the middle range for the City.

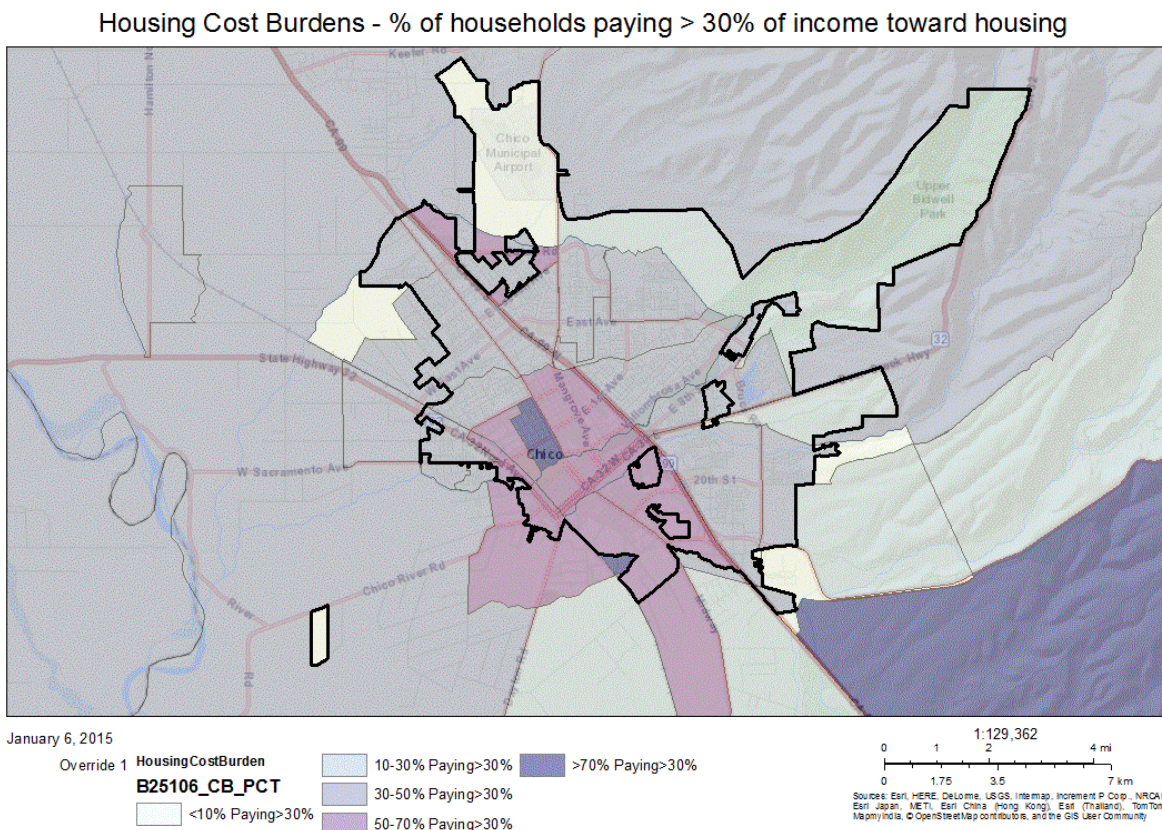
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Census Tract 10.00 contains the central business district, Bidwell Park, the Boys and Girls Club, the B-Line Transit Center and the Amtrak Station. Census Tracts 5.02, 6.04, and 13.00 are all adjacent to Census Tract 10.00 within close proximity to these community assets. The Chico State University campus lies in parts of Census Tracts 6.03, 6.04 and 10.00. Census Tract 13.00 has received significant

neighborhood investments over the last 10 years, including new Habitat for Humanity subdivisions and streets, sidewalks and sewer serving the new subdivisions. The City plans to continue these investments through HOME allocations to the 20th Street Habitat subdivision over the next two years. The City also plans to allocate HOME funds to new Habitat homes on 11th Street west of Park Avenue. All four census tracts are home to affordable housing developments.

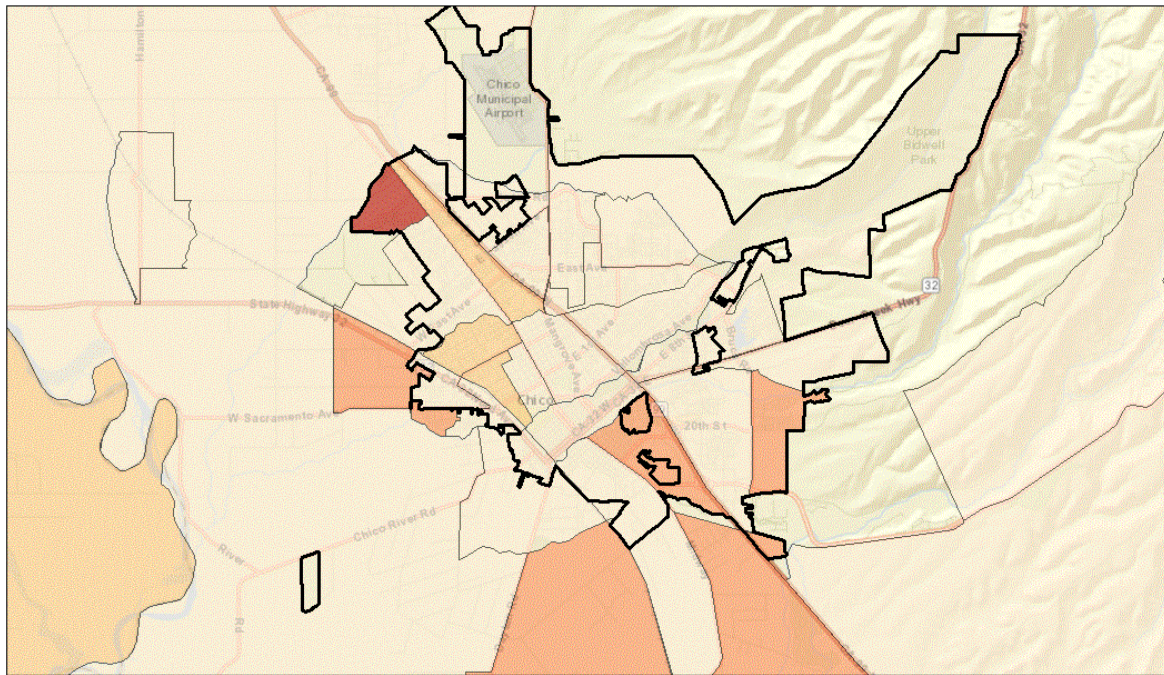
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The proximity of the four census tracts to one another provides opportunities for residents of all the neighborhoods to benefit from community investments and facilities. Central city neighborhoods have been up-zoned through implementation of the new 2030 General Plan, opening opportunities for redevelopment that incorporates affordable housing and/or community facilities. In terms of public improvements, storm drain infrastructure improvements are planned as part of the City's 2015-16 Annual Plan in the 10th Street area just west of State Highway 99. Neighborhoods with multiple housing problems are also prioritized for City public works improvements such as lighting, sidewalk, and accessibility upgrades.



Housing Cost Burdens - % of households paying > 30% of income toward housing

Overcrowding - % of Low Income households living in overcrowded housing



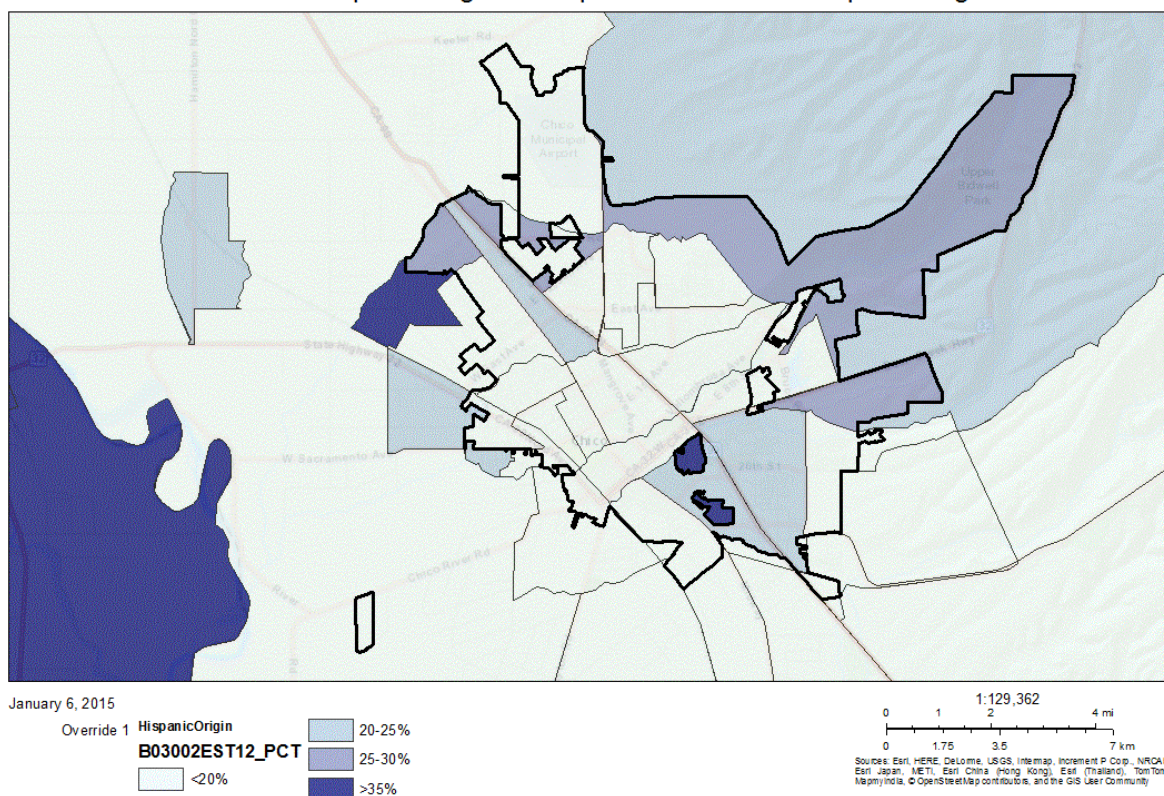
January 6, 2015

Override 1 LIHHWthOvercrowding
T10_LE50_OC_PCT
 5-15%
 15-30%
 <5%
 >45%

0 1 2 3 4 mi
 0 1.75 3.5 7 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

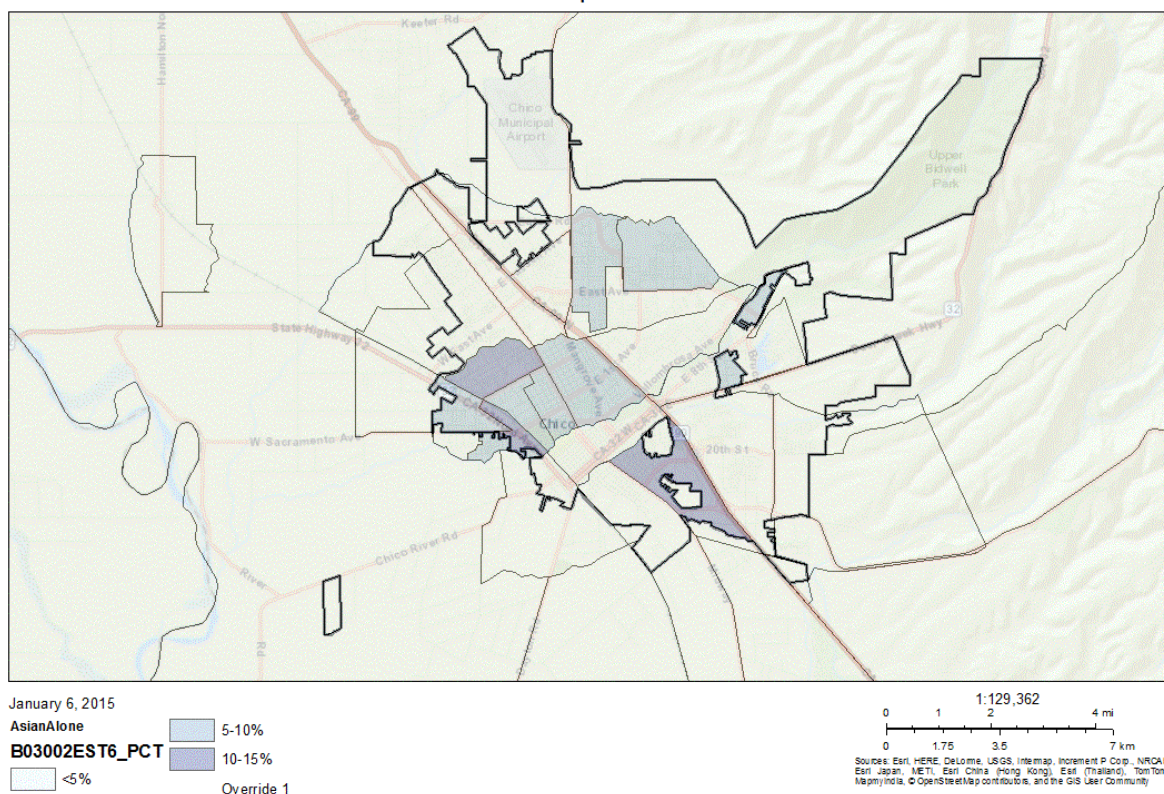
Overcrowding - % of Low Income households living in overcrowded housing

Persons of Hispanic Origin - % of persons that are of Hispanic Origin



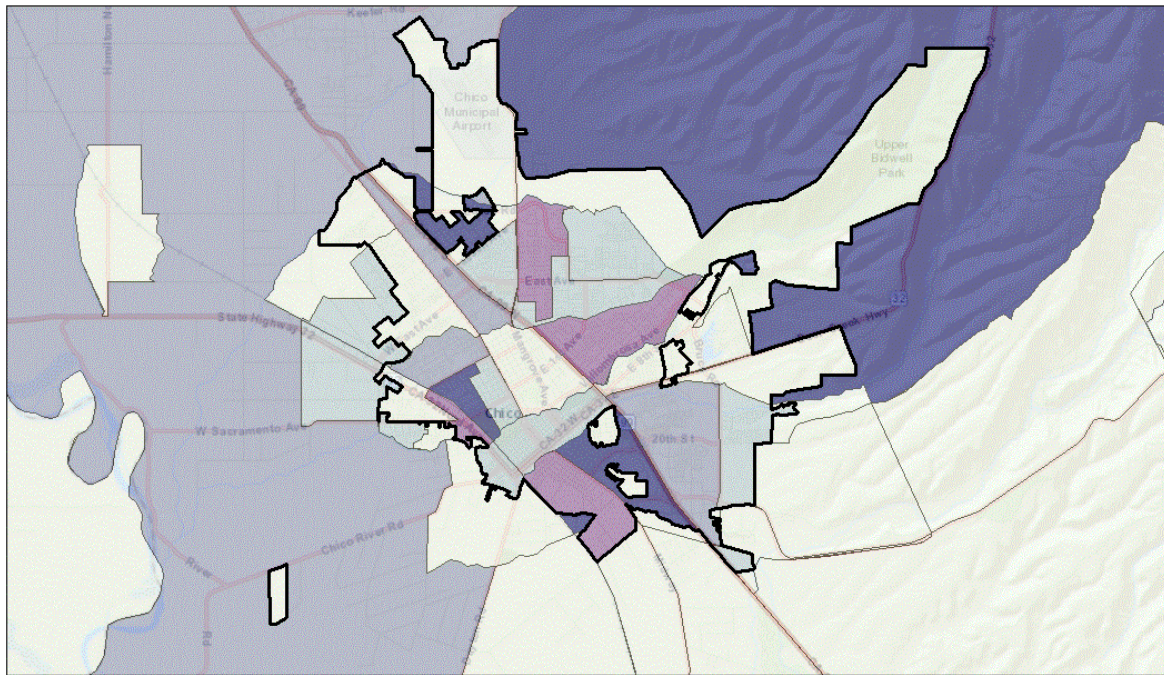
Persons of Hispanic Origin - % of persons that are of Hispanic Origin

Asian Persons - % of persons that are Asian



Asian Persons - % of persons that are Asian

Multi-racial Persons - % of persons that are of two or more races



January 6, 2015

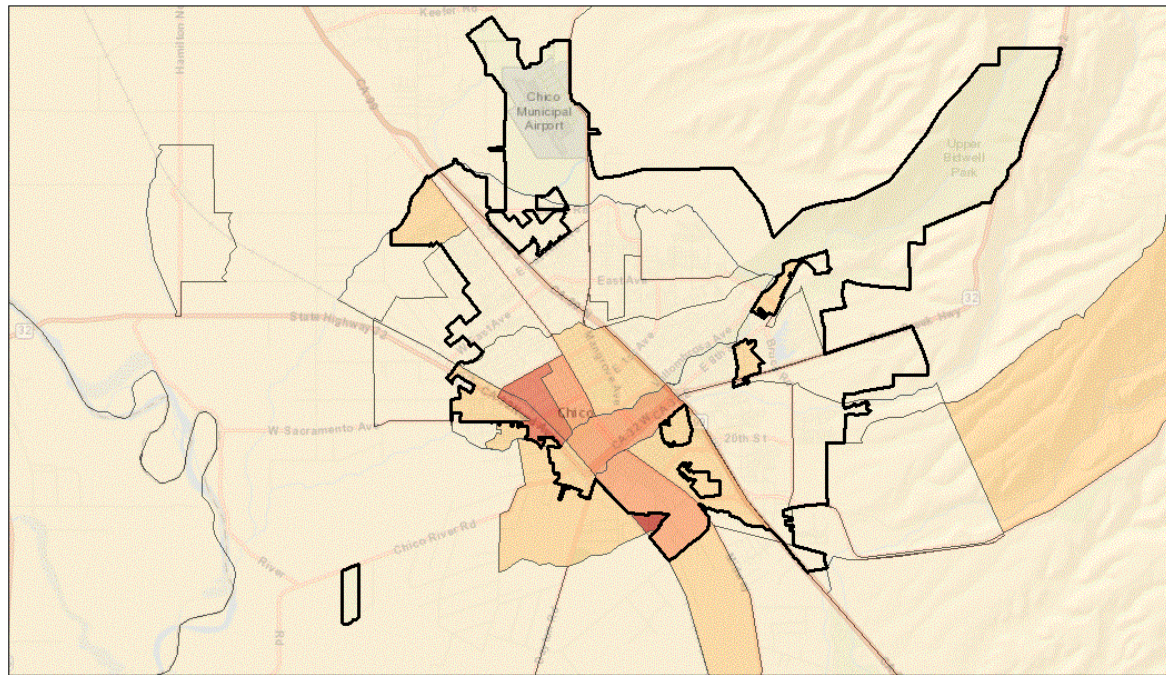
Override 1 TwoOrMoreRaces
B03002TMNH_PCT

<2%	2-4%	>8%
	4-6%	
	6-8%	

1:129,362
0 1 2 4 mi
0 1.75 3.5 7 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Multi-racial Persons - % of persons that are of two or more races

Extremely Low Income Households - % of households that earn less than 30% of Area Median Income



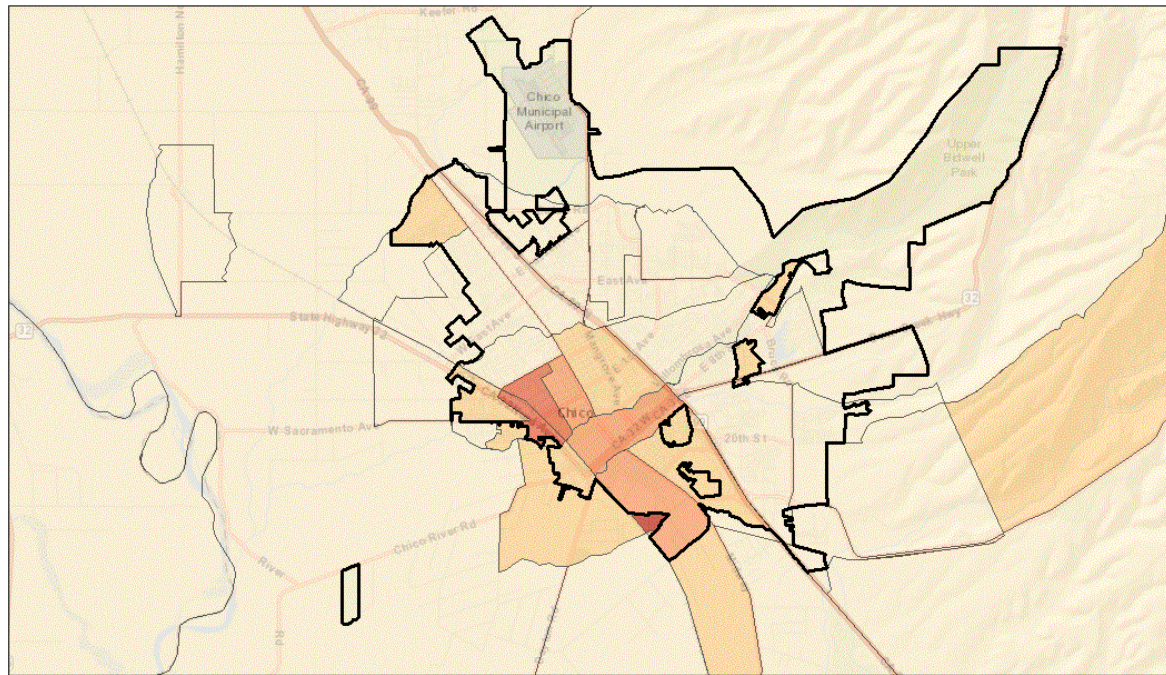
January 6, 2015

Override 1 **ExtremeLowIncomeHouseholds**
T8_LE30_PCT
 <10% 10-20% 20-30% 30-40% >40%

1:129,362
 0 1 2 4 mi
 0 1.75 3.5 7 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Low Income Households - % of households that earn less than 50% of Area Median Income

Extremely Low Income Households - % of households that earn less than 30% of Area Median Income



January 6, 2015

Override 1
T8_LE30_PCT
 ExtremeLowIncomeHouseholds
 <10%
 10-20%
 20-30%
 30-40%
 >40%

0 1 2 3 4 mi
 0 1.75 3.5 7 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Extremely Low Income Households - % of households that earn less than 30% of Area Median Income

Number of occupied housing units by tenure and household size	Owner	Pct	Renter	Pct	Total	Pct
1 Person Household	144	44.44	473	28.41	617	31.02
2 Person Household	34	10.49	472	28.35	506	25.44
3 Person Household	80	24.69	321	19.28	401	20.16
4 Person Household	57	17.59	310	18.62	367	18.45
5 Person Household	7	2.16	41	2.46	48	2.41
6+ Person Household	2	0.62	48	2.88	50	2.51
Total	324	16.29	1,665	83.71	1,989	
2007-11 ACS						

Table 49 - Census Tracts 5.02 and 13.00 - Number of occupied housing units by tenure and household size

Number of occupied housing units by tenure and year structure built	Owner	Pct	Renter	Pct	Total	Pct
Built 2000 or later	8	2.47	76	4.56	84	4.22
Built 1980-1999	105	32.41	540	32.43	645	32.43
Built 1950-1979	71	21.91	813	48.83	884	44.44
Built 1949 or earlier	140	43.21	236	14.17	376	18.90

Total	324	16.29	1,665	83.71	1,989	
2007-11 ACS						

Table 50 - Census Tracts 5.02 and 13.00 - Number of occupied housing units by tenure and year structure built

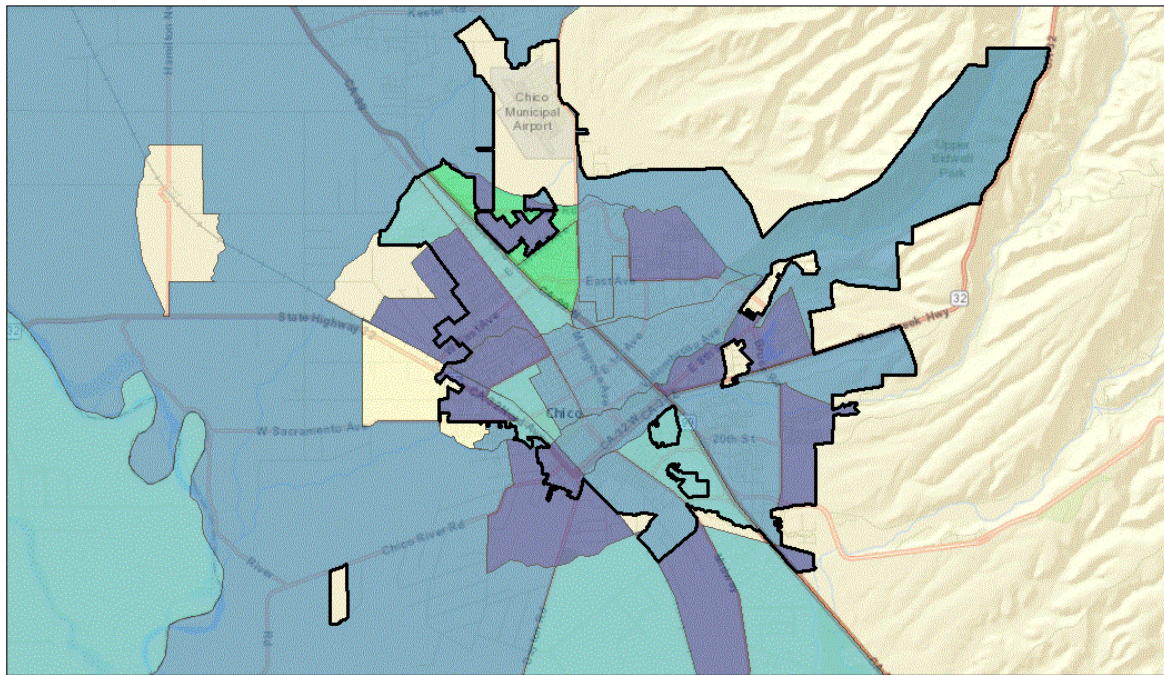
Number of occupied housing units by tenure and year structure built	Owner	Pct	Renter	Pct	Total	Pct
Built 2000 or later	38	5.78	55	1.33	93	1.95
Built 1980-1999	175	26.64	1,205	29.23	1,380	28.87
Built 1950-1979	201	30.59	1,934	46.91	2,135	44.67
Built 1949 or earlier	243	36.99	929	22.53	1,172	24.52
Total	657	13.74	4,123	86.26	4,780	
2007-11 ACS						

Table 51 - Census Tracts 5.02, 6.04, 10.00 - Number of occupied housing units by tenure and year structure built

Number of occupied housing units by tenure and household size	Owner	Pct	Renter	Pct	Total	Pct
1 Person Household	284	43.23	1,413	34.27	1,697	35.50
2 Person Household	178	27.09	1,389	33.69	1,567	32.78
3 Person Household	109	16.59	602	14.60	711	14.87
4 Person Household	58	8.83	450	10.91	508	10.63
5 Person Household	14	2.13	137	3.32	151	3.16
6+ Person Household	14	2.13	132	3.20	146	3.05
Total	657	13.74	4,123	86.26	4,780	
2007-11 ACS						

Table 52 - Census Tracts 5.02, 6.04, 10.00 - Number of occupied housing units by tenure and household size

Median Contract Rent -



January 7, 2015

Override 1 MedianContractRent
B25058EST1
 <\$600 \$600-\$700 \$700-\$800 \$800-\$900 >\$900

0 1 2 3.5 4 mi
 0 1.75 3.5 7 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Median Contract Rent -

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The following are the four primary goals of the Strategic Plan, informed by public input, the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment, and the Consolidated Plan Market Analysis.

A. Create Low-Income Affordable Housing opportunities for residents, with a priority on:

A1. Small units— tiny houses, micro-units, single room occupancies, studios, one-bedrooms

A2. Supportive services for— substance abuse, mental illness, child care, seniors, persons with disabilities

A3. Accessibility

A4. Extremely Low Income Households and persons at risk of homelessness

A5. Fair Housing— Achieve the Fair Housing Objectives outlined in the 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.

Related Current HUD-funded City Programs:

- Valley View Apartments— 14 permanent supportive housing units for persons with disabilities, to be developed by Northern Valley Catholic Social Service and Palm Communities; planned construction start is planned for the end of 2015.
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)— temporary rental assistance and supportive services for households at risk of homelessness; assisted 157 households from 2010-2014. This project is effective in preventing homelessness among at-risk families.
- Fair Housing Workshops— In partnership with the North Valley Property Owners Association (NVPOA) and Legal Services of Northern California (LSNC), the City uses CDBG funds to sponsor four workshops each year that educate landlords, managers, tenants and service providers on fair housing law.

Opportunities for Collaboration:

- 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

- Work with LSNC to provide fair housing workshops for residents in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty and racial minorities.
- Work with LSNC to provide fair housing workshops for mortgage lenders.
- Work with local service providers to offer comprehensive preventative and rehabilitative services to Low Income residents, with a goal of fostering independence and preventing institutionalization or homelessness.

Potential New Non-City Funding Sources

- State of California Cap and Trade Program— a portion of funds generated will be targeted to smart growth affordable housing
- Federal Housing Trust Fund— national fund targeted to producing units affordable to Extremely Low Income households
- North Valley Housing Trust- a local housing trust fund established to support affordable housing

B. Create Solutions to Chronic Homelessness, including:

B1. Housing with supportive services

B2. A Day Center and Low Barrier Access Shelter facility

B3. Improved service coordination

Related Current HUD-funded City Programs:

- Salvation Army Transitional Housing Project— City HUD funding for rehabilitation of an existing residential unit to add to four recently completed housing units for people transitioning out of homelessness, developed by Salvation Army; planned completion is the end of 2015.
- CDBG-funded Public Services
- Continuum of Care Administration

Opportunities for Collaboration:

- Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness Coordinated Assessment in collaboration with 211
- North Valley Housing Trust
- CHAT Tiny House Initiative
- Partnership with HACB for Rental Assistance

Continued Narrative

C. Holistically improve and revitalize Low Income neighborhoods by:

1. Rehabilitating homes, including new lateral connections to City sewer
2. Implementing targeted public improvements (streets, sidewalks, storm drain, sewer)
3. Creating homeownership opportunities
4. Employing code enforcement, including improvement of multifamily buildings
5. Supporting affordable childcare

Related Current HUD-funded City Programs:

- Housing Rehabilitation Program
- Rental Accessibility Program
- Public Improvements Program (2015-16 planned improvements to storm drainage on 10th Street)
- Habitat Homes
- Code Enforcement

Opportunities for Collaboration:

- Partnerships with Solar Providers
- Partnership with CAA Weatherization Program
- Coordination with Public Works projects

D. Expand economic opportunity by:

D1. Improving access to technical assistance for small businesses and entrepreneurs

D2. Improving access to capital for small businesses and entrepreneurs

Related Current HUD-funded City Programs:

- Small Business Development Center (SBDC) Microenterprise Counseling
- 3CORE Microenterprise Grant Program

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, CDBG Public Services will be prioritized for:

1. Homeless Persons
2. Fair Housing Legal Aid
3. Affordable Childcare
4. Services for Disabled Persons
5. Seniors

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 between 4-7 nonprofit organizations per year.

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

Geographic Area

Table 53 - 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:	Housing
	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 geographically within 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 54 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Low Income Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals 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
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Chico
	Associated Goals	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Description	Low Income Affordable Housing that: • is suited to small households, including seniors and persons with disabilities • has supportive services for special needs populations • is accessible to persons with disabilities • includes units affordable to Extremely Low Income households

	Basis for Relative Priority	Low Income 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 is the most prevalent Housing Problem in Chico, as documented in these Consolidated Plan sections.
2	Priority Need Name	Affordable Childcare
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Chico
	Associated Goals	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Description	Low Income households are in need of affordable childcare so that they can provide financially for their families, progress in their careers and provide a safe and healthy place for their children to learn and develop.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affordable childcare was consistently identified in the Consolidated Plan community workshops as a high priority. These workshops included Low Income families and their service providers.
3	Priority Need Name	Low Barrier Access Overnight Shelter
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Large Families 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
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Chico
	Associated Goals	Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness
	Description	A Low Barrier Access Shelter is a safe and secure overnight shelter that accepts individuals that are under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Due to sobriety rules at emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities, a significant number of homeless individuals stay on the streets and demand response from public safety, emergency and medical resources.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A Low Barrier Access Shelter was consistently identified as a high priority in Consolidated Plan community workshops. Data from the CoC Homeless Survey, as described in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections, indicate a growing number of Chronically Homeless individuals that are not currently being served by the homeless service system.
4	Priority Need Name	Homeless Day Center
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Large Families 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
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Chico
	Associated Goals	Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness
	Description	A Homeless Day Center provides a space for homeless individuals to spend time during the day. Emergency shelters currently do not have the resources to operate during daytime hours. A Homeless Day Center will provide amenities such as showers, laundry, a library, computers, and phones. In addition, it will be an access point for supportive services and volunteer involvement. This environment will build trust between homeless individuals and service providers in order to facilitate access of those services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Homeless Day Center was consistently identified as a high priority need in Consolidated Plan community workshops by homeless individuals and service providers. Data on homelessness as documented in the Needs Assessment section supports this assertion.
5	Priority Need Name	Improved Coordination of Homeless Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Chico
	Associated Goals	Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness
	Description	Homeless services need to efficiently direct homeless individuals to appropriate, customized services. Homeless individuals need to be aware of the services available and be assisted in navigating them.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The 2013 Point in Time Survey identified an increase in the Chronically homeless population.
6	Priority Need Name	Home Rehab in Older, Low Income Neighborhoods
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Chico
	Associated Goals	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Description	Many homes in older, low-income neighborhoods are in need of rehabilitation to improve health and safety standards, and improve the overall quality of these neighborhoods.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City documented the need for housing rehabilitation in older, low-income neighborhoods in a Housing Conditions Inventory completed in 2013, as described in the Market Analysis section. The concentration of deferred maintenance deteriorates land values and presents a risk to the health and safety of residents.
7	Priority Need Name	Targeted Public Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Chico
	Associated Goals	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Description	The City has documented a need for targeted public improvements in older, low-income neighborhoods, including storm drain, streetlights, streets and sidewalks.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City's Housing Conditions Inventory, completed in 2013, 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 workshop comments.
8	Priority Need Name	Capital/Technical Assistance for Small Businesses
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Chico
	Associated Goals	Assist Small Businesses
	Description	Business and economic development groups in the City have place a high priority on captial and technical assistance for startups and entrepreneurs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Market Analysis section documents the City's economic development needs. Chief among these is capital and technical support for small businesses, which are the engines of the economy.
9	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing Impediments
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural 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 Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Chico
	Associated Goals	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities

	Description	The 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing document completed by the City identifies the following four impediments: 1. High concentration of racial minorities in Census Tracts 5.02 and 13.00, which also have high concentrations of Low Income households, substandard housing and inadequate public improvements 2. Census Tracts 5.02, 6.03, 6.04 and 12.00 are lower income neighborhoods that continue to have concentrations of substandard housing and inadequate public improvements 3. Unequal access to mortgage lending for racial minorities, especially Persons of Hispanic Origin 4. Lack of oversight to discourage discriminatory leasing practices
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City's Analysis of Impediments identified objectives to address impediments to fair housing.

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 in 2011 was \$827, which was a 58% increase from 2000. By comparison, the Median Home Value increased by 113% between 2000 and 2011. The Median Contract Rent in Chico is lower than the State of California as a whole, and increased from 2000 to 2011 at a lower rate than the State of California as a whole, and at a lower rate than Home Median Values. The market will not significantly limit TBRA's funding availability. However, low vacancy rates will limit housing options. According to information from the North Valley Property Owner's Association's survey for the third quarter of 2014, Chico vacancy rates for apartments were 1.2% in October of 2013 (NVPOA, 10/14/13). Low vacancy rates will limit the availability of housing choices for TBRA participants.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Most Special Needs households are smaller, and therefore require smaller, more affordable units. The Fair Market Rent that was paid for Section 8 and TBRA contracts was \$666 for one-bedroom apartments in 2011. This is lower than most other metropolitan areas in the State of California. According to information from the North Valley Property Owner's Association's survey for the third quarter of 2014, Chico vacancy rates for apartments are 1.2% (NVPOA, 10/14/13). 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 five years. The largest funding cut in California was the elimination of Redevelopment Agencies and their Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund set-asides. In Chico, this was an elimination of an allocation of about \$5 million annually earmarked for affordable housing. In addition, federal funds have been cut over the last five years and credit became severely limited in the aftermath of the recession. Only recently has credit become more available. 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.
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.

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	Land prices have remained stagnant over the last five years, improving affordability. However, credit and public subsidies have been severely restricted, making it challenging to leverage these resources and acquire property.

Table 55 – Influence of Market Conditions

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 2015-16 fiscal year, and the reminder of the Consolidated Plan period of 2016-2019.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	728,039	0	559,641	1,287,680	2,912,156	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	368,659	70,000	408,719	847,378	1,474,636	

Table 56 - 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 publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City owns parcels on 20th Street that will be used to develop self-help homes for Low to Moderate Income households.

Discussion

Federal CDBG and HOME allocations were cut over the previous 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan period. The 2015-16 CDBG allocation is about \$11,000 less than the previous year. The 2015-16 HOME allocation has increased from \$267,246 to \$368,659. In order to maximize impact from constrained budgets, the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan focuses resources on achieving four principle goals, as described in sections SP-05 and SP-45.

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	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	Other
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
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER, BUTTE COLLEGE	Public institution	Economic Development	Region

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
3CORE	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development	Region
Chico Community Shelter Partnership	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public facilities	Jurisdiction
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			

Table 57 - 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

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 day center where homeless individuals can go during the day to access services and find protection from the elements
- A Low Barrier Access Shelter for homeless individuals with substance abuse issues
- Supportive housing for homeless individuals

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X		
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics			
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
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 58 - 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) coordinates 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, legal services, mental health care and job training. The City also works closely with GCHTF members on capital improvement projects, such as the Torres Shelter expansion, new transitional housing, and new permanent supportive housing.

These structures and relationships foster a highly collaborative environment among housing and homeless service providers. Case managers at these agencies conduct an initial assessment of homeless persons to assess their goals and needs, and then develop a plan to address those goals and needs with internal programs, and referral to other 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 50 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. Through extensive community outreach, this document identified major homeless service gaps for the County. The following are some of the identified gaps that particularly apply to the City of Chico:

- Quick, effective support
- 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 goals of the 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness address the gaps listed above.

Quick, effective support

- Proactive outreach to homeless individuals by trained staff from CoC member agencies
- Development of a coordinated assessment system to efficiently direct homeless individuals to appropriate, customized services

Affordable and accessible alternative shelters and housing options

- A day center where homeless individuals can find shelter and access services— a “One-Stop Opportunity Center”
- An overnight Low Barrier Access Shelter for homeless individuals with substance abuse issues
- Adequate affordable housing with supportive services, pursuing options for a tiny house village, single-room occupancy building or other micro-housing strategies

Funding for new affordable housing with supportive services

- Establishment of a local housing trust fund that directs resources to affordable housing and supportive services

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	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Chico	Low Income Affordable Housing Fair Housing Impediments	CDBG: \$164,628 HOME: \$1,178,500	Rental units constructed: 14 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 175 Households Assisted
2	Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless	City of Chico	Low Income Affordable Housing Low Barrier Access Overnight Shelter Homeless Day Center Improved Coordination of Homeless Services	CDBG: \$809,867 HOME: \$425,979	Rental units rehabilitated: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 4000 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 50 Beds Housing for Homeless added: 5 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Housing Community Development	City of Chico	Low Income Affordable Housing Affordable Childcare Home Rehab in Older, Low Income Neighborhoods Targeted Public Improvements	CDBG: \$2,912,842 HOME: \$717,536	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 80 Households Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 9000 Persons Assisted Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 125 Household Housing Unit Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 3650 Household Housing Unit
4	Assist Small Businesses	2015	2019	Economic Development	City of Chico	Capital/Technical Assistance for Small Businesses	CDBG: \$312,500	Businesses assisted: 400 Businesses Assisted

Table 59 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Goal Description	Create Low Income affordable housing opportunities for residents, with a priority on: • Small units— tiny houses, micro-units, single room occupancies, studios, one-bedrooms • Supportive services for— substance abuse, mental illness, child care, seniors, veterans, persons with disabilities • Accessibility • Extremely Low Income Households and persons at risk of homelessness • Fair Housing- achieve the Fair Housing objectives outlined in the 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
2	Goal Name	Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness
	Goal Description	Implement solutions to Chronic Homelessness, including: • Housing with supportive services • A Day Center and Low Barrier Access Shelter facility (pursue a joint location for efficiency) • A Coordinated Assessment System
3	Goal Name	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	Holistically improve and revitalize Low Income neighborhoods by: • Rehabilitating homes • Implementing targeted public improvements (streets, sidewalks, storm drain, sewer) • Creating homeownership opportunities • Employing code enforcement, including improvement of multifamily buildings • Supporting affordable childcare

4	Goal Name	Assist Small Businesses
	Goal Description	Assist small businesses by providing access to technical assistance and capital.

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): 220 (150 TBRA + 20 Housing Units + 50 Shelter Beds)

Low Income Families (less than 50% of AMI): 8 self-help homes

Moderate Income Families (less than 80% of AMI): 2 (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 goal to Create Solutions to Chronic Homelessness, the City will work with the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC) to develop a Coordinated Assessment System for homeless individuals. The Butte CoC has begun this work in 2015. The objective is to implement a system of outreach, unified assessment among the various housing and service providers, and efficient referral of appropriate services based on each homeless individual's needs. The City will collaborate with Butte CoC in this effort, particularly with outreach efforts. There are two outreach efforts currently being conducted in the City. The Jesus Center operates a "Street Pastors" program, and the Chico Stewardship Network is operating the Downtown Ambassadors program. The City will support these current efforts while working with Butte CoC to implement a more focused homeless effort with a Coordinated Assessment System linkage during the Consolidated Plan period.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The goal to Create Solutions to Chronic Homelessness includes the following objectives that address emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

- Produce Housing with supportive services
- Develop A Day Center and Low Barrier Access Shelter facility

The City's CDBG funds will help support the development and operation of a joint-use Day Center and Low Barrier Access Shelter facility. In addition, the following initiatives present opportunities for collaboration to meet these objectives:

- Complete Salvation Army transitional housing, supported by City CDBG
- Support the development of Valley View Apartments, providing supportive housing for homeless individuals
- North Valley Housing Trust— a local housing trust fund established to raise funds for housing and supportive services
- Butte CoC— accessing HUD CoC funds for supportive housing
- CHAT Tiny House Village Initiative— effort build small, efficient homes for homeless persons
- Partnership with the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB)— rental assistance could potentially be targeted to homeless individuals
- Partnership with the Chico Community Shelter Partnership 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

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
- Support for and collaboration with the North Valley Housing Trust
- Butte CoC— accessing HUD CoC funds for supportive housing
- CHAT Tiny House Village Initiative— effort build small, efficient homes for homeless persons
- Partnership with the Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB)— rental assistance could potentially be targeted to homeless individuals
- Partnership with the Chico Community Shelter Partnership 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

Butte CoC is developing a Coordinated Assessment System that will help homeless individuals and families understand their housing options and access housing in a timely manner. The objective is to implement a system of outreach, unified assessment among the various housing and service providers, and efficient referral of appropriate housing 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

- 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

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 Assessment 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.

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 Program 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. 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?

Housing Rehabilitation Program participants often have older homes that present higher risks of exposure to lead poisoning and hazards. LBP testing and mitigation is incorporated into every applicable Housing Rehabilitation Program 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 Goals are intended to reduce the number of Poverty-Level Families, as further described in Section SP-05:

1. Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities
2. Create Solutions to Chronic Homelessness
3. Holistically Improve and Revitalize Low Income neighborhoods
4. Expand Economic Opportunity by Improving Small Business Access to Capital and Technical Assistance

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

- Valley View Apartments— 14 permanent supportive housing units for persons with disabilities, to be developed by Northern Valley Catholic Social Service and Palm Communities; planned construction start is Fall 2015
- Salvation Army Transitional Housing Project— 5 housing units for people transitioning out of homelessness, developed by Salvation Army; planned completion is end of 2015
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)— temporary rental assistance and supportive services for households at risk of homelessness; assisted 157 households from 2010-2014
- CDBG-funded Public Services
- Continuum of Care Administration
- Habitat Homes in the Chapman neighborhood
- Small Business Development Center (SBDC) Microenterprise Counseling
- 3CORE Microenterprise Grant Program

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 Coordinated Assessment in collaboration with 211 North Valley Housing Trust CHAT Tiny House Village Initiative

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
- 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 Labor Law Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), including Section 504 regulations Uniform Relocation Law Lead Based Paint Law Accounting Standards

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

This section shows projected funding amounts for CDBG and HOME for the 2015-16 fiscal year, and the remainder of the Consolidated Plan period of 2016-2019.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	728,039	0	559,641	1,287,680	2,912,156	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	368,659	70,000	408,719	847,378	1,474,636	

Table 60 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

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

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

The City owns parcels on 20th Street that will be used to develop self-help homes for Low to Moderate Income households.

Discussion

Federal CDBG and HOME allocations were cut over the previous 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan period. The 2015-16 CDBG allocation is about \$11,000 less than the previous year. The 2015-16 HOME allocation has increased from \$267,246 to \$368,659. In order to maximize impact from constrained budgets, the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan focuses resources on achieving four principle goals, as described in sections SP-05 and SP-45.

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	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Chico	Low Income Affordable Housing Fair Housing Impediments	CDBG: \$51,702 HOME: \$357,730	Rental units constructed: 14 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 35 Households Assisted Other: 4 Other
2	Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless	City of Chico	Low Income Affordable Housing Low Barrier Access Overnight Shelter Homeless Day Center Improved Coordination of Homeless Services	CDBG: \$210,983	Rental units rehabilitated: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 752 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Housing Community Development	City of Chico	Affordable Childcare Home Rehab in Older, Low Income Neighborhoods Targeted Public Improvements	CDBG: \$829,387 HOME: \$445,782	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40 Households Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1874 Persons Assisted Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 731 Household Housing Unit
4	Assist Small Businesses	2015	2019	Economic Development	City of Chico	Capital/Technical Assistance for Small Businesses	CDBG: \$50,000	Businesses assisted: 80 Businesses Assisted

Table 61 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities
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	Goal Description A. Create Low-Income Affordable Housing opportunities for residents, with a priority on: A1. Small units— tiny houses, micro-units, single room occupancies, studios, one-bedrooms A2. Supportive services for— substance abuse, mental illness, child care, seniors, persons with disabilities A3. Accessibility A4. Extremely Low Income Households and persons at risk of homelessness A5. Fair Housing— Achieve the Fair Housing Objectives outlined in the 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Related Current HUD-funded City Programs: - Valley View Apartments— 14 permanent supportive housing units for persons with disabilities, to be developed by Northern Valley Catholic Social Service and Palm Communities; planned construction start is planned for the end of 2015. - Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)— temporary rental assistance and supportive services for households at risk of homelessness; assisted 157 households from 2010-2014. This project is effective in preventing homelessness among at-risk families. - Fair Housing Workshops— In partnership with the North Valley Property Owners Association (NVPOA) and Legal Services of Northern California (LSNC), the City uses CDBG funds to sponsor four workshops each year that educate landlords, managers, tenants and service providers on fair housing law. Opportunities for Collaboration: - 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 - Work with LSNC to provide fair housing workshops for residents in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty and racial minorities. - Work with LSNC to provide fair housing workshops for mortgage lenders. - Work with local service providers to offer comprehensive preventative and rehabilitative services to Low Income residents, with a goal of fostering independence and preventing institutionalization or homelessness. Consolidated Plan Potential New Non-City Funding Sources CHICO 151 • State of California Cap and Trade Program— a portion of funds generated will be targeted to smart growth affordable housing • Federal Housing Trust Fund— national fund targeted to producing units affordable to Extremely Low Income
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2	Goal Name	Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness
	Goal Description	B. Create Solutions to Chronic Homelessness, including: B1. Housing with supportive services B2. A Day Center and Low Barrier Access Shelter facility B3. Improved service coordination Related Current HUD-funded City Programs: • Salvation Army Transitional Housing Project— City HUD funding for rehabilitation of an additional unit in support of four housing units for people transitioning out of homelessness, 5 units total, developed by Salvation Army; planned completion is the end of 2015. • CDBG-funded Public Services • Continuum of Care Administration Opportunities for Collaboration: • Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care10-Year Strategy to End HomelessnessCoordinated Assessment in collaboration with 211 • North Valley Housing Trust • CHAT Tiny House Initiative Partnership with HACB for Rental Assistance

3	Goal Name	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	C. Holistically improve and revitalize Low Income neighborhoods by: C1. Rehabilitating homes, including new lateral connections to City sewer C2. Implementing targeted public improvements (streets, sidewalks, storm drain, sewer) C3. Creating homeownership opportunities C4. Employing code enforcement, including improvement of multifamily buildings C5. Supporting affordable childcare Related Current HUD-funded City Programs: • Housing Rehabilitation Program • Rental Accessibility Program • Public Improvements Program (2015-16 planned improvements to storm drainage on 10th Street) • Habitat Homes • Code Enforcement Opportunities for Collaboration: • Partnerships with Solar Providers • Partnership with CAA Weatherization Program • Coordination with Public Works projects, including expansion of the City sewer system

4	Goal Name	Assist Small Businesses
	Goal Description	D. Expand economic opportunity by: D1. Improving access to technical assistance for small businesses and entrepreneurs D2. Improving access to capital for small businesses and entrepreneurs Related Current HUD-funded City Programs: • Small Business Development Center (SBDC) Microenterprise Counseling • 3CORE Microenterprise Grant Program 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

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 Housing
6	TBRA
7	Public Services
8	Public Facilities & Improvements
9	Homeowner Rehabilitation
10	Homebuyer Assistance
11	Code Enforcement
12	Economic Development

Table 62 – Project Information

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

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG Administration
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods Assist Small Businesses
	Needs Addressed	Low Income Affordable Housing Affordable Childcare Low Barrier Access Overnight Shelter Homeless Day Center Improved Coordination of Homeless Services Home Rehab in Older, Low Income Neighborhoods Targeted Public Improvements Capital/Technical Assistance for Small Businesses Fair Housing Impediments
	Funding	CDBG: \$145,608
	Description	General CDBG administration, including Fair Housing objectives and Continuum of Care coordination
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	General administration, fair housing and Continuum of Care
2	Project Name	HOME Administration
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Low Income Affordable Housing Home Rehab in Older, Low Income Neighborhoods
	Funding	HOME: \$43,866
	Description	General HOME administration
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
3	Project Name	Rehab Program Delivery
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Home Rehab in Older, Low Income Neighborhoods
	Funding	CDBG: \$55,578
	Description	
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
4	Project Name	Housing Services
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Low Income Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	Delivery of the TBRA Program
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
5	Project Name	Rental Housing
	Target Area	City of Chico

	Goals Supported	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Low Income Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$171,702 HOME: \$182,000
	Description	Development of Low Income affordable housing and accessibility improvements to rental units.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rental Housing Accessibility Program: 5 Salvation Army Transitional Housing: 1 (in addition to 4 other units privately funded) Valley View Apartments: 14 individuals with disabilities Total: 20
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Rental Housing Accessibility Program: Accessibility improvements for Low Income households in rental housing Salvation Army Transitional Housing: Rehabilitation of a transitional housing unit Valley View Apartments: New construction of 14 units for individuals with disabilities, also funded by the State Mental Health Services Act
6	Project Name	TBRA
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Low Income Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$175,730
	Description	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	35 Extremely Low Income families at risk of homelessness
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	Tenant Based Rental Assistance program
7	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Implement Solutions to Chronic Homelessness Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Childcare Improved Coordination of Homeless Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$109,205
	Description	Assistance for Low Income households, including homeless, legal, fair housing, senior, health, childcare and disabilities services
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	752 homeless persons through shelter services 1,874 Low Income persons through childcare, senior, fair housing, legal, health, disabilities services
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The following criteria will guide public services funding decisions: 1. Create solutions to chronic homelessness 2. Promote fair housing 3. Provide affordable childcare 4. Provide services for disabled persons 5. Provide services for low income seniors
8	Project Name	Public Facilities & Improvements
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Targeted Public Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$430,587
	Description	
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 40 households (80 individuals) will benefit from the East 10th Street Storm Drainage project and other capital improvements.

	Location Description	Storm drain improvements to East 10th Street just west of Highway 99 Other sidewalk improvements in older, low-income neighborhoods
	Planned Activities	East 10th Street Storm Drainage improvements Other capital improvements to sidewalks for improved accessibility and walkability
9	Project Name	Homeowner Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Home Rehab in Older, Low Income Neighborhoods
	Funding	CDBG: \$185,000
	Description	Rehabilitation of homes occupied by Low and Moderate Income households
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 25 Low and Moderate Income households will be assisted by the Housing Rehabilitation Program.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Housing Rehabilitation grants for sewer lateral connections to City sewer
10	Project Name	Homebuyer Assistance
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Create Low Income Affordable Housing Opportunities Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Low Income Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$445,782
	Description	Construction of self-help homes in partnership with Habitat for Humanity of Butte County
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 2 Low to Moderate Income families will be assisted in purchasing a self-help home.

	Location Description	11th Street just east of Park Avenue
	Planned Activities	Complete 2 self-help homes at the Habitat 11th Street Project. Initiate 6 self-help homes at the Habitat 20th Street Project.
11	Project Name	Code Enforcement
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Improve and Revitalize Low-Income Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Home Rehab in Older, Low Income Neighborhoods
	Funding	CDBG: \$120,000
	Description	
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that Code Enforcement will benefit 731 families by identifying necessary improvements to upgrade housing and neighborhoods.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Code Enforcement
12	Project Name	Economic Development
	Target Area	City of Chico
	Goals Supported	Assist Small Businesses
	Needs Addressed	Capital/Technical Assistance for Small Businesses
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Microenterprise counseling and grants
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 80 small business will be assisted through microenterprise programs
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Small Business Development Center Microenterprise Counseling 3CORE Microenterprise Grants

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

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Chico	100

Table 63 - 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 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 2015-16 fiscal year with City CDBG and HOME funds.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	782
Non-Homeless	113
Special-Needs	1,879
Total	2,774

Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	30
The Production of New Units	14
Rehab of Existing Units	26
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	70

Table 65 - 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: 30

Emergency Shelter Services: 752

Total: 782

Non-Homeless

Home Ownership Development, Self-Help: 8

Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation (incl. sewer connection): 25

Micro-enterprise counseling: 80

Total: 113

Special Needs

Rental Housing Accessibility: 5

Public services (not including emergency shelter): 1,874

Total: 1,879

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

Rental Assistance

TBRA: 30

Production of New Units

Rental Housing Development: 14

Rehab of Existing Units

Rental housing development: 1

Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation: 25

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 – Water and Electric upgrades, replacement of electrical fixtures, toilets, showerheads and faucet flow-restrictors – all Public Housing units (145);
- 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, two (2) residents of HUD Low Income Public Housing program 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

Discussion

HACB has planned to make 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

In the next year, the Butte CoC will plan and implement a coordinated assessment system. This will be a coordinated system to outreach to homeless persons, perform a uniform assessment accessible by all housing and service providers, and direct them to appropriate, customized services in an effective and efficient manner. The City will support this effort through its participation on the Butte CoC Council and the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force.

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:

- Complete the Salvation Army transitional housing project, which will include 5 units for homeless individuals.
- Continue to provide CDBG public services funding to the Chico Community Shelter Partnership to move guests into permanent housing from the Torres Shelter.
- Continue to provide CDBG public services funding to Community Action Agency of Butte County to support their transitional housing.
- 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.

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 2015-16 Annual Action Plan will address the following issues.

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

- Initiate construction of Valley View Apartments, a 14-units supportive housing project for homeless individuals with disabilities.
- Support the North Valley Housing Trust in committing funds to start a 4-5 unit housing project with supportive services for homeless individuals.
- Continue to provide CDBG public services funding to the Chico Community Shelter Partnership to move guests into permanent housing from the Torres Shelter.
- 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.

Facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units

In the next year, the Butte CoC will plan and implement a coordinated assessment system. This will be a coordinated system to outreach to homeless persons, perform a uniform assessment accessible by all housing and service providers, and direct them to appropriate, customized services in an effective and efficient manner. The City will support this effort through its participation on the Butte CoC Council and the Greater Chico Homeless Task Force.

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.
- Continue to provide CDBG public services funding to Community Action Agency of Butte County to support their transitional housing.

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 Assessment 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:

- Complete the Salvation Army transitional housing project, which will include 5 units for homeless individuals.
- Initiate construction of Valley View Apartments, a 14-units supportive housing project for homeless individuals with disabilities.
- Support the North Valley Housing Trust in committing funds to start a 4-5 unit housing project with supportive services for homeless individuals.
- Continue to provide CDBG public services funding to the Chico Community Shelter Partnership to move guests into permanent housing from the Torres Shelter.
- Continue to provide CDBG public services funding to Community Action Agency of Butte County to support their transitional housing.
- 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.
-

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 or market conditions, but the scarcity of public funding.

Discussion:

The City will continue to remove barriers to affordable housing by implementing the 2030 General Plan, 2014-2022 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, private partnerships, and support of the North Valley Housing Trust. The Federal Housing Trust Fund and State of California Cap and Trade Program are potential new funding sources 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

- Continued allocation of CDBG funds for the Rental Accessibility Program, which provides accessibility upgrades to rental units occupied by disabled individuals.
- Continued allocation of CDBG funds for Micro-enterprise assistance programs— the Small Business Development Center counseling programs, and the 3CORE micro-grant program.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

- Begin exploring potential properties and partnerships for development of Single Room Occupancies, tiny homes, studios or one-bedrooms.

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 Program.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

- Continued allocation of CDBG funds for Micro-enterprise assistance programs— the Small Business Development Center counseling programs, and the 3CORE micro-grant program.
- Continued allocation of CDBG Public Services funds to support affordable childcare for Low Income families.
- Continued allocation of CDBG Public Services funds to support no-cost legal services to Low Income families.

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, 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 in achieving goals laid out in the 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness.
- Assist the Butte CoC in planning and implementing the Coordinated Assessment Strategy for homeless persons.

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
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	0.00%

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:

Discussion:

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

Public Workshop Outline (10/29/14)

Time: 6:30-8:00 PM

Place: 441 Main Street, 2nd Floor Conference Room

Put the following diagram on the whiteboard.

Needs	Goals	Current Activities
Affordable Housing Indicator #1: High housing costs and inadequate affordable housing supply. Indicator #2: Many older units in need of rehab.		Fair Housing TBRA Self-help Homes
Public Housing Indicator #1: Large drop in the Sec 8 waiting list between 2010 and 2014.		Housing Rehab/Sewer Laterals Rental Accessibility
Homelessness Indicator #1: Increase in chronically homeless. Indicator #2: Increase in number of homeless persons with substance abuse issues.		SBDC Small Business Micro-lending Code Enforcement
Non-Homeless Special Needs Indicator #1: Low incomes for female-headed, single-parent families. Indicator #2: Large number of disabled persons with accessible and supportive housing needs.		Public Improvements Public Services
Community Development Indicator #1: Large proportion of residents living in poverty. Indicator #2: High public improvement need in the central city area.		

Provide handout with:

- Summary of Overview Presentation (see below)
- Description of Needs Indicators listed on the whiteboard (facts on current status for each category)
- Brief descriptions of Activities listed on the whiteboard
 - o Purpose
 - o How it works
 - o Outcomes

1. Overview Presentation (15 minutes)

- 1) Introductions
- 2) Purpose of the ConPlan
- 3) Purpose of the Workshop
- 4) ConPlan Constraints- budget status, funding use restrictions
- 5) Overview of the Needs and Goals Exercises
- 6) Overview of info on the handouts

2. Needs Exercise (20 minutes)
 - 1) Give participants sticky notes.
 - 2) Ask participants to write the three biggest needs for low-income residents on sticky notes, and place them on the whiteboard beneath one of the categories. (10 minutes)
 - 3) Read, review and categorize needs placed on the whiteboard. Ask for clarification and feedback. (10 minutes)
3. Goals Exercise (20 minutes)
 - 1) Give participants three stickers.
 - 2) Ask participants to write up to three goals that address the identified needs. Participants can also place their stickers next to Current Activities that address identified needs, but may need additional funding or support. (10 minutes)
 - 3) Read, review and categorize goals placed on the whiteboard, and existing activities with stickers. (10 minutes)
4. Wrap Up (15 minutes)
 - 1) Discuss how Needs, Goals and Existing Activities relate to one another. (10 minutes)
 - 2) Share next steps in the ConPlan process and opportunities to participate. (5 minutes)

Supplies

Whiteboard (Marie)
Markers (Marie)
10 sticky pads (Justina)
Stickers (Justina)
Handouts (James sends to Marie for copies)
Food- snacks, cookies, water, plates, napkins, cups (Marie)

Based on Housing Element participation, we should probably plan for about 20 people.



City of Chico 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Public Workshop Handout

October 29, 2014

Purpose of the Consolidated Plan

The City's Consolidated Plan addresses the City's use of federal funding to benefit low-income populations. It will provide the foundation for City Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME budgets over the next 5 years. The Consolidated Plan addresses the following topics:

- Citizen Participation
- Consultation with Other Agencies
- Housing and Community Development Needs
- Market Analysis
- Analysis of Impediments to the Provision of Housing
- Strategic Plan (Goals and Activities that Address Needs)
- Annual Action Plan for 2015-16

Purpose of Tonight's Public Workshop

The consolidated planning process involves a community-wide dialogue to identify housing and community development priorities. Tonight's workshop will seek your perspective and input on the city's greatest needs, and goals that will address those needs.

Consolidated Plan Constraints

The Consolidated Plan goals and activities are constrained by funding availability and activity eligibility, as described in more detail below.

Funding Availability

The City's 2014-15 federal allocation is \$739,228 in CDBG funds, and \$267,246 in HOME funds. This funding has been significantly reduced over the last five years. Compared to 2009-10, the CDBG allocation has been cut by 23%, and the HOME allocation has been cut by 67%. Reduced funding not only impacts projects, but also impacts City staffing capacity since a portion of the federal funds are used for administration.

Activity Eligibility

Federal regulations limit how CDBG and HOME funds can be used. **Both programs must be used to primarily benefit Low-Income Households (earning less than 80% of the Area Median Income), and/or Low-Income Neighborhoods (census tracts where at least half of residents are Low-Income).** Below is a summary of these primary activity restrictions, and a table showing Low-Income limits by household size.

CDBG Restrictions:

- No more than 20% of the allocation can be used for Funding Administration, including fair housing education.
- No more than 15% of the allocation can be used for Public Services (i.e. grants to nonprofits to provide services).
- Cannot be used for construction of permanent affordable housing.

HOME Restrictions:

- No more than 10% of the allocation can be used for Funding Administration.
- Must be used for the provision of permanent affordable housing. Cannot be used for emergency shelters, transitional housing or temporary housing.
- At least 15% of the funding must be awarded to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). These are experienced, mission-based nonprofits that have Low-Income Board representation, as certified by the City of Chico. Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP), is currently the sole certified CHDO in the city.

Low Income Limits

	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person	4-Person	5-Person
Low-Income (80% of AMI)	\$30,650	\$35,000	\$39,400	\$43,750	\$47,250

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Needs Overview

Needs Overview (All statistics are for the City of Chico.)

Affordable Housing

Indicator #1: About half of all Low-Income renters pay more than 35% of income toward housing, and almost one-third pay over 50% of income toward housing (U.S. Census, 2012 American Community Survey). Chico has an estimated 9,974 households earning less than \$25,000 annually, compared to 2,744 publicly subsidized units (U.S. Census, 2012 American Communities Survey, and City of Chico, 2013).

Indicator #2: Almost 5,000 residential units in Chico are more than 64 years old. Most of these units are in the City's central city neighborhoods and many have rehabilitation needs (U.S. Census, 2012 American Community Survey and City of Chico Housing Conditions Inventory, 2012).

Public Housing

Indicator #1: The number of Chico households on the Section 8 waiting list dropped from 1,296 in 2010 to 300 currently (Housing Authority of the County of Butte).

Homelessness

Indicator #1: The number of chronically homeless individuals increased between 2011 and 2013, from 132 to 211 (Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care 2013 Point In Time Homeless Census).

Indicator #2: The number of homeless individuals with substance abuse issues increased between 2011 and 2013, from 224 to 385 (Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care 2013 Point In Time Homeless Census).

Non-Homeless Special Needs

Indicator #1: Female-headed, single-parent families had a median income of \$23,647 in 2012, which was about \$44,000 less than for married-couple families (U.S. Census, 2012 American Community Survey).

Indicator #2: An estimated 10,794 persons have a disability, which was about 12% of the civilian non-institutionalized population in 2012. An estimated 4,928 persons with a disability have an independent living difficulty. (U.S. Census, 2012 American Community Survey).

Needs Overview

Community Development

Indicator #1: A large proportion of Chico residents live below the federal poverty threshold— an estimated 7,559 households in 2012, which was 23% of all Chico households (U.S. Census, 2012 American Community Survey).

Indicator #2: There are many public infrastructure improvement needs in the central city area of Chico (City of Chico Housing Conditions Inventory, 2012).

Current Activities

Current Activities

Fair Housing

Purpose: Provide training and education on fair housing law to landlords, managers, service providers, and tenants.

How It Works: The City sponsors four annual fair housing seminars, two put on by the North Valley Property Owners Association, and two put on by Legal Services of Northern California.

Outcomes: Sponsored four fair housing seminars in FY 2013-14.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)

Purpose: Provide temporary rental assistance to Extremely Low-Income Households, many of whom are at risk of homelessness.

How It Works: Service providers nominate participants to the TBRA Committee, develop a self-sufficiency plan with the participant, and report to the TBRA Committee on progress toward self-sufficiency. Rental assistance is provided as long as the participant adheres to the self-sufficiency plan, with a goal of remaining in housing after the rental assistance expires.

Outcomes: Assisted 25 households at risk of homelessness in FY 2013-14.

Self-Help Homes

Purpose: Assist Habitat for Humanity and Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP) build homes for Low-Income homebuyers.

How It Works: The City has funded the development of three self-help subdivisions over the last five years. The homebuyers contribute "sweat equity" by helping with the construction alongside volunteers and a project manager.

Outcomes: One self-help home was built in FY 2013-14.

Current Activities

Housing Rehabilitation and Sewer Laterals

Purpose: Assist Low-Income homeowners to rehabilitate their homes and/or connect to city sewer.

How It Works: The City provides grants or loans to the homeowner, who selects a City-approved contractor to complete the improvements in accordance with a City-directed scope of work.

Outcomes: 10 homes were connected to city sewer in FY 2013-14.

Rental Accessibility Program

Purpose: Make improvements to housing units for Low-Income renters with disabilities in order to make them accessible.

How It Works: The City works with Independent Living Services of Northern California to identify, qualify and assist Low-Income renters. The accessibility improvements have included wheelchair ramps and lifts.

Outcomes: No households were assisted in FY 2013-14.

Small Business Development Center

Purpose: Provide counseling and training to small businesses.

How It Works: The City provides funding to the Small Business Development Center at Butte Community College, who assists small businesses to expand and create jobs.

Outcomes: The program provided counseling to 76 businesses, creating 23 new jobs in FY 2013-14.

Small Business Lending

Purpose: Provide seed funding micro-loans to small businesses.

How It Works: The City provides funding to a local CDFI, 3CORE, to provide loans that help small businesses expand and create jobs.

Outcomes: The program assisted the expansion of three businesses and retained 6 jobs in FY 2013-14.

Current Activities

Code Enforcement

Purpose: Improve housing conditions in Low-Income neighborhoods through code enforcement.

How It Works: City code enforcement officers work in Low-Income neighborhoods to maintain health and safety standards, coordinating with the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program.

Outcomes: Code enforcement staff opened 731 cases in Low-Income target areas in FY 2013-14.

Public Improvements

Purpose: Improve public improvements in Low-Income neighborhoods.

How It Works: City constructs infrastructure such as roads, sidewalks, storm drainage and sewer systems.

Outcomes: In FY 2013-14, The City constructed a new alley that serves the new Habitat for Humanity subdivision in South Chapman.

Public Services

Purpose: Support nonprofit agencies that provide services to Low-Income populations.

How It Works: The City provides grants to local nonprofits through an annual competitive application process. The grants support operations and services, many of which assist special needs populations such as the homeless, elderly and persons with disabilities.

Outcomes: This program provided benefit to 1,874 persons in FY 2013-14, including independent living assistance for the disabled, meal delivery to seniors, childcare for Low-Income families, fair housing counseling and operations support for transitional housing.

2015-2019 City of Chico HUD Consolidated Plan

Public Workshop Notes 11/18/14 (Homeless Task Force)

Overview and purpose: opinion and priorities from attendees (referencing the handout and constraints)

Constraints Review

Needs Review & Activity (hollow bullets are sticky notes and parenthesis is participant elaboration and votes)

- Affordable Housing
 - o Affordable housing for extremely low income population especially, emphasis on micro housing as on goal, ie. funding for micro-housing (one of the things that CHAT has been wanting to do is look at Tiny House villages; low cost to produce) (3 votes)
 - o Affordable housing options; rentals at 200-400 month (1 vote)
 - o Rental assistance especially move in expenses like deposits (2 votes)
 - o Rental/Deposit assistance
 - o Low income housing, Micro housing (4 votes)
 - o Micro housing/affordable housing, rapid rehousing (3 votes)
 - o Affordable housing and fewer obstacles to access (it is hard to know where to go and the system to attain housing) (2 votes)
 - o 25 hour public toilets and washroom (5 votes)
 - o Affordable, adequate housing with sanitation facilities; SRO!!!
 - o Affordable alternative housing... tiny housing (using a housing first approach with Tiny Housing) (2 votes)
 - o Tiny homes (4 votes)
 - o Affordable housing for seniors (2 votes)
 - o Tiny Houses (7 votes)
 - o More funding for transitional housing; increased low income housing; 9,000 qualify for 2,000 units (6 votes)
- Public Housing
 - o Housing: too much lip service, no action (low income housing)
- Homelessness
 - o Homeless persons with substance abuse issues (3 votes)
 - o Increase of homeless with substance abuse
 - o Chronic homelessness wet shelter
 - o A place for people living on the street—something with a bed and a shelter over a person's head (2 votes)
 - o Homeless prevention, ie rent assistance or rapid rehousing (2 votes)
 - o Need love & forgiveness
 - o Transitional housing (SLE as well as non SLE) (2 votes)
 - o Damp shelter that can handle pets (8 votes)
 - o A housing first program (eg tiny houses) for homeless. Key features: hands off administration (no eviction—focused bureaucracy) and connection to public benefits, social services (8 votes)
- Non-Homeless Special Needs
 - o Single income/single parent/male headed housing (as well as female) ; GLBT single use services (there is large population of homeless LGBTQ; barriers if they go to a shelter and are bullied) (2 votes)
- Community Development
 - o Lack of jobs and job opportunity to afford housing; job training (2 votes)
 - o Employment opportunities that provide enough pay to live on (1 vote)
 - o Better paying employment
 - o Facility open 24/7, according to Dr. Paul Zing (Alana type club open to students; 3am to go somewhere instead of drive) (3 votes)

Activity: What are the top three goals that would address needs we discussed and could support or build on current activities (or could be something new)?

- Fair Housing
- TBRA
- Self-help homes
- Housing Rehab / Sewer Laterals Program
- Rental Accessibility
- Small Business Development Center
- Small Business Micro-lending
- Code Enforcement
- Public Improvements
- Public Services

Solutions/Goals Sticky Notes & Votes

- o Tiny house villages that provide for pets, drugs, E&OH problems that have self-government with outside support and services; community bath house, kitchen, meeting hall (2 votes)
- o Tiny houses (1 vote)
- o Tiny homes (3 votes)
- o Give people tiny homes (to own) and a place to park them (land trust?) (2 votes)
- o Reduce barriers to getting into housing including accessing or fragmented system, increase public knowledge re: who to call? Where to go? Is this housing first? (1 vote)
- o 24 hour open day/night safe space –w/ toilets, warmth/cooling, medical care access, respite “give community a place to have safe community” (9 votes)
- o Construct housing units (even if it starts out as a few) to be used as housing first units (6 votes)
- o Have a centralized intake & information resource 2-1-1 (1 vote)
- o Increase funding for affordable/subsidized housing so 500 more units can be provided (it is a start!) (3 votes)
- o To see the amount of homeless people who also suffer from mental health and/or substance abuse served (7 votes)
- o A “housing first” approach around “tiny houses” with 1. Hands off admin, low barriers to entry and 2. Connection to public benefits, social services, advocates (2 votes)
- o City or county granting land building micro housing, pass necessary codes to allow building homes (12 votes)

Conclusion/Final comments & questions

2015-2019 City of Chico HUD Consolidated Plan

Public Workshop Notes 10/29/14

Overview and purpose: opinion and priorities from attendees (referencing the handout and constraints)

Constraints Review

Q: Does emergency housing include rentals and low-income housing

A: Home funds used for rentals or owner occupied units

Needs Review

Affordable Housing

High housing costs & limited supply of affordable housing

Many older units in need of rehab

Public Housing

Large drop in Sec 8 wait list

Homelessness

Increase in chronically homeless

Increase in homeless persons with substance abuse issues

Non-homeless Special Needs

Low incomes for female-headed, single-parent families

Large number of disabled persons

Community Development

Large proportion of residents in poverty

High Public Improvement need in central city area

Activity: What are the three greatest needs for the City? (each bullet is a sticky note)

Affordable Housing:

- Supportive housing options for those with mental illness or other disabilities
- SRO units and/or other micro options
- Need for affordable housing that is always accessible; not just a unit here and there
 - *Participant Elaborates: Any rehab unit or new construction is fully accessible, so that if someone becomes disabled, it is always accessible*
- Affordable housing in safe neighborhoods; need to have sidewalks to increase mobility for those who use wheelchairs
- Community land trust properties with units less than \$300 month
- Affordable/community renovations (5000 residential units) for affordable housing with services and a variety of employment and day programs
 - *Participant Elaborates: Ensuring tenants have access to multiple services on site*
 - *Participant Elaborates: Housing provided with support to go along with it*
- Affordable housing targeting persons with mental illness who are homeless (funds for construction, operation, & services)
- Affordable housing for low income to prevent homelessness

- Transitional housing with substance abuse services and job training services
- Homelessness should not even be happening

Public Housing:

- Continue great progress in dropping Section 8 housing list
 - o *Participant Elaborates:* Chico is not efficient at training people in public housing; there has been increase in crimes; people harboring people who are criminals and do not live in the areas; the Section 8 landlords are not wanting to provide housing because of the safety in our community; he is working with the Chico police to eliminate homelessness in areas that are trespassing; if we are to have a safe and secure city we must address that at the board of sups and city council.

Homelessness:

- Community development
- Homeless services that accept pets as well as people
- Wet shelter with medical and support services (also in homelessness category)

Non-homeless Special Needs:

- High numbers of disabled
 - o *Participant Elaborates:* wants prevention of disabled becoming homeless
- Down payment assistance for non-homelessness & disabled
- Independent living options with services for persons with disabilities

Community Development:

- Affordable housing with neighborhood support city service involvement
 - o *Participant Elaborates:* Pointing out own particular issues: affordable housing in areas that are not strictly affordable housing; have the city's support as far as the development of the neighborhood; code enforcement; police supporting the areas

Review of Current Activities (reference handout p.5-7)

Activity: *Participants placed stickers next to activities to "vote" for the top three programs they think are the most valuable*

- Fair Housing (0 votes)
- TBRA (4 votes)
 - o Participant knows someone from her experience who was involved in TBRA and it was a good experience for her.
- Self-help homes (4 votes)
 - o Leveraging volunteers and home-owners time
- Housing Rehab (3 votes) / Sewer Laterals Program (1 vote)
 - o More cost efficient to maintain a house than build a new one
 - o People have walked away from their house because they couldn't afford sewer repairs; it is better to work with the city
- Rental Accessibility (3 votes)
- Small Business Development Center (0 votes)
- Small Business Micro-lending (0 votes)
- Code Enforcement (1 vote)
- Public Improvements (1 vote)
- Public Services (4 votes)
 - o Voted because it has a broader impact in the community and serves more community members (seniors, youth, family members; it's pretty broad)

Activity: What are the top three goals that would address needs we discussed and could support or build on current activities (or could be something new)?

Goals:

- Allocate more service for landlord, tenant education for public housing
- TBRA
- Rental accessibility; services for elderly
 - Participant elaborates: service in the way of healthcare services and how people can independently care for themselves
- Research current activity fund and source to needs
 - Participant elaborates: re-evaluation how we are funding what we are doing; what is the biggest need?
 - The focus should be more on providing the affordable housing
- More funding for housing services
- More active code enforcement
 - There needs to be more options for recourse (if the landlord doesn't do the repairs, etc.)
- Public services
 - All are needed, and if we have them we can make impacts to our issues
- Financial education as public services for people who are low income and first time buyers, or those who are renting and having trouble maintaining
- Neighborhood development and zoning (public improvements)
 - Focusing on neighborhoods that need help (next to areas that are over-developed with industrial)
 - City council meetings with issues about industrial development and adding affordable housing in the same area
 - Wants *balanced* development
- Stricter enforcements for landlords in college areas (there is not disclosure from landlord about safety issues when students move in)
- Tremendous amount of waste of water, energy wasted; Section 8 landlords do not have the maintenance crew and man power to accomplish needed activities.

Conclusion

Final comments:

Q: Can more resources be added?

A (Marie): This is what we receive as far as federal funding

2015-2019 City of Chico HUD Consolidated Plan

Public Workshop Notes 11/6/14 (Esplanade House)

Overview and purpose: opinion and priorities from attendees (referencing the handout and constraints)

Constraints Review

Needs Review & Activity (square bullets are sticky notes and parenthesis is participant elaboration)

- Housing
 - o Affordability
 - Access to affordable housing (the sheer number that are needed) –1 vote
 - Affordable housing for low-income homeowners—2 votes.
 - o Conditions
 - Low cost home repair needed for low-income owners (she gets calls all the time and doesn't know where to send them to. They could probably afford a little of cost, but not that much)—1 vote
 - o Accessibility
 - Assistance with accessibility issues when seniors leave the hospital (people aren't available to help with ramp, etc)
 - Housing insecurity (works with TBRA- bad credit and hard time finding housing; not able to engage in the programs available; due to no or bad credit issues)
 - o Overcrowding
 - Need overnight shelters for all who need shelter (we need more; there are 4-500 people on the streets in Chico)—1 vote
 - o Other problems
- Homelessness
 - o Housing Insecurity (cost, barriers)
 - A place for homeless people to do during the day when shelters are closed (this struck her as the weather changed; there is the same gathering of people in the plaza, etc.; there is no place for people to go during the day) --- (Marie & James: CBDG funds can build, but not available for operations) –2 votes
 - More transitional places for the homeless, such as Tiny Homes (transitional at 6 months to a year; the people would move on with training, etc) – (Marie: not sure if HUD would have an issue with a house not on a "foundation" ; all housing must be ADA accessible as a public facility, etc) –2 votes
 - A place for homeless to go on cold, rainy nights—1 vote
 - o Economic Causes (unemployment, income, cost of living, utilities)
 - o Substance abuse & Mental illness
 - Support for substance abuse and mental issues (it is the whole spectrum; when she goes downtown and sees the people the DBA wants out of the area) – (James: there is an increase in homeless with mental issues) –3 votes
 - Access to mental health services (along the same lines; we know that mental health is a big cause of homelessness; the challenge in this county is that it is so hard for individuals to access care; it's only available through the county in extreme cases) –2 votes
 - o Physical disabilities
 - No cost or low cost assistance with accessibility issues (assistance from homeowners)
 - o Family Problems
- Services
 - o Inadequate/expensive healthcare
 - o Inadequate/expensive child care (4 votes)

- Inadequate or expensive child care (it is super expensive; minimum wage does not help people climb out of poverty; it is unfortunate there is not more funding for that; that care does not keep people from keeping their job or going to school)
 - Inadequate substance abuse treatment
 - Inadequate support of mental illness
 - Inadequate support for physical disabilities
 - Inadequate job training
 - Limited access to education
 - 24 hour public restrooms; public storage facilities; social workers –1 vote
- Community Development
 - Inadequate/expensive transportation
 - Limited access to parks/open spaces
 - Poor Street Conditions
 - Poor Sidewalk conditions
 - Lack of Safety
- Economy
 - Few Job Opportunities
 - Few job opportunities (not many out there help with keeping a single parent in a house of their own) –1 vote
 - Low Pay
 - Limited opportunities for promotion
 - Needs access to job training and employment opportunities (once a homeless person can stabilize, then there is often not much available in the community for work; most jobs are min wage and do not cover rent and child care)

Activity: What are the top three goals that would address needs we discussed and could support or build on current activities (or could be something new)?

- Fair Housing
 - Tiny house community with central kitchen, bath house, washing machine, a kind supervisor (1 vote)
 - Tiny one room houses with community building offering advisors for how to get help, bathroom, showers, laundry, trash collectors, job training, garden with residents putting in time to keep community running smoothly
- TBRA
- Affordable Housing
 - More funding set aside to build affordable housing (1 vote)
 - Development of at least 250 new units of affordable housing for very low and extremely low income households (3 votes)
 - Open another program like the Esplanade House for families & one for single adults & one for teens coming out of foster care (about preventative social work; what is unique to Esplanade House is the trust fund and the amount of time people are able to be here; those two things are critical for the preventative care)
 - Land purchases set aside for affordable housing (like land-banking)
 - Development of a 50-unit SRO with supportive services on-site (2 votes)
- Self-help homes
- Housing Rehab / Sewer Laterals Program
 - Create a pot of funding to help families make repairs in their homes
- Rental Accessibility
- Small Business Development Center
- Small Business Micro-lending
- Code Enforcement

- Public Improvements
- Public Services
 - o More training opportunities for mental health workers
 - o More outreach of mental health services with other nonprofits and government agencies
 - o Allocate more funding for mental health services
 - o Development of a community based child care center with multiple locations and sliding scale fees (2 votes)
 - o Funding for more counselors & group facilitators at central locations that specialize (the counselors and group facilities need a specific location for specific populations; you would be more likely to have people come if they knew there needs will be addressed; separating groups for their different needs and focus)
 - o Childcare centers that are subsidized; parent co-ops or exchange of services (we found a lot of the parents do not want to exchange hours, but they are willing to do other activities like gardening; like a time-bank)
 - o A public day respite center with showers, washing machine, recreation, and social services like 6th st Drop in Center for Adults (1 vote)
 - o Emergency shelters open to all during extreme (1 vote)
 - o Overnight shelters allowing low-barrier conditions; guests help monitor behavior and cleanup

Conclusion

Final comments:

Question: When housing is built, are there government regulations on who gets is?

James: Yes, it depends on the type of housing and funding source.

Question: Could you use funds to repair empty or abandoned places in Chico

Marie: the city would have to have an entity to take it on, such as a non-profit willing to do it. Discussion on restrictions, EIR, etc.

2015-2019 City of Chico HUD Consolidated Plan

Public Workshop Notes 11/12/14 (Campbell Commons)

Overview and purpose: opinion and priorities from attendees (referencing the handout and constraints)

Constraints Review

Needs Review & Activity (square bullets are sticky notes and parenthesis is participant elaboration)

- Housing
 - o Affordability
 - o Conditions
 - o Accessibility
 - o Overcrowding
 - o Other problems
 - o Feedback (sticky notes & elaboration):
 - Affordability (we need more affordable housing) (4 votes)
 - Affordable Housing (1 vote)
 - Housing needs to be in one bedroom units (lower vacancy rates) (3 votes)
 - Code enforcement for slum lords (past land lord “jimmy rigged” things that were dangerous and never fixed anything) (2 votes)
 - Slum lords; code enforcement (2 votes)
 - Computer lab that can be used by anyone, opened M-F 10-5 w/ volunteers who can monitor this lab; it can be a building that is donated, i.e. forestry dept fire dept or easily moved; an old bus made into a lab (2 votes)
 - Stop in-house smoking; noise pollutes—so does 2nd hand smoke
 - Affordable housing with a centralized point of entry for assessment/ triage on individual’s housing needs; 42/7 preferably (so people don’t have to jump through many hoops to get to the place they need) (1 vote)
 - Follow other cities lead that have laws prohibiting smoking indoors of an apartment setting; x = no of units; y=no smoking indoors
 - Build more Campbell Commons units for singles affordable entry without discrimination (1 vote)
 - I would like to see more advertisement for renters that accept low-income (Marie discussed the housing resource guide) (1 vote)
 - Increase the number of low income units for single people
 - Slum lords (2 votes)
 - Housing Affordability
 - Accessibility – housing (3 votes)
 - Accessibility (I have been looking for my own place, but I cannot get into a place where I can access a bathtub. I have been turned down numerous places because people don’t want to accommodate. Need roll-in showers for a disabled person)
- Homelessness
 - o Housing Insecurity (cost, barriers)
 - o Economic Causes (unemployment, income, cost of living, utilities)
 - o Substance abuse & Mental illness
 - o Physical disabilities
 - o Family Problems
 - o Feedback (sticky notes & elaboration):
 - Economic causes
 - Housing insecurity
 - Mental illness (1 vote)

- Access to wholesome food for people of all means (the vending machines in the hospital are juices and healthy options; the Campbell Commons vending machines have soda and junk food--- James explained that this is building specific)
- More community gardens (access to fresh foods)
- Fewer job opportunities
- Mental illness: homeless issue
- No blue collar jobs or any (1 vote)
- Affordable housing that accommodates people of meager means
- Safe and legal place for people to sleep without shelter (Homeless place that has all resources homeless need) (2 votes)
- Homeless outreach
- Services
 - o Inadequate/expensive healthcare
 - Services are inadequate; expensive transportation (inadequate because the large buses have a ramp that folds out without ramps; she saw one woman in a wheel chair who fell out; they need to have safety and security) (1 vote)
 - Helping people find and access support services they need; 211 (3 votes)
 - Homeless camp (2 votes)
 - Publish a monthly newsletter informing the low-income community of relevant information that may offset them (1 vote)
 - o Inadequate/expensive child care
 - o Inadequate substance abuse treatment
 - Substance abuse for homeless (1 vote)
 - o Inadequate support of mental illness
 - Inadequate support of mental illness
 - More mental health and anger management in schools (what I think about that is that families in this state have family problems; kids need anger management) (1 vote)
 - Have friend in 50's; bipolar; lives with mother; needs perm housing
 - o Inadequate support for physical disabilities
 - Provisions for low-income elderly (1 vote)
 - o Inadequate job training
 - o Limited access to education
- Community Development
 - o Inadequate/expensive transportation
 - Transportation for seniors (1 vote)
 - o Limited access to parks/open spaces
 - More adequate public toilets with maintenance (3 votes)
 - o Poor Street Conditions
 - o Poor Sidewalk conditions
 - Esplanade and Rio Lindo need sidewalk improvement (large trees creating a problem) (3 votes)
 - Sidewalk improvements on Esplanade from Downtown to Lindo Canal (2 votes)
 - o Lack of Safety
 - More streetlights (almost everywhere) (4 votes)
 - More police downtown; harsher, tougher penalties for violence, littering, loud cussing, public dog fights; remove disrespectful scum from streets (2 votes)
- Economy
 - o Few Job Opportunities
 - o Low Pay
 - o Limited opportunities for promotion

- Additional comments: (Not accepted for disability; not enough services in Chico for people who need care homes and don't want to leave family) (The medical facilities per capita are high, but not enough services)

Activity: What are the top three goals that would address needs we discussed and could support or build on current activities (or could be something new)?

- Fair Housing
 - o Code enforcement; pro-active inspections of complaints are made
 - o Torres type shelter w/ accountability; disabled accessibility enforcement; income adjusted housing (1 vote)
 - o Respite housing for homeless Enloe patients
 - o Yearly funding for tiny house community village (for homeless and SSI individuals)
- TBRA
 - o Expand TBRA for homeless housing first and more conventional (right now the TBRA program is operated by service providers but it needs to be expanded to represent the housing first model)
- Affordable Rental Housing
 - o Build more rental housing
 - o Assist in building tiny house village
 - o Explore tiny house for homeless
- Self-help homes
- Housing Rehab / Sewer Laterals Program
- Rental Accessibility
 - o Rental accessibility program (expansion)
 - o Some forget to notify a month ahead; Housing Authority of moving (short term memory)
 - o (Experience in Las Vegas, separating the people on the street because of drugs vs. mental illness--- created a safe place for mental illness to be)
 - o (Torres shelter tests people for drugs; have 30 days to clean up)
 - o I believe homelessness is overrated and self-willed because they don't want to live by self-rules, a condition I think will not change (many of the people that are out there don't want to pay rent; if they are on the streets doing drugs, they have no rules; they are free to come and go as they please; if you are in an environment like an apartment, you have rules to live by; mental illness or family problems is different; there has to be a fine line drawn, or there will be wasted time working on homeless)
 - o Rental accessibility covers more than disabilities; covers over-priced rentals (places that people can actually afford on a regular basis; places that want 3x the amount of income—how are you to rent that?)
- Small Business Development Center
 - o Meetings at Campbell Commons for small business development assistance (meeting to encourage business start-ups)
- Small Business Micro-lending
- Code Enforcement
- Public Improvements
 - o Fixed sidewalks Esplanade & Rio
 - o Stop subsidizing generational poverty; Shut down Jesus center; poverty pimps; enables crime; drugs = "fuels" bad behavior
 - o More public toilets regardless of rich or poor neighborhoods; NIMBYS
 - o Toilets mandatory every 3 miles (1 vote)
- Public Services
 - o More whole foods access & nutrition counseling
 - o More assisted living to low income seniors who can't live alone
 - o Transportation for seniors & handicapped (1 vote)
 - o Provide funding for agencies w/ support services

- o Fund & promote 211 as a public information number for helping people connect to services (1 vote)
- o More community Gardens on plots; Incentives for landlords to offer lower rents; more street lights & solar bike path lights (one vote)
- o Guide the disabled in volunteering

(these were the post-its on the blank page)

- o More fair housing projects (2 votes)
- o Impact on homelessness to downtown businesses/ and solution (it's important for people to know that there are businesses trying to run; homeless should; need persistence to make it through; you need to lead by example and take it more than one day at a time)
- o Butterfly museum at Children's park
- o Place for teens to go during hours of "curfew" that helps stimulate body, mind, and self-esteem
- o Accountability projects with options
- o Public improvements incorporate public help (there are people running around town doing absolutely nothing; teens and college students; everyone is doing their own thing and making complaints but not doing anything; give them something to do to beautify town and volunteer; if there are as many jobs as people willing to work, why aren't more people working?)
- o More medical beds in Chico and/or group homes for disabled people & more funds to mental people & put anger management in schools (1 vote)
- o Homeless safe camp that has all the need and some people help run it (encourage volunteering in the community)
- o Form a budget comm(ittee); draft a viable budget; make it flexible with alternatives; plan – decide – act
- o Form action ccommit. To organize the low-income, grassroots people to publicize the issues. Monied people do not care about the problems low-income people face so they must work twice as hard (1 vote)

Conclusion/Final comments & questions:

Question: Code enforcement on places like the Torres Shelter or the Well so that they have to maintain a code; I have been to the other locations, and they have bed bugs, etc. It's a hard environment to be in; it seems to be highly under code.

James: they can be inspected and use CDBG funds to make improvements to those places (like recently for the Jesus Center)

Downtown there should be an undercover badge to get people like bicycle violations, etc. Wants more enforcement; Can there be a bicycle patrol of badge in neighborhoods?

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 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 less than 30% 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 Independent Living Services of Northern California

- Harvest Park Apartments— 9 units affordable to households earning less than 30% of Area Median Income, with supportive services provided by Independent Living Services of Northern California
- 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 Independent Living Services of Northern California

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
- Independent Living Services of Northern California— 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
- Skyway House— 30-bed transitional housing facility with substance abuse programs
- Starways— Facilities with 28 beds and mental health services
- 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

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	Data Source Name Housing Authority Portfolio in Chico List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. The Housing Authority of the County of Butte (HACB) Provide a brief summary of the data set. A summary of public housing units in the City of Chico, and the number of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers held by Chico residents. What was the purpose for developing this data set? This data set was developed to show the Housing Authority portfolio for the City of Chico, as opposed to the larger Butte County service area. How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? This data is focused on the City of Chico service area. What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? This data set was provided in December 2014 by HACB. What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? The data set is complete as of December 2014.
2	Data Source Name Butte CoC Point In Time Homeless Census List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC). Provide a brief summary of the data set. The Butte CoC Point In Time Homeless Census is a survey of all homeless individuals in Butte County on one day in January, conducted every other year. What was the purpose for developing this data set? The Butte CoC Point In Time Homeless Census is conducted to understand the extent and characteristics of the homeless population in Butte County. The count is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development of Continuums of Care nationwide that receive federal homeless assistance funds. Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. Data described in the Consolidated Plan was collected on January 30th, 2013

	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Data was collected by interview of homeless individuals by volunteers using uniform survey forms. The Butte CoC worked with shelters, transitional housing facilities, service providers and local governments to collect data.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. The total population included all homeless individuals in Butte County, including sheltered and unsheltered individuals and families.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. The survey yielded 1,221 surveys, which contained information about 1,553 total individuals experiencing homelessness in Butte County.