

City of Bakersfield

Consolidated Plan 2015-2020

And First Year Action Plan

Community Development Department
1715 Chester Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Bakersfield (City) is an entitlement city under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and its Community Development Department has developed a five-year strategic plan, also known as the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan (“ConPlan”), that identifies and prioritizes the future use of the City’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds.

In preparing its ConPlan, the City used several methods to analyze its housing and community development needs, including hosting focus groups; surveying community residents, stakeholders and multifamily unit property owners; analyzing U.S. Census, American Community Survey (ACS) and other demographic data; and using information from City and Kern County planning documents. The City hosted community meetings and hearings and met with organizations in an effort to reach out to and encourage participation by all residents, particularly low- and moderate-income residents, the elderly and persons with disabilities. The purpose of the meetings was to inform the community about the ConPlan process, which identifies opportunities to improve collaborative efforts, eliminates service delivery gaps and develops and sustains decent and affordable housing, suitable living environments and expanded community and economic opportunities.

To receive its entitlement funding from HUD, the City is required to approve an Action Plan for each fiscal year. The Action Plan must describe how the City intends to invest its CDBG, HOME and ESG funds to meet the ConPlan’s priorities to address housing and community development needs. The City’s FY 2015/16 Action Plan has been allocated approximately \$4.49 million of entitlement funds. The allocation of the federal funds to the City is:

CDBG: \$3,198,138

HOME: \$1,004,842

ESG: \$285,348

Future funding is based on two assumptions: 1) the City will continue to receive CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding, but at a five percent decline per year over the next five years, and 2) the City’s Community Development Department’s entitlement funding distribution formulas, or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants, will remain constant. If any of the conditions change, projected activities and accomplishments are subject to change.

The City's goals for projects over the next five years are designed to meet the community's needs and the national objectives for HUD funding. The goals of the ConPlan are to provide:

- Decent, Accessible and Affordable Housing;
- Community and Economic Development;
- Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements;
- Public Facilities and Services for the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population; and
- Public Facilities and Services for the Homeless and Persons with HIV/AIDS.

This ConPlan is divided into five major parts: 1) Process, which summarizes the City's efforts to engage Bakersfield residents/stakeholders and determine the community's priorities; 2) the Needs Assessment, which identifies the City's priority needs related to affordable housing and community development; 3) the Market Analysis, which sets forth the environment in which the City will implement its programs; 4) the Strategic Plan, which establishes goals, policies and actions for addressing the needs of the community; and 5) the City's Action Plan for FY 2015/16.

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

The City has five goals for the ConPlan. For the purposes of monitoring and assessing the progress in meeting the goals, there are three core objectives and outcomes for a total of nine outcome statements. The three core objectives provided by HUD to meet their priorities include: Decent Housing; Suitable Living Environment; and Economic Opportunities.

- Decent Housing objective includes the goal to provide Decent, Accessible and Affordable Housing
- Suitable Living Environment objective includes the goals to provide Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements, Public Facilities and Services for the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population, and Public Facilities and Services for the Homeless and Persons with HIV/AIDS
- Economic Opportunities objective includes the goal to provide Community and Economic Development.

The goals/objectives for the ConPlan will be tracked according to the following outcome statements:

1. Accessibility for the purpose of providing Decent Housing (DH-1)
2. Affordability for the purpose of providing Decent Housing (DH-2)
3. Sustainability for the purpose of providing Decent Housing (DH-3)
4. Accessibility for the purpose of creating Suitable Living Environment (SL-1)
5. Affordability for the purpose of creating Suitable Living Environment (SL-2)
6. Sustainability for the purpose of creating Suitable Living Environment (SL-3)
7. Accessibility for the purpose of creating Economic Opportunities (EO-1)
8. Affordability for the purpose of creating Economic Opportunities (EO-2)

9. Sustainability for the purpose of creating Economic Opportunities (EO-3)

Track and monitor the progress of HUD-funded projects will be included in the City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) that is annual report to HUD. The CAPER provides the City an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs, identify deficiencies and promote corrections in order to improve, reinforce or augment the ConPlan's performance.

3. Evaluation of past performance

During the previous five-year period, the City used CDBG, HOME and ESG funds to accomplish the following objectives:

Decent Housing:

- Assisted in the development of 367 affordable rental units, of which 99 were senior rental units.
- Implemented the Down Payment Assistance Program.
- Implemented the Home Access Program -- improve handicapped access to single-family homes.
- Provided on-site inspection of HOME- and NSP-assisted rental projects.
- Assisted CHDO in the construct of affordable rental units for low- and very low-income households.

Suitable Living Environment

- Continued to support the Kern County Homeless Collaborative (KCHC) with outreach and homeless assessment efforts -- Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter and Rapid Re-Housing Activities.
- Provided technical assistance and funds with the operation of the Bakersfield Senior Center.
- Assisted on public service projects, such as crime prevention and community outreach.
- Provided Fair Housing Services to the public.
- Funded a graffiti removal program.
- Assisted in public infrastructure (street and sidewalk) and facilities (parks and recreation) improvement projects which benefited several low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. These public facilities improvement project included improvements to : Boys and Girls Club of Kern County, Police Activities League, Bakersfield Senior Center, Martin Luther King, Jr. community Center, and skate parks at City parks.

Economic Opportunities:

- Assisted in the development of the mixed-use Baker Street project -- provided both affordable housing and jobs associated with the connected clinic.
- Created jobs from previous Section 108 loan, such as the renovation of a historic hotel in Downtown Bakersfield.

- Assisted in the purchase and installation of recycling equipment (conveyor and bailer system), which is owned and operated by the Bakersfield Association of Retarded Citizens (BARC)

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The ConPlan and Action Plan citizen participation process is outlined in the City of Bakersfield Citizens Participation Plan (CPP). All meetings and hearings were publicized in accordance with applicable HUD, state and local regulations. To identify the needs of Bakersfield residents, the City provided the following opportunities for community input:

Community Workshops. Residents, businesses, and public and private agencies were invited to participate in the discussion of community needs in Bakersfield. Three community workshops were conducted on the following dates and locations:

- **July 24, 2014** — Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Center, Strong Room, 1000 South Owen Street, Bakersfield, 5:30 p.m.
- **October 23, 2014** — Hall Ambulance Community Center, 1031 21th Street, Bakersfield, 6:00 p.m.
- **February 26, 2015** — Baker Street Village Community Room, 1015 Baker Street, Bakersfield, 5:30 p.m.

The workshops provided the opportunity for the Bakersfield community to understand the ConPlan and its process and to identify needs within their communities. To ensure that all concerns were addressed, individual invitation letters were distributed via mail and email, if available, to agencies and organizations that serve the low- and moderate-income and special needs community. In addition, community meeting notices were posted on the City's website at www.bakersfieldcity.us in both English and Spanish. The community workshop notices were also published in Bakersfield's local newspapers (the *Bakersfield Californian* and *El Popular*), and posted conspicuously at City Hall. Due to extensive outreach efforts, attendance at the public meetings included several service providers and citizen groups that work with Bakersfield residents. PowerPoint presentations and notices of the three community meetings are included as **Appendix A**.

Community Needs Survey. To supplement the community workshops and to assist in further understanding the needs and issues of the City, a Community Needs Survey and a Housing Impediment to Fair Housing Choice Survey were available online on the City's website and hardcopies available at the City Community Development Department. Spanish versions of the surveys were provided to reflect the diversity of Bakersfield residents. During the two-month survey period, there were approximately 160 responses to the Community Needs survey and 17 responses to the Housing Impediments survey. A copy of the survey and a summary of the results are included in **Appendix B**.

Service Provider Meetings. In addition, the City met with various housing organizations, including the City of Bakersfield Fair Housing Program, the Kern County Homeless Collaborative, the State

Department of Fair Employment and Housing, Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance, and senior residents at the Bakersfield Senior Center to provide and receive information on the development of the ConPlan. Additionally, the City attended the Good Neighbor Partnership Festival on October 11, 2014 at the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Park. Input from the various organizations provided in-depth context and insight into needs of the City.

Public Review. During a 30-day public review period (April 4 to May 5, 2015), the draft ConPlan, Action Plan, CPP, and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) documents were made available at the following locations:

- Bakersfield City Clerk’s Office, 1600 Truxtun Avenue
- Bakersfield Community Development Department, 1715 Chester Avenue
- Beale Library, 701 Truxtun Avenue
- Holloway-Gonzales Branch Library, 506 Brundage Lane
- Northeast Library, 3725 Columbus Street
- Baker Street Library, 1400 Baker Street
- Southwest Library, 8301 Ming Avenue
- California State University Bakersfield Library, 9001 Stockdale Highway
- Bakersfield City website (www.bakersfieldcity.us)

Notice of public review was published in the *Bakersfield Californian* on April 3, 2015 and in *El Popular* on April 3, 2015. In addition, all persons that attended the community meetings were emailed and/or faxed the location of the public review document on the City’s website and asked to provide any further comments for incorporation. A copy of the Notice is included as **Appendix C**.

Public Hearing. A public hearing before the Bakersfield City Council will be held on May 6, 2015 to accept community input on the City of Bakersfield ConPlan, Action Plan, CPP and AI before the City Council considers approval of the documents.

5. Summary of public comments

Written and oral public comments were received at community workshops and through the community needs survey that were online on the City’s website.

Community Workshops. Key comments on community needs from the three community workshops included the following:

- Water storage facilities
- Funding for extremely low-income households (30 percent AMI and lower)
- Graffiti removal
- Areas of concern include Cottonwood and MLK areas of the City
- Improvements to sidewalks and streets

- City/County collaboration on infrastructure improvements in unincorporated pockets and economic development
- Positive statement on the new Street Outreach Project
- Job training and job creation programs
- Concerns include -- crime on Baker Street, housing segregation, prime/subprime loans, youth crisis
- Bus service
- Affordable housing
- Transportation and childcare
- Coordination between Code Enforcement and Neighborhood Watch
- Renter's board
- Community revitalization

Community Needs Survey. Summary of top survey results and key comments from the Community Needs Survey:

- Community Facilities
 1. Youth Centers
 2. Parks and Recreational Facilities
- Public Infrastructure
 1. Street Improvements
 2. Street Lighting
- Social and Public Services
 1. Mental Health Services
 2. Crime Prevention Program and Substance Abuse Services
- Economic Development
 1. Job Creation and Job Training
 2. Contaminated Site Clean-up
- Housing Supply/Improvements
 1. Energy Efficiency Improvements
 2. Homeless Facilities/Services
- Top Five of All Community Needs Categories
 1. Job Creation and Job Training
 2. Mental Health Services
 3. Energy Efficiency Improvements
 4. Crime Prevention Program and Substance Abuse Services
 5. Homeless Facilities/Services

- Survey Comments
 - ✓ Remove litter and illegal dumping from low-income residential neighborhoods
 - ✓ Provide public services in slum/blight target areas
 - ✓ Provide employment opportunities to people in the Bakersfield Homeless Center
 - ✓ Better community health and safety, and appearance
 - ✓ Reduce homelessness
 - ✓ Take pride in the community

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

All comments were received and accepted.

7. Summary

The City is committed to providing every opportunity for residents and public service providers in Bakersfield to participate in the ConPlan process and all comments were considered in the needs assessment of the ConPlan. The City is committed to allocating HUD funds to: 1) provide decent and affordable housing; 2) invest in community and economic development; and 3) provide adequate public infrastructure, facilities and services to low- and moderate-income persons within the City.

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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 ConPlan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Table PR-1 – Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	City of Bakersfield	Community Development Department
CDBG Administrator	City of Bakersfield	Community Development Department
HOME Administrator	City of Bakersfield	Community Development Department
ESG Administrator	City of Bakersfield	Community Development Department
HOPWA	State of California	Department of Public Health

Narrative

The Community Development Department (CDD) of the City of Bakersfield serves as the lead agency for the ConPlan and Action Plan, and the administration of the CDBG, HOME and ESG funds.

As an entitlement community located within an Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA), the City of Bakersfield receives Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds from HUD. Currently, the City utilizes provisions within the HOPWA regulations that allow a grantee to decline its grantee status, and to enter into an agreement with the State, wherein the State becomes the grantee, directly administering the HOPWA program on behalf of the City. Over the past seven years, the City of Bakersfield has entered into an agreement with the State of California Department of Public Health to administer the City's HOPWA program. The City of Bakersfield anticipates that this practice will continue entering the time period covered by this AI. However, it is anticipated that the City may resume administrative duties over the HOPWA program within the next five years. In doing so, the City will continue to assess community needs to be addressed with the HOPWA program, and work with the State of California Department of Public Health to ensure a transition of existing services that are performing to acceptable standards.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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1715 Chester Avenue
Bakersfield, California 93301
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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

As part of the outreach effort in the development of the ConPlan, the City consulted and coordinated with governmental agencies, nonprofit service providers agencies, as well as the community residents and businesses in identifying the needs of the low and moderate-income community. The outreach process is described in greater detail in the Executive Summary section of this ConPlan.

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 coordinated with various nonprofit service providers and governmental agencies that supported the low and moderate-income community throughout the ConPlan development process. In summary, the outreach effort included three community workshops, online surveys to determine community and fair housing needs in the City. At the three community workshops, there was a total of 36 participants (28 represented governmental agencies or public service providers and 8 were residents). Through the two surveys there were a total of 177 respondents and approximately 20 percent of the survey respondents represented public agencies or services providers.

The City's Community Development Department (CDD) staff consulted with internal department within City government and with outside agencies and public service providers. Internally, the City met with several department representatives to provide information about the ConPlan and its processes. CDD staff provided input on how the CDBG, HOME and ESG resources could be used and leveraged to provide services such as environmental, energy efficiency, code enforcement and community infrastructure and public facilities and services. For example, the development of the ConPlan was closely coordinated with the development of the City's Housing Element Update and with the City's Capital Improvement Program.

Externally, the City requested comments and consultation with over 180 agencies and local nonprofits, including those dealing with youth, seniors, special needs, legal assistance and economic development. The City also, met directly with service providers, such as the City of Bakersfield Fair Housing Program, Kern County Homeless Collaborative, Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance, and Bakersfield Senior Center and senior residents that attend the Senior Center.

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 is a participating member of the Kern County Homeless Collaborative (KCHC) that currently has 26 agency representatives. KCHC is made up of Kern County nonprofit homeless assistance providers, victim service providers, faith-based organizations, governments, businesses, advocates, public housing agencies, school districts, social service providers, mental health agencies, hospitals,

universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement, and organizations that serve veterans and homeless and formerly homeless individuals. As a member, an assigned CDD staff attends monthly board meeting.

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

Through the ESG program, the City funds supplementary programs to Continuum of Care (CoC) members to further the efforts of the CoC. The City works with CoC by setting annual priorities for how ESG funds should be used. In addition, the City as an active member of the CoC and participates in the development of their policies and procedures. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is currently funded through the CoC and not through the City. However, the City participates as an active member on CoC decisions.

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

The City met with various housing and public service organizations, including the City of Bakersfield Fair Housing Program, the Kern County Homeless Collaborative, the State Department of Fair Employment and Housing, Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance, and senior residents at the Bakersfield Senior Center to provide and receive information on the development of the ConPlan.

Table PR-2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Bakersfield Fair Housing Program
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Fair Housing Services. The program provides landlord/tenant mediation referrals, fair housing training, management training, and education and outreach activities to Bakersfield residents.
	Section of the Plan addressed by Consultation	Overall Plan, but primarily fair housing issues
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Since the Fair Housing coordinator is part of the City CDD staff, meetings are conducted on a regular basis. Much of the input from the Fair Housing program was for the development of the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

Table PR-2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated (Continued)

2	Agency/Group/Organization	Kern County Homeless Collaborative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	26 agencies representing Kern County nonprofit homeless assistance providers, victim service providers, faith-based organizations, governments, businesses, advocates, public housing agencies, school districts, social service providers, mental health agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement and organizations that serve veterans and homeless and former homeless.
	Section of the Plan addressed by Consultation	Overall Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City CDD staff attend monthly board meetings. CDD staff and ConPlan consultant was invited to a meeting to present the ConPlan process and to receive input. Staff will continue to be a active member of the board.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Non-Profit Fair Housing Advocates
	Section of the Plan addressed by Consultation	Fair housing issues
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Meeting held on October 23, 2014. GBLA also attend all three community workshops.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Bakersfield Senior Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Senior service provider
	Section of the Plan addressed by Consultation	Overall Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CDD staff met with the Center and discuss senior issues and conducted the community needs survey on location. Seniors participated in the survey and provided valuable information on senior needs and community improvement. CDD staff is in regular communication with the Director of the Senior Center.

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

The City contacted approximately 180 agencies as part of the outreach process for the development of the ConPlan. These agencies included employment and economic development, housing and homeless services, youth and senior services, and health and social services.

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

Table PR-3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Kern County Consolidated Plan	Housing Authority of the County of Kern (HACK)	The City coordinates with HACK in providing affordable housing. HACK administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program and the Public Housing Program. The City and HACK have provided funds for the development of affordable housing in Bakersfield.
Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan Update	Community Development Department -- Planning Division	The City’s General Plan is the comprehensive planning document that includes the long-range goals and policies of the City. The General Plan includes the seven mandated elements: Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise and Safety, and two optional elements: Public Services/Facilities, and Parks.
Bakersfield Housing Element 2015-2023	Community Development Department -- Planning Division	The Housing Element, which includes housing policies and programs, is a part of the City General Plan. These policies and programs help to remove governmental constraint to housing development and support the development of affordable housing in the city. The Housing Element, which is currently being updated, must also accommodate the future housing needs for all residents, including low and moderate-income households.

Table PR-3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts (Continued)

<p>Bakersfield Capital Improvement Program (CIP)</p>	<p>Public Works Department</p>	<p>The CIP includes infrastructure projects (sanitary sewers; storm drains; street curbs, gutters, sidewalks, lighting, and pavement; bike paths; traffic signals; and water wells and water distribution systems) and facility projects (parks, swimming pools, auditoriums, office buildings, recycling center, and waste water treatment plants). The ConPlan addresses public infrastructure and park improvement needs, and the 2015-16 Annual Action Plan will fund such improvement projects.</p>
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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 CDD outreach mailing list include approximately 180 agencies. Each was invited to participate in the Bakersfield ConPlan process. In addition, CDD staff regularly attends the Kern County Homeless Collaborative board meeting, which provide a forum for discussion of community needs and coordination of public services.

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

To ensure maximum participation in the ConPlan process among service providers and all residents of Bakersfield, the City developed a Citizen Participation Plan in conjunction with the ConPlan. The Citizen Participation Plan is particularly designed to facilitate and encourage the involvement of low- and moderate-income persons. The Citizen Participation Plan includes the following process for the adoption of the ConPlan and any subsequent amendments to the ConPlan, Action Plan and the CAPER:

- Location and publication of public notices;
- 30-day public review period;
- Availability of the documents;
- Public hearings and public meetings;
- Public comment process;
- Required approval; and
- Deadlines

The City made every effort to broaden public participation by publishing the community workshop notices in two local newspapers, the *Bakersfield Californian* and *El Popular* (Spanish), and placing them on the City website. The City also made provision to provide a bilingual (Spanish) interpreter at the community workshops. The location of the workshops were located at three separate, but convenient sites (community park facility and two city community centers). If a resident needed special assistance to participate in this workshop, they could contact the Community Development Department. The City provided interpreters for non-English-speaking persons other than Spanish and the hearing impaired upon request. Disabled individuals who needed special assistance to attend or participate in the meeting were encouraged to request assistance. Every effort was made to reasonably accommodate individuals with disabilities by making meeting materials available in alternative formats. A Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD) was utilized to ensure that information was available to all.

In summary, the public participation process included:

- Three community workshops
- Focus group meetings (service providers)
- Two online surveys (community needs and fair housing)
- 30-day public review
- Public hearing

Workshop comments and survey results were used in the development of the ConPlan.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Table PR-4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Community Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low and Moderate Income ▪ Public service providers ▪ Non-English speaking persons ▪ Special needs ▪ Citywide 	A total of 36 participant at the three workshops	Summarized in section ES-05	All oral and written comments were accepted	N/A
2.	Focus Group Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public service providers ▪ Homeless ▪ Seniors ▪ Community wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kern City of Bakersfield Fair Housing Program ▪ Kern County Homeless Collaborative ▪ Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance ▪ Bakersfield Senior Center and senior residents ▪ Good Neighbor Partnership Festival 	Comments generally were related to each group's objectives. For example, the Senior Center comments include the need for new equipment and the attendee comments include the need for better transportation to and from the center and information on modifying home payments	All oral and written comments were accepted	N/A

Table PR-4 – Citizen Participation Outreach (Continued)

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.	Survey	Citywide	177 respondents	Summarized in section ES-05	All oral and written comments were accepted	N/A
4.	30-Day Public Review	Citywide	NA			
5	Public Hearing	Citywide	NA			

Need Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment provides a summary of the City's needs related to affordable housing, special needs housing, community development, and homelessness. The Needs Assessment includes the following sections:

- Housing Needs Assessment
- Disproportionately Greater Need
- Public Housing
- Homeless Needs Assessment
- Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment
- Non-Housing Community Development Needs

The Needs Assessment identifies those needs with the highest priority which form the basis for the Strategic Plan section and the programs and projects to be administered. Most of the data tables in this section are populated with default Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data developed by the Census Bureau for HUD based on 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data. Other sources are noted throughout the Plan.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Bakersfield continues to experience rapid population growth. According to U.S. Census Bureau data presented in Table NA-1, the City's population grew by 37.5 percent between 2000 and 2011. The number of households in the City, however, has not grown as quickly, with only 28 percent growth from 2000 to 2011. As a result, Bakersfield's average household size grew from 2.96 persons in 2000 to 3.13 persons in 2011.

Bakersfield's median household income grew significantly during this period, rising by 37 percent to more than \$54,000 in 2011 compared to just less than \$40,000 in 2000. Household incomes in Bakersfield are generally higher than in the surrounding area. As shown in Table NA-2, just under 61,000 households -- about 57 percent of all households in the City -- had incomes that exceeded the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) for Kern County. Nonetheless, Bakersfield has a significant number of lower-income households. A total of 46,105 households -- about 43 percent of all households in the City -- had incomes less than or equal to 80 percent HAMFI.

Seniors have a significant presence in the City's households; more than 24,500 households, or about 23 percent of all households, had at least one person age 62 or older. Incomes in these households were

slightly lower than in the City as a whole, with 46 percent having an income below 80 percent HAMFI. Lower income levels were more pronounced in households including at least one person age 75 or older, as 58 percent of these households had income below 80 percent HAMFI.

Table NA-1 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	247,057	339,761	38%
Households	83,601	107,096	28%
Median Income	\$39,982.00	\$54,656.00	37%

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

Number of Households Table

TableNA-2 - Total Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	10,385	10,370	15,475	9,875	60,995
Small Family Households *	4,415	4,115	6,820	4,480	33,645
Large Family Households *	1,690	1,495	3,235	1,995	8,165
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,110	1,460	2,145	1,235	9,290
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	945	1,680	1,700	1,040	3,950
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	3,755	2,865	5,040	2,585	11,215
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

Table NA-3 – Housing Problems

	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	270	225	350	130	975	0	15	90	55	160
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	350	225	440	180	1,195	35	15	75	120	245
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	680	545	890	335	2,450	140	155	555	280	1,130
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,065	3,140	1,320	220	9,745	1,635	1,940	2,680	1,085	7,340
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	475	1,735	3,710	1,700	7,620	240	675	1,690	1,750	4,355
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	785	0	0	0	785	255	0	0	0	255

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Table NA-4 – Housing Problems

	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	6,375	4,130	3,000	870	14,375	1,815	2,125	3,395	1,545	8,880
Having none of four housing problems	785	2,465	5,275	3,830	12,355	385	1,645	3,805	3,630	9,465
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	785	0	0	0	785	255	0	0	0	255

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

Table NA-5 – 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	3,040	2,530	2,755	8,325	625	1,075	2,260	3,960
Large Related	1,244	795	1,094	3,133	265	610	1,334	2,209
Elderly	875	965	620	2,460	780	814	785	2,379
Other	1,535	1,490	1,505	4,530	350	290	475	1,115
Total need by income	6,694	5,780	5,974	18,448	2,020	2,789	4,854	9,663

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

Table NA-6 – 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	2,865	1,515	760	5,140	600	905	1,460	2,965
Large Related	1,164	435	210	1,809	255	490	689	1,434
Elderly	685	570	175	1,430	600	454	430	1,484
Other	1,465	1,145	350	2,960	325	240	305	870
Total need by income	6,179	3,665	1,495	11,339	1,780	2,089	2,884	6,753

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

Table NA-7 – Crowding Information – 1/2

	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	815	680	905	420	2,820	125	145	530	260	1,060
Multiple, unrelated family households	215	125	335	80	755	49	25	130	145	349
Other, non-family households	20	0	90	20	130	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,050	805	1,330	520	3,705	174	170	660	405	1,409

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Per the 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimate, there were 107,096 households total in Bakersfield, of which approximately 20 percent (21,135) were single person households (Table ACS B11016). Of the estimated 116,200 total housing units, 10.2 percent of units (10,957 total) were studios and one-bedroom, with the remaining almost 90 percent of housing units containing two or more bedrooms (Table ACS DP04). This disparity of 10,178 single person households in excess of the number of studio and one-bedroom units may indicate that a significant number of individuals are unable to access the limited supply of housing units typically occupied by individuals living alone -- either renting out larger units at a cost burden or living with unrelated roommates and reporting themselves as single-person households despite the presence of others in the same unit. Also, the 2014 Point in Time Report for Kern County indicates that there were a total of 725 homeless adults without dependent children counted in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or unsheltered -- most of them in single-person households.

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.

According to 2013 ACS five-year estimates, there were a total of 10,350 individuals with a disability in Bakersfield with household income below the federal poverty level. A further 5,008 individuals with a disability were estimated to have household incomes up to 1.5 times the federal poverty level.

Based on the U.S. Center for Disease Control's 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, in California 32.9 percent of women and 27.3 percent of men have been victimized by rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. In Bakersfield, where the 2011 population of 339,761 is made up of 172,058 females and 167,703 males (Table ACS S0101), these proportions equate to approximately 56,607 women and 45,783 men. Particularly for women, being victims of domestic violence can make them vulnerable to homelessness and affordable or emergency housing options can mean the difference between staying in an abusive relationship and getting out.

What are the most common housing problems?

By far, the most common housing problem in Bakersfield is overpayment. According to Table NA-5, just over 26 percent of all households (28,111 total) spend over 30 percent of their income on housing, considered the threshold for overpayment. A related but less common problem is overcrowding, as large households and extended or multiple families may occupy the same housing unit. According to Table NA-7, a total of 5,114 households were considered to be overcrowded (in excess of one person per room), comprising just under five percent of total households in the City. Less common housing problems are physical insufficiencies with the units themselves. According to Table NA-3, 1,135 units lacked complete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, comprising slightly more than one percent of the City housing stock.

In November 2014, the City conducted a housing condition analysis to:

1. Determine the inventory of current housing in Bakersfield;
2. Examine any correlation between low- and moderate-income areas (persons earning 80 percent of area median income or less) and sub-standard housing conditions;
3. Examine any correlation between areas of concentrated rental housing and sub-standard housing conditions; and
4. Estimate the number of housing units constructed prior to 1979 (the year lead-based paint was outlawed) and occupied by low- and moderate-income persons or families.

According to the results from the 2014 city-wide housing survey, approximately 19 percent of housing within the City of Bakersfield may be considered substandard. The largest category of substandard homes, comprising approximately 12 percent of total housing, likely require moderate rehabilitation, consistent with non-structural repair work or efficiency improvements to meet current standards (i.e. replacing single-paned windows with dual-paned windows). Approximately five percent likely require only minor rehabilitation, approximately two percent likely require major rehabilitation, and only 0.3 percent or 277 homes are likely in need of demolition.

A review of Bakersfield's housing conditions is important in determining fair housing choice for lower-income families. The City's 2014 Housing Conditions Analysis also indicates that over 70 percent of the total City's housing stock likely in need of major rehabilitation is located in low- and moderate-income areas, and nearly 80 percent of the City's housing stock likely in need of demolition is also located in low- and moderate-income areas.

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

Housing tenure is affected markedly different in the case of both overpayment and overcrowding, as renter households are more affected than owner households. According to the 2007-2011 ACS, Bakersfield's total occupied housing units of 107,096 is divided by tenure 41 percent renter households to 59 percent owner households; 43,962 units are renter-occupied, and owner-occupied units total 63,134 (Table ACS DP04). Referring again to Table NA-5,

approximately 42 percent of renter households experience a cost burden of greater than 30 percent of income, compared to only 15.3 percent of owner households. According to Table NA-7, about 8.4 percent of all renter households experience overcrowding, nearly four times as great as the 2.2 percent of owner households that are overcrowded.

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.

Overwhelmingly, the housing needs of low-income individuals and families with children revolve around cost burden. City median household income was \$56,204, compared to \$48,552 for the County, according to 2009-2013 ACS data. If “extremely low income” is defined as less than 30 percent of the area (i.e., County) median, then the upper range of ELI is \$14,565, meaning that the ACS cutoff of \$15,000 is the closest approximation for measuring ELI households. Of all the households in the City, 25,395 or 23 percent, earned less than \$25,000 per year, and 13,180 or 12 percent, earned less than \$15,000. Low-income and extremely low-income households with children cannot afford median-priced housing in Bakersfield without assuming a cost burden.

For low-income single-parent households, the cost burden is compounded by the added responsibilities assumed by the parent and the added demands on his/her time. According to 2010-13 ACS data, there are a total of 16,427 single-parent households in Bakersfield and in 12,066 or 73 percent of these households, the householder is female. Female-headed households with children can often suffer an additional cost burden due to income disparities -- according to 2009-2013 ACS data, the median earnings of civilian full-time, year-round employed women 16 and older in Bakersfield were estimated to be only about 64 percent of men’s earnings.

Rapid Re-Housing activities in Bakersfield are administered by the Bakersfield Homeless Center (BHC) under the City’s Emergency Solutions Grant. A client case can range from 60 days to 24 months contingent upon income and program participation. Each month a Case Manager meets with the participant to review their Goal Plan progress and/or discuss any other needs of the client. The Case Manager will also monitor the participant’s financial status and budget, make home visits to ensure the unit remains up to HUD Habitability Standards, and advocate on behalf of the tenant as needed to encourage landlords to make needed repairs. BHC conducts renter’s rights classes and budgeting classes which are also available to participants.

Program participants’ needs as they near the end of their assistance generally involve securing employment, accessing social services and other resources, and developing the knowledge and skills needed to achieve greater financial stability and remain permanently housed. Participants are notified of workshops, job fairs and/or any other public functions that may benefit them. At the close of a participant’s case they receive a Community Reference Sheet and information about the Kern County 211 Hotline, a directory of local service agencies with contact

information, if other needs arise. Lastly, emergency food baskets, clothing, household furnishings and hygiene items are available, as needed.

From April 2014 to the present, the Bakersfield Homeless Center Rapid Rehousing Program has assisted the following individuals and families:

- City ESG Rapid Rehousing: 80 Families; 40 Singles
- County ESG Rapid Rehousing: 30 Families; 15 Singles
- HUD Rapid Rehousing: 32 Families and 13 Singles

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

The at-risk population is operationally defined as households with extremely low incomes (ELI). The upper limit for ELI was determined as 30 percent of the County median household income, according to 2009-2013 ACS data. Since this number is approximately equal to the \$15,000 income cutoff used for reporting purposes in the ACS, the number of households making \$15,000 or less in the 2009-2013 ACS was used as an approximation for the number of ELI households in the City.

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

The origins of involuntary homelessness are primarily rooted in either economic factors or safety factors, meaning that homeless persons often come from living environments that were either unaffordable or unsafe. As part of the mayor's Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness, which was developed by United Way of Kern County and the Kern County Collaborative Steering Committee, homeless persons were surveyed about factors that may have contributed to their loss of housing. The responses included a variety of items such as loss of employment, drug abuse, illness and family violence. Virtually all of the responses fell into one of three larger aggregate categories: 1) conditions that undermine their ability to garner income, 2) conditions that create unusually high basic costs of living or 3) the lack of a stable network of supporting relationships.

HUD requires each Continuum of Care to identify homeless persons that fall into certain demographic subcategories, including severely mentally ill, chronic substance abuse, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence. HUD's requirement to measure specific homeless subpopulations partially implies that members of these subgroups are more predisposed to homelessness than the general population.

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

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

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. For example, if 60% of all low-income households within a jurisdiction have a housing problem and 70% or more of low-income Hispanic households have a housing problem, then low-income Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need. 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%. The following tables identify the number and extent of housing problems by income level and by race/ethnicity.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Table NA-8 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,280	595	670
White	2,865	300	195
Black / African American	1,755	105	240
Asian	310	0	70
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	24	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,029	155	140

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

Table NA-9 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,195	1,645	0
White	3,185	840	0
Black / African American	1,135	174	0
Asian	260	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	49	14	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,305	530	0

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

Table NA-10 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,215	4,535	0
White	4,070	2,435	0
Black / African American	1,090	210	0
Asian	395	195	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	53	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	5,425	1,665	0

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

Table NA-11 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,470	4,590	0
White	2,435	2,340	0
Black / African American	360	330	0
Asian	265	195	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	35	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	2,240	1,575	0

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

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points greater than the income level as a whole.

In the 0-30 percent income category, 18.4 percent of Asian households reported no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems, compared to only 6.4 percent of the income category as a whole.

In the 50-80 percent income category, 83.8 percent of Black/African American households and 100 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native households reported having one or more of the four housing problems, compared to only 71.2 percent of the income category as a whole.

In the 80-100 percent income category, 100 percent of Pacific Islander households reported having one or more of the four housing problems, compared to only 54.4 percent of the income category as a whole.

In all other racial/ethnic groups in all other income categories, no disproportionately greater need was observed; i.e., the incidence of housing problems among the racial/ethnic group did not exceed that of the income level as a whole by at least 10 percentage points.

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

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

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. For example, if 60 percent of all low-income households within a jurisdiction have a housing problem and 70 percent or more of low-income Hispanic households have a housing problem, then low-income Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need.

Severe housing problems include:

- Overcrowded households with more than 1.5 persons per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half-rooms
- Households with cost burdens more than 50 percent of income.

The following tables identify the number and extent of severe housing problems by income level and by race/ethnicity.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Table NA-12 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,380	1,495	670
White	2,480	685	195
Black / African American	1,605	265	240
Asian	305	4	70
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	34	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,699	480	140

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

Table NA-13 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,065	4,780	0
White	2,115	1,910	0
Black / African American	675	624	0
Asian	204	130	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	49	14	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,850	1,985	0

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

Table NA-14 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,770	9,980	0
White	1,865	4,640	0
Black / African American	455	845	0
Asian	260	329	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	24	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,110	3,985	0

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

Table 8 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,980	8,075	0
White	755	4,030	0
Black / African American	119	570	0
Asian	150	305	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	45	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	895	2,920	0

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

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

In the 50-80 percent income category, 54.7 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native households reported having one or more of the severe housing problems, compared to only 36.6 percent of the income category as a whole.

In all other racial/ethnic groups in all other income categories, no disproportionately greater need was observed; i.e., the incidence of severe housing problems among the racial/ethnic group did not exceed that of the income level as a whole by at least 10 percentage points.

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.

Housing Cost Burden

Table NA-16 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	55,885	23,790	19,565	795
White	33,475	10,525	7,260	195
Black / African American	3,525	2,290	2,570	315
Asian	2,720	880	824	100
American Indian, Alaska Native	430	94	174	0
Pacific Islander	14	14	4	0
Hispanic	14,740	9,525	8,250	160

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group experience a housing cost burden at a rate at least 10 percentage points greater than the income level as a whole.

In the 30-50 percent income category, 43.8 percent of Pacific Islander households had a 30-50 percent cost burden, compared to only 24 percent of the income category as a whole. Additionally, 30.6 percent of Black/African American households had a cost burden of more than 50 percent, compared to only 19.7 percent of the income category as a whole.

In all other racial/ethnic groups no disproportionately greater need was observed; i.e., the incidence of a housing cost burden among the racial/ethnic group did not exceed that of the City as a whole by at least 10 percentage points.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

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?

Yes. Please see discussions provided under specific needs by income group presented in previous sections. In summary, the following disproportionately greater needs exist:

Housing Problems:

- 0-30 percent AMI: Asian households — no/negative income
- 50-80 percent AMI: Black/African American households -- one or more housing problems; American Indian/Alaska Native households -- one or more housing problems.
- 80-100 percent AMI: Pacific Islander households -- one or more housing problems.

Severe Housing Problems:

- 50-80 percent AMI: American Indian/Alaska Native households.

Housing Cost Burden:

- Pacific Islander Households -- 30-50 percent cost burden
- Black /African American households -- >50 percent cost burden.

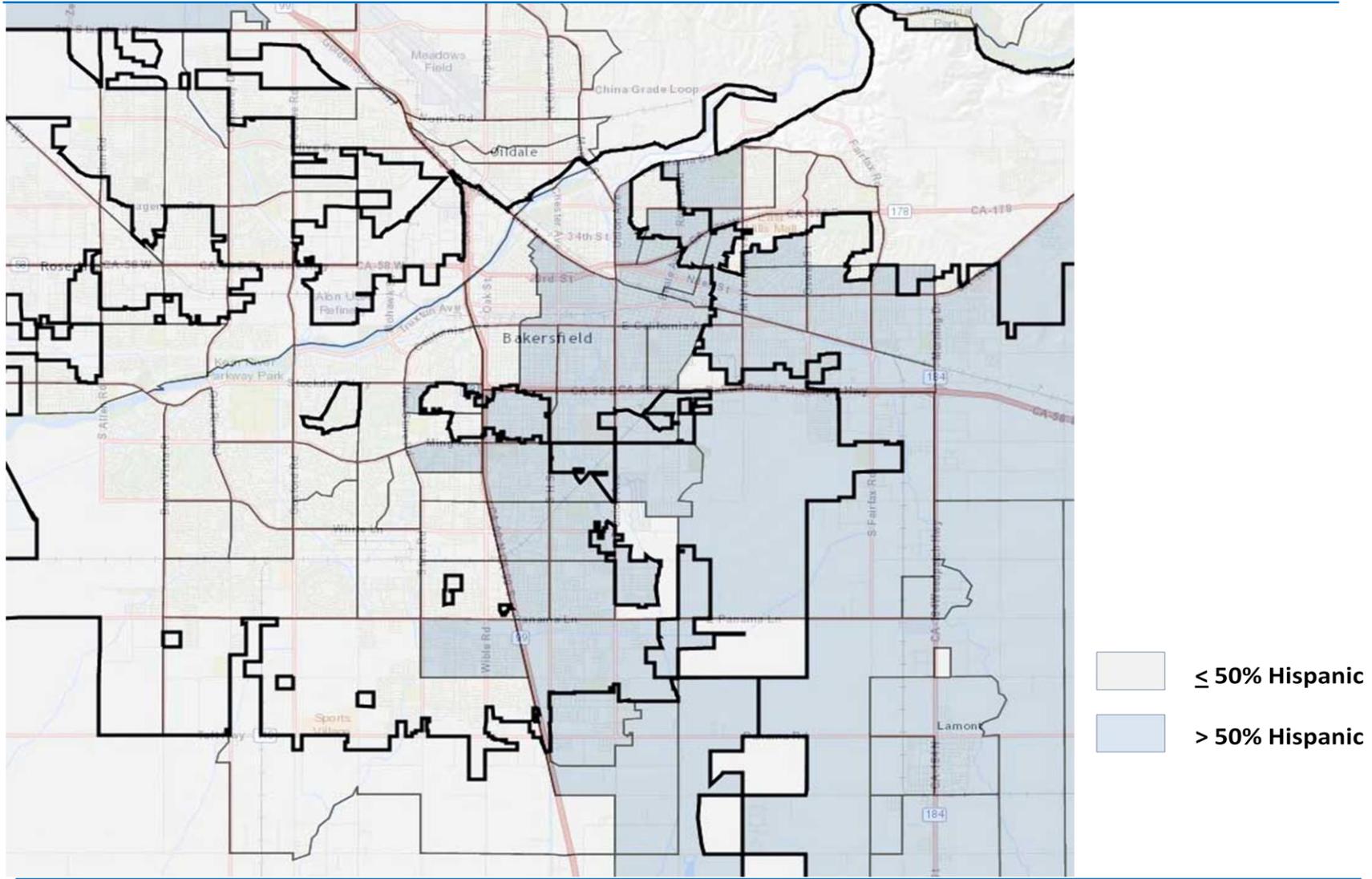
If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

NA

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

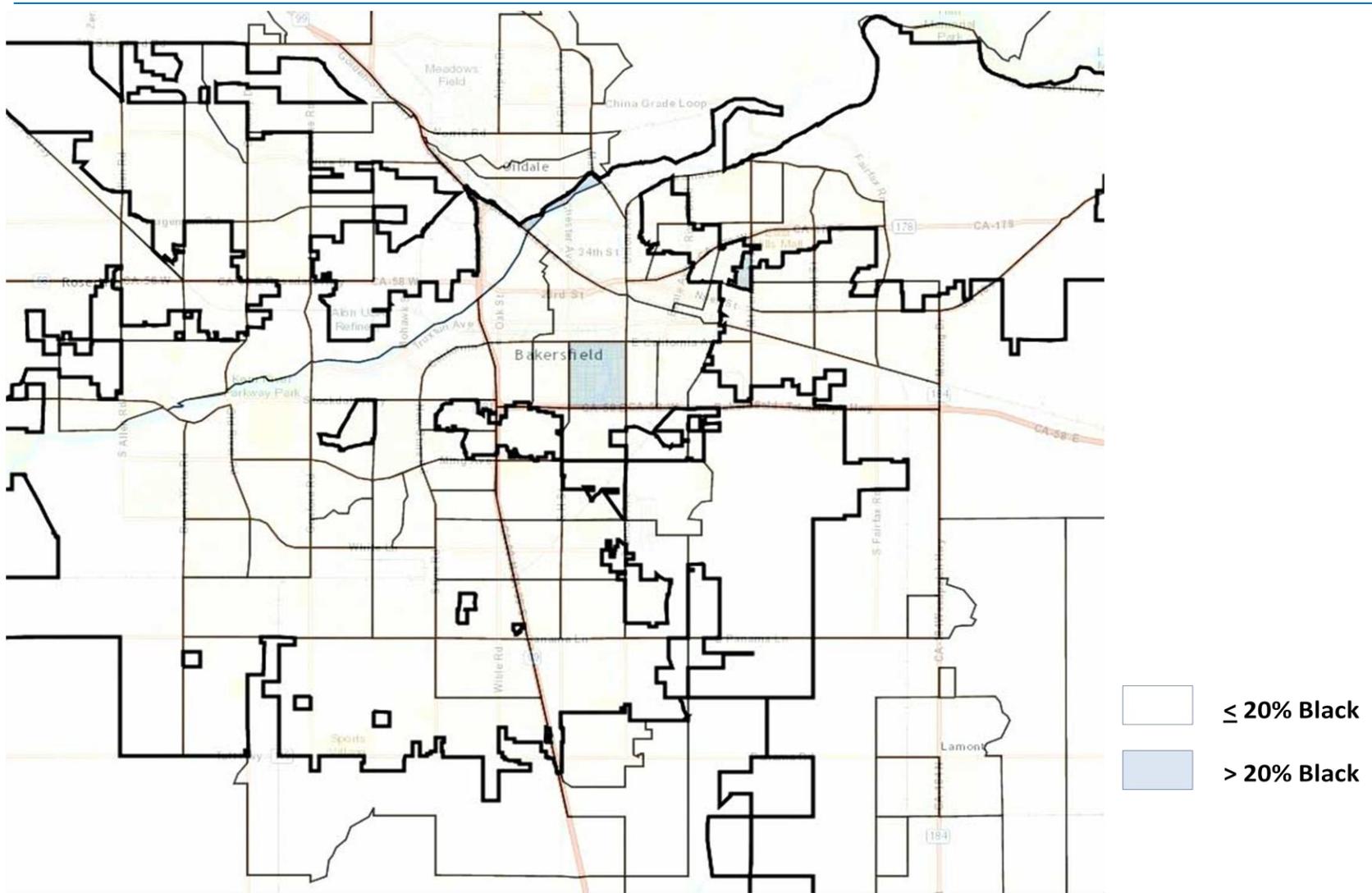
Figures NA-1 and NA-2 illustrate the census tracts with concentrations of residents of the two top ethnic groups in the City -- Hispanic (47%) and Black/African-American (8%) in 2013

Hispanic concentration was defined as a census tract with the Hispanic population representing more than 50 percent of total population of the census tract. For Black/African-American, which has a smaller representation citywide, the concentration was defined as more than 20 percent of the total population of the census tract. Hispanic residents generally reside in census tracts east of SR-99, while Black/African American residents are located mainly to the southeast of downtown Bakersfield, south of California Avenue and north of SR-58.



Source: HUD CPD Mapping

Figure NA-1
City of Bakersfield Low - Hispanic Concentration Areas by Census Tract



Source: HUD CPD Mapping

Figure NA-2
City of Bakersfield Low - Black Concentration Areas by Census Tract

NA-35 Public Housing

Totals in Use

Table NA-17 - Public Housing by Program Type

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	866	3,070	310	2,600	83	77	0

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

TableNA-18 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	11,284	13,696	12,281	10,237	12,453	12,025	7,732
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	1	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	211	608	68	531	8	0
# of Disabled Families	0	3	125	1,003	8	972	20	2
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	3	861	3,204	112	2,973	53	63
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Table NA-19 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	1	657	1,702	75	1,552	37	35	0
Black/African American	0	1	180	1,419	30	1,348	15	26	0
Asian	0	1	16	29	3	24	0	2	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	8	50	4	46	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	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									

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Table NA-20 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	536	894	42	823	8	20	0
Not Hispanic	0	3	325	2,310	70	2,150	45	43	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Totals Number of Units

Table NA-21 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	866	3,599	310	3,065	124	100	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

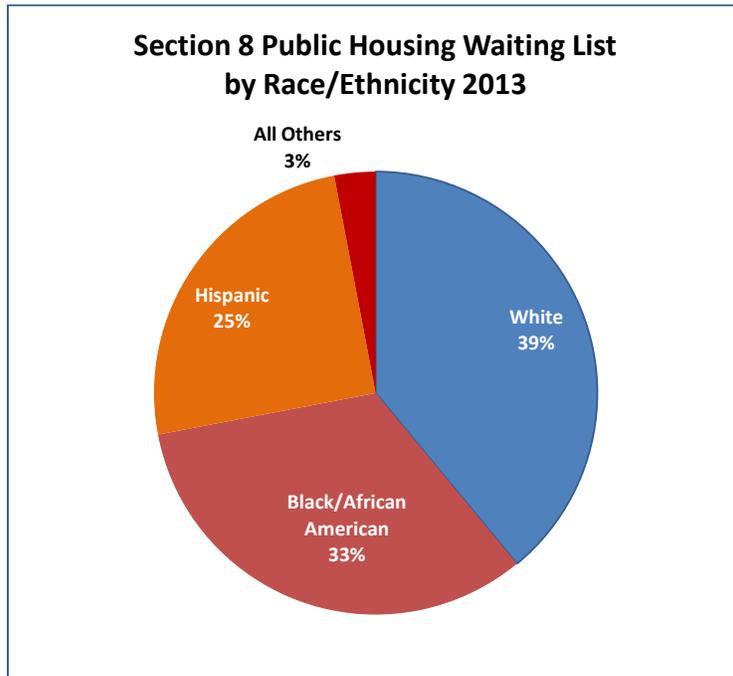
Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The public housing needs of residents of Bakersfield are met by the Housing Authority of the County of Kern (HACK). HACK has five low-income public housing complexes in Bakersfield, with a total of 567 units. According to the agency’s 2013-2014 annual report, tenants of public housing County-wide are 75 percent White, 22 percent Black/African American, 1.5 percent Asian, and 1.5 percent American Indian or Alaska Native. Ethnicity of tenants is reported separately, with 61 percent of residents identifying as Hispanic.

The Section 8 Public Housing Program provides decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single-family houses to high-rise apartments for elderly families. The program has the same income requirement as the Housing Choice Program. According to HACK, as of 2014 all public housing units were occupied or committed, with the waiting list closed. This figure shows that Non-Hispanic White families account for 39 percent of those on the Section 8 waiting list, followed by Non-Hispanic Black/African American families at 33 percent and Hispanic families at 25 percent.

Figure NA-3



Source: HACK, 2012-13 Annual Report

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

Public Housing. As shown in Table NA-17, according to the most recently available information from the PIH Information Center, there were 866 households in public housing in Bakersfield. As shown in Table NA-18, 211 of these households, or 24 percent, had householders who were seniors (62+), and 14 percent had a member with a disability. More than 99 percent of households requested an accessibility feature. No households reported having a member with HIV/AIDS or a domestic violence victim.

Race/ethnicity of public housing residents is not reported exclusively; residents can identify with more than one race/ethnicity. According to PIH data and as shown in Table NA-19, Whites formed the largest racial group among public housing residents, with 657 residents or 76 percent of participants identifying as White. About 21 percent of participants identify as Black/African American, about two percent as Asian, and about one percent as American Indian/Alaska Native. No participants identify as Pacific Islander or as some other race. As shown in Table NA-20, about 62 percent of all participants identify as Hispanic.

Average annual income of public housing tenants was \$13,696.

Vouchers. As shown in Table NA-17, there were 3,070 total households in Bakersfield receiving Housing Choice voucher assistance through HACK. As shown in Table NA-18, nearly 20 percent of the voucher users in the City have householders who are seniors and 33 percent include persons with disabilities.

Race/ethnicity of voucher holders is not reported exclusively; voucher holders can identify with more than one race/ethnicity. According to PIH data and as shown in Table NA-19, a majority (53 percent) of voucher holders identify as White and 44 percent as Black/African American. About 1 percent identify as Asian, and about two percent as American Indian or Alaska Native. Pacific Islanders comprised one tenth of one percentage point. As shown in Table NA-20, about 28 percent of voucher holders identify as being of Hispanic origin.

Average annual income of voucher households was \$12,281.

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

In general, the proportion of public housing residents and voucher holders who are Black/African American is greater than that of the City's population at large -- about 10 percent of the City population identified as Black, according to 2007-2011 ACS data, compared to 21 percent of public housing residents and 44 percent of voucher holders. About 67 percent of the City's population identifies as White; in comparison, Whites are proportionately overrepresented among public housing residents (76% of total) and underrepresented among voucher recipients (53% of total). The proportion of both public housing residents and voucher holders who identify as Asian (2% and 1%, respectively) is substantially lower than the citywide population percentage of seven percent. All other racial categories are slightly

underrepresented as percentages of both public housing residents and voucher recipients. The Census Bureau allows people of any racial category to indicate Hispanic origin or non-Hispanic origin; According to the 2007-2011 ACS, 45 percent of City residents identify as being of Hispanic origin. Hispanics are proportionally overrepresented among public housing residents (62% of total) and underrepresented among voucher recipients (28% of total)

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

Table NA-22 - Homeless Needs

Population	Sheltered	Unsheltered	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 *
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Children	227	40	NA	NA	NA	NA
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Persons in Households with Only Adults	350	375	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chronically Homeless Individuals	29	139	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chronically Homeless Families	2	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Veterans	66	21	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Persons with HIV	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA

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)

In January 2014, the Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care conducted a Point-in-Time survey to gain an accurate count of homeless persons in Bakersfield. A Point-in-Time survey, which is required by HUD at least once every two years, is an estimate of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations on a single night. The Continuum of Care takes measures to ensure that the survey provides a statistically reliable, unduplicated count. The Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care utilized shelter surveys, interviews, public place counts and service-based counts to obtain the most accurate and comprehensive possible count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons.

Families with children: Out of 764 total homeless households, 81 households included dependent children, accounting for 267 people (see Table NA-23). Most homeless households with dependent children (52 out of 81) were located in emergency shelters. Fifteen households were in transitional housing and 14 were unsheltered.

**Table NA-23
Homeless Population by Type of Shelter in Bakersfield (2014)**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Households with dependent children	52	15	14	81
Persons (adults and children)	172	55	40	267
Households without dependent children	202	140	341	683
Persons (adults and unaccompanied youth)	210	140	375	725
Total households	254	155	355	764
Total persons	382	195	415	992

Source: Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care

Other subpopulations of Bakersfield’s homeless—including the severely mentally ill, veterans and victims of domestic violence—are more likely to be unsheltered than sheltered. Exceptions are chronic substance abusers and persons with HIV/AIDS. The Continuum of Care data does not break down levels of specific shelter types for the homeless subpopulations. Table NA-24 presents homeless subpopulations from the Point-in-Time report.

Chronically homeless: A total of 168 chronically homeless individuals were counted. In general, a chronically homeless person is an unaccompanied disabled individual who has been continuously homeless for more than one year, according to HUD definitions. Of these, 29 people, or 17 percent, were sheltered.

Veterans: A total of 87 homeless veterans were counted. Of these, 66 people, or 76 percent, were sheltered. An additional four individuals were members of households that included veterans, three of whom were in sheltered households and one of whom was in an unsheltered household.

Unaccompanied youth: No unaccompanied youth were counted in the 2014 Point-in-Time survey.

**Table NA-24
Point-in-Time Homeless Subpopulation in Bakersfield (2014)**

Category	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Chronically homeless	29	139	168
Severely mentally ill	74	91	165
Chronic substance abuse	203	233	436
Veterans	66	21	87
Persons with HIV/AIDS	4	6	10
Victims of domestic violence	49	26	75
Unaccompanied youth (under 18)	0	0	0
Source: Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care *In general, a chronically homeless person is an unaccompanied disabled individual who has been continuously homeless for more than one year (HUD).			

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

From the 2014 Point-in-Time report:

- 81 households with dependent children (267 household members) were counted. Of these, 14 households, or 17 percent, were unsheltered.
- Five chronically homeless families (10 family members) were counted. Of these, four families, or 80 percent, were unsheltered.
- 87 homeless veterans were counted. Of these, 21 individuals, or 24 percent, were unsheltered. Two of these veterans were in households with at least one adult and one child, with the two households having a total of seven persons.

Describe the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group.

As shown in Table NA-25, according to Census/ACS data compiled by the Kern County Homeless Collaborative, about 69 percent of homeless individuals in the area were white. Black/African American was the next largest racial group, with about 10 percent of individuals. Approximately four percent of individuals were American Indian/Alaska Native, and less than one percent were Asian. About seven percent were of multiple races, and no race was given for nine percent of individuals. Hispanic/Latino origin is reported separately from race; 29.5 percent of individuals of any race were of Hispanic/Latino origin.

**Table NA-25
Race and Ethnicity of Homeless Persons in Bakersfield**

Race/ethnicity	Persons	Percent of all homeless persons
White	488	68.8%
Hispanic/Latino	209	29.5%
Black/African American	72	10.2%
Asian	5	0.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	27	3.8%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6	0.8%
Multiple races	48	6.8%
No race given	63	8.9%
Kern County Homeless Collaborative 2014 Census Database Snapshot		

Describe the nature and extent of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness.

In the 2014 Point-in-Time survey, 992 homeless persons were counted, as shown in Table NA-24. Approximately 39 percent of homeless persons were located in emergency shelter facilities, 20 percent were in transitional shelter facilities and the rest were unsheltered. The survey did not specify whether persons resided in the Bakersfield metropolitan area versus the City of Bakersfield. However, as Bakersfield is the population center and seat of Kern County—making it the focal point of the administration of public services in the region—it is likely that all populations would be inherently served by homeless services in Bakersfield.

Out of 764 total homeless households, 81 households included dependent children, accounting for 267 people (see Table NA-24). Most homeless households with dependent children (52 out of 81) were located in emergency shelters. Fifteen households were in transitional housing and 14 were unsheltered. Among 683 households without dependent children (including unaccompanied youth), only 202 households, or less than 30 percent, were located in emergency shelters. The lower proportion of households without dependent children in emergency shelters could suggest that either homeless households with children are more willing to seek shelter or that shelter outreach to households with children is more effective.

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.

Many organizations in Bakersfield provide services that complement services directly aimed targeted to homeless individuals and families. Table NA-26 identifies service providers who participate in the Continuum of Care system serving Bakersfield and the types of services offered. Although not all-inclusive, this list represents the key homeless service providers active in Bakersfield.

**Table NA-26
Organizations Providing Homeless-Related Services in Bakersfield**

Provider Organization	Services
Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault	Rental assistance, utilities assistance, counseling/advocacy, legal assistance, case management, life skills, education, transportation
Bakersfield Adult School	Education, employment
Bakersfield AIDS Project	Counseling/advocacy, case management, life skills, HIV/AIDS services, education
Bethany Services (Bakersfield Homeless Center)	Mortgage assistance, rental assistance, utilities assistance, counseling/advocacy, case management, life skills, alcohol & drug treatment, health care, education, employment, child care, transportation
Job Center of America Bakersfield	Education, employment
California Veterans Assistance Foundation	Veteran services, rental assistance, counseling, advocacy, case management, life skills, education, health care, transportation, outreach, permanent supportive housing
Catholic Charities	Mortgage assistance, rental assistance
Clinica Sierra Vista	Rental assistance, counseling/advocacy, streets outreach, mobile clinic, case management, mental health counseling, health care, HIV/AIDS services, education, transportation, transitional housing
Community Action Partnership of Kern	Rental assistance, utilities assistance, counseling/advocacy, streets outreach, case management, life skills, health care, HIV/AIDS services, education, child care, transportation, informational and referral services
Community Connection for Childcare	Counseling/advocacy, child care
Community Support Options (CSO)	Counseling/advocacy, case management, life skills, alcohol & drug treatment, education, transportation
Flood Ministries	Housing support, advocacy, case management, life skills, education, outreach, permanent supportive housing
Golden Empire Transit	Transportation
Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance	Counseling/advocacy, legal assistance, street outreach, case management, life skills,, health care, education, employment
Griffin's Gate -- Casa de Amigos	Counseling/advocacy, case management, life skills, alcohol & drug treatment, education, transitional housing
Hearthstone	Counseling/advocacy, case management, life skills, alcohol & drug treatment, education, transitional housing
Homeless Quarters	Rental assistance, utilities assistance, education
Housing Authority for the County of Kern	Rental assistance, utilities assistance, case management, housing support
Independent Living Center of Kern County	Counseling/advocacy, street outreach, case management, life skills, education, health care, housing support
Jesus Shack	Counseling/advocacy, streets outreach, case management, life skills
Kern County Department of Aging and Adult Services	Rental assistance, counseling/advocacy, street outreach, case management, life skills, mental health counseling, HIV/AIDS services, education, transportation
Kern County Department of Human Services	Rental assistance, counseling/advocacy, legal assistance, street outreach, case management, life skills, alcohol & drug treatment, mental health counseling, HIV/AIDS, education, employment, transportation
Kern County Department of Public health	Rental assistance, utilities assistance, counseling/advocacy, case management, life skills, health care, HIV/AIDS services, education
Kern County Mental Health Department	Rental assistance, counseling/advocacy, case management, life skills, health care, HIV/AIDS services, education

Table NA-26 (Continued)
Organizations Providing Homeless-Related Services in Bakersfield

Provider Organization	Services
Kern County Family Resource Centers	Rental assistance, counseling/advocacy
Kern Medical Center	Mental health counseling, health care, HIV/AIDS services
Kern Regional Center	Rental assistance, counseling/advocacy, legal assistance, case management, life skills, alcohol & drug treatment, mental health counseling, education, employment, transitional housing
The Mission at Kern County	Mortgage assistance, rental assistance, utilities assistance, counseling/advocacy, case management, life skills, alcohol & drug treatment, health care, education, employment, transportation
New Life Recovery Residential & Training Center	Case management, life skills, alcohol & drug treatment, mental health counseling, education, employment, transitional housing
Proteus, Inc.	Rental assistance, counseling/advocacy, education, employment
Stewards Inc.	Outreach, life skills, case management, education
St. Vincent de Paul	Mortgage assistance, rental assistance, utilities assistance
Teen Challenge	Alcohol & drug treatment, education, employment
United Way of Kern County	Advocacy, education, outreach, health care
Veterans Service Department	Counseling/advocacy
Westcare	Case management, alcohol & drug treatment, education, employment

Source: Kern County Continuum of Care; Kern County Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness

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.

As required by HUD, the Continuum of Care performs an annual survey of facilities providing shelter beds for homeless individuals and families and the number and types of beds present at each facility. Tables NA-27 through NA-29 summarize the number of beds available.

Table NA-27
Emergency Shelter Inventory in Bakersfield

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Total Beds	Overflow/Vouchers
<i>Single Individuals</i>				
The Mission at Kern County	HIS Center	0	200	200
Bethany Services	Mens' Dormitory	0	14	14
Bethany Services	Women's Dormitory	0	40	40
Total		0	254	254
<i>Families</i>				
Bethany Services	Family Shelter	23	122	25

Table NA-27 (Continued)
Emergency Shelter Inventory in Bakersfield

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Total Beds	Overflow/ Vouchers
<i>Mixed Populations</i>				
Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault	Women and Children's Shelter	12	16	0
Salvation Army	Motel Vouchers	0	0	35
Total		12	16	35
Overall Total		35	392	314
Source: Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care, 2014				

Table NA-28
Permanent Supportive Housing Inventory in Bakersfield

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Total Beds
<i>Single Individuals</i>			
Golden Empire Affordable Housing	Haven Cottages	0	23
Hearthstone Community Services	HUD 2009 Permanent Housing	0	36
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Green Gardens Apts.	0	90
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Home First	0	38
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Casa Bella	0	39
Kern County Mental Health	Kern Linkage Program	0	10
<i>Total</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>149</i>
<i>Mixed Populations</i>			
California Veterans Assistance Foundation	Rally Point	6	14
California Veterans Assistance Foundation	Transitions in Place	9	11
Clinica Sierra Vista	HIV/AIDS Homelessness Project	9	12
Golden Empire Affordable Housing	Residences at West Columbus	3	20
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Mas Hogares TB/S+ C	16	95
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Casa Nueva S	60	91
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Casa Nueva S Bonus	31	37
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Lugar de Refugio	80	110
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Lugar de Refugio Bonus	12	22
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Dulce Hogar TB/S+ C	150	279
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Home First 2013	4	38
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Homeless Voucher Program	180	207
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	VASH Voucher Programs	62	151
<i>Total</i>		<i>426</i>	<i>778</i>
Overall Total		426	927

**Table NA-29
Transitional Housing Inventory in Bakersfield**

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Total Beds
<i>Single Individuals</i>			
Bakersfield AIDS Project	Ricky's Retreat	0	6
The Mission at Kern County	Women's Residential	0	44
The Mission at Kern County	Men's Residential	0	32
The Mission at Kern County	Women's After Care Program	0	5
The Mission at Kern County	Men's After Care Program	0	15
Freedom House	Freedom House	0	72
California Veterans Assistance Fdn.	Veteran's Haven	0	42
California Veterans Assistance Fdn.	Step-Up	0	9
Clinica Sierra Vista	Griffins Gate	0	24
<i>Total</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>406</i>
<i>Mixed Populations</i>			
Housing Authority of the County of Kern	Family Transitional	24	24
St. Gianna's Maternity Home	St. Gianna's Maternity Home	4	8
<i>Total</i>		<i>28</i>	<i>32</i>
Overall Total		28	438

Chronic Homelessness

Because addressing chronic homelessness is a primary issue, the Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care tracks the number of chronically homeless persons and the number of permanent housing beds specifically designated for such persons. As shown in Table NA-30, a total of 178 chronically homeless persons were counted in 2014, a significant decrease from the total of 445 counted in 2012. In 2014, there were 337 beds designated for chronically homeless persons. Total number of beds was not available for 2012 and 2013; however, in 2009 there were 160 beds designated for chronically homeless persons – less than half the number of beds available in 2014.

**Table NA-30
Permanent Housing for the Chronically Homeless in Bakersfield**

Year	Chronically Homeless Persons	Permanent Housing Beds for Chronically Homeless Persons*
2012	445	--
2013	286	--
2014	178	337
Source: Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care **2012, 2013 number of beds not available.		

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

Introduction

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community.

Provide a narrative summary describing the characteristics of special needs populations in the grantee's community.

Elderly/Frail elderly

According to 2007-2011 ACS data, Bakersfield had 28,753 people who were aged 65 and older, forming about 8.5 percent of the population. Some of this group's special needs included limited mobility, increased medical attention due to health complications and restricted fixed income. Many elderly people have difficulty completing normal, everyday tasks without assistance. Common services for the elderly include public transit, home delivery services and at-home medical care.

As people age, their dependency on Social Security, pension programs and retirement income increases as these become their income sources. The median income for Bakersfield households with a 65-or-older householder was \$42,093 in 2013, according to ACS 5-year estimates. In California, approximately 83 percent of people 65 years or older were Social Security beneficiaries as of December 2013 (Social Security Administration http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi_sc/2012/table01.html). In Bakersfield, approximately 33,500 people age 65 and older received some financial aid through Social Security. However, Social Security might only cover part of the total cost of a mortgage or rent. Furthermore, assisted-living facilities generally cost more than the typical housing in the community, which could make it increasingly difficult for this group to afford housing without aid.

In 2011, according to HUD CHAS data, 2,914 elderly households had very low or low income in Bakersfield (80 percent AMI or less -- see Table NA-29). Of this group, renters numbered 1,430 households and homeowners 1,484. Housing problems included overcrowding; incomplete facilities, such as plumbing or kitchen equipment; or a cost burden, which exists when a household pays more than 30 percent of its income for housing.

Moreover, 24 percent of 65-and-older residents were classified as living alone, which could significantly increase the need for emergency assistance and financial support and decrease overall independence. Single householders may have difficulty maintaining their housing and additional needs such as food, transportation and utilities.

Persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities

According to the ACS 2009-2013 data, the number of civilian non-institutionalized Bakersfield residents age 5 and older with some type of disability totaled 37,856, which was just under 12

percent of the City’s population (see Table NA-31). There were 12,705 residents age 65 and older with a disability, or 43 percent of the total number of people age 65 and older.

**Table NA-31
Persons with Disabilities in Bakersfield**

Disability status	Persons	Percent of Total
Total persons 5 and older	318,966	100.0%
Total persons 5 and older with a disability	37,856	11.9%
With a hearing difficulty	9,647	3.0%
With a vision difficulty	7,360	2.3%
With a cognitive difficulty	14,943	4.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty	20,055	6.3%
With a self-care difficulty	7,291	2.3%
Source: ACS 2009-2013 Table S1810. Since a single person may have multiple difficulties, sum of persons with individual difficulties is not equal to total number of persons with a disability.		

Having a disability negatively impacts a person’s ability to work and earn money. Among persons with disabilities in Bakersfield aged 18 to 64, approximately 32.9 percent of persons lived in households with incomes below the federal poverty level, compared to only 16.4 percent for persons with no disability.

Persons with alcohol or other drug addiction

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services conducts the annual National Survey on Drug Use and Health. The most recent survey estimated that in 2013, 8.2 percent of the population age 12 and older was affected by substance dependence or abuse in the past year. Alcohol dependence or abuse affected 6.6 percent, while illicit drug dependence or abuse affected 2.6 percent. While the age cohorts used in Census/ACS data do not allow for a 12-and-older estimate, applying the national rate to the 15-and-older population in the City (according to 2007-2011 ACS data) results in an estimated 20,643 individuals age 15 and older who are affected by substance dependence or abuse.

Of these individuals, it is likely that a majority have difficulty securing a full-time job and maintaining their housing situation. Housing options exist for these individuals in order to make it easier for them to access proper care and treatment, including support to deal with addiction and possibly detoxification. Programs of these facilities include outpatient drug groups, long-term residential recovery (more than 30 days), and case management. According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, (an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), there are at least 18 facilities within a 10-mile radius of Bakersfield that treat substance abuse or have detoxification programs available to the public. However, only two have financial assistance available or accept payment on a sliding scale based on income or other factors. These facilities could become subject to overcrowding and be forced to turn away patients in serious need of treatment, whereas the other 16 facilities might

not be functioning at capacity due to the inability of individuals in need of help to afford treatment. Providing vouchers or other financial assistance could aid this special needs group in gaining improved access to treatment.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

Persons with HIV/AIDS face an array of barriers to obtaining and maintaining affordable, stable housing. For persons living with HIV/AIDS, access to safe, affordable housing could be as important to their general health and wellbeing as access to quality healthcare. For many, the persistent shortage of stable housing can be the primary barrier to consistent medical care and treatment.¹ In addition, persons with HIV/AIDS may be targets of hate crimes and discrimination, including illegal eviction from their homes when their illness is exposed. The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, which is primarily enforced by HUD, prohibits housing discrimination against persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS.

The California Department of Public Health estimates that as of June 30, 2014, there were 1,941 people living with either HIV or AIDS in Kern County. From 1983 to June 2014, Kern County saw 2,067 AIDS-related cases, 735 persons who reported being HIV positive and 861 AIDS- or HIV-related deaths. AIDS reporting began in March 1983, and HIV reporting in April 2006. New drugs, better treatment and preventive education have reduced the number of AIDS fatalities.²

According to the AIDS Foundation of Chicago, the average annual cost of HIV treatment (including doctor's visits, medical tests, drugs, and other expenses) is estimated at \$23,000, or more than \$1,900 per month. Based on average housing costs, persons with HIV/AIDS could be forced to pay a large portion of their income that might otherwise go toward monthly rent or mortgage for health care – even with the aid of health insurance. According to 2008-2012 ACS data, the monthly median housing cost in Bakersfield was \$970 for renters and \$1,475 for homeowners with a mortgage. Medication alone could create a significant burden on households with one or more persons with HIV/AIDS. In addition, there are substantial costs for medical visits and testing.

Despite the assistance currently available to patients, aid and funding programs are important for these persons to keep costs at a manageable level. Most of the persons are not generally able to hold jobs involving frequent interaction with the public due to their immune system deficiencies. Therefore, their job inventory is much less diverse than that for the typical citizen. Job placement could be imperative for this group to maintain sufficient income to afford their medication or sufficient aid could be required for this group to receive the proper medication needed to live.

The Kern County Department of Public Health administers the Health Education and Linkage Program (HELP) program, which provides case management to HIV/AIDS individuals. Clients' needs are assessed, and they are linked to appropriate medical and other services as needed

¹*National AIDS Housing Coalition, AIDS and Behavior (Vol. 11, Suppl. 2, November 2007)*

²*California Department of Public Health Department, Center for Infectious Diseases, Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Surveillance in California, 2014.*

with a goal of reducing HIV-related complications. Staff provide health education to reduce the spread of HIV and help clients avoid further compromising their immune system.

Clinica Sierra Vista's (CSV) Life Linkage Program provides case management to HIV/AIDS clients to assess clients' needs and develop a care plan. The program also links clients to HIV/AIDS primary care services, the Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program (ADAP) and mental health, dental and vision services. Staff work directly with the clients of the program and clinics by providing information on transportation, distribution of food and other basic needs.

In addition, the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program was established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to address the specific needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA funds benefit low-income persons medically diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and their families. In the Bakersfield area, the HOPWA program works collaboratively with the Housing Authority of the County of Kern (HACK), CSV and the Kern County Department of Public Health (KCDPH) to provide housing assistance and supportive services to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families that meet the eligibility criteria.

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

Victims of domestic violence are typically women and/or youth. Both groups become victims to crimes such as rape, battery or assault. Moreover, those with below moderate income levels are at greater risk as well. These groups commonly need either proper placement in foster homes (youths) or additional financial support, legal services or counseling to properly deal with domestic violence (adults). As stated in section NA-10, it is estimated that in California, about 33 percent of women and 27 percent of men have been victimized by rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. If these rates are applied to the City's population, the resulting estimate is 56,607 women and 45,783 men residing in Bakersfield who have suffered at one point or another from domestic/dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Youths are victims of domestic violence 50 percent of the time when there is spousal abuse in the same household according to the University of San Francisco's Center of Gender Equity. Youths can be taken from a home if they are victims and placed in group homes or other single-family homes for different amounts of time, depending on their age and the significance of the crime committed against them. Without proper placement, youths are more susceptible to becoming criminals and/or homeless.

Programs that counsel, mentor or perhaps place children within a proper, caring household are imperative toward the children's overall development within society. Programs through the Kern County Human Services Department provide foster care services, directing persons to Kern County Public Health for health services. Dental services are provided by outsourcing. Also, the Kern County Network for Children, which is run through the Kern County Superintendent of Schools, provides supplementary educational services for youths living in foster care, specifically those whose needs may not be met due to a larger group home setting. These programs, along

with education, athletics and counseling, contribute to subduing and possibly reversing much of the damage that is caused by domestic violence against youth.

According to the Bureau of Justice (BOJ), women are far more common victims of domestic violence than men, with 85 percent of “intimate partner violence” incidents being against females. In addition, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) claims the domestic violence shelters are currently meeting the needs of abuse survivors and their children, providing services such as housing, mental health counseling and legal assistance. An NIJ-sponsored study found that nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of domestic violence survivors rate the assistance they received at their shelters as “very helpful.” and another 18 percent rate it as “helpful.”

Programs in the area include the Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault (AAFVSA), which provides numerous services for domestic violence victims. The AAFVSA currently provides shelter (16 beds total) and programs such as counseling, case management, child care, legal assistance, transportation and education (GED obtainment program). In addition, Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance (GBLA) provides a wide range of services centering on legal challenges for abusers such as child custody, restraining orders and immigration status. The Bakersfield Rescue Mission offers shelter to domestic violence victims while also offering mentoring programs to aid female victims through their ordeal.

According to the Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care (CoC) in 2014, there were 51 total beds available for mixed populations, such as women and children who have been forced to leave their home due to domestic violence. A further 147 beds were available for families in need of emergency shelter. In addition, the CoC may provide additional housing for other groups noted in this section through homeless assistance and prevention programs.

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

See response to previous question.

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

The California Department of Public Health estimates that as of June 30, 2014, there were 1,941 people living with either HIV or AIDS in Kern County.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Youth Centers

Youth Centers were identified as a top priority the ConPlan community survey. According to 2007-2011 ACS data, about 31 percent of the residents of Bakersfield are children and youth under the age of 18. Youth facilities give young people an alternative to delinquency and provide them a safe haven where they can socialize without the threat of criminal or violent activity. Table NA-32 lists several major children/youth centers and programs in the City.

**Table NA-32
Youth Centers**

Organization	Services Offered
Big Brothers Big Sisters	Mentoring
Boys & Girls Clubs of Kern County	Educational, health/life skills, arts, sports/fitness
Boy Scouts of America/Southern Sierra Council	Outdoor activities, community service
4-H Clubs of Kern County	Education, mentoring, community service
Girl Scouts of Central California South	Outdoor activities, community service
Kern Child Abuse Prevention Council	Family stress counseling
Probation Auxiliary County of Kern	Probation Department support
Teen Challenge	Substance abuse recovery/prevention
Garden Pathways Youth Center	Education, mentoring, infant care
Youth for Christ	Mentoring, life skills, community service
Bakersfield Police Activities League	Mentoring
Source: Organization Web Sites	

Many of these facilities and services are located in central, southwest and northwest Bakersfield. Southeast Bakersfield youths, who are historically the poorest and most affected by crime and violence in the City, have the fewest safe recreational facility options.

Centers for the Disabled

Centers for the disabled were identified as a medium priority in the community survey. According to a California State Independent Living Council report, approximately 20 percent of the state's population is living with some form of disability *(physical and/or psychological). This would translate to approximately 40,000 persons in Bakersfield. This population tends to be older, with more than 59 percent being 45 years of age and older. There are several centers for the disabled in operation in Bakersfield, including the Bakersfield Association for Retarded Citizens, the Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired, the Down Syndrome Parents Group of Kern, the Independent Living Center of Kern County, the National Association for People with

Disabilities, the Kern County Chapter of the National Blind Federation, the Crippled Children's Society of Kern County, and the Valley Achievement Center.

These centers are generally more spread throughout the City than other types of services and facilities. Community stakeholders identified affordable and accessible housing and transportation for the disabled elderly as needs for the disabled. Centers for the disabled exist throughout the City; however, access to these centers is the most important factor for users.

Community Centers

Neighborhood/community centers were identified as a medium-high priority in the community survey. There are two community centers overseen by the City's Recreation and Parks Department: the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Community Center and the Silver Creek Community Center. The MLK Center is in the northeast part of the city and the Silver Creek Center is in the southwest. Both centers offer facilities to accommodate meetings and events, and they have leisure and recreational features.

The North of the River (NOR) Parks and Recreation district manages the Rasmussen Community Center and the Greenacres Community Center. Both facilities are located north of the Kern River and west of SR-99. They offer features similar to the community centers administered by Bakersfield Recreation and Parks.

Senior Citizen Centers

Senior centers were identified as a medium priority in the community survey. A variety of services for seniors are provided through seven senior centers in metropolitan Bakersfield (County and City): Alzheimer's Day Care Center, Bakersfield Senior Center, Bakersfield Community House, East Bakersfield Senior Center, East Niles Senior Center and Rasmussen Senior Center. Services include recreation activities, health services, in-home services, education, meals, and transportation.

Health Care Facilities

Health care facilities were identified as a medium-high priority in the community survey. In metropolitan Bakersfield, there are several major health care facilities (see Table NA-33).

**Table NA-33
Healthcare Facilities in Bakersfield**

Hospital	Convalescent Hospital
Mercy Health Care	Valley Convalescent Hospital
San Joaquin Community	Glendwood Gardens
Kern Medical Center	Evergreen Bakersfield Post Acute Care
Mercy Medical Center	Parkview Julian Convalescent
Mercy Southwest	Golden Living Center
Bakersfield Heart Hospital	Park
Bakersfield Memorial Health Center	Life House
Clinics	Psychiatric Hospital
Bakersfield VA Clinic	Good Samaritan
Central Bakersfield Community Health Center	Urgent Care Centers
South Bakersfield Community Health Center	Bakersfield Family Medical Center
East Bakersfield Community Health Center	Pedi Center
Clinical Sierra Vista	Concentra Urgent Care
34th Street Community Health Center	Memorial Urgent Care
North River Community Health Center	Sendas Northwest Urgent Care
	Professional Urgent Care

The location of the facilities and access to them are areas of need. Health care facilities were a medium-high priority in the community survey.

Parks and Recreation

Parks and recreation were identified as a top priority in the community survey. The City of Bakersfield Recreation and Parks Department is responsible for recreation and parks facilities within 90 percent of the City. The North of the River Recreation and Park District is responsible for the remaining 10 percent of the City’s parks. This district has no low-income areas within the City limits.

The City’s Capital Improvement Program identifies four parks and recreation investments:

- Silver Creek Playground Rehab: This project will replace the existing original playground equipment.
- Yokuts Park Playground Rehab: This project will replace the existing original playground equipment.
- Mesa Marin Phase II: Construction and improvements to the land adjacent to Phase I of the Mesa Marin Sports Complex. Regional sports and community park amenities will be added to complement the existing facilities.

- State Farm Sports Village Phase III: This project will design and construct a stadium field, parking areas, and restrooms as identified in the Sports Village Master Plan.

How were these needs determined?

The City departments conducted a technical analysis for the Capital Improvement Program to determine needs. Based on the age, existing condition and location of various potential improvement projects, the City set priorities for each project. Low and moderate income areas were also key for projects funded with CDBG funds.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Streets. Street improvements were identified as a top priority in the community survey. At the end of calendar year 2013, there were 1,508 miles of streets in the City, along with 403 traffic signals. The City of Bakersfield’s Capital Improvement Program five-year plan for 2014-19 describes the City’s anticipated street construction/maintenance needs. Approximately \$23.4 million is budgeted in FY 2014/15 for citywide maintenance and reconstruction, while about \$14.6 million is budgeted for signing, signals, street materials and operating costs.

Roadway projects being undertaken to support new growth and development include:

- Gosford Road reconstruction from White Lane to Ming Avenue.
- Street Improvement on Mohawk Street from Siena Lane to Hageman Road
- Additionally, the City has a total of \$150,802,667 budgeted for projects under the Thomas Roads Improvement Program (TRIP), \$110,046,416 of which comes from federal funds. Specific TRIP projects include:
 - Hosking Avenue Interchange demolition/reconstruction
 - Beltway Operational Improvements: (SR-99 and SR-58 improvements)
 - State Route 178 Widening Construction

Sidewalks. Sidewalk improvements were identified as a medium-high priority in the community survey. Several locations in the City lack curbs, gutters and sidewalks, causing issues with standing water, pavement failure, and health issues such as West Nile Virus exposure.

Two CDBG-funded sidewalk/curb/gutter projects are scheduled: An \$800,000 curb-and-gutter project at California Avenue and P Street, and a \$500,000 curb/gutter and street reconstruction project at Alta Vista Drive.

Additionally, the City is performing sidewalk installation as part of the Fairground Annexation improvements, which will fulfill the terms of an agreement with the County of Kern. The total cost of this project is estimated at \$205,800, with \$90,000 funded with CDBG monies and \$115,800 funded with capital outlay monies.

Flood Prevention and/or Drainage. Provision of adequate drainage is a problem throughout Bakersfield due to the City's flat topography and the limited number of available storm drainage disposal points. Older areas often have substandard storm drainage facilities that can lead to flooding. Correcting these problems involves the construction of curbs and gutters, storm drains and sumps.

Sewers. Sewers were identified as a low priority in the community survey. Growth has required the City to plan for improvements to the sewage treatment and sewage collection systems. The City's CIP calls for the expansion of sewage treatment plants and the construction and installation of sewer lift improvements.

A \$65,500 improvement project, on Terrace Way from Wible Road to Stephens Drive, will install gravity sanitary sewer improvements to provide recently annexed homes with the City's sewer service, including assistance to lower-income homeowners to cover connection fees. Also, a \$631,000 project will rehabilitate the sewer line along Owens Street from East Brundage Lane to East California Avenue.

The City projects the need of \$2,016,000 for sewer system improvements in future fiscal years in the CIP.

Fire Stations/Equipment. The area covered by the City's Fire Department increases as the City grows. The Department has 13 fire stations and a 14th under construction. Four of these serve low-income areas: Station #1, 2101 H Street; Station #2, 716 East 21st Street; Station #5, 106 East White Lane; and Station #6, 127 Brundage Lane.

The CIP identifies a need for facility improvements at Fire Station 11. This project will replace certain antiquated systems at the facility, including the emergency generator and transfer switch. Other improvements will include repainting along with repair and replacement of concrete walkways.

Water Delivery System. Water service in the City is provided by California Water Service Company (Cal Water), the City's Ashe Water Company. Cal Water is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. Plans for maintenance and improvement of the company's infrastructure/facilities are submitted to the Commission every three years. The company prioritizes its maintenance program based on the normal life span of its facilities. Growth requires additional wells, reservoirs, water lines, pumps and water purification capacity.

The CIP identifies three projects needed to improve the City's domestic water infrastructure:

- Water Main Extensions
- Wellhead Facilities Upgrade at several well sites
- Rosedale Highway Water Line

Street Lighting. The community survey identified street lighting as a medium-high priority. Older developed areas that need streetlight upgrades are often in CDBG target areas. Additional streetlights are installed in neighborhoods where there is insufficient nighttime street illumination. The City of Bakersfield General Services Division makes this evaluation. Developed areas annexed into the City seldom have streetlights in residential areas. Cooperation with PG&E is necessary on street lighting improvement projects because PG&E owns the electrical system and in some cases the streetlight poles and fixtures.

How were these needs determined?

The City's Public Works department has a list of priority project in the City, specifically CDBG eligible infrastructure projects. Areas within the City that need additional infrastructure improvement include: Oleander Area, East California, Union/Brundage, East Madison, and East Truxtun.

Describe the need for Public Services:

Child Care Services. Child care services were identified as a medium-high priority in the community survey. According to Local Investment in Child Care (LINCC), a project of Community Connection for Child Care, which is a program operated by the Kern County Superintendent of Schools, there are approximately 100,000 children with working parents in Kern County who need child care services. As of January 2015, there are a total of 9,773 spaces available in licensed child care centers and family day care homes, indicating that many parents are obtaining services from unlicensed providers.

According to the LINCC, because of a rapid change in work patterns, family life and women's roles, child care needs have grown exponentially over the past few decades, increasing the need for child care services.

Crime Prevention and Awareness. Crime prevention programs were identified as a top priority in the community survey. The 2015 Bakersfield Police Department manpower allocation of 404 officers provides a ratio of 1.10 officers per 1,000 residents. In 2014 The Bakersfield Police Department reported 1,678 Violent Crimes (offenses which involve force or threat of force) of which 17 were homicides. Police staffing and patrols in the city have increased to the benefit of City residents and businesses.

The Bakersfield Police Department oversees a comprehensive range of crime prevention programs to enhance public safety within the City. Notable programs include Neighborhood Watch, the Crime-Free Multi-Housing Program, data analysis and reporting through the Crime Analysis Unit, and programs targeted at preventing robbery, theft, domestic violence, identify theft, and cons/scams. Several programs are targeted toward children and senior citizens.

Youth Services. The available centers and programs provide a variety of youth services, including education, recreation and counseling. Although there are many privately run facilities in Bakersfield providing services and activities for children and youth, these services and

activities are not typically affordable to low-income families. According to the City's Recreation and Parks Department, there are additional needs for summer and after-school recreation programs, youth sports, family and health-related programs.

Youth services continue to be a great need and concern to all involved in the community and were assigned a high priority non-housing community development rating.

Employment Training. Job training was identified as a top priority in the community survey. The U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a 6.8 percent unemployment rate for Bakersfield in December 2014, down significantly from a peak of around 12 percent in the late 2000s recession. An Employers' Training Resource study identified a growing need of skilled workers to fill manufacturing jobs in Bakersfield over the next 10 years. Currently, the Kern High School District provides limited vocational education through its schools and the Regional Occupational Center. Approximately 4,000 students are served through these efforts. Based on industry estimates, approximately 20,000 skilled workers are needed to meet Bakersfield's economic development goals.

Substance Abuse Services. The community survey identified substance abuse services as a top priority need. A 2004 master's thesis by a California State University Bakersfield student suggested that in addition to traditional 12-step programs, drug abuse counseling and treatment services should be developed specifically for adolescents. In addition, families affected by drug and alcohol abusers express the need for more awareness and preventive services.

Senior Services. The U.S. Census Bureau's 2007-2011 ACS indicates that 28,753 seniors age 65 and older reside in Bakersfield, comprising 8.5 percent of the City population. In Bakersfield, 35.4 percent of senior adults live in households with one or more grandchildren. Moreover, 11.1 percent of senior adults are responsible for the care of their own grandchildren. The survey also reported that 48.9 percent of non-institutionalized persons age 65 years and older have some type of disability: physical, going outside the home, sensory, mental or self-care.

Based on the foregoing analysis, this need was assigned as a high priority non-housing community development need.

Transportation Services. Transportation services were identified as a high priority in the community survey. Golden Empire Transit provides public transportation services in Kern County, operating both fixed-route and demand-based services.

Services for the Disabled. Services for the disabled were identified as a medium-high priority in the community survey. A number of agencies provide services to the disabled in Bakersfield. Major publicly funded outpatient and inpatient service providers for the mentally ill include the Kern County Mental Health System of Care; the Kern Linkage Program/Kern County Mental Health Department; the Henrietta Weill Memorial Child Guidance Clinic; and the Kern Medical Center. The Independent Living Center and BARC specialize in helping the developmentally disabled. The City and the County each contributed CDBG funds for an Industrial Training Facility at the BARC Bakersfield complex located at 2260 South Union Avenue.

The key to the integration of mentally disabled persons into society is “outpatient services,” i.e., continued care in convalescent homes or other living situations. Kern Medical Center coordinates these services for patients leaving the hospital. The need for supportive housing is one of the most important issues related to disabled persons. The Kern County Mental Health System of Care (Adult Services Department) helps persons that are diagnosed as mentally ill find housing. Homeless mentally ill persons are referred to the Kern Linkage Program.

Health Services. As discussed in the public facilities section, there are a variety of health and medical services available to Bakersfield residents. The issue with health services is related more to affordability than to availability. For example, the Community Action Partnership of Kern reported in its 2010–2011 plan that Kern County mothers are less likely to receive prenatal care than mothers throughout all of California, resulting in low birth weight and high infant mortality. This problem is mainly due to the lack of affordable health insurance and healthcare.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined based on statistics from the Census Bureau and from the results of the Community Needs Survey conducted for this ConPlan.

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Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

The purpose of the Market Analysis is to provide a clear picture of the environment in which the City will administer its CDBG, HOME and ESG programs over the term of the Plan. The Market Analysis includes the following sections:

- Number of Housing Units, Cost of Housing, Condition of Housing
- Public and Assisted Housing
- Homeless Facilities and Services
- Special Needs Facilities and Services
- Barriers to Affordable Housing
- Non-Housing Community Development Assets
- Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

In conjunction with the Needs Assessment, the Market Analysis provides the basis for the Strategic Plan and the programs and projects to be administered. Most of the data tables in this section are populated with default Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data developed by the Census Bureau for HUD based on 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data. Other sources are noted throughout the Plan.

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

Introduction

The City's housing stock as of the 2007-2011 ACS consisted of 116,200 total residential units, 71 percent of which were single-family detached homes. (See Table MA-1) The 2007-2011 ACS data is automatically provided by HUD; according to more recent data from the California Department of Finance (2012 E-5 estimate), the City's housing stock grew to 122,145 units by 2012. About 12 percent of units are in small multi-family structures of 2-4 units, while another 12 percent are in larger structures of 5 units or more. As presented in Table MA-2, owner and renter occupied units totaled 107,096 units. Of these, about 59 percent were owner-occupied and 41 percent were renter-occupied. The vast majority of owner-occupied units -- 88 percent -- had three or more bedrooms, while about 58 percent of renter-occupied units had two bedrooms or fewer.

All residential properties by number of units

Table MA-1 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	82,615	71%
1-unit, attached structure	2,849	2%
2-4 units	13,144	11%
5-19 units	9,080	8%
20 or more units	6,034	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,478	2%
Total	116,200	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

Table 2 – Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	148	0%	1,799	4%
1 bedroom	396	1%	7,264	17%
2 bedrooms	6,886	11%	16,653	38%
3 or more bedrooms	55,704	88%	18,246	42%
Total	63,134	100%	43,962	100%

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.

According to the list of Tax Credit projects in Bakersfield (Appendix A), there are 49 Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) rental housing developments in Bakersfield. Of the total 4,317 units, 4,274 units or 99 percent are low-income units. These rental housing developments provide affordable housing to large families, seniors, and persons at-risk and with special needs.

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

According to data from the California Housing Partnership Corporation, there are a total of 5,462 units in Bakersfield that receive assistance for low-income families, seniors, and agricultural workers through State and Federal programs. Of these, a total of 565 units, contained in 11 complexes, are considered at risk of being lost from the affordable housing inventory.

HCD Properties. Two properties with a total of 73 units have loans under the California Housing Rehabilitation Program (CHRP) that have expired or are expected to expire in the next ten years: Villa San Dimas (20 units, expired 2014) and Tegeler House (53 units, expected to expire 2021).

HUD Properties. Five properties with a total of 160 units that are assisted under the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program are considered at Moderate, High or Very High risk of being converted to market rate: Agua Terrace Apartments (22 units, High); Sundance Apartments (60 units, High); South Real Gardens Apartments (20 units, Moderate); Summerfield Place Apartments (18 units, Moderate); and Woodlane Apartments (40 units, Very High).

LIHTC Properties. Four properties with a total of 332 units are financed with Low Income Housing Tax Credits and are expected to have their affordability restrictions expire in the next ten years: Kristine Apartments (59 low-income large family units); Tegeler Hotel (53 SRO units); Pineview (109 low-income large family units); Foothill Vista Apartments (111 low-income large family units). These units were placed in service in 1995 or earlier.

Green Gardens. Green Gardens is a City-assisted affordable housing project that contains 104 units. Its affordable housing period is set to expire during this ConPlan cycle.

These at-risk units could be protected through new CHRP loans to rehabilitate existing projects, purchased by a nonprofit owner, or replaced through new construction of bond- and tax credit-financed units. City staff will continue working with property owners and the Housing Authority of the County of Kern to maintain the affordability of these units.

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

As discussed in the Needs Assessment section, just under 42 percent of all households (46,155 total) spend at least 30 percent of their income on housing, considered the threshold for overpayment. Thus, the supply of affordable housing for lower income households is a high priority goal. The need is further substantiated by the closure (as of January 2015) of the waiting list maintained by the Housing Authority for its Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program, which provides rental subsidies to low-income families that spend more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing costs. As of January 2015, the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list exceeds 11,600 applicants, according to the Housing Authority's 2015-16 Annual Plan. This illustrates the need for affordable housing in the City.

In addition, the Kern COG, through the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), allocated the regional "fair share" of housing needs to the City of Bakersfield for the 2013-2023 period. According to the RHNA, the Bakersfield must be able to accommodate 36,390 housing units during the 10-year period. Of this total, Bakersfield must be able to accommodate at least 15,506 units (43%) for very low and low-income households during the 2013-2023 period.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The City has a pronounced need for rental housing affordable to households making 0-50 percent of AMI, as a large number of renter households in these categories experience severe cost burdens (more than 50 percent of income spent on housing). In addition, the proportion of rental units with three or more bedrooms is low compared to owner-occupied units. Combined with the disproportionately high incidence of severe overcrowding (greater than 1.5 persons per room) among lower-income households, this indicates the City has a need for more rental units with three or more bedrooms.

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

Introduction

According to data from the 2007-2011 ACS automatically provided by HUD, Bakersfield's median home value in 2011 was \$218,200 — more than double what it was in 2000. According to more recent data from the 2011-2013 ACS, the median home value had dropped by the early 2010s to \$174,000. According to 2007-2011 ACS data, the majority (59.5%) of Bakersfield's renter households paid at least \$500 but less than \$1000 in monthly rent while only about 28 percent paid \$1000 or more; 2011-2013 ACS data show that rents rose significantly, with about 48 percent of renter households paying \$1000 or more and only 47 percent paying between \$500 and \$1000. The 2007-2011 ACS shows that median contract rent in 2011 was \$793, up 69 percent since 2000. The 2011-2013 ACS shows a further rise in median rent to \$977 in 2013, 23 percent higher than in 2011 and more than double the median rent in 2000.

Cost of Housing

Table MA-3 – Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	103,500	218,200	111%
Median Contract Rent	470	793	69%

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

Table MA- 4 - Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	5,364	12.2%
\$500-999	26,155	59.5%
\$1,000-1,499	9,463	21.5%
\$1,500-1,999	2,371	5.4%
\$2,000 or more	609	1.4%
Total	43,962	100.0%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

Table MA-5 – Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	865	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,160	1,520
80% HAMFI	16,745	6,309
100% HAMFI	No Data	10,533
Total	20,770	18,362

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Table MA-6 – Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	610	614	804	1,179	1,424
High HOME Rent	619	631	815	945	1,035
Low HOME Rent	507	543	652	753	840

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the limited data available, there is not sufficient housing for households at lower income levels in Bakersfield. According to CHAS data from HUD, there were 10,385 households making 30 percent HAMFI or less, but only 865 units affordable to a household at the 30 percent level (Table MA-5). Also according to CHAS data, there were 10,370 households making between 30 and 50 percent HAMFI, but only 4,680 units affordable to a household at the 50 percent level. Additionally, the fact that a housing unit is affordable to a particular income level does not necessarily mean that it is occupied by a household at that income level, meaning that the affordability mismatch is very likely more severe than reported in the data.

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

The early 2010s drop in home values may have made a small additional percentage of for-sale homes affordable to lower-income households; however, this trend is far outweighed by the significant rise in rents over the same time period. Since the vast majority of housing units affordable to lower-income households are rental units, it is likely that the number of units affordable for lower-income households will decrease going forward.

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

As presented in Table MA-6, Low HOME Rent for any size unit is lower than both the Fair Market Rent and High HOME Rent. Both Fair Market Rent of \$804 and the High HOME Rent of \$815 for a two-bedroom unit were higher than (but roughly comparable to) the 2011 citywide median contract rent of \$793 shown in Table MA-3; however, both Fair Market Rent and High HOME Rent for a two-bedroom unit were lower than the 2013 median contract rent of \$977. This data supports the City's strategy to develop, rehabilitate and preserve affordable housing.

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

Introduction

The U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) defines a “selected Condition” as one of four types of housing problems, similar to those used in the Needs Assessment: 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, and 4) cost burden greater than 30 percent. Table 7 calculates the total number of owner- and renter-occupied units exhibiting different numbers of selected conditions, and the percentage of all units falling into each of these categories.

Based on these categories, more than one-half (53 percent) of all households have none of the selected conditions, while 47 percent have either one or two conditions, and a small number (less than one percent) have three or four conditions. However, renter households are more likely to experience problems. In all, 57 percent of all renter-occupied households have at least one condition, compared to only 41 percent of owner-occupied households.

Definitions

The City defines substandard housing as either suitable for rehabilitation or in need of replacement. Specific conditions that may necessitate rehabilitation or replacement include structural hazards; poor construction; inadequate maintenance; faulty wiring; plumbing; fire hazards; and inadequate sanitation. The primary guide the City uses to assess the presence of these conditions is its building code and related regulations.

In 1997 the City of Bakersfield adopted the Uniform Building Code (UBC), Uniform Housing Code, and the Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings. New structures must conform to the standards of the UBC. In addition, the City has adopted numerous amendments to the UBC, the vast majority of which apply to new construction. Uniform Housing Code standards provide for repair of existing dwellings under the building code criteria in effect at the time the dwelling was constructed. The Uniform Housing Code is not applicable to structural modifications or additions. The Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings applies to all buildings, old or new. The primary thrust of this code is safety. These building codes ensure structural integrity, and facilitate the City’s efforts to maintain a safe housing supply.

Condition of Units

Table MA-7 - Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	24,313	39%	21,657	49%
With two selected Conditions	1,234	2%	3,226	7%
With three selected Conditions	47	0%	106	0%
With four selected Conditions	29	0%	36	0%
No selected Conditions	37,511	59%	18,937	43%
Total	63,134	100%	43,962	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Table MA-8 – Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	19,658	31%	7,499	17%
1980-1999	22,028	35%	14,835	34%
1950-1979	17,763	28%	17,641	40%
Before 1950	3,685	6%	3,987	9%
Total	63,134	100%	43,962	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Table MA-9 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	21,448	34%	21,628	49%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	9,765	15%	6,905	16%

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

Vacant Units

Table MA-10 - Vacant Units

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

Information not available

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

In November 2014, the City conducted a housing condition analysis, including a citywide housing survey. According to the survey, the results of which are summarized in Table MA-11, approximately 19 percent of housing within Bakersfield may be considered substandard. The largest category of substandard properties, comprising approximately 12 percent of total housing, likely require moderate rehabilitation, consistent with non-structural repair work or efficiency improvements to meet current standards (i.e. replacing single-paned windows with dual-paned windows). Approximately five percent likely require only minor rehabilitation, approximately two percent likely require major rehabilitation, and only 0.3 percent or 277 homes are likely in need of demolition.

Table MA-11
Housing Condition in Bakersfield (2014)

Housing Conditions for Residential Parcels*	No. Parcels	% of Total
No. of Demolitions (\$0 to \$9/SF) - assessed valuation	277	0.3%
No. of Major Rehabs (\$>9.01 to \$21/SF) - assessed valuation	1,613	1.8%
No. of Moderate Rehabs (\$>21.01 to \$38/SF) - assessed valuation	10,460	11.9%
No. of Minor Rehabs (\$>38.01 to \$45/SF) - assessed valuation	4,333	4.9%
No. of Standard Units (\$>\$45/SF) - assessed valuation	71,409	81.1%
TOTAL PARCELS	88,092	100%

Source: 2014 City of Bakersfield Housing Conditions Analysis

** Assessed valuation is for structure.*

The housing conditions survey does not contain information as to whether units are owner- or renter-occupied; therefore, only a rough estimate of owner vs. renter rehabilitation needs can be calculated. According to 2007-2011 ACS data, there were 63,134 owner-occupied households and 43,962 renter occupied households in Bakersfield. A household is defined as one or more persons occupying a housing unit. If the percentage of properties in need of various levels of rehabilitation is assumed to be the same for all owner- and renter-occupied units, it is estimated that 11,956 owner-occupied units and 8,326 renter-occupied units require some sort of rehabilitation.

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

Although lead was banned from residential paint in 1978, more than three-fourths of homes constructed prior to 1978 (national average) may contain lead based paint (LBP). The use of lead was widespread in older homes, which often cost less and are therefore more likely to be occupied by lower-income families -- posing an increased risk to this income group.

The age of housing units is the key variable for estimating the number of units with LBP hazards. It is estimated that nationally, three-quarters of all residential properties built in 1978 or earlier may contain LBP, with older properties having the highest likelihood of containing LBP. Local data have confirmed that the percentage of units containing LBP increases with the age of the structure.

According to 2007-2011 ACS data, there were a total of 43,076 units built prior to 1980. If 75 percent of these properties can be assumed to have LBP, the number of units with LBP is estimated to be 32,307. According to the Needs Assessment of this Plan, approximately 43 percent of all households in the City were low- or moderate-income (defined here as less than or equal to 100 percent HAMFI). Assuming that this percentage holds true for the estimated 32,307 units with LBP, the number of lower-income households potentially exposed to LBP hazards is estimated to be 13,892. As stated earlier, the lower cost of older units makes them more likely to be occupied by lower-income households, meaning that this estimate could be low.

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

Totals Number of Units

Table MA-12 Total Number of Units by Program Type

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	866	3,070	310	2,600	83	77	0
# of accessible units	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Public Housing in the City of Bakersfield is owned and operated by the Housing Authority of the County of Kern (HACK). There are a total of 17 public housing complexes in the City.

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:

According to PIH Information Center data, there are 866 public housing units in Bakersfield in 17 complexes. Of these, 15 complexes have been inspected in 2012 or later by HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC). All 15 of the inspected complexes scored 81 or better, with all but four complexes scoring above 90. Table MA-13 presents REAC scores for all 17 complexes.

Public Housing Condition

Table MA-13 - Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score (Year)
Rio Vista	85 (2013)
Adelante Vista	96 (2012)
Oro Vista	Not scored in past 3 years
Valle Vista	92 (2014)
Monte Vista	87 (2013)
Little Village	81 (2013)
Little Village (6B)	85 (2013)
Terra Vista	95 (2014)
Plaza Towers	91 (2013)
Plaza Towers Annex	96 (2014)
Parkview	97 (2014)
Homer Harrison	95 (2013)
Haciendas del Sol	91 (2014)
Milagro del Valle	96 (2014)
Maganda Park	95 (2014)
Greenfield Homes	Not scored in past 3 years
Baker Street Village	93 (2014)

Source: HUD’s Real Estate Assessment Center

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

The Housing Authority of the County of Kern was contacted regarding the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units; however, this information was not available. As stated previously, all but four complexes have PHAS/REAC scores above 90, with all complexes scoring at least 81.

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

The agency states the following goal in its 2015-16 Annual Plan: “Complete a comprehensive update of physical needs at all Agency owned properties and develop a plan to address these needs based on projected resources available.” Additionally, Kern County’s 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan contains the following objectives:

- a) Objective: Maintain Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) and Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) scores of at least 90%.
- b) Objective: Complete comprehensive modernization at the Plaza Towers & Annex developments.
- c) Objective: Complete exterior modernization at the USDA Shafter, Arvin and Lamont properties. *[Note: these complexes are not located in the City of Bakersfield.]*
- d) Objective: Complete the exterior modernization of the Valle Vista, Homer Harrison and Parkview housing developments.

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

Introduction

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Table MA-14 - 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)	169	25	48	597	NA
Households with Only Adults	267	2	187	618	NA
Chronically Homeless Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	337	NA
Veterans	13	0	60	130	NA
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

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

Many organizations in Bakersfield provide a wide range of services that complement services directly targeted to homeless individuals and families. Commonly provided services include rental assistance, counseling/advocacy, case management, alcohol/drug treatment, HIV/AIDS services, and employment services, among others. Please refer to Section NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment, Table NA-26 for a list of key service providers active in Bakersfield who provide complementary 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.

As required by HUD, the Continuum of Care performs an annual survey of facilities providing shelter beds for homeless individuals and families and the number and types of beds present at each facility. Please refer to Section NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment, Tables NA-27 through NA-30 for a summary of the number of beds available and under construction.

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

The plan must describe, to the extent information is available, facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

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. For each special needs group, provide a brief narrative that describes the supporting housing and related supportive services available to each group and how well the current level of need is satisfied by existing services. Identify any gaps in services and/or unmet need.

Elderly/Frail Elderly:

According to 2009-2013 ACS data, Bakersfield had 30,458 people who were aged 65 and older, forming about 8.6 percent of the population. Some of this group's special needs included limited mobility, increased medical attention due to health complications, and restricted fixed income. Many elderly people have difficulty completing normal, everyday tasks without assistance. Common services for the elderly include public transit, home delivery services and at-home medical care. The Kern County Aging & Adult Services Department provides a full range of services for the elderly and their caregivers, including:

- Family Caregiver Support
- Health Education
- Health Insurance Counseling
- Information and Referral
- In-Home Supportive Services
- Adult Protective Services
- Public Guardian
- LPS Conservatorship
- Senior Nutrition

Persons with Disabilities

According to the 2009-2013 ACS data, the number of civilian non-institutionalized Bakersfield residents age 5 and older with some type of disability totaled 37,856, which was just under 12 percent of the City's population (Table NA-31). Having a disability negatively impacts a person's ability to work and earn money. Among persons with disabilities in Bakersfield aged 18 to 64, approximately 32.9 percent of persons lived in households with incomes below the federal poverty level, compared to only 16.4 percent for persons with no disability.

There are several centers for the disabled in operation in Bakersfield, including the Bakersfield Association for Retarded Citizens, the Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired, the Down Syndrome Parents Group of Kern, the Independent Living Center of Kern County, the National Association for People with Disabilities, the Kern County Chapter of the National Blind Federation, the Crippled Children's Society of Kern County, and the Valley Achievement Center. These centers are generally more spread throughout the City than other types of services and facilities; however, access to these centers is the most important factor for users.

Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addiction

Previous section NA-45 estimated that there were, as of 2013, 21,542 individuals age 15 and older in Bakersfield who are affected by substance dependence or abuse. Of these individuals, it is likely that a majority have difficulty securing a full-time job and maintaining their housing situation.

Housing options exist for these individuals in order to make it easier for them to access proper care and treatment, including support to deal with addiction and possibly detoxification. Programs of these facilities include outpatient drug groups, long-term residential recovery (more than 30 days), and case management. According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, (an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), there are at least 18 facilities within a 10-mile radius of Bakersfield that treat substance abuse or have detoxification programs available to the public. However, only two have financial assistance available or accept payment on a sliding scale based on income or other factors. Providing vouchers or other financial assistance could aid this special needs group in gaining improved access to treatment.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

The California Department of Public Health estimates that as of June 30, 2014, there were 1,941 people living with either HIV or AIDS in Kern County. Persons with HIV/AIDS face an array of barriers to obtaining and maintaining affordable, stable housing. Additionally, job placement is a concern for individuals with HIV/AIDS, as their immune deficiencies preclude them from working in jobs requiring frequent interaction with members of the public.

The Kern County Department of Public Health administers the Health Education and Linkage Program (HELP) program, which provides case management to HIV/AIDS individuals. Clinica Sierra Vista's (CSV) Life Linkage Program provides case management to HIV/AIDS clients to assess clients' needs and develop a care plan. In addition, the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program works collaboratively with the Housing Authority of the County of Kern (HACK), CSV and the Kern County Department of Public Health (KCDPH) to provide housing assistance and supportive services to lower-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families that meet the eligibility criteria.

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

In 2012, the Kern County Homeless Collaborative (KCHC) received a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Technical Assistance Grant to help with the local implementation of the SOAR (SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery) Project, which is designed to expedite access to Social Security Disability benefits for people who are homeless and have serious mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorders. With these benefits, people who are homeless or at-risk have a reliable source of income that makes it easier to access housing and supportive services. This can lead to long-term self-sufficiency and recovery, and help to end homelessness for many in the community. Over the first year of the program, a total of 47 social service professionals affiliated with KCHC were certified in the SOAR “Stepping Stones to Recovery” method for expediting SSI/SSDI applications on behalf of clients.

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 has allocated CDBG and ESG funds to serve people with special needs. In FY 2015/16, funds are allocated to the Bakersfield Senior Center (services and facility improvements) , Home Access Program, Flood Ministries (Street Outreach), Bakersfield Homeless Center (shelter and rehousing), Bakersfield Rescue Mission (shelter), and Alliance Against Family Violence (shelter).

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))

Please refer to the discuss above.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Redevelopment Dissolution: Housing Set-Aside Funds. Until the dissolution of California’s Community Redevelopment Agencies under AB X1 26, Redevelopment Housing Set-Aside funds were one of the primary sources of financing used for preserving, improving and developing affordable housing. As of 2013, Redevelopment Housing Set-Aside funds are no longer available for agency use, as all tax increment that previously went to the Agency is diverted to the underlying taxing entities under AB X1 26. A portion of this tax increment is deposited in the City of Bakersfield’s General Fund. According to the City’s current Housing Element, the Housing Set Aside Funds provided approximately \$1.6 million per year to support the development, preservation and rehabilitation of affordable housing, as well as other housing-related activities. A number of projects for which the former Redevelopment Agency had previously entered into financing agreements continue to receive funds under the Redevelopment Successor Agency’s Recognized Obligation Payments Schedule (ROPS); however, Housing Set-Aside Funds are unavailable to assist in new affordable housing development or related activities.

Prevailing Wage Requirements. SB 975, passed in 2002, dramatically expanded the range of projects that require the payment of prevailing wages. The requirements apply to projects involving almost any sort of public subsidy, such as economic development. Notably, affordable apartment projects that receive federal or state low-income housing tax credits are exempt.

According to the California Association for Local Economic Development, SB 975 has had an overall negative impact on the structure of economic development in California. It affects the ability of local jurisdictions to provide direct assistance to companies with HUD funds if the prevailing wage is triggered for the whole project irrespective of whether, in HUD’s opinion, it would not be a prevailing wage activity.

Environmental Review. State and federal law (California Environmental Quality Act, National Environmental Policy Act, California and federal Endangered Species Acts) require environmental review of proposed discretionary projects; e.g., subdivision maps, zone changes, etc. Costs and delays resulting from the environmental review process are added to the cost of developing housing.

Planning and Development Fees. Fees charged by local governments also contribute to the cost of housing. In Bakersfield, fees for entitlement/environmental review, impact mitigation and other purposes were estimated to add about \$18,900 to the cost of building a typical single family unit, and \$14,873 for a typical multi-family unit, according to the 2008-2013 Housing Element.

Permit and Processing Procedures. The processing time required to obtain approval of development entitlements and building permits is often cited as contributing to construction costs. In development parlance, “time is money” and developers can incur significant holding costs while waiting out a delay. Processing time in the City of Bakersfield can vary from as little as 3-4 weeks for a project requiring only site plan review or an administrative adjustment, to 8-10 months for projects requiring the preparation

of a full Environmental Impact Report. Assuming no General Plan Amendment or Zone Change is required, the average processing time for a multi-family project is six weeks from beginning to end. The City has made an effort to shorten and streamline the review process in recent years, appointing a single staff member to serve as the applicant's point of contact on each case and establishing a one-stop intake center where applicants can file multiple applications at the same time.

Land Use Controls. In terms of land use controls, the General Plan is of paramount concern. This policy document not only establishes the location and amount of land that will be allocated to residential development, but also establishes the intensity of development (in terms of unit densities and total number of units) that will be permitted. While nearly all components or elements of the General Plan contain goals and policies that influence residential development, it is the Land Use Element that has the most direct influence. The City of Bakersfield's development standards do not contain any unduly restrictive provisions. Building height, setbacks, lot areas, and parking are generally within the range of other cities in the State. Open Space provisions (parklands) only apply when the population of the development will exceed 1,000 persons per 2.5 acres. These standards apply equally to both affordable and market-rate housing.

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

Introduction

According to the 2007-2011 ACS, Bakersfield had just over 160,000 working-age adults in the labor force and an unemployment rate of 11.3 percent. More recent data from the California Employment Development Department show that by December 2014, there were an estimated 165,800 Bakersfield residents in the labor force and the unemployment rate was 6.8 percent. This was significantly lower than the 9.9 percent unemployment rate recorded for all of Kern County.

Certain employment sectors may have mismatches between the number of jobs and the number of workers available, resulting in high unemployment in those sectors. Table 1 compares the number of workers in each sector as recorded in 2007-2011 ACS data with the number of jobs in the same sector as recorded by the Census Bureau’s Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics program. In the City of Bakersfield, the largest shortage of jobs was observed in the Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction sector, with enough jobs for only 61.6 percent of workers. This was followed by Manufacturing, with jobs for only 62.2 percent of workers. Education and Health Care Services had the biggest shortage of workers, with only enough workers to fill 80.7 percent of positions.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Table MA-15 - 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	13,180	8,125	13	9	-5
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	10,799	11,928	11	13	2
Construction	6,862	5,460	7	6	-1
Education and Health Care Services	15,190	18,818	15	20	5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4,812	5,511	5	6	1
Information	1,920	2,191	2	2	0
Manufacturing	6,270	3,902	6	4	-2
Other Services	5,031	4,829	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	7,517	8,149	8	9	1
Public Administration	2	2	0	0	0
Retail Trade	12,466	13,202	13	14	2
Transportation and Warehousing	3,338	1,924	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	4,773	3,013	5	3	-2
Total	92,160	87,054	--	--	--

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

Labor Force

Table MA-16 - Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	160,014
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	141,931
Unemployment Rate	11.30
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	24.82
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.15

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table MA-17 – Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People	Median Income
Management, business and financial	25,858	
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	6,905	
Service	14,761	
Sales and office	35,108	
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	17,720	
Production, transportation and material moving	8,224	

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Table MA-18 - Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	103,010	77%
30-59 Minutes	22,471	17%
60 or More Minutes	8,305	6%
Total	133,786	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Table MA-19 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	19,003	3,398	12,896
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28,060	3,775	10,406
Some college or Associate's degree	41,075	3,733	11,228
Bachelor's degree or higher	27,299	1,054	5,115

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

Table MA-20 - Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	1,044	3,123	5,099	7,527	5,212
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,911	5,034	5,812	8,721	2,925
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	13,055	14,420	11,151	16,670	7,226
Some college, no degree	14,415	14,423	10,961	17,208	6,146
Associate's degree	1,333	3,910	3,790	5,857	2,021
Bachelor's degree	1,956	7,415	5,577	9,542	3,171
Graduate or professional degree	114	2,483	2,805	5,694	2,052

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Table MA-21 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,919
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,621
Some college or Associate's degree	35,888
Bachelor's degree	53,790
Graduate or professional degree	72,500

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

With 15 percent of the City's workers and 20 percent of the jobs, Education and Health Care Services forms the single largest employment sector in Bakersfield. "Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction" and "Retail Trade" form the second and third largest sectors, each with about 13 percent of the City's workers. "Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations" forms the fourth-largest sector, with about percent of workers. "Professional, Scientific, Management Services" was the fifth-largest sector, with about eight percent of workers.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

According to a recent economic study prepared by the High-Speed Rail Authority, the study found that the structural factors of the economy, such as a heavy reliance on low-wage, low-education industry sectors, and demographic realities, such as low educational attainment levels, collectively hinder residents' opportunities to advance economically and the region's ability to attract new businesses that could offer higher wage jobs and generate new sources of income for the Valley. Without fundamental structural changes to its economy, including more balance and diversification, the Central Valley risks falling further behind as incomes lag and as the wider state, national and global economies continue to shift to a knowledge-based, service-driven economy.

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.

Two key projects in Bakersfield that may have an impact of jobs for the area include the Thomas Roads Improvement Program (TRIP) and the development of the High-Speed Rail project . TRIP is a cooperative effort between the City of Bakersfield, County of Kern, Caltrans and the Kern Council of Governments. TRIP projects have been identified as necessary to relieve the stress on outdated infrastructure, caused by years of rapid growth in population, interregional travel, and freight movement. The projects will facilitate regional mobility, economic growth and development, as well as reduce travel time through major transportation corridors.

Bakersfield will be a key point along the California High-Speed Rail system, which started construction in January 2015 in Fresno. The high-speed rail system is planning to eventually connect Bakersfield to both the Cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco by 2029. This project will provide new construction jobs and promote economic development around the

As discussed in the economic study prepared for the High-Speed Rail project, this infrastructure investment will better integrate the Central Valley's economy with the Los Angeles basin and the San Francisco Bay Area economies and to evolve to a more balanced, diversified and resilient economy that offers more opportunity to those who live and work there. Over time, enhanced connectivity and improved access to those two more prosperous economic mega-regions will change the economic dynamics of the Central Valley and could hasten the diversification of its economy. In the long run, the Valley will be positioned to be more fully integrated into the larger state, national and global economies.

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

Please refer to the previous discuss regarding the labor force and education levels of the labor force.

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 Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs), community colleges and universities are working to ensure that more of the local workforce is trained so that they can effectively compete for higher paying jobs, and help move resident out of poverty.

The Employer' Training Resource (ETR) is a department within the County of Kern which serves as the administrative arm of the Kern/Inyo/Mono Counties Workforce Investment Board. ETR provides services to local businesses and job seekers and administers workforce training to individuals who qualify in Kern, Inyo, and Mono Counties. ETR also partners with America's Job Center (AJCC) to provide basic training courses. The program coordinates job training with existing and future jobs opportunities.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

This ConPlan did not include an analysis of areas of concentration of households with multiple housing problems. In general, the lowest-income households have the most problems due to the high cost of housing in relation to income, which can lead to deferred maintenance and other physical issues as well as more immediately cost-related problems such as overpayment and overcrowding. As detailed below, the lowest-income households are concentrated in the City's oldest neighborhoods east of SR-99 and north of SR-58, implying a high likelihood that households with the highest cost burden are also experiencing physical problems in older dwellings with more maintenance issues.

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

Previous Figures NA-1 and NA-2 (Needs Assessment section) show where the concentrations of residents who are Hispanic and Black/African American -- the two largest ethnic minority groups in Bakersfield. Hispanic concentration was defined as a census tract with the Hispanic population representing more than 50 percent of total population of the census tract. For Black/African-American, which has a smaller representation citywide, the concentration was defined as more than 20 percent of the total population of the census tract. Hispanic residents generally reside in census tracts east of SR-99, while Black/African American residents are located mainly to the southeast of downtown Bakersfield, south of California Avenue and north of SR-58. These maps were generated using HUD's CPD e-GIS mapping tool, which uses 2006-2010 ACS and CHAS data.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan incorporates the information from the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis of this ConPlan and identifies the priority needs of the City and describes the strategies to be undertaken to address those needs. The Strategic Plan includes the following sections:

- Geographic Priorities
- Priority Needs
- Influence of Market Conditions
- Anticipated Resources
- Institutional Delivery Structure
- Goals
- Public Housing
- Barriers to Affordable Housing
- Homeless Strategy
- Lead-based paint Hazards
- Monitoring

Based on the needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process, and the information available through the U.S. Census and existing City documents, the following goals of the ConPlan are to provide:

- Decent, Accessible and Affordable Housing;
- Community and Economic Development;
- Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements;
- Public Facilities and Services for the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population; and
- Public Facilities and Services for the Homeless and Persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

Geographic Area

The City of Bakersfield intends to fund activities in areas most directly affected by the needs of low- and moderate-income residents and those with special needs.

General Allocation Priorities

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

To create substantive neighborhood improvements and stimulate additional, unassisted improvement efforts, the City will focus a portion of its housing-related funding in targeted low-income neighborhoods. Based on the widespread need for affordable housing, however, assistance will be available citywide. Distribution of funding for accessibility purposes will also be citywide. The primary focus of economic development efforts will include the central business district located in a qualified low-income area, as well as the (former) redevelopment areas, industrial parks and commercial sites in various City locations. In addition, the City will continue to assess proximity to transit and job accessibility for low-income residents.

The area where CDBG funds may be used is identified in Figure SP-1, which identifies the low and moderate-income areas in the City of Bakersfield by Census block group. A low and moderate-income area of concentration is defined as a Census block group with 51 percent or more low and moderate-income persons. The low and moderate-income limit is 80 percent of the County’s median family income (MFI).

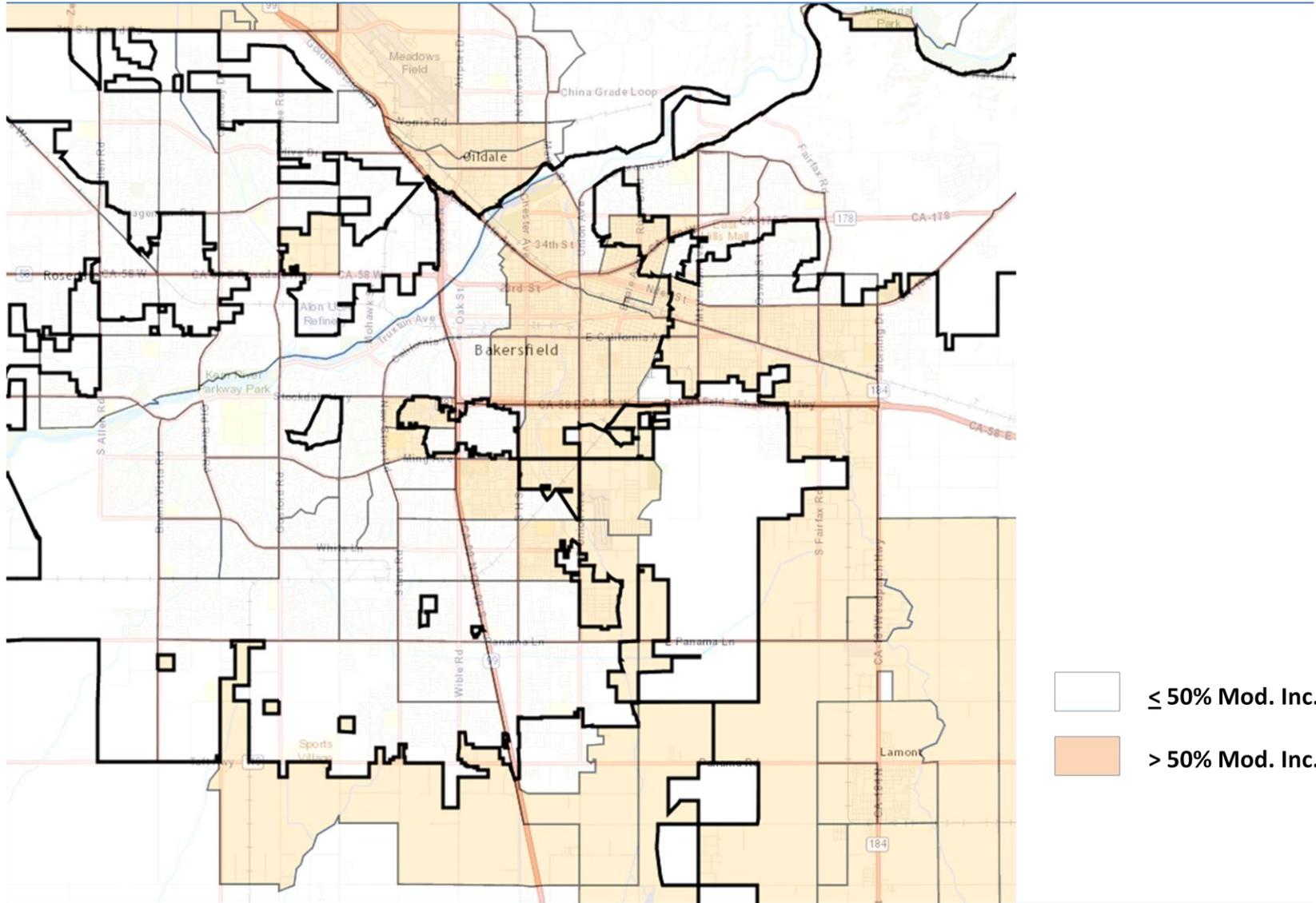
Table SP-1 below summarizes the number of households in each income group relative to the MFI. In 2011, the City’s median household income, which considers the income of an entire household, rather than individual family members, was \$54,656. According to CHAS 2011 data, approximately one-third (33.8%) of the total households in the City had incomes in the lower income category (80% or less than the County MFI) in 2011. Bakersfield’s median household income in 2011 was \$54,656.

Table SP-1 - Bakersfield Household Income 2011

Income Group	2011	
	Households	% of Total
Extremely Low (<30% of MFI)	10,385	9.7%
Very Low (30%-50% of MFI)	10,365	9.7%
Low (51%-80% of MFI)	15,475	14.4%
Moderate-Upper (>80% of MFI)	70,870	66.2%
TOTAL	107,095	100%
Median HH Income	\$54,656	

Source: HUD CHAS (2007-2011)

MFI – Median Family Income



Source: HUD CPD Mapping

Figure SP-1
City of Bakersfield Low -Moderate Income Concentration Areas by Census Tract

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

Priority Needs

Table SP-2 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Name	Preserve and Expand Decent, Accessible and Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Description	Preserve existing decent, accessible and affordable housing, increase the supply of affordable housing, and provide homeownership and rental opportunities for lower-income residents in the City.
	Population	<p>Income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extremely Low ▪ Very Low ▪ Low <p>Household Type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large Families ▪ Families with Children ▪ Elderly <p>Special Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frail Elderly ▪ Persons with Mental, Physical and Developmental Disabilities ▪ Homeless
	Target Area	Citywide
	Associate Goals	<p>Community and economic development</p> <p>Public facilities and services for the non-homeless and special needs population</p> <p>Public facilities and service for the homeless and persons with HIV/AIDS</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>As presented in previous Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, approximately 28 percent of the all households in the city spend between 30 to 50 percent of their income on housing and 16 percent of all households spend more than 50 percent on housing, which is considered the threshold for sever overpayment. In addition, overcrowding is common in the City, as large households and extended or multiple families occupy the same home. Approximately five percent of all households in the City are considered to be overcrowded.</p> <p>The Community Needs Survey shows that the top three needs in the category of Housing Supply and Improvements are: 1) Energy Efficiency; 2) Homeless; and 3) Affordable Housing.</p>

Table SP-2 – Priority Needs Summary (Continued)

2	Name	Create, Retain and Attract Community and Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Description	Support economic development opportunities by creating, retaining and attracting businesses and jobs that will improve the economic health of low and moderate-income areas.
	Population	<p>Income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extremely Low ▪ Very Low ▪ Low ▪ Moderate <p>Household Type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large Families ▪ Families with Children ▪ Elderly <p>Special Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons with Mental, Physical and Developmental Disabilities ▪ Homeless
	Target Area	Low/Moderate-Income Areas
	Associate Goals	<p>Public infrastructure and facilities improvements</p> <p>Public facilities and services for the non-homeless and special needs population</p> <p>Public facilities and services to eliminate homelessness and HIV/AIDS</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Community Needs Survey shows the top three needs as: 1) Job Creation and Training, 2) Cleanup of Contaminated Sites; and 3) Commercial/Industrial Rehab and Assistance on Start-up Businesses.

Table SP-2 – Priority Needs Summary (Continued)

3	Name	Improve Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Description	Improve and expand the City's existing public infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, curb/gutters, street fixtures, drainage systems, and sewer/water systems) and public facilities (parks and recreational facilities, community centers, public healthcare centers) in low and moderate-income areas.
	Population	<p>Income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extremely Low ▪ Very Low ▪ Low` ▪ Moderate <p>Household Type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large Families ▪ Families with Children ▪ Elderly <p>Special Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elderly and Frail Elderly ▪ Persons with Mental, Physical and Developmental Disabilities ▪ Families with Children
	Target Area	Low/Moderate-Income Areas
	Associate Goals	<p>Community and economic development</p> <p>Public facilities and services for the non-homeless and special needs population</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Priority is based on the City's 2014-2019 CIP and results from the Community Needs Survey conducted for the ConPlan. The CIP identifies street construction and maintenance high on the priority list as well as sidewalks/curb/gutters, drainage and sewer systems improvements. Based on the Community Needs Survey, the community ranked the following top three public improvements: 1) Street Improvements; 2) Street Lighting; and 3) Sidewalks.</p>

Table SP-2 – Priority Needs Summary (Continued)

4	Name	Improve and Expand Public Facilities and Services for the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population
	Priority Level	High
	Description	Improve and increase facilities and services to create suitable living environments for non-homeless persons with special needs. These include facilities and their programs that service the young, seniors, large families, persons with disabilities and farmworkers.
	Population	<p>Income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extremely Low ▪ Very Low ▪ Low ▪ Moderate <p>Household Type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large Families ▪ Families with Children ▪ Youth ▪ Elderly <p>Special Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elderly and Frail Elderly ▪ Persons with Mental, Physical and Developmental Disabilities ▪ Families with Children
	Target Area	Citywide
	Associate Goals	<p>Community and economic development</p> <p>Public infrastructure and facilities improvements</p> <p>Public facilities and services to eliminate homelessness and HIV/AIDS</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	In 2012, Bakersfield age composition indicated a significant portion (43%) of its population were under the age of 20 and age 65 and older. This segment of the population need community facilities and services including parks/recreational, healthcare centers, youth/senior centers, and transportation. In addition, the Community Needs Survey results show the top three Community Facilities needs as: 1) Youth Centers; 2) Park and Recreation; and 3) Neighborhood/Community Centers. The survey also showed the top three Social and Public Service needs as: 1) Mental Health Services; 2) tie between Substance Abuse Services and Crime Prevention Programs; and 3) Transportation Services.

Table SP-2 – Priority Needs Summary (Continued)

5	Name	Improve and Expand Public Facilities, Services and Programs to Eliminate Homelessness and Treat Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Priority Level	High
	Description	Providing emergency shelters and transitional and supportive housing opportunities. Improve and increase public services to end chronic homelessness and treat persons with HIV/AIDS.
	Population	Income: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extremely Low ▪ Very Low ▪ Low ▪ Moderate Household Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large Families ▪ Families with Children ▪ Elderly Special Needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elderly ▪ Persons with Mental, Physical and Developmental Disabilities
	Target Area	Citywide
	Associate Goals	Decent and affordable housing Community and economic development Public services for non-homeless and special needs population Public services and programs to eliminate homelessness and HIV/AIDS
	Basis for Relative Priority	According to the 2014 Point-in-Time Homeless count, there were approximately 1,000 homeless in Bakersfield. There were significant number of persons that were chronically homeless, had severe mental illness, and chronic substance abuse.

Narrative

All program activities funded with the City’s CDBG, HOME and ESG funds will benefit low- to moderate-income persons, as well as those with special needs.

The basis for assigning the priority to each category was based on the identified needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process. In addition, priorities were determined by information gathered from the U.S. Census Bureau, market study and existing community documents, including the City of Bakersfield 2008–2013 Housing Element. There are five specific areas of priority need categories in this ConPlan:

1. Decent, accessible and affordable housing
2. Community and economic development
3. Public infrastructure and facilities improvements
4. Public facilities and services for the non-homeless special needs population
5. Public facilities and services for the homeless and persons with HIV/AIDS

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Table SP-3 – 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)	<p>The City receives approximately \$1.0 million annually of HOME funds, however, it does not intend to utilize its HOME funds for TBRA. The public housing need primarily pertains to the Housing Authority’s responsibility for providing public housing and tenant based assisted housing. While the City does not anticipated to directly address the needs of public housing or public housing agency residents, it will increase the supply of affordable rental housing in the City of Bakersfield by providing assistance in housing development costs associated with the acquisition and/or construction of affordable housing.</p> <p>The City will, however, use funds from the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) on Rapid Re-Housing activities to assist household that recently became homeless to re-establish permanent housing for the households.</p>
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<p>The City receives approximately \$1.0 million annually of HOME funds, however, it does not intend to utilize its HOME funds for TBRA. The City will, however, use funds from the ESG on Rapid Re-Housing activities to assist household that recently became homeless to re-establish permanent housing for the households.</p>
New Unit Production	<p>According to the Needs Assessment, overpaying for occurred in 42.2 percent of the total occupied units in the City. In addition, the Kern COG, through the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), has allocated the regional fair share of housing needs to Bakersfield for the 2013-2023 period of 36,290 housing units during the 10-year period. The distribution of the future needs by four household income categories shows that Bakersfield must accommodate at least 15,506 units (43%) of the total 36,290 units to very low and low-income households during the 10-year period. Therefore, the City will prioritize the production and preservation of affordable housing to benefit low-income households through the use of HOME funds. In addition, at least 15 percent of the HOME funds will be set aside to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) in the development, acquisition, rehabilitation and/or construction of affordable single-family or multi-family housing.</p> <p>The City will continue to explore opportunities to partner with private owners in the use of its HOME and CDBG funds on Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) affordable housing projects.</p>

Table SP-3 – Influence of Market Conditions (Continued)

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Rehabilitation	<p>Approximately 12 percent of the City’s population age five and older have some type of disability. Persons with disability require special home improvements, such as ramps, modified bathroom, kitchens and doorways. Therefore, the City, through its Home Access Program will continue to provide \$3,500 on a one-time basis for such improvements. This program is funded by the CDBG program.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>According to the Needs Assessment, overpaying for occurred in 42.2 percent of the total occupied units in the City. The City will prioritize the production and preservation of affordable housing to benefit low-income households through the use of HOME funds. In addition, at least 15 percent of the HOME funds will be set aside to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) in the development, acquisition, rehabilitation and/or construction of affordable single-family or multi-family housing.</p> <p>The City will continue to explore opportunities to partner with private owners in the use of its HOME and CDBG funds on Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) affordable housing projects.</p>

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

Introduction

In FY 2015/16 -- the first year of the ConPlan -- HUD allocated \$3,198,138 of CDBG funds to the City of Bakersfield, and together with an additional \$7,000 from program income and another \$150,000 from the prior year resources, a total of \$3,355,138 will be available. As shown in Table SP-4, the expected amount of CDBG funds that will be available in the remaining four years is projected at approximately \$11.45 million. This projection assumes an annual reduction of CDBG allocation to the City of five percent. It also assumes that program income stays at \$7,000 per year and that the prior year resources of \$150,000 only applies to the first year. Over the five-year period, an estimated \$14.8 million will be available to the City. CDBG funds will be used for administrative costs, debt service, housing and public infrastructure projects.

During the first year of the ConPlan, the City will receive \$1,004,842 of HOME funds. In addition, \$30,000 from projected program income and \$900,000 from prior year resources will result in a total amount of \$1,934,842 for FY 2015/16. Over the remaining four years, the City is projecting available HOME funds of approximately \$1.93 million. This assumes that the \$30,000 of program income will be available annually during the five-year period, and that the prior year resources of \$900,000 will only be available during the first year. This also assumes a reduction of five percent per year. The projected amount of HOME fund to the City is over the five-year period is anticipated at \$6.5 million. HOME funds will be used for administrative costs and housing, with 15 percent of the total HOME fund distributed to the community housing development organization (CHDO).

During the first year of the ConPlan, the City will receive \$285,348 in ESG funds. These funds will be used for administrative costs, shelter, outreach, homeless prevention and rehousing projects. Over the five-year period, the total allocation of ESG funds is anticipated to total approximately \$1.3 million.

Anticipated Resources

Table SP-4 - 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 Dev. Housing Public Improvement Public Service	\$3,198,138	\$7,000	\$150,000	\$3,355,138	\$11,449,000	Assumes an annual HUD allocation reduction of 5%. Assumes \$7,000 annual program income over the five-year period. Prior year resource of \$150,000 is available only in the first year .
HOME	Public Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assist. Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	\$1,004,842	\$30,000	\$1,934,842	\$1,034,842	\$3,661,000	Assumes an annual HUD allocation reduction of 5%. Assumes \$30,000 annual program income over the five-year period. Prior year resource of \$1,934,842 is available only in the first year.
ESG	Public Federal	Homeless shelters and homeless services	\$285,348	0	0	\$285,348	\$1,006,000	Assumes an annual HUD allocation reduction of 5%.
TOTAL	Public Federal		\$4,490,343	\$37,000	0	\$4,525,328	\$15,966,000	

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

Applicants for CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds are rated on the percentage of assistance they are requesting from the City of Bakersfield. The City of Bakersfield gives preference to applicants that have other funds available to complete the project; and preferably, federal funds comprise less than 50 percent of the total project budget. The lower the percentage required from federal funds, the more points the proposal receives. Most of the projects that have been awarded to area non-profits by the City with federal funds are matched with other funds.

The CDBG Program does not require matching funds, although, in most instances, additional funds are required to make a project feasible to implement. Both the HOME and ESG programs require a match.

According to the CAPER, cumulatively in the five-year period of the current 2015 ConPlan, the City reported leverage of \$2.21 to every \$1 of HUD funds.

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

N/A

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.

Table SP-5 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Bakersfield	Government Agency	Non-Homeless Special Needs Public Facilities Neighborhood Improvements Public Services Economic Development Planning	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the County of Kern (HACK)	Public Housing Agency	Public Housing Rental Assistance	Regional
Kern County Homeless Collaborative (Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care)	Non-Profit Organization	Homeless Shelter and Services	Regional

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City’s Community Development Department is responsible for the overall administration and fiscal management of the CDBG program. The staff within the division works closely with other City departments and the community to develop programs and activities that improve low- and moderate-income neighborhoods throughout the City. The administration of program activities includes housing, public facility and infrastructure improvements, public and social service activities and economic development activities. City staff makes recommendations to the Council regarding the expenditure of CDBG funds.

The strengths in the delivery system are through the interdepartmental communication and collaboration. City staffs from various departments work with each other and with organizations and agencies that assist low-income individuals and families in Bakersfield and community residents to establish priorities for the use of CDBG funding.

Any service delivery gaps that might exist are due to limited funding. The needs far exceed the funding resources. As a result, even high-priority projects may have to wait years to be funded.

As presented in Table SP-5, the Housing Authority of the County of Kern (HACK) is a responsible agency that owns and operates 14 low income public housing complexes in Bakersfield. Rents are based on 30 percent of the tenant’s monthly net adjusted income or ceiling rents, based on the size of the unit— whichever is less. City and Kern County collaborate to provide and inform residents of the available affordable housing in the following categories: low-income public housing, farmworker housing, senior

housing, other affordable housing, housing for the homeless and “Building Blocks,” or transitional housing for foster youths.

The Kern County Homeless Collaborative (Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care) is a network of nonprofit service providers, policymakers, business, charitable and faith-based organizations, volunteers and homeless or formerly homeless individual all working together to put an end to homelessness in Kern County.

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

Table SP-6 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

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)

Many organizations in Bakersfield combine to provide a full range of services that serve directly and/or complement services targeted to homeless individuals and families. Refer to Section NA-40 (Homeless Needs Assessment), Table NA-26 for a list of service providers who participate in the Continuum of Care system serving Bakersfield and the types of services offered. Although not all-inclusive, this list represents the key homeless service providers active in Bakersfield.

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

The service delivery system in Bakersfield is strong with respect to providing a comprehensive range of services, both for the general population and specifically targeted toward the special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness. One gap that does exist is in street outreach by law enforcement. Additionally, persons with HIV/AIDS have a more limited range of services targeted specifically toward them; however, information and referrals to general service providers are available through Bakersfield AIDS Project. For the homeless population, the Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance organization provides homeless persons civil legal assistance and access to the court system. In addition, information and referrals are available through various homeless service organizations.

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

The City will work with Continuum of Care to identify gaps in the service delivery system and establish yearly priorities for the homeless community.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Table SP-7 – Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicators
1	Decent and affordable housing	2015	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affordable housing ▪ Fair housing choice ▪ Homeless ▪ Non-homeless special needs 	Citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability and accessibility to affordable housing ▪ Homelessness 	CDBG: \$500,000 HOME: \$4.1M ESG: \$325,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation of 11 units available to low-mod income households ▪ New construction of 210 units available to low-mod income households ▪ Rapid Re-Housing services provided to 100 households ▪ Fair Housing services, including counseling, training and education, to 1,000 persons.
2	Community and economic development	2015	2020	Non-housing community development	Low and Moderate-Income Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retention and attraction of businesses and creation of jobs ▪ Homelessness ▪ Non-housing community development 	CDBG: \$1.5M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neighborhood services or facilities improvements to improve quality of life to 4,000 residents ▪ Job creation or training activities to promote the creation of 10 new full-time equivalent jobs

Table SP-1 – Goals Summary (Continued)

3	Public infrastructure and facilities improvements	2015	2020	Non-housing community development	Low and Moderate-Income Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvements to streets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure ▪ Improvements to parks and recreational facilities and public facilities 	CDBG: \$5.8M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neighborhood infrastructure improvements to improve quality of life for 18,000 ▪ Neighborhood parks and facilities improvements to improve quality of life for 8,000 residents
4	Public facilities and services for the non-homeless special needs population	2015	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affordable housing ▪ Fair housing choice ▪ Non-homeless special needs ▪ Non-housing community development 	Citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvements to services for special needs ▪ Availability and accessibility to affordable housing ▪ Non-housing community development 	CDBG: \$500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public services to 5,000 persons with non-homeless special needs ▪ Facility improvements to assist 4,000 persons with non-homeless special needs ▪ Home accessibility improvements to 35 households
5	Public facilities and services eliminate homelessness and treat person with HIV/AIDS	2015	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affordable Housing ▪ Fair housing choice ▪ Homeless ▪ Non-homeless special needs ▪ Non-housing community development 	Citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvements to services for special needs ▪ Availability and accessibility to affordable housing ▪ Homelessness ▪ Non-housing community development 	ESG: \$600,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Street outreach services for 1,000 persons experiencing homelessness or person with HIV/AIDS ▪ Emergency shelter for 3,000 persons experiencing homelessness or persons with HIV/AIDS

Goal Descriptions

Table SP-8 - Goal Description

	Goal Name	Description
1	Decent, accessible and affordable housing	Preserve existing decent, accessible and affordable housing, increase the supply of affordable housing, and provide homeownership and rental opportunities for lower-income residents in the City.
2	Community and economic development	Support economic development opportunities by creating, retaining and attracting businesses and jobs that will improve the economic health of low and moderate-income areas.
3	Public infrastructure and facilities improvements	Improve and expand the City's existing public infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, curb/gutters, street fixtures, drainage systems, and sewer/water systems) and public facilities (parks and recreational facilities, community centers, public healthcare centers) in low and moderate-income areas.
4	Public services and facilities for non-homeless special needs population	Improve and increase facilities and services to create suitable living environments for non-homeless persons with special needs. These include facilities and their programs that service the young, seniors, large families, persons with disabilities and farmworkers.
5	Public services and facilities for the homeless and persons with HIV/AIDS	Providing emergency shelters and transitional and supportive housing opportunities. Improve and increase public services to end chronic homelessness and treat persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

The City will assist in providing an estimated 210 new housing units to be occupied by extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households during this ConPlan period. In addition, the City will accommodate the development of approximately 15,500 housing units to be available to lower-income households through the policies and programs to be identified in the Bakersfield Housing Element update.

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)

Public housing needs in Bakersfield are met by the Housing Authority of the County of Kern (HACK), which currently has five low-income public housing complexes in the City. Section 504 Needs Assessment is performed periodically by HUD to ensure that the agency is working to provide accessibility in public housing units. HACK is not under a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

HACK's Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSSP) is designed to assist public housing and Section 8 tenants receiving Aid to Families with Dependents or other assistance to become self-sufficient within five years, primarily through employment. To further administer the FSSP, HACK has an action plan and has established a Participating Coordinating Committee, made up of community agencies and supportive services. The purpose of the committee is to coordinate services to avoid duplication of services to participants.

Through its Resident Initiatives program, HACK is committed to providing services to residents in its communities, giving them opportunities and the resources to develop their skills, which allows them access into the workforce or improves their opportunities for a better quality of life.

HACK's commitment to Resident Initiatives programs is reflected through active participation of residents in the planning of programs. Staff holds bimonthly resident meetings to receive input and feedback on community concerns. Programs are designed to meet the needs of the community. HACK successfully partners with community agencies to provide onsite services including basic skills development, English as a second language, drug prevention services/activities, youth leadership development, nutrition and parenting.

The City and HACK have worked in conjunction on several projects to address the demand for available affordable housing and coordination of services for those in need.

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

HACK is not designated as "troubled" under 24 CFR part 902.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

NA

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As previously mention in MA-40, there are a number of key issues and requirements that negatively affect affordable housing and residential investments. These include the following:

- **Dissolution of Redevelopment.** The dissolution of redevelopment also eliminated the Low-Mod Housing Set-Aside Funds (Housing Funds), which was one of the primary sources of financing for preserving, improving and developing affordable housing in the City. According to the current Housing Element, Housing Funds provided approximately \$1.6 million per year to support the development, preservation and rehabilitation of affordable housing and other housing related activities.
- **Prevailing Wage Requirements.** This increases construction costs by approximately one-third, and thus, limiting the development of affordable housing projects that receive federal or state funds.
- **Environmental Review.** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as well as other environmental review of discretionary projects, result in increasing costs and delays to the development of housing.
- **Planning and Development Fees.** Local government fees contribute to the cost of housing. According to the current 2008-2013 Housing Element, in Bakersfield, planning and development fees were estimated to add about \$18,900 to the cost of building a typical single family units, and \$14,873 for a typical multi-family units.
- **Permit and Process Procedures.** Processing time to obtain project approval of development entitlements and building permits also contributes to time delays and ultimately construction costs. In Bakersfield, a housing project may take up to six weeks for a multi-family project that does not include a General Plan Amendment or Zone Change and as much as eight to ten months for projects requiring the preparation of an EIR.
- **Land Use Control.** The City's General Plan policies and Zoning Code development standards influences residential development. Development standards establishes housing density, building height, setback, lot coverage, parking and open space.

In addition, there are fair housing practices in the homeownership market and the rental market. These fair housing issues are presented in the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice which being prepare along with this ConPlan and available for review.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Bakersfield has instituted actions aimed at reducing the impact of the public sector role in housing costs. Prior to 1992, development permits were being delayed due to the requirements of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requirements for

individual projects to mitigate endangered species for proposed developments within the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. In late 1994, the City of Bakersfield and Kern County successfully processed a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). This HCP allowed proposed development to occur with the payment of a per acre fee which would be used to purchase habitat for a mitigation bank. The adoption of the HCP has eliminated the need for individual negotiations with California Department of Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which had added more than a year to development application approvals.

The City's processing policies regarding "piggyback" or concurrent review of related applications for a single project also reduce overall time and costs.

Although the City's processing and development fee structure accounts for less than two percent of the final costs, cost implications for developers of low-income housing can be significant when any increase inhibits the ability to provide units affordable to their clients. To offset developer's costs, the City sometimes installs public improvements for affordable housing. Such an effort results in a reduction in fees paid by private housing developers.

The City provides cost reductions to developers through the Density Bonus and Other Incentive Ordinance when low and very-low income housing units are proposed. Further cost reductions occur in the form of increased densities and concessions such as flexibility in site development standards and zoning code requirements, reductions in development fees and dedication requirements, financial aid, and/or accelerated plan check.

Cost reductions occur through the more efficient use of land in the Commercial/Residential land use zone, SRO conversions, the creation of specific parking requirements for the downtown area, granny units, accessory units and the Planned Unit Development (PUD) program. For example, the PUD residential districts of the zoning code allow design flexibility through, but not limited to, small lots, zero lot line, cluster developments, mixed unit types and high-rise apartments.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City is a participating member of the Kern County Homeless Collaborative (KCHC) that currently has 26 agency representatives. KCHC is made up of Kern County nonprofit homeless assistance providers, victim service providers, faith-based organizations, governments, businesses, advocates, public housing agencies, school districts, social service providers, mental health agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement, and organizations that serve veterans and homeless and formerly homeless individuals. In addition, the City funds KCHC outreach programs. As a member, an assigned CDD staff attends monthly board meeting.

As part of the KCHC, the Homeless Consumers and Service Providers Committee identifies service gaps and strengths within the community and the Continuum of Care (CoC), as well as service need trends among homeless consumers in order to maximize resources and link the homeless and at-risk to best fit services. The Committee performs strategic service outreaches twice each month in Bakersfield at local homeless shelters and drop-in day centers. In addition, they provide a forum for feedback from homeless consumers to help providers improve the scope of delivering services.

In January 2014, the Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care conducted a Point-in-Time survey to gain an accurate count of homeless persons in Bakersfield. A Point-in-Time survey, which is required by HUD at least once every two years, is an estimate of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations on a single night. The Continuum of Care takes measures to ensure that the survey provides a statistically reliable, unduplicated count. The Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care utilized shelter surveys, interviews, public place counts and service-based counts to obtain the most accurate and comprehensive possible count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons. The information gathered by the survey is critical to identifying the needs of the homeless and planning the best approach to addressing the homeless issue.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

There are many organizations that provide homeless-related services in Bakersfield and participate in the Continuum of Care system. There are 392 bed and 314 overflow/vouchers that are available to homeless individual and families in emergency shelters in Bakersfield. Homeless shelters include The Mission at Kern County, Bethany Services, Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault and the Salvation Army. In addition, 438 beds are available through transitional housing the Bakersfield AIDS Project, The Mission at Kern County, Freedom House, the California Veterans Assistance Foundation, Clinica Sierra Vista, and the Housing Authority of the County of Kern.

State housing law (SB 2) requires local jurisdictions to address the issue of emergency shelters in the Housing Element. SB 2, which became effective January 1, 2008, requires local jurisdictions to identify a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit. The identified zone or zones must have sufficient capacity to meet all of the city's identified need for emergency shelter and include appropriate development standards. In 2009,

the City amended its Municipal Code to permit emergency shelter in the M-2 zone by-right, as required under State Law.

SB 2 also requires transitional housing and supportive housing as permitted uses, subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type. In 2015, the City is proposing to amend its Municipal Code to permit transitional and supportive housing by-right, subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type.

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.

Rapid Rehousing activities in Bakersfield are administered by the Bakersfield Homeless Center (BHC) under the City's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). A client case can range from 60 days to 24 months contingent upon income and program participation. Each month a Case Manager meets with the participant to review their Goal Plan progress and/or discuss any other needs of the client. The Case Manager will also monitor the participant's financial status and budget, make home visits to ensure the unit remains up to HUD Habitability Standards, and advocate on behalf of the tenant as needed to encourage landlords to make needed repairs. BHC conducts renter's rights classes and budgeting classes which are also available to participants.

Program participants' needs, as they near the end of their assistance, generally involve securing employment, accessing social services and other resources, and developing the knowledge and skills needed to achieve greater financial stability and remain permanently housed. Participants are notified of workshops, job fairs and/or any other public functions that may benefit them. At the close of a participant's case they receive a Community Reference Sheet and information about the Kern County 211 Hotline, a directory of local service agencies with contact information, if other needs arise. Lastly, emergency food baskets, clothing, household furnishings and hygiene items are available, as needed.

From April 2014 to the present, the Bakersfield Homeless Center Rapid Rehousing Program has assisted the following individuals and families:

- City ESG Rapid Rehousing: 80 Families; 40 Singles
- County ESG Rapid Rehousing: 30 Families; 15 Singles
- HUD Rapid Rehousing: 32 Families and 13 Singles

The City will continue to partner with the BHC to implement the Rapid Rehousing Program and ease the transition back to stable housing for individuals and families who have recently experienced homelessness.

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

As part of the KCHC, the Discharge Planning Committee works with:

- Local service agencies and government to create policies designed to prevent individuals from being discharged into homelessness from medical/mental health facilities, foster care, and jails or prisons.
- Kern's Community Corrections Partnership to help prevent discharge into homelessness among non-violent offenders released from overcrowded state prisons back to the community under county supervision.
- County Methamphetamine Reduction Task Force to ensure increased access to meth recovery services for homeless addicts.
- Other agencies to create policies designed to prevent individual from being discharged into homelessness, identifies opportunities to improve outcomes, maximize available resources, and decrease duplication of services among service providers.

The City will also continue to participate as a member of the KCHC and partner with the Bakersfield Homeless Center.

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

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

Approximately one-third of the housing stock in the City was built prior to 1979 and, therefore, is at risk of containing lead-base paint. Lead poisoning can cause learning disabilities, behavioral problems and even brain damage in children. According to the City of Bakersfield’s 2008–2013 Housing Element, it is the City’s goal to initiate all reasonable efforts to preserve the availability of existing housing opportunities and to conserve and enhance the quality of existing dwelling units and residential neighborhoods.

To reduce lead-based paint hazards, it is the City’s policy to reduce Lead Based Paint Hazards and incorporate the appropriate actions (pursuant to the Lead Base Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992) into all housing programs under the jurisdiction of the City.

It is also the City’s policy to provide technical and financial assistance to all eligible homeowners and residential property owners to rehabilitate existing dwelling units through grants and low interest loans, and to all eligible multifamily complex owners to rehabilitate existing dwelling units through low interest or deferred loans. Rehabilitation loan and grant programs are implemented when funds are available.

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

The City will continue to take action as necessary to reduce lead-based paint poisoning in accordance with HUD regulations, when funds are available. Housing units with lead-base paint will have actions taken to remove the hazard.

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

The above mentioned policies related to lead-base paint hazards are identified in the current City’s Housing Element and will be included in the updated 2015-2023 Housing Element.

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

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

According to the 2011 ACS, approximately 15 percent of families in Bakersfield were below the poverty level and 21 percent of families with related children were below the poverty level. To address the issue of poverty, the City will continue to support public service programs to help individual with job training and helping to reduce housing costs by providing affordable housing through the support of CHDOs and providing assistance to the development of new affordable housing. The City will also fund social service programs through the Continuum of Care to help the homeless and individual achieve economic independence. Additionally, the City will implement strategies for economic development which will result in greater job opportunities in the community.

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

Through the use of HOME funds, the City will continue to assist in the development of new affordable housing projects. Fifteen percent of the HOME funds go to the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) and additional fund for new housing construction assistance. In addition, CDBG funds will be used to rehabilitate homes to accommodate persons with disabilities through the implementation of the Home Access Rehabilitation program. These programs help individuals in poverty reduce the cost of housing and maintain a decent living environment while trying to improve their economic situation.

In addition, the City, through the ConPlan, will directly invest in community and economic development and public infrastructure and facilities, which will encourage the retention and attraction of new businesses and jobs. Further, some public service programs receiving CDGB, HOME and ESG funds will provide job training programs to non-homeless and homeless individuals.

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 programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The City currently uses various administrative mechanisms to track and monitor the progress of HUD funded projects and activities that are under its control and jurisdiction. The goal is to ensure that ConPlan and Action Plan related programs and activities are carried out in a timely manner in accordance with federal regulations and other statutory or regulatory requirements. The primary monitoring goals of the City are to provide technical assistance, identify deficiencies, and promote corrections in order to improve, reinforce, or augment the community's ConPlan performance.

To ensure the accomplishment of the goals and objectives, the City is involved with the administration and coordination of funded programs and related activities, staff from City Community Development Department are available to provide technical assistance as needed to sub-recipients. All Requests for Proposals (RFP's), agreements, and contracts are scrutinized to ensure compliance with HUD and local procurement requirements, including equal opportunity and employment, and nondiscrimination. Subrecipient contracts require verification of eligibility and substantiation of all pertinent information and activities. Project agreements contain language requiring periodic and annual monitoring of activities for financial and programmatic compliance.

The reviews incorporate an evaluation of the following: timeliness in delivery of performance goals, appropriate and prompt expenditures, federal program eligibility of those benefiting from the project, Davis-Bacon requirements, and Housing Quality Standards. Findings and results for federally funded projects are annually reported to HUD in the City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). In addition, other reports dealing with federal requirements such as Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Section 3 compliance are submitted to HUD annually. Other efforts include ongoing communication with sub-recipients through the provision of on-site fiscal and technical assistance. Frequent telephone contacts, written communications, analysis of reports and annual audits, administrative and environmental guidance by Community Development Department staff provide a basis for review and monitoring. All sub-recipients must comply with various Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circulars and Single Audit Act requirements as applicable. Single audits must comply with federal auditing requirements, which dictate extensive reporting of financial resources and schedules, and internal controls. Any deficiencies identified are reviewed and resolved by the agencies involved prior to project closeout.

To ensure adherence to HOME and CDBG Program guidelines governing project monitoring during the affordability or restricted use periods, the City conducts various on-site inspections and residency verifications.

To ensure adherence to HOME Program guidelines for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's), the City assesses the experience and technical ability of the CHDO and staff to determine organizational capacity. If necessary, the City offers technical assistance to those organizations that demonstrate the need for assistance before the project begins. During the course of a project, the City reviews the project description and evaluates whether activities undertaken by the CHDO are consistent

with the description; and housing that is being acquired, developed, and/or rehabilitated meets the standards the City sets for housing projects. At the completion of a project, the CHDO reports its accomplishments to the City, and shows how these accomplishments meet the objectives of the project description; all funding used by the sub-grantees are required to be expended under program guidelines. Any discrepancies are noted and addressed with the CHDO.

Additionally, regarding HOME funded rental projects, an Annual Performance Report (APR) is required by the developer during the affordability period which reflects the HOME monitoring regulations at 24 CFR 92.

In an effort to aid City staff in their attempts to monitor sub-recipients in their compliance with federal regulations, a monitoring handbook for federally funded recipients has been established. The handbook contains information for sub-recipients regarding monitoring strategies and procedures. The handbook outlines systems and procedures for tracking sub-recipient progress and sub-recipient monitoring follow-up.

Utilization of the mentioned monitoring tools for entitlement related activities will enable the City to ensure that programs and priorities are implemented in a timely and effective manner. For non-entitlement funded activities, the review for ConPlan and Action Plan consistency by Community Development Department staff will be the degree of the City's involvement, except for obtaining information on the number and categories of households served by such a project so that it may be included in its CAPER.

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First Year Action Plan

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

Introduction

The City of Bakersfield anticipates the use of Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) during the first year (FY 2015/16) of the ConPlan's five-year planning period. These funds, which total almost \$4.5 million during the first year of the ConPlan, are resources the City will use to address the housing, non-housing and supportive service needs of Bakersfield's low- and moderate-income families, and to reduce or eliminate conditions contributing to slum and blight in the City. Table AP-1 projects the City of Bakersfield's FY2015/16 entitlement funding by funding source.

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

CDBG. The CDBG program does not require matching funds, although, in most instances, additional funds are required to make a project feasible to implement.

HOME. The HOME program requires a 25 percent match of nonfederal funds. Per the Match Distress Report, Bakersfield typically received a partial match reduction of 50 percent since it exceeded the 11.5 percent "Families in Poverty" distress criteria by 2.4 percent. HOME funds for FY 2015/16 are proposed to be matched primarily through former Redevelopment dollars for projects that have been deemed to be "enforceable obligations" by the State Department of Finance (DOF).

ESG. The ESG program requires that participating jurisdictions provide a match in an amount equal to no less than 100 percent of the total ESG funds drawn down for project costs. The City looks at meeting the ESG match requirements using a project-by-project approach (linked to the same project assisted with ESG funds) over a reporting fiscal year period.

Match credits typically employed by the City include requiring ESA-funded non-profits to provide documentation of non-ESG contribution to their project prior to City drawing down federal ESG funds to pay eligible costs. ESG matching requirements are further stipulated and mandated in each subrecipient agreement as a condition to receiving ESG funding assistance.

Eligible forms of ESG match the City may include in-kind donations such as volunteer hours, donated materials or cash donations, and other non-HUD grants earmarked for the project.

Anticipated Resources

Table AP-1 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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	Administration Infrastructure Public Services Public Facilities Housing Accessibility Rehab	\$3,198,138	\$7,000	\$150,000	\$3,355,138	\$11,449,000	<p>Estimated funds available over the last four-year period are based on a reduction of five percent per year.</p> <p>Program income is assumed to stay constant for both CDBG and HOME funds during the five-year period.</p> <p>Prior year resources are available only in the first fiscal year.</p>
HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition/Construction Administration	\$1,004,842	\$30,000	\$900,000	\$1,934,842	\$4,561,000	
ESG	Public-Federal	Administration Homeless/HIV/AIDS	\$285,348	0	0	\$285,348	\$1,005,675	

In addition, the City of Bakersfield anticipates funds to be leveraged from other non-entitlement resources that include, but are not limited to:

- Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) – New housing construction or residential rehabilitation programs funded in part with City of Bakersfield entitlement funding may leverage LIHTC. Federal 4 percent and 9 percent LIHTC is a likely principal source of funding in the construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing units, and are a dollar-for-dollar credit against federal tax liability for the tax credit investor
- Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers – the Housing Authority of the County of Kern administers the Section 8 program within the City of Bakersfield. Section 8 funds provide rent subsidies to assist in housing affordability within the rental housing market.
- Continuum of Care Funding (CoC) – The Bakersfield Homeless Collaborative, acting as the Continuum of Care for Kern County, receives funding directly from HUD to support efforts to end homelessness by providing housing and support services to families and individuals experiencing homelessness. In January 2015, the CoC received \$3.75 million in funding.

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

Streets, curb, gutter, sidewalks and drainage systems are part of the City’s infrastructure that require improvements for FY 2015/16. This Action Plan has identified the following four infrastructure improvement projects funded through the CDBG program:

- East California Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction
- Madison Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction
- Oleander Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction
- Union/Brundage Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk, Drainage Improvements and Reconstruction

In addition, debt service will be paid on two Section 108 Loan Repayments. The first is for a street improvement in Southeast Bakersfield. The second is for improvements to two swimming pools, construction of a wet play area, and construction of a downtown swimming pool.

Discussion

NA

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Table AP- 2 – Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Decent, Accessible and Affordable Housing	2015	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affordable housing ▪ Fair housing choice ▪ Homeless ▪ Non-homeless special needs 	Citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability and accessibility to affordable housing ▪ Homelessness ▪ Special needs housing 	CDBG: \$130,000 HOME: \$931,358 ESG: \$92,739	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fair Housing Services available to 200 persons ▪ Rapid Re-Housing services provided to 20 households ▪ Home accessibility improvements to seven (7) households through the Home Access Grant Program
2	Community and Economic Development	2015	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-housing community development 	Low and Moderate Income Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retention and attraction of businesses and creation of jobs ▪ Homelessness ▪ Non-housing community development 	NA	NA

Table AP- 2 – Goals Summary (Continued)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements	2015	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-housing community development 	Low and Moderate Income Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvements to streets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure ▪ Improvements to parks and recreational facilities 	CDBG: \$2,177,110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neighborhood infrastructure improvements to improve quality of life for 3,600 residents
4	Public Facilities and Services for the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population	2015	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affordable housing ▪ Fair housing choice ▪ Non-homeless special needs ▪ Non-housing community development 	Citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvements to special needs services ▪ Availability and accessibility to affordable housing ▪ Non-housing community development 	CDBG: \$257,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public services to 1,000 persons with non-homeless special needs ▪ Facility improvements to assist 800 persons with non-homeless special needs
5	Public facilities and Services for the Homeless and Persons with HIV/AIDS	2015	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affordable housing ▪ Fair housing choice ▪ Homeless ▪ Non-homeless special needs ▪ Non-housing community development 	Citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvements to special needs services ▪ Availability and accessibility to affordable housing ▪ Homeless facilities and services ▪ Non-housing community development 	ESG: \$171,208	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Street outreach services for 200 persons experiencing homelessness or persons with HIV/AIDS ▪ Emergency shelter for 600 persons experiencing homelessness or persons with HIV/AIDS

Goal Descriptions

Table AP-2 presents a summary of funding and outcome indicators for each goal identified in the ConPlan and Action Plan.

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The ConPlan identifies five goals to address the housing and community development needs during the five-year period (FYs 2015/16 to 2019/20). General priority categories of housing, homelessness, special needs, and community development needs and their goals are addressed in the various activities to be undertaken. These activities estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities, including special local objectives and priority needs.

The Action Plan also provides information related to the proposed geographic distribution of investment. It includes a general description of homeless and other community development needs activities to be undertaken and other action to address obstacles to meet underserved needs and reduce poverty.

The proposed budget for the first year of the Action Plan is based on the HUD allocation of federal funds to the City. For the first year of the Action Plan, HUD has allocated a total of \$4,488,328 of federal funds to the City, which are distributed as follows:

CDBG: \$3,198,138

HOME: \$1,004,842

ESG: \$285,348

Projects

Table AP-3 presents the CDBG, HOME and ESG-funded projects in the Action Plan.

Table AP- 3 – Project Information

#	Project Name
1	Bakersfield Senior Center Public Services
2	Bakersfield Senior Center Facilities Improvement
3	Fair Housing Program Services
4	Section 108 Loan Repayment for \$800,000 of Public Facilities
5	Section 108 Loan Repayment for \$4.1 million of Public Facilities
6	General Management Oversight and Coordination
7	Home Access Grant Program

Table AP- 3 – Project Information (Continued)

#	Project Name
8	East California Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction
9	Madison Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction
10	Oleander Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction
11	Union/Brundage Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk, Drainage Improvements and Reconstruction
12	Community Action Partnership of Kern Food Bank Solar Improvements
13	New Construction Assistance
14	CHDO Set Aside
15	HOME Administration/Planning Costs
16	ESG Administration
17	ESG Street Outreach
18	ESG Shelter
19	ESG Rapid Re-Housing

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

As presented in prior Table AP-1, for FY 2015/16, the City has a CDBG budget of approximately \$3.36 million, inclusive of program income and prior year resources. In addition, the HOME budget is approximately \$1.93 million and ESG funds area approximately \$285,000. The City estimates allocating approximately 12 percent of its total CDBG resources to debt service projects that provided public infrastructure and facilities improvements within low and moderate-income areas. Funds will also be used for the administration and implementation of programs and projects. Projects assisted with City of Bakersfield entitlement funding are assessed based on the project’s ability to provide safe and affordable housing, promote a suitable living environment, or provide or expand economic opportunities.

One of the challenges in meeting the underserved needs of low and moderate-income person is having limited financial resources. The City will continue to use CDBG, HOME and ESG funding to support public service agencies that address the special needs of the undeserved. Additionally, with the loss of Redevelopment funding as a supplementary funding source, and City General Fund constraints based in local market conditions, the City will also proactively seek additional resources to better meet the underserved needs.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

Table AP-4 -- Project Summary Information

Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Description	Target Date
Bakersfield Senior Center Public Services		Public Facilities and Services for the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population	Improvements to special needs services	CDBG: \$85,000	Funds for public services for low-income seniors at Bakersfield Senior Center at 530 4 th Street.	Summer 2016
Bakersfield Senior Center Facilities Improvement		Public Facilities and Services for the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population	Improvements to special needs services	CDBG: \$40,000	Purchase and installation of an industrial freezer and associated facilities improvements at Bakersfield Senior Center at 530 4 th Street.	Summer 2016
Fair Housing Program Services		Public Facilities and Services for the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population Public Facilities and Services to Eliminate Homelessness and Treat Persons with HIV/AIDS	Availability and accessibility to affordable housing Improvements to special needs services	CDBG: \$100,000	Implementation of fair housing public services citywide. May include education, intake, screening, testing and mediation/ conciliation.	Summer 2016
Section 108 Loan Repayment for \$800,000 of Public Facilities		Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements	Improvements to streets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure	CDBG: \$64,709	Principal and interest on \$800,000 loan for street improvements in Southeast Bakersfield.	Summer 2016

Table AP-4 -- Project Summary Information (Continued)

Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Description	Target Date
Section 108 Loan Repayment for \$4.1 million of Public Facilities		Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements	Improvements to parks and recreational facilities	CDBG: \$341,269	Principal and interest on \$4,100,000 loan to improve two swimming pools, construct a wet play area in Southeast Bakersfield and build a downtown swimming pool.	Summer 2016
General Management Oversight and Coordination		Decent and Affordable Housing Community and Economic Development Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements Public Facilities and Services for the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population Public Facilities and Services to Eliminate Homelessness and Treat Persons with HIV/AIDS	Availability and accessibility to affordable housing Improvements to special needs services Improvements to streets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure Improvements to parks and recreational facilities	CDBG: \$641,028	Costs associated with overall program management, coordination, and monitoring of the CDBG program.	N/A
Home Access Grant Program		Decent and Affordable Housing	Availability and accessibility to affordable housing	CDBG: \$30,000	Grants up to \$3,500 for handicapped accessibility in privately or publicly owned residential structures in neighborhoods.	Summer 2016

Table AP-4 -- Project Summary Information (Continued)

Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Description	Target Date
East California Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction		Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements	Improvements to streets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure	CDBG: \$365,272	Install curb, gutter and sidewalk prior to reconstruction and paving streets in an area generally bounded by E. California Avenue, Union Avenue, Brundage Lane, and the City limits (railroad tracks).	Fall 2015
Madison Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction		Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements	Improvements to streets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure	CDBG: \$300,000	Install curb, gutter and sidewalk prior to reconstructing in the area generally bounded by Madison Drive, Cottonwood Road, Casa Loma Street, and Brooks Street.	Summer 2016
Oleander Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction		Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements	Improvements to streets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure	CDBG: \$500,000	Install curb, gutter and sidewalk prior to reconstructing in the area generally bounded by California Avenue, Chester Avenue, Verde Street, and A Street.	Summer 2016

Table AP-4 -- Project Summary Information (Continued)

Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Description	Target Date
Union/Brundage Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk Drainage Improvements and Reconstruction		Public Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements	Improvements to streets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure	CDBG: \$605,860	Install curb, gutter, sidewalk, and drainage improvements prior to reconstructing in the area generally bounded by Brundage Lane, Union Avenue, 4 th Street, and Kern Island Canal.	Summer 2016
Community Action Partnership of Kern Food Bank Solar Improvements		Public Facilities and Services for the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population Public facilities and Services for the Homeless and Persons with HIV/AIDS	Improvements to special needs services	CDBG: \$132,000	Installation of solar equipment to increase energy efficiency at the CAPK Food Bank at 1807 Feliz Drive.	Summer 2016
New Construction Assistance		Decent and Affordable Housing	Availability and accessibility to affordable housing	HOME: \$776,132	Housing development costs associated with the acquisition and/or construction of affordable housing.	Summer 2017
CHDO Set Aside		Decent and Affordable Housing	Availability and accessibility to affordable housing	HOME: \$155,226	Loans and grants to develop, acquire, rehabilitate, and/or construct affordable single or multi-family housing. To be implemented by a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO).	Summer 2017

Table AP-4 -- Project Summary Information (Continued)

Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Description	Target Date
HOME Administration/Planning Costs		Decent and Affordable Housing	Availability and accessibility to affordable housing	HOME: \$103,484	Costs related to overall management and coordination of the HOME program.	N/A
ESG Funds for Administration		Decent and Affordable Housing Public facilities and Services for the Homeless and Persons with HIV/AIDS	Availability and accessibility to affordable housing Homeless facilities and services	ESG: \$21,401	Costs related to overall management and coordination of the ESG program.	N/A
ESG Street Outreach		Decent and Affordable Housing Public facilities and Services for the Homeless and Persons with HIV/AIDS	Availability and accessibility to affordable housing Homeless facilities and services	ESG: \$22,257	Street Outreach program to be provided by Flood Bakersfield Ministries	Summer 2016
ESG Shelter		Decent and Affordable Housing Public facilities and Services for the Homeless and Persons with HIV/AIDS	Availability and accessibility to affordable housing Homeless facilities and services	ESG: \$148,951	Emergency Shelter Activities to be provided by the Bakersfield Homeless Center, Bakersfield Rescue Mission, and Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault.	Summer 2016
ESG Rapid Re-Housing		Decent and Affordable Housing Public facilities and Services for the Homeless and Persons with HIV/AIDS	Availability and accessibility to affordable housing Homeless facilities and services	ESG: \$92,739	Activities to assist household with are recently homeless to re-establish permanent housing for the households	Summer 2016

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

CDGB. There are no targeted areas for CDBG investments within the City. Housing programs funded with CDBG funds are available citywide to low- and moderate-income residents. Fair housing program services are provided citywide. Supportive services are available citywide to low- and moderate-income residents and person with special needs. Debt service on Section 108 public improvement projects which are located in low- and moderate-income areas. Public infrastructure and facility improvements are in predominately low- and moderate-income areas.

HOME. Funding for affordable housing development costs is available for projects on a citywide basis.

ESG. Supportive services are available citywide to the homeless.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

NA

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

NA

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City is actively pursuing its goal of creating decent, accessible and affordable housing. During the 2010-2015 ConPlan period, the City assisted in the development or rehabilitation of six affordable housing projects totaling 367 units. During the 2015-2020 ConPlan period, the City is currently constructing or is planning to develop or rehabilitate 220 units.

ConPlan 2010-2015

- Santa Fe Apartments (new construction): 56 units
- Pinewood Glen (rehab): 99 units
- Baker Street Village (new construction): 36 units
- City Place (new construction): 70 units
- Residences at W. Columbus (new construction): 56 units
- Residences at Old Town Kern (new construction): 50 units

ConPlan 2015-2020

- Park 20th (new construction): 55 units
- Courtyard (new construction): 62 units
- 19th Street Senior (new construction): 62 units
- Future new construction projects: 30 units
- Future rehabilitation projects: 11 units

As part of this ConPlan, the City's goal is to rehabilitate 11 low/mod units, assist in the development of 210 affordable units, and provide home accessibility improvements for 35 households.

In addition, through the update and implementation of the Bakersfield Housing Element in 2015, the City will accommodate the development of approximately 15,500 lower-income units over the 2013-2023 period. The City's Housing Element includes policies and programs to:

- Provide housing opportunities and accessibility for all economic segments of the City
- Provide and maintain an adequate supply of sites for the development of affordable new housing
- Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance existing housing and neighborhoods
- Ensure that all housing programs are available without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex national origin, ancestry, marital status, age, household composition or size , and any other arbitrary factor
- Encourage and enhance intergovernmental, public, and private coordination and cooperation to achieve an adequate supply of housing for all economic and social segments of the community

Table AP- 5 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless or persons with HIV/AIDS	800 persons
Non-Homeless	At least 2,000 persons
Special-Needs	(included with non-homeless)
Total	2,800 persons

Table AP- 6 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	117
Rehab of Existing Units	7
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	124

Discussion

NA

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the County of Kern (HACK) administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program and the Public Housing Program for the City of Bakersfield. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program provides rental subsidies to low-income families that spend more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing costs. The program pays the difference between 30 percent of the recipients' monthly income and the federally approved payment standard. Recipients of Housing Choice Vouchers are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses, and apartments. Participants are free to choose any housing that meets the requirements of the program and are not limited to units located in subsidized housing projects.

The Section 8 Public Housing Program provides decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single-family houses to high-rise apartments for elderly families. Currently, HACK operates 14 low-income public housing complexes within the County, totaling 865 units. An additional two complexes, totaling 76 units are currently under construction.

In 2014, all public housing units were occupied or committed, with the waiting list closed.

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

The City will continue to work with HACK and other service providers to promote the Section 8 program with local property managers.

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

HACK encourages the participation of public housing residents to become self-sufficient, and to eventually pursue homeownership, by providing job readiness, family support, parenting, and educational opportunities. HACK has established a housing counseling program to help guide residents in pursuing homeownership, and has increased participation in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program. The FSS Program is voluntary to anyone currently participating in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program or living in a HACK Low Income Public Housing complex. This program helps participating families and individuals learn to take control of their lives and achieve financial independence within five years. Participants may obtain higher education, job training, financial planning including credit counseling, homeownership counseling, and referrals to supportive agencies through the assistance of FSS Service Coordinators. Participants benefit from case management and services to successfully achieve their goals. As participants earning increases, a portion of the increase in rent may be deposited for the participant into an interest bearing saving account, which may be used towards a down payment on a house.

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

NA

Discussion

NA

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

Introduction

In January 2014, the Bakersfield/Kern County Continuum of Care conducted a Point-in-Time survey to gain an accurate count of homelessness in Bakersfield. The survey counted 992 homeless persons. Approximately 39 percent of homeless individuals were located in emergency shelter facilities, 20 percent were in transitional shelter facilities, and the rest were unsheltered. The survey did not specify whether the homeless persons resided in the Bakersfield metropolitan area versus the City of Bakersfield. However, as Bakersfield is the population center and seat of Kern County—making it the focal point of the administration of public services in the region—it is likely that all populations would be inherently served by enhanced homeless services in Bakersfield.

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

The City will continue to support the ongoing funding of assessment and outreach activities as well as the expansion and creation of additional outreach activities provided by existing homeless and social service organizations throughout the City. Utilizing ESG funds and coordinating efforts with the homeless service providers and the Kern County Continuum of Care, the City will help contact and assess the needs of homeless families and individuals; provide telephone and information referral service to homeless persons; and support service providers performing case management for homeless families and individuals.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), funded through HUD, are used to assist nonprofit organizations with improving the quality of emergency shelters for the homeless, meet the cost of operating such shelters, and provide essential social services, homeless prevention services, and other assistance to the homeless.

Below are projects funded by the City with ESG fund for the FY 2015-2016 to address the needs of the homeless.

- Bakersfield Homeless Center – Shelter (\$63,347)
- Bakersfield Homeless Center – Rapid Re-Housing (\$92,739)
- Bakersfield Rescue Mission – Shelter (\$63,347)
- Flood Bakersfield Ministries – Street Outreach (\$22,257)
- Alliance Against Family Violence – Shelter (\$22,257)

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

According to the 2014 Point in Time homeless survey, a total of 168 chronically homeless individuals were counted. In general, a chronically homeless person is an unaccompanied disabled individual who has been continuously homeless for more than one year.

The City's approach to eliminating chronic homelessness include supporting the Kern County Homeless Collaborative in its strategy to prevent homelessness, develop increased housing resources, and provide early, intensive intervention for people who are chronically homeless.

Kern County Homeless Collaborative's 2013-2014 Continuum of Care Performance Objectives detail its strategy to relieve area homelessness:

- Create new dedicated permanent supportive housing beds for chronically homeless persons;
- Increase the percentage of participants remaining in Continuum of Care funded permanent housing projects for at least six months to 80 percent or more;
- Increase the percentage of participants in Continuum of Care-funded transitional housing that move into permanent housing to 80 percent or more;
- Increase percentage of participants in all Continuum of Care-funded projects that are employed at program exit to 20 percent or more; and
- Decrease the number of homeless households with children.

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 City's strategy for preventing homelessness for low-income individuals and families with children which are at imminent risk of becoming homeless by HUD's definition includes providing rental subsidies, child care, transportation, employment services, and protection under the fair housing laws to low-income individuals and families.

In addition, the City will support the KCHC's ("Homeless Prevention" strategy, to address the needs of individuals and families with children who are at risk of becoming homeless, and will assist in carrying out the Mayor's 10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness.

The Kern County Mental Health Department and HACK are the only governmental agencies receiving HUD McKinney funds. HACK has not developed a formal discharge policy, but has developed tenant agreements for lease termination as a Public Housing Authority. The Kern County Mental Health Department has developed and implemented, to the extent practicable, policies for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care. The discharge policy can be referenced under the Manual of Policies and Procedures, Section No. 5.1.22 issue dated 3/20/01. The policy objective reads "to set forth guidelines and documentation standards that outline communication, linkage responsibilities, and requirements among providers for individuals being discharged from the System of Care (SOC)." The Department of Mental Health works in conjunction with health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions to help prevent the discharge of individuals resulting in homelessness.

The Kern County Homeless Collaborative has created a Discharge Planning Policy Task Force and has conducted a countywide Strategic Planning session. The purpose of the session was to develop and implement strategies that involve political leaders, governmental agencies, homeless service providers, homeless consumers, and other stakeholders to prevent individuals from immediately becoming homeless, and to end general and chronic homelessness in Kern County. One of the many areas that were addressed was the issue of discharging persons into homelessness, regardless of whether the institution receives HUD McKinney Funds. KCHC is working on developing the necessary action to ascertain the extent of discharge policies that result in homelessness and plans to work with various institutions to ensure that a system of care is developed and implemented to prevent immediate homelessness. The final discharge policy has become part of the Mayor's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness. The Discharge Planning Committee of the KCHC meets regularly to keep up to date with changes within the community. With the recent passage of AB109, the Discharge Committee is working to provide housing opportunities and other supportive services for the homeless population. Additionally, AB12 extends support to foster and emancipated youth from age 18 to 20, and the Discharge Committee of the Continuum of Care is following this category of homeless individuals to ensure access to housing and other supportive services.

Discussion

NA

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

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

As discussed in the Strategic Plan, the City provides cost reductions to developers through the Density Bonus and Other Incentive Ordinance when low and very-low income housing units are proposed. Further cost reductions occur in the form of increased densities and concessions such as flexibility in site development standards and zoning code requirements, reductions in development fees and dedication requirements, financial aid, and/or accelerated plan check.

Cost reductions can also occur through the more efficient use of land in the Commercial/Residential land use zone, SRO conversions, the creation of specific parking requirements for the downtown area, granny units, accessory units and the Planned Unit Development (PUD) program. For example, the PUD residential districts of the zoning code allow design flexibility through, but not limited to, small lots, zero lot line, cluster developments, mixed unit types and high-rise apartments.

These housing policies and programs are included in the City's Housing Element, which is currently being updated by the City, as required by State law. The 2015-2023 Housing Element will include policies and programs to accommodate the City's fair share of the regional housing needs of extremely low, very low, low, moderate and above moderate-income households. As previously mention in the Action Plan, the adoption and implementation of the Bakersfield 2015-2023 Housing Element this year, the City be able to accommodate approximately 15,500 lower-income units between 2013 and 2023, which averages about 1,550 units per year. The City's Housing Element includes policies and programs to:

- Provide housing opportunities and accessibility for all economic segments of the City
- Provide and maintain an adequate supply of sites for the development of affordable new housing
- Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance existing housing and neighborhood
- Ensure that all housing programs are available without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex national origin, ancestry, marital status, age, household composition or size , and any other arbitrary factor
- Encourage and enhance intergovernmental, public, and private coordination and cooperation to achieve an adequate supply of housing for all economic and social segments of the community.

Specific housing and land use programs that will be implemented this year (2015) that will impact affordable housing and special needs housing include: 1) adoption of an ordinance allowing the establishment of transitional and supportive housing in residential zones consistent with the requirements of similar residential uses; and 2) adoption of an ordinance establishing a procedure or policy for reasonable accommodation, as required by State law. Additionally, as described previously in this document, the City of Bakersfield will continue to seek partnerships to create or preserve affordable housing by providing financial assistance through the City's entitlement programs.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Through the needs assessment and market analysis, as well information derived from consultation with service providers and community input from the outreach effort, the five-year ConPlan establishes the following priority needs:

1. Preserve and expand decent and affordable housing
2. Create, retain, and attract businesses and jobs
3. Improve and expand public infrastructure and facilities
4. Improve and expand public facilities and services for the non-homeless special needs population
5. Improve and expand public facilities and services for the homeless and HIV/AIDS population.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The ability of the City to address underserved needs depends on the availability of resources. Since the loss of Low and Moderate Housing Funds as a result of the dissolution of redevelopment agencies statewide in 2012, it has impacted the City's ability to meet the needs of low and moderate-income persons. The City will continue to use CDBG, HOME and ESG funds to support projects improve and expand the affordable housing stock, expand the community and economic development, improve infrastructure and public facilities for non-homeless special needs and homeless and HIV/AIDS persons. The City will, however, seek additional resources to better meet the underserved needs.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Providing decent and affordable housing is a high priority and goal of the City. In FY 2015-2016, the City will implement programs that directly help increase the availability and accessibility of affordable housing units. Approximately \$776,000 of HOME funds will be available to assist in the construction of new affordable rental housing units and approximately \$155,000 of Home funds be allocated to a CHDO to acquire, develop, rehabilitate, and/or construct affordable rental housing. In addition, about \$93,000 of ESG funds will be used to assist households who are recently homeless to re-establish permanent housing for the household.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The ConPlan discussed the City's strategy for implementing lead-based paint mitigation in qualified residential units. Assessment of hazards can be better accomplished while housing is being inspected or evaluated. On a project-by-project basis, funds will be made available to test for and mitigate lead-based paint hazards occurring in housing units that receive HUD Program funds for rehabilitation.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

To address the issue of poverty in FY 2015-2016, the City will support public service programs to help individual with job training and helping to reduce housing costs by providing affordable housing through the support of the CHDO and providing assistance to the development of new affordable housing. The City will also fund social service programs through the Continuum of Care to help the homeless and individuals achieve economic independence.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

As a result of organizational restructuring over the past five years, including the merger of the former Economic and Community Development and Development Services departments, the City of Bakersfield continues to assess institutional structure to effectively implement the City's entitlement programs and meet the goals of the Consolidated Plan. The City will continue to cross-train staff and take advantage of training and educational opportunities to improve capacity in administering HUD-funded programs. Additionally, the City will continue to explore opportunities to partner with other City departments and external organizations to improve the community.

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

The City will continue to collaborate with public and private housing and social service agencies to meet the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan. For example, the City will continue to be a participating member of the Kern County Homeless Collaborative and assign a CDD staff to attend monthly board meetings.

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.	\$7,000
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.	\$7,000

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	\$0
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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:

The City of Bakersfield does not use HOME funds beyond those identified in Section 92.205

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 City of Bakersfield uses resale provisions in its homebuyer activities, enforced through a Promissory Note and Deed of Trust on the property.

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 City of Bakersfield uses resale provisions in its HOME-assisted activities, enforced through a Promissory Note and Deed of Trust on the property. The period of affordability for a HOME-assisted project is based on the amount of HOME subsidy in a projects and whether the activity is new construction in accordance with HOME regulations and other funding sources through a subsidy layering analysis performed on a project-by-project basis. The City of Bakersfield will only permit sale of HOME-assisted units to qualifying eligible households at the time of review and approval. Additionally, HOME-assisted projects will be monitored at annually to determine compliance with affordability requirements.

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:

The City of Bakersfield does not anticipate using HOME funds to refinance existing debt.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

The written standards for application and selection of ESG recipients are outlined in the Funding Handbook and Notice of Funding Availability, made available each September to potential applicants. Additionally, written standards are included in the City of Bakersfield's ESG Policies and Procedure document.

In order to best determine the allocation of ESG funding, the City of Bakersfield assessed both the community needs expressed by the CoC, the City's current ConPlan priorities, and the amount of ESG funding available to the City.

As part of the development of the FY2014-15 Action Plan, surveys were distributed individually to the members of the CoC in the winter of 2014 to obtain input regarding the most effective use of ESG funds. More specifically, recipients were asked to rank listed ESG-eligible activities

based on how each organization felt funding would most effectively be spent. Survey results indicated that responding CoC agencies felt Emergency Shelter and Rapid Re-Housing activities would be the most effective use of ESG funding.

Additionally, it is the policy of City Community Development Department to regularly have staff representation at CoC meetings, in order to stay informed and involved with the needs as identified by the Continuum. Through such meetings, City staff has made information available to the CoC

regarding revisions to the ESG process and to obtain input regarding the most effective use of ESG funding. To ensure proper representation in decision-making, the CoC Steering Committee includes at least one representative from the Homeless or Formerly Homeless Population; one Veterans Affairs/Homeless Veterans Service Provider Representative; and one McKinney-Vento Liaison/Local Education Agency Representative/or Educational Services to Homeless Children & Youth Representative. Input gathered in CoC meetings was found to corroborate with information collected through the City's ESG survey; Emergency Shelter and Rapid Rehousing activities would be the most effective use of ESG funds.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.
3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The City of Bakersfield conducts an open Request for Proposal process. Eligibility requirements are described in the City of Bakersfield's Funding Handbook.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The Kern County Homeless Collaborative, the acting Continuum of Care for the City of Bakersfield, is compliant with the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a).

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

In determining programmatic performance indicators for ESG activities staff examined the recent performance of similar ESG-eligible activities. Specifically, staff examined the performance of previous years' Shelter activities and made a determination regarding the approximate number of individuals that could reasonably be served by the program. The approximate amount of people served through ESG Shelter Programs is 3,000. Likewise, staff examined the Re-Housing component of the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP) program, and projected that 30 households could be reasonably served by a re-housing program. Funds were then allocated accordingly. Once performance indicators and performance estimates were determined, staff conferred with the CoC, and specifically members with experience providing shelter or re-housing activities, to provide any additional input and, if necessary, refine proposed outcomes. The City of Bakersfield will continue to work with the CoC regarding the development and standardization of ESG performance indicators.

APPENDIX A



**NOTICE OF COMMUNITY WORKSHOP ON THE
CITY OF BAKERSFIELD'S FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN**

On the evening of **Thursday, July 24, 2014** the City of Bakersfield will host its first community workshop on the City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program and other HUD-funded programs. The community workshop will take place at the City's **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Center**, Strong Room, located at 1000 South Owen Street, Bakersfield from **5:30 PM to 7:30 PM**.

The City invites you and your organization to discuss citywide issues such as providing decent affordable housing, homelessness, community and economic development needs for the next year and the next five years (2015 – 2020). Your input will help the City identify and set priorities for the allocation of HUD funds in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the First-Year Action Plan. During the first year of the five-year period, the City anticipates receiving an estimated amount of over \$4.0 million. In addition, the City will discuss the City's ability to provide its residents fair housing choices regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability through the development of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

Community Workshop
Thursday, July 24, 2014
5:30 PM to 7:30 PM

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Center,
Strong Room
1000 South Owen Street, Bakersfield



Reasonable Accommodation Requests

In compliance with the Americans with Disability Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this workshop, you should contact the City Clerk's Office at (661) 326-3767 or city_clerk@bakersfieldcity.us. Interpreters for non-English-speaking persons and/or the hearing impaired may be requested from the City Clerk. Notification of at least five (5) working days prior to the July 24th workshop will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure accessibility to this workshop.

For More Information

If you have questions about this community workshop or any of the plans, please call the Community Development Department at (661) 326-3765.



Consolidated Plan Community Workshop

Tell Us What Your Community Needs

The City of Bakersfield wants to hear about your community's greatest needs at a workshop on **Thursday evening, October 23, 2014**. With your help, the City will identify the needs and priorities, and determine how Federal funds will be used on citywide issues such as providing decent affordable housing, homelessness, and community and economic development needs. In addition, the workshop will discuss the City's ability to provide its residents fair housing choices.

Thursday, October 23, 2014

6:00 PM to 8:00 PM

**Hall Ambulance Community Center
1031 21st Street, Bakersfield**

Street parking is available



Please complete a short survey of community needs and priorities online at:

English: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/CityofBakersfieldCommunitySurvey_English

Spanish: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/CityofBakersfieldCommunitySurvey_Espanol

You may also complete the survey online from the City's website at:

<http://www.ci.bakersfield.ca.us>

For more information, please contact the Community Development Department at (661) 326-3765 or acarter@bakersfieldcity.us

If you need special assistance to participate in this workshop, you should contact the Community Development Department at (661) 326-3765 or acarter@bakersfieldcity.us. Interpreters for non-English-speaking persons and/or the hearing impaired may be requested from the City Clerk. Notification of at least five (5) working days prior to the workshop will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure accessibility to this workshop.

Consolidated Plan Community Workshop

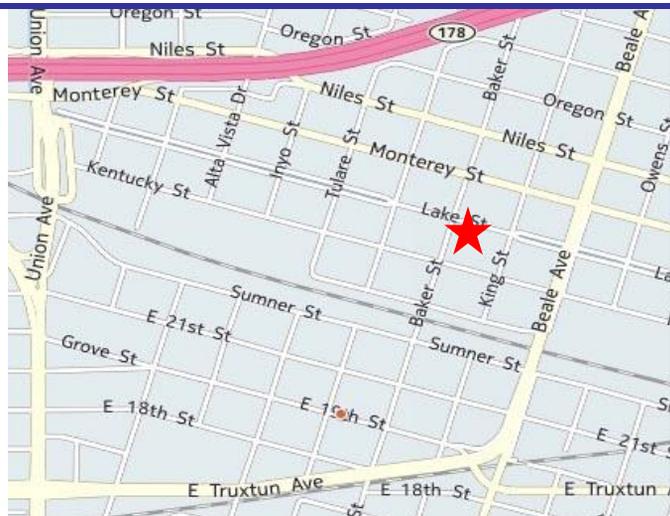


Come to the City of Bakersfield's Consolidated Plan workshop and learn how the City plans to use federal funds to help your community. These funds are used to support housing-related programs and projects that help members of your community, for example youth, seniors and the homeless. It also provides funds to improve the community's infrastructure and to promote economic development. This is your opportunity to comment on the existing and future needs of your community and help decide the City's spending priorities.

Join us on **Thursday evening, February 26** to learn and comment on the City's Consolidated Plan.

**Thursday, February 26, 2015
5:30 pm to 7:30 pm**

**Baker Street Village Community Room
1015 Baker Street, Bakersfield**



For more information, please contact the Community Development Department at (661) 326-3765, TDD (661) 321-9472, or acarter@bakersfieldcity.us.

If you need special assistance to participate in this workshop, please contact the Community Development Department at (661) 326-3765 or acarter@bakersfieldcity.us. The City will provide interpreters for non-English-speaking persons and/or the hearing impaired upon request. Disabled individuals who may need special assistance to attend or participate in the meeting may request assistance. Every effort will be made to reasonably accommodate individuals with disabilities by making meeting materials available in alternative formats. Notification of at least five (5) working days prior to the workshop will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure accessibility to this workshop.





City of Bakersfield

Five-Year Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

2nd Community Workshop
October 23, 2014

Tonight's Workshop

- **Introduction**
- **Five-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2020)**
- **Annual Action Plan (FY 2015/2016)**
- **Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice**
- **Needs and Priorities**
- **Planning Process**
- **Public Comments**

Five-Year Consolidated Plan

- **HUD requirement to receive federal funds**
 - ✓ CDBG – Community Development Block Grant
 - ✓ HOME – HOME Investment Partnership Program
 - ✓ ESG – Emergency Solutions Grant
- **Addresses community needs and sets priorities**
 - ✓ Affordable housing
 - ✓ Economic development
 - ✓ Public services
 - ✓ Neighborhood and infrastructure improvements

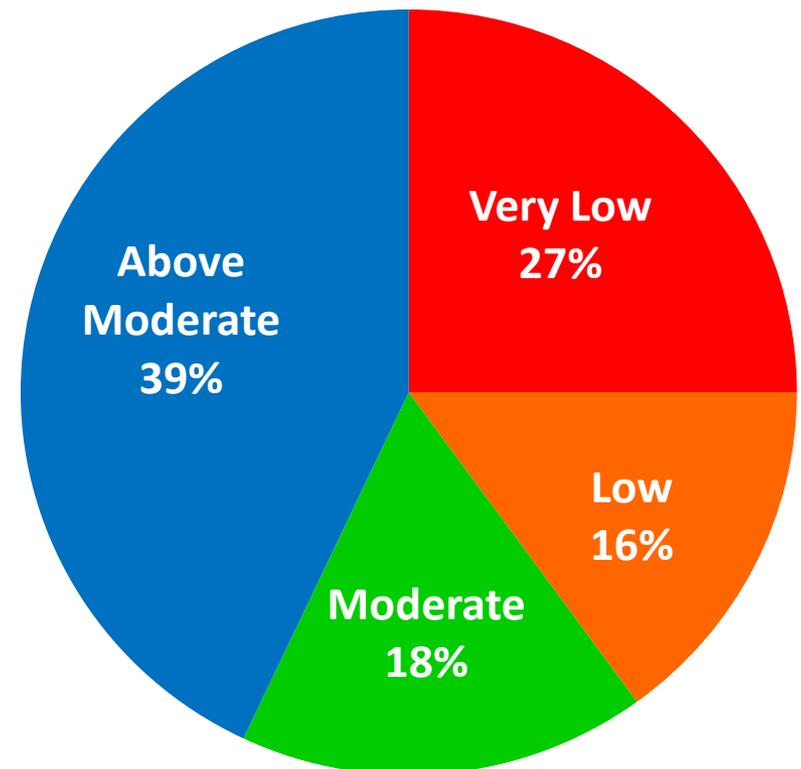
HUD Funds – CDBG, HOME & ESG

- **HUD funds are used to benefit low- and moderate-income persons**
- **LM-limits for Kern Co. residents (2014)**
 - ✓ \$30,650 for an individual
 - ✓ \$43,750 for a family of four
- **Kern County median income for a family of four = \$51,700**

Community Needs – Affordable Housing

- Bakersfield RHNA allocation 2013-2023 = 36,290 units
- Housing Needs by Household Income:

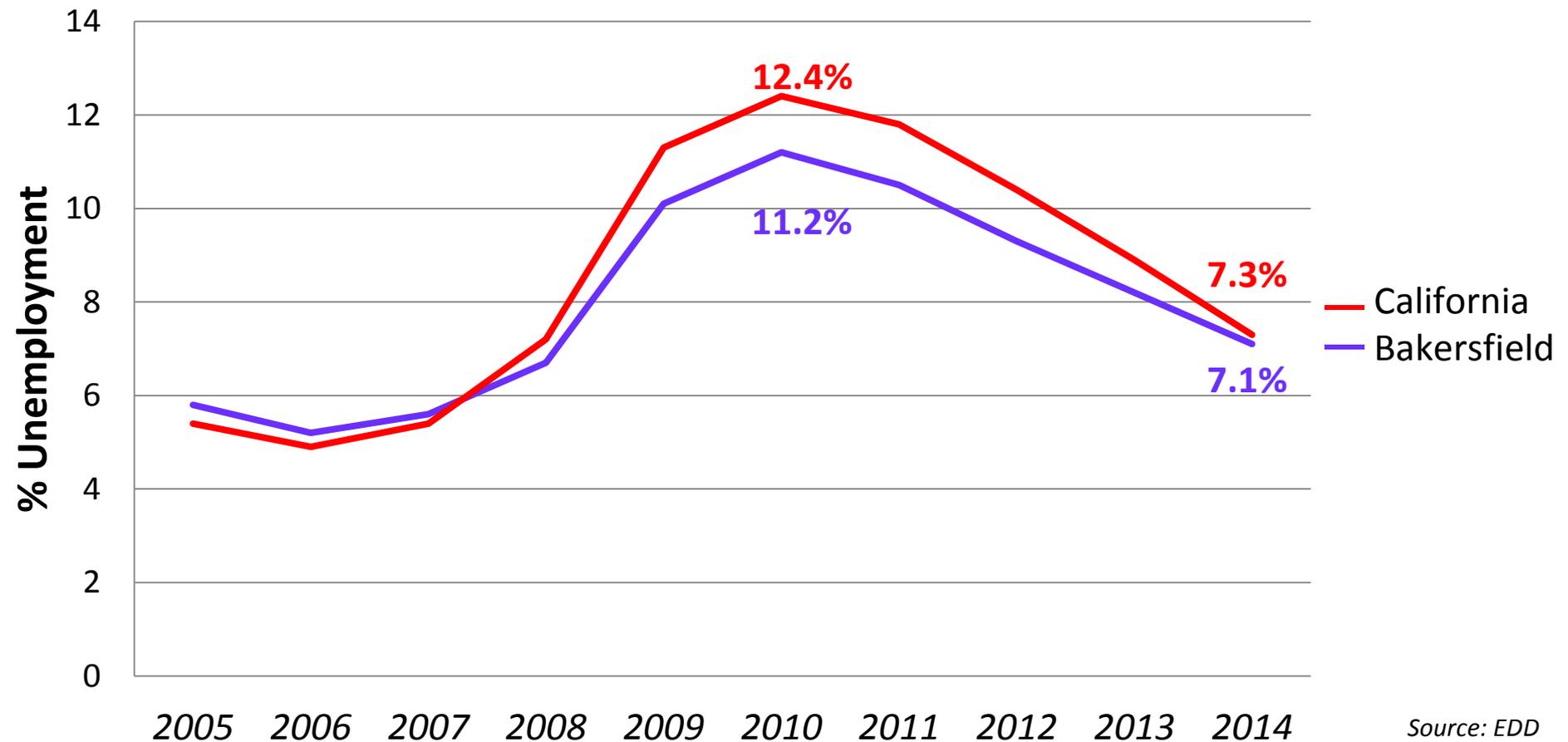
Household Income	Units	%
Very Low (< 50% MFI)	9,706	27%
Low (51% to 80% MFI)	5,800	16%
Moderate (81% to 120% MFI)	6,453	18%
Above Moderate (> 120% MFI)	14,331	39%
Total	36,290	100%



Source: Kern COG 2014 RTP/SCS

Community Needs – Economic Development

Unemployment Rate 2005-2014



Source: EDD

Community Needs – Public Services



An estimated count of 1,158 homeless persons living in Bakersfield in 2013

Community Needs – Infrastructure



Curbs, gutter, sidewalks and street improvements

Example of a HUD Funded Project: Baker Street Village

**HOME funds used to construct 37 residential units
in this mixed-use project**



Example of a HUD Funded Project: Planz Skate Park

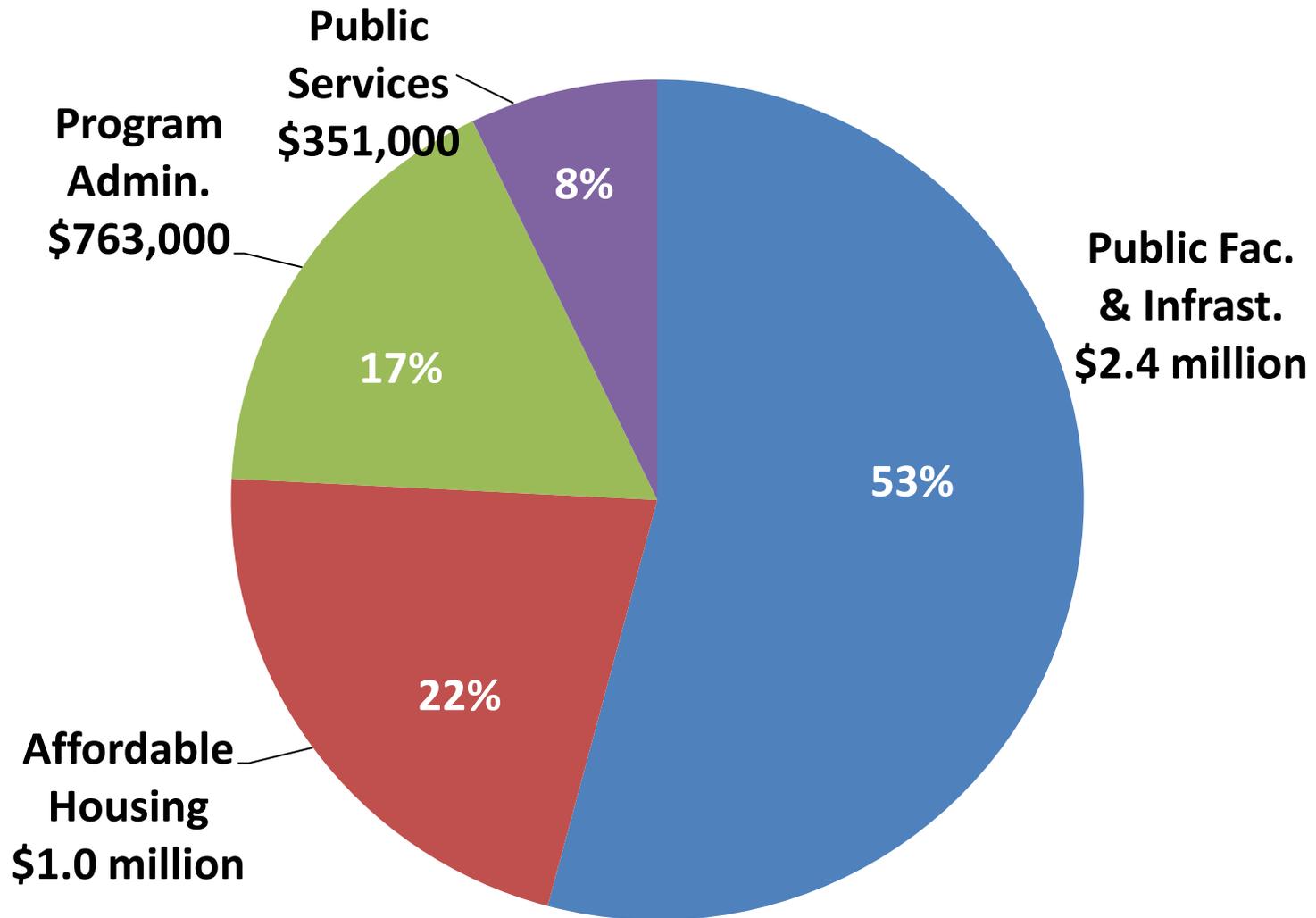


CDBG funds used to construct the 7,000 SF Skate Park

Annual Action Plan

- First-year (FY2015/16) actions of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan
- Next year's funding amount available in early 2015
- FY2014/15 funding totaled \$4.6 million
 - ✓ CDBG: \$3.2 million (70%)
 - ✓ HOME: \$1.1 million (24%)
 - ✓ ESG: \$261,000 (6%)

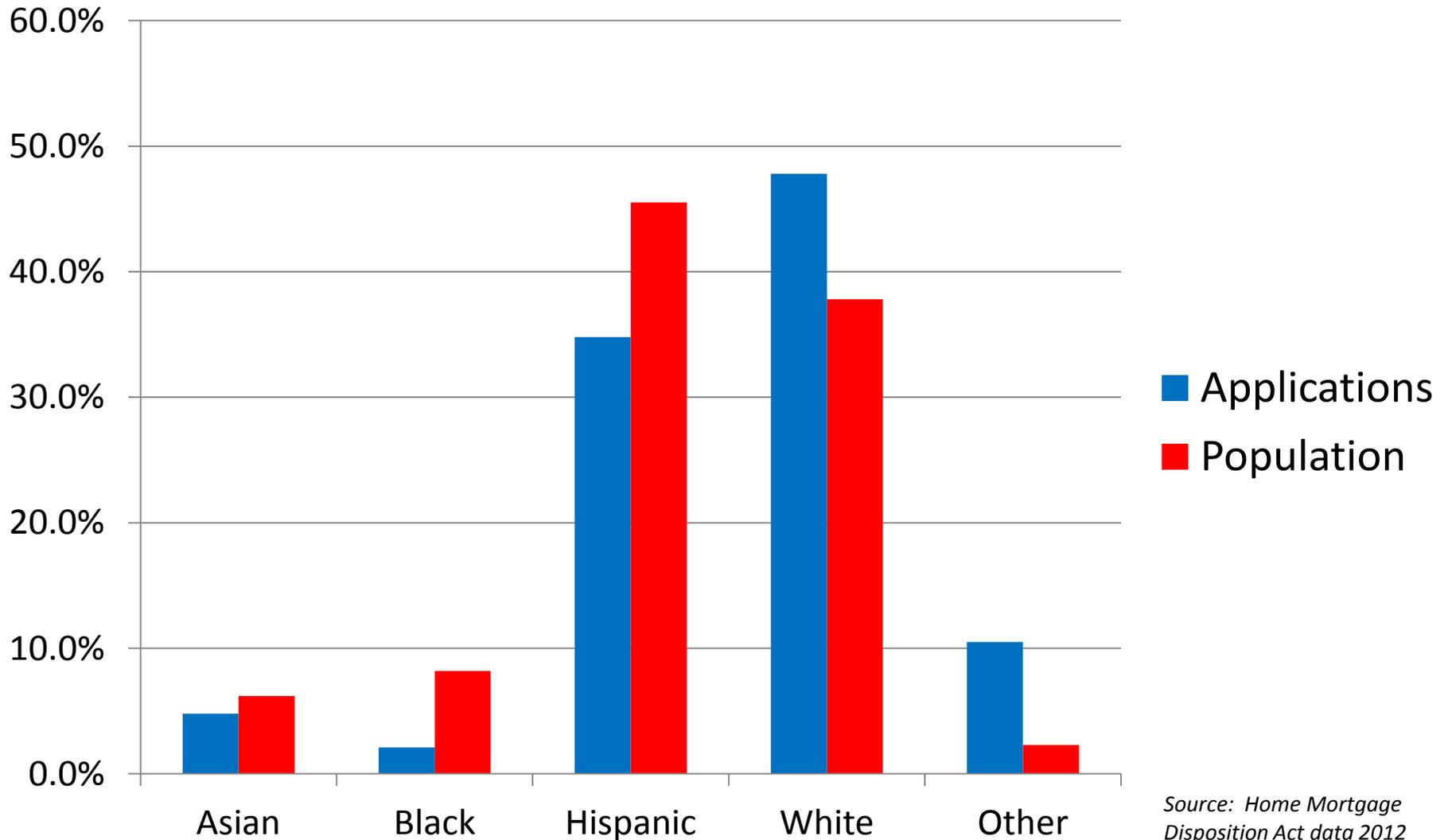
FY 2014/15 Program Funding



Analysis of Impediments for Fair Housing Choice

- What is Fair Housing?
- Socioeconomic, demographic and housing profile
- Loan practices
- Public housing policies
- Fair housing practices

Approved Home Purchase Loans Compared to Population, Bakersfield 2012



Source: Home Mortgage Disposition Act data 2012

Planning Process



Questions and Comments

Thank You

*If you have additional questions or comments after this workshop, please contact the City of Bakersfield
Community Development Department at 661-326-3765.*

APPENDIX B



City of Bakersfield 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan Community Survey

The City of Bakersfield is preparing the Consolidated Plan for use of federal funds over the 2015-2020 period. The City receives over \$4.0 million in federal funds each year for housing and community development projects, and we need your help in identifying the community needs and how best to invest these federal funds. Please take a few minutes to fill out this survey.

*** 1. Are you a Resident or do you represent an Agency or Service Provider?**

- Resident
- Agency/Service Provider

Questions 2 - 6 to be completed by Residents only.

2. For Residents only, please provide Zip Code:

3. Are you a Senior (62 years and over) ?

- Yes
- No

4. Do you have children (under 18 years) in your household?

- Yes

No

5. Do you have a disability?

Yes

No

6. Do you rent or own your home?

Rent

Own

Not Applicable

Next

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**City of Bakersfield
2015-2020 Consolidated Plan
Community Survey**

Questions 7 - 11 to be completed by Agency and Service Providers only.

7. For Agency and Service Providers only, please provide the following information:

Agency	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>
ZIP/Postal Code	<input type="text"/>
Email Address	<input type="text"/>
Phone Number	<input type="text"/>

8. Non-Profit Status: 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4)

Yes

No

9. What type of services are provided? (Check all that apply)

Youth

Seniors

Persons with Disabilities (Physical or Cognitive)

- Health
- Homeless
- HIV / AIDS
- Housing-related
- Other (please specify)

10. What is your service area?

11. Estimate number of clients served annually in the City of Bakersfield:

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City of Bakersfield 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan Community Survey

Please indicate the importance of each community need on the following pages ranging from No Need to Critical Need.

* 12. Community Facilities

	No Need	Low	Moderate	High	Critical Need
Senior Centers	<input type="radio"/>				
Youth Centers	<input type="radio"/>				
Centers for the Disabled	<input type="radio"/>				
Health Care Facilities	<input type="radio"/>				
Parks and Recreation Facilities	<input type="radio"/>				
Neighborhood/Community Centers	<input type="radio"/>				

Other Community Facilities (please identify)

Prev

Next



**City of Bakersfield
2015-2020 Consolidated Plan
Community Survey**

*** 13. Public Infrastructure**

	No Need	Low	Moderate	High	Critical Need
Street Improvements	<input type="radio"/>				
Sidewalks/Gutter/ADA Curb Ramps	<input type="radio"/>				
Street Lighting	<input type="radio"/>				
Flood Prevention/Drainage	<input type="radio"/>				
Sewer System Improvements	<input type="radio"/>				
Water System Improvements	<input type="radio"/>				
Tree Planting	<input type="radio"/>				
Fire/Station Equipment	<input type="radio"/>				

Other Public Infrastructure Improvements (please identify)

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**City of Bakersfield
2015-2020 Consolidated Plan
Community Survey**

*** 14. Social and Public Services**

	No Need	Low	Moderate	High	Critical Need
Senior Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Youth Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Child Care Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Services for the Disabled	<input type="radio"/>				
Domestic Violence Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Substance Abuse Services	<input type="radio"/>				
HIV/AIDS Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Health Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Mental Health Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Transportation Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Crime Prevention Programs	<input type="radio"/>				
Graffiti Removal	<input type="radio"/>				

Other Social and Public Services (please identify)

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**City of Bakersfield
2015-2020 Consolidated Plan
Community Survey**

*** 15. Economic Development**

	No Need	Low	Moderate	High	Critical Need
Job Creation	<input type="radio"/>				
Job Training	<input type="radio"/>				
Small Business Loans	<input type="radio"/>				
Start-Up Business Assistance	<input type="radio"/>				
Technical Assistance to Non-Profit Businesses	<input type="radio"/>				
Commercial and Industrial Rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/>				
Facade Improvements	<input type="radio"/>				
Contaminated Site Clean-Up	<input type="radio"/>				

Other Economic Development Projects or Programs (please identify)

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**City of Bakersfield
2015-2020 Consolidated Plan
Community Survey**

*** 16. Housing Supply/Improvement/Services**

	No Need	Low	Moderate	High	Critical Need
Homeownership Assistance	<input type="radio"/>				
Rental Housing Assistance	<input type="radio"/>				
Single-Family Rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/>				
Multi-Family Rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/>				
Accessibility Improvements for Persons with Disabilities	<input type="radio"/>				
Energy Efficiency Improvements	<input type="radio"/>				
Residential Property Maintenance	<input type="radio"/>				
Affordable Housing	<input type="radio"/>				
Homeless Facilities/Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Housing for the Elderly	<input type="radio"/>				

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Housing for Large Families | <input type="radio"/> |
| Housing for Persons with Special Needs (i.e., HIV/AIDS, Substance Abuse, Disabled) | <input type="radio"/> |
| Shelter for Women of Domestic Violence and for Abused/Neglected Children | <input type="radio"/> |
| Fair Housing | <input type="radio"/> |

Other Housing Programs (please identify)

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**City of Bakersfield
2015-2020 Consolidated Plan
Community Survey**

17. Please share any additional comments, concerns or suggestions:

Prev

Done

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APPENDIX C

PUBLIC NOTICE
**City of Bakersfield Consolidated Plan 2015-2020, Analysis of Impediments
to Fair Housing 2015-2020, FY2015-16 Action Plan, and Citizen Participation Plan**
Notice of 30 Day Public Review Period and Public Hearing

In order to continue receiving federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) over the next five years, the City has prepared a Draft Consolidated Plan (ConPlan). The Draft ConPlan is available for a 30-day public review and comment period from April 4, 2015 to May 5, 2015. This document is a strategic plan and consolidated application for addressing identified housing and community development needs of the City. Beginning FY 2015-16, the City anticipates receiving about \$4.5 million in entitlement funds (Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships, and Emergency Solutions Grant programs) from HUD. These funds will be expended to meet the goals and objectives of the ConPlan 2015-2020. The primary ConPlan goals deal with Affordable Housing, Community Development, Economic Development, Homelessness, and Special Needs Populations. The draft ConPlan document includes the FY 2015-16 Action Plan, 2015-2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, and a Citizen Participation Plan.

The Draft ConPlan is available for review from April 4, 2015 through May 5, 2015 at the following places: City Clerk's Office, 1600 Truxtun Avenue; Community Development Department, 1715 Chester Avenue; Beale Library, 701 Truxtun Avenue; Holloway-Gonzales Branch; 506 E. Brundage Lane; Northeast Library, 3725 Columbus Street; Baker Street Library, 1400 Baker Street; CSUB Library, 9001 Stockdale Hwy.; Southwest Library, 8301 Ming Avenue; and at the City's web site: www.bakersfieldcity.us.

The City invites written comments on the Draft ConPlan by no later than May 5, 2015 to: Attn: Ryan Bland, Community Development Coordinator, 1715 Chester Avenue Ave., Suite 200, Bakersfield, CA 93301. On May 6, 2015, the City Council will hold a Public Hearing, and consider approval of the Consolidated Plan 2015-2020, 2015-2020 Analysis of Impediments, Citizen Participation Plan, and the FY 2015-16 Action Plan. The deadline for submission to HUD is May 14, 2015.

A Public Hearing before the Council of the City of Bakersfield will be held pursuant to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Title 24 CFR Part 91. The purpose of the public hearing will be to accept community input on the City of Bakersfield Consolidated Plan 2015-2020, 2015-16 Action Plan, Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing 2015-2020, and Citizen Participation Plan. The Public Hearing is scheduled for May 6, 2015 at 5:15 p.m. at the location listed below.

The public hearing is currently scheduled for:



Location: City of Bakersfield Council Chambers
1501 Truxtun Avenue
Bakersfield, California 93301
Date: May 6, 2015
Time: 5:15 P. M. or thereafter

The City Council Chamber is accessible to persons with disabilities. Disabled individuals who need special assistance to attend or participate in a meeting of the City Council may request

assistance at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall North, 1600 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, California, 93301 or by calling (661) 326-3767 or via TDD: (661)321-9472.

Every effort will be made to reasonably accommodate individuals with disabilities and individuals who speak a language other than English, by making meeting materials available in alternative formats. Requests for assistance should be made five (5) working days in advance to the City Clerk's Office, at (661) 326-3767 or via TDD: (661)321-9472.

Draft City of Bakersfield Fiscal Year 2015/16 Action Plan

Project Title, Description & HUD Citation	Funding Source, Amount, Priorities & Target Date
Bakersfield Senior Center Public Services Funds for public services for low-income seniors at 530 4 th Street. 05A Senior Services 570.201(e)	CDBG - \$85,000 Priority – Public Services Target Date – Summer 2016
Bakersfield Senior Center Facilities Improvement Purchase and installation of an industrial freezer and associated facilities improvements at Bakersfield Senior Center at 530 4 th St. 03A Senior Centers 570.201(c)	CDBG - \$40,000 Priority – Public Services Target Date – Summer 2016
Fair Housing Program Services Implementation of fair housing public services City-wide. May include education, intake, screening, testing and mediation/conciliation. 05J - Fair Housing Activities 570.201(e)	CDBG - \$100,000 Priority – Public Services Target Date - Summer 2016
Section 108 Loan Repayment for \$800,000 of Public Facilities Principle and interest on \$800,000 loan for street improvements in Southeast Bakersfield. 19F – Repayment of Section 108 Loan - 570.203(b)	CDBG - \$64,709 Priority - Infrastructure Target Date - Summer 2016
Section 108 Loan Repayment for \$4.1 million of Public Facilities Principal and interest on \$4,100,000 loan to improve two swimming pools, construct a wet play area in the southeast and build a downtown swimming pool. 19F - Repayment of Section 108 Loan - 570.203(b)	CDBG - \$341,269 Priority – Public Facilities Target Date - Summer 2016
General Management Oversight and Coordination Costs associated with overall program management, coordination, & monitoring of the CDBG program. 21A - General Program Administration - 570.206	CDBG - \$641,028 Priority – N/A Target Date - N/A
Home Access Grant Program Grant up to \$3,500 for handicapped accessibility in privately or publicly owned residential structures in neighborhoods. 05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)	CDBG - \$30,000 Priority – Owner Occupied Housing Target Date – Summer 2016
East California Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction Install curb, gutter and sidewalk prior to reconstructing and paving streets in an area generally bounded by E. California Ave., Union Ave., Brundage Ln., and the City Limits (railroad tracks). 03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)	CDBG - \$365,272 Priority – Infrastructure Target Date – Fall 2015

Project Title, Description & HUD Citation	Funding Source, Amount, Priorities & Target Date
<p>Madison Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk Reconstruction Install curb, gutter and sidewalk prior to reconstructing in the area generally bounded by Madison Drive, Cottonwood Rd., Casa Loma Street, and Brooks Street. 03K Street Improvements - 570.201(c)</p>	<p>CDBG - \$300,000 Priority – Public Facilities Target Date – Summer 2016</p>
<p>Oleander Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction Install curb, gutter and sidewalk prior to reconstructing in an area generally bounded by California Ave., Chester Ave., Verde St., and A St. 03K Street Improvements - 570.201(c)</p>	<p>CDBG - \$500,000 Priority – Public Facilities Target Date – Summer 2016</p>
<p>Union/Brundage Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk, Drainage Improvements and Reconstruction Install curb, gutter, sidewalk, and drainage improvements prior to reconstructing in the area generally bounded by Brundage Ln., Union Ave., 4th St., and Kern Island Canal. 03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)</p>	<p>CDBG - \$605,860 Priority – Public Facilities Target Date – Summer 2016</p>
<p>Community Action Partnership of Kern Food Bank Solar Improvements Installation of solar equipment to increase energy efficiency at the CAPK Food Bank at 1807 Feliz Drive. 03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c)</p>	<p>CDBG - \$132,000 Priority – Public Facilities Target Date – Summer 2016</p>
<p>New Construction Assistance Housing development costs associated with the acquisition and/or construction of affordable housing. 12 Construction of Housing – 92.205(a)</p>	<p>HOME - \$776,132 Priority – Rental Housing Target Date – Summer 2017</p>
<p>CHDO Set Aside Loans & grants to develop, acquire, rehabilitate, and/or construct affordable single or multi-family housing. To be implemented by a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). 12 Construction of Housing – 92.205(a)</p>	<p>HOME - \$155,226 Priority – Rental Housing Target Date – Summer 2017</p>
<p>HOME Administration/Planning Costs Costs related to overall management & coordination of the HOME program. 21H - HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ - 570.203(b)</p>	<p>HOME - \$103,484 Priority - N/A Target Date - N/A</p>
<p>ESG15 Administration Cost related to overall management & coordination of the ESG program. 21A - General Program Administration/ESG Handbook - 7300.00 1-6A4b</p>	<p>ESG - \$21,401 Priority - N/A Target Date - N/A</p>
<p>ESG15 Street Outreach Street Outreach program to be provided by Flood Bakersfield Ministries 03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs</p>	<p>ESG - \$22,257 Priority – Homeless/HIV/AIDS Target Date – Summer 2016</p>
<p>ESG15 Shelter Emergency Shelter Activities to be provided by the Bakersfield Homeless Center, Bakersfield Rescue Mission, and Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault. 03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs</p>	<p>ESG - \$148,951 Priority – Homeless/HIV/AIDS Target Date – Summer 2016</p>

Project Title, Description & HUD Citation	Funding Source, Amount, Priorities & Target Date
ESG15 Rapid Re-Housing Activities to assist households which are recently homeless to re-establish permanent housing for the households. 31G Short term rent mortgage utility Payments	ESG - \$92,739 Priority – Homeless/HIV/AIDS Target Date – Summer 2016
Total	\$4,525,328

Above-mentioned funding is based on projections issued by HUD. If actual grant amounts differ from grant projections, then the excess or reduction in funding will be adjusted as follows:

- For CDBG - 20% General Management Oversight and Coordination, 80% East California Area Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Reconstruction;
- For HOME – 10% HOME Administration/Planning Costs, 15% CHDO Set Aside, 75% New Construction Assistance; and
- For ESG – 7.5% ESG15 Administration, 7.5% ESG15 Street Outreach, 33% ESG15 Rapid Re-Housing, 52% ESG15 Shelter.

PUBLISHED: April 4, 2015

City of Bakersfield Citizen Participation Plan

November 2014



Community Development Department
1715 Chester Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301
(661) 326-3765

City of Bakersfield Citizen Participation Plan

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Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires entitlement communities (jurisdictions with populations above 50,000) under the federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, to develop a citizen participation plan. This Citizen Participation Plan describes how the City of Bakersfield (hereafter “the City”) will involve residents in the planning, implementation and assessment of how Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds will be used. The primary goal of this Citizen Participation Plan is to provide all citizens of the community with adequate opportunity to participate in an advisory role in the planning, implementation, and assessment of Bakersfield’s HUD programs. The Plan sets forth policies and procedures for citizen participation, which are designed to maximize the opportunity for citizen participation in the community development process. Special emphasis has been placed on encouraging participation by persons of low and moderate incomes¹, residents of blighted neighborhoods, residents of predominantly low income areas², and residents of areas where community development funds are utilized.

The ConPlan is a five-year plan required by HUD that outlines how the City intends to meet identified local housing and community development needs over the five-year period. It is a plan and a process for defining and carrying out a unified vision for housing, homelessness, special needs populations and community economic development needs. The main components of the ConPlan include a housing and community development needs assessment; a housing market analysis; an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice; a strategy that reflects general goals (priorities) and performance outcome measurements for allocating HUD funds to address the housing and community development needs; a list of specific objectives for each priority (including proposed accomplishments); and an annual action plan (one-year funding) describing how federal and local resources will be used to address the needs and objectives identified in the ConPlan.

The City’s ConPlan identifies unmet priorities in the community that generally deal with a suitable living environment, affordable housing, economic opportunities and homelessness. All future requests for HUD funding through the

¹ Low and moderate income means a family or household with an annual income less than the Section 8 Low Income Limit, generally 80 percent of the area median income, as established by HUD.

² A predominately low income area is an area where 51% or more of the residents are low and moderate income, as described above.

City of Bakersfield beginning in 2015 must be identified by the ConPlan as a need and be part of the strategic objectives for each goal/priority in order to be considered for funding from the City. This includes requests from outside agencies that are directly applying to the City for funding of their activities.

The ConPlan planning and approval process can be broken down into the following stages:

- Needs assessment
- Plan development
- Approval
- Amendments
- Performance review

The City of Bakersfield will make reasonable efforts to provide for citizen participation during the community development process and throughout the planning, implementation and assessment of all HUD programs undertaken by the City. City staff will make every effort to involve citizens in all phases of the development, implementation and assessment of community development programs including, but not limited to, the following phases:

- a. Identification and assessment of housing and community development needs; determination of CDBG, HOME, and ESG project(s) (ConPlan and Annual Action Plan);
- b. Changes and/or amendments to approved CDBG, HOME and/or ESG projects; and
- c. Assessment of CDBG, HOME, and ESG program performance (CAPER).

All phases of the community development process will be conducted by City staff in an open manner. Citizens of Bakersfield are encouraged to participate at all levels and will be given access to program information during each phase of any HUD program as outlined herein.

This citizen participation process generally includes a series of well-publicized annual community/neighborhood meetings and public hearings to review the ConPlan, the Annual Action Plan and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). All meetings and hearings are publicized in accordance with applicable HUD, state and local regulations. Public notices for environmental procedures and project-related policies are also part of the citizen participation process.

In addition to hosting community meetings and public hearings, the City hosted a series of stakeholder focus groups, and conducted a web-based community needs assessment survey.

Background

In 2006, HUD and its Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) division encouraged and, in some cases, required entitlement communities to implement strategies that further promote residents to participate in community building through the five-year ConPlan planning process. The CPD's underlying principles include the following:

- Community building begins with job creation, employment and the creation of safe, decent and affordable housing.
- Planning and execution of community development initiatives must be bottom up and community-driven.
- Complex problems require coordinated, comprehensive and sustainable solutions.
- Government must be streamlined to be more efficient and effective.
- Citizen participation in federal, state and local government can be increased through communication and better access to information.

This Citizen Participation Plan is in compliance with these federal principles.

Overview

GOAL: To generate significant public participation in the consolidated planning process, including any amendments to the ConPlan, the Annual Action Plan and the CAPER. Input will be sought particularly from low- and moderate-income persons and groups residing within various areas of the City where program funds will be used.

Objective A: *All persons, including those of low and moderate income, and persons with disabilities, shall have the opportunity to take part in the consolidated planning process and any amendments to the ConPlan, the Annual Action Plan and the CAPER.*

Policies:

- 1) The consolidated planning process and any amendments to the ConPlan, Annual Action Plan, and CAPER are designed to promote participation by low and moderate income citizens, as well as residents of blighted neighborhoods and CDBG, HOME, or ESG project areas. Bakersfield staff may take additional steps to further promote participation by such groups, or to target program information to these persons should staff feel that such persons may otherwise be excluded or should additional action be deemed necessary. Activities to promote additional participation may include: posting of notices in blighted neighborhoods and in places frequented by low and moderate income persons, and holding community meetings in low and moderate income neighborhoods or areas of existing or proposed CDBG, HOME, or ESG project activities.
- 2) The locations of all community meetings as described in this Citizen Participation Plan shall be made accessible to persons with disabilities. The City of Bakersfield shall provide a sign language interpreter whenever City staff is notified five days in advance that one or more deaf persons will be in attendance. The City of Bakersfield shall provide a qualified reader whenever City staff is notified five days in advance that one or more visually impaired persons will be in attendance. Additionally, the City of Bakersfield shall provide reasonable accommodations whenever City staff is notified five days in advance that one or more persons with mobility or developmental disabilities will be in attendance.
- 3) Two public input meetings will be held typically in the summer or fall prior to those years when a ConPlan is being prepared. At those meetings, members of the public will be asked to identify community needs and priorities prior to the drafting of the ConPlan.

- 4) Upon completion of the draft ConPlan, the plan will be available for public review and comment for 30 days. Copies of said plan shall be made available to the public at the City offices, at the Bakersfield branches of the Kern County Library and on the City's Web site (see Addendum). The ConPlan will also be made available in a format accessible to persons with disabilities upon request.
- 5) Upon completion of the draft Annual Action Plan, the plan shall be made available for public review and comment for 30 days. Copies of said plan shall be made available to the public at the City offices, at the Bakersfield branches of the Kern County Library and on the City's Web site (see Addendum). The draft Annual Action plan will also be made available in a format accessible to persons with disabilities upon request.
- 6) Upon any substantial changes requiring an amendment to the ConPlan or Annual Action Plan, the amendment shall be made available for public review and comment for 30 days. Copies of said amendment shall be made available to the public at the City offices, at the Bakersfield branches of the Kern County Library and on the City's Web site (see Addendum). Any amendments to the ConPlan or Annual Action Plan will also be made available in a format accessible to persons with disabilities upon request.
- 7) Upon completion of the draft CAPER, the report will be available for public review and comment for 15 days. Copies of said report shall be made available to the public at the City offices, at the Bakersfield branches of the Kern County Library and on the City's Web site (see Addendum).
- 8) Two separate public meetings at different times in each program year shall be conducted by the City to obtain community views and to respond to proposals and questions. The first public meeting will be held in the spring. The primary purpose of this public meeting shall be to assess community needs and problems in an effort to determine the most critical needs to be addressed by the ConPlan and/or the Annual Action Plan; and also to present for public comment and review the program activities which have been selected by the City of Bakersfield to resolve the identified needs.

The second public meeting will be held in the late summer/early fall prior to the submission of the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The purpose of this public meeting is to assess

how funds were spent during the previous program year and assess the performance of the City of Bakersfield in resolving identified community development and housing needs, and in achieving its community development goals and objectives.

9) Public hearings and/or meetings shall be conducted at times and locations which will be convenient and accessible to all citizens, especially persons of low and moderate income, residents of blighted neighborhoods, and areas where CDBG, HOME, or ESG projects are proposed or on-going.

10) The City shall provide interpreters for non-English-speaking persons and/or the hearing impaired when such requests are made at least five working days prior to the meeting.

Objective B: *Adequate program information shall be provided to all interested persons and groups upon request.*

Policies:

1) Prior to adoption of the ConPlan, the City shall make available to all interested persons and groups the amount of assistance the City expects to receive in CDBG, HOME and ESG funding. In addition, the City shall identify the range of activities that must be undertaken with these funds, plans to minimize the displacement of persons and plans to assist displaced persons.

2) The City shall provide all interested persons and groups with reasonable and timely access to all information relating to the City's proposed ConPlan and the City's use of assistance under the relevant programs during the previous five years.

3) Materials to be made available shall include, but are not necessarily limited to: the Citizen Participation Plan; records of public hearings; mailings and promotional materials; prior CDBG program applications; letters of approval; grant agreements; the environmental review record; financial and procurement records; project design and construction specifications; labor standards materials; performance and evaluation reports; other reports required by the HUD; proposed and approved CDBG program application(s) for the current year or project; written comments or complaints received concerning the community development program, and written responses from the City of Bakersfield; and, copies of the applicable Federal and State rules, regulations,

policies, requirements and procedures governing the CDBG, HOME, or ESG program. Upon request, the City shall provide copies of this information in oral, Braille, electronic, or large print (for the visually impaired) for disabled persons, or will hand deliver copies to persons that are homebound.

- 4) In no case shall the City of Bakersfield disclose any information concerning the financial status of any program participant(s) which may be required to document program eligibility or benefit. Furthermore, the City of Bakersfield shall not disclose any information which may, in the opinion of the Community Development Director, be deemed of a confidential nature.

Objective C: *The City shall provide adequate advance public notice of all associated meetings and hearings.*

Policies:

- 1) The City shall provide adequate advance notice of all public hearings and meetings to all interested persons and groups. Sufficient information shall be published about the subject of the hearing or meeting, including but not limited to, the time, date, place and topics and procedures to be discussed to permit public input. Such notice shall take the form of a public notice in the *Bakersfield Californian*; online outreach via the City's Web site; and/or individual letters, notices or flyers mailed to interested persons and groups.
- 2) Public hearings will be held during all phases of the community development process, as outlined herein, to allow citizens to voice opinions and offer proposals concerning the development and performance of CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs. City staff will respond to questions and proposals from citizens at each public hearing. Any questions that citizens may have concerning a program will be answered and their comments, suggestions, and/or proposals will be received. Citizens may also express comments and views concerning the community development process or any specific project to the governing body at any regularly scheduled meeting.

Objective D: *The City shall furnish technical assistance to all interested persons and groups requesting such assistance.*

Policies:

- 1) The City shall provide technical assistance upon request, particularly to groups or individuals representing persons with low and moderate income. The City shall determine the necessary level and degree of assistance. Such technical assistance might include the following:
 - Assisting low and moderate persons, and residents of blighted neighborhoods to develop statements of view, identify their needs, and to develop activities and proposals for projects, which when implemented, will resolve those needs.
 - Explaining the process for submitting proposals.
 - Interpreting program rules, regulations, and procedures and/or federal and local requirements.
 - Providing comments and advice on the telephone or in meetings.
 - Reviewing and commenting on draft proposals.

Objective E: *All comments, objections, and complaints submitted by interested persons or groups shall be adequately considered and addressed.*

Policies:

- 1) The City shall consider any comments or complaints from interested persons or groups received in writing or orally at public hearings or meetings in preparing the ConPlan, any amendments to the plan, the Annual Action Plan and/or the CAPER.
- 2) A summary of public comments or complaints and a summary of any comments or complaints not accepted and the reasons thereto shall be attached to the respective final ConPlan, any amendments to the plan, the Annual Action Plan and/or the CAPER.
- 3) The City shall provide a substantive written response to every comment or complaint received within 15 working days when possible.

Public Participation

1. Citizen Participation Plan and Amendments

The Citizen Participation Plan is designed to facilitate and encourage residents to participate in the ConPlan process. In particular, the Citizen Participation Plan seeks to encourage the involvement of low- and moderate-income persons.

The City will use the following process to adopt and make any subsequent changes to its Citizen Participation Plan:

- The City will place public notices in the *Bakersfield Californian* newspaper, at the Community Development office and the Bakersfield branches of the Kern County Library and on the City's Web site (see Addendum) in advance of a 30-day public review and comment period.
- Residents have 30 days to review the Citizen Participation Plan from the date of the notice.
- During the 30-day public review and comment period, the document will be available for review at the City's Community Development Department office. Copies of the document will be available to the public.
- Residents may file comments in writing at the City offices during the 30-day period from the date of the notice.
- The City Council will adopt the Citizen Participation Plan as part of the Consolidated Plan.

Any change in the public participation process as outlined in this document will require an amendment to the Citizen Participation Plan.

2. Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan

The steps outlined below provide opportunities for public involvement in the ConPlan and the Annual Action Plan:

- The City will consult with local public agencies that assist low- and moderate-income persons and areas, including City staff, state and

federal agencies, neighboring local governments and regional agencies.

- The City will consult with private agencies, including local nonprofit service providers and advocates such as the local public housing agency, health agencies, homeless service providers, nonprofit housing developers and social service agencies (including those focusing on services to children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, persons with substance abuse problems, etc.).
- The City will place public notices in the *Bakersfield Californian* newspaper, at City offices and the Bakersfield branches of the Kern County Public Library and on the City's Web site (see Addendum) 15 days in advance of a meeting. The notice will include the amount of funds available, the range of activities that could be undertaken and the amount that would benefit low- to moderate-income persons.
- A public hearing will be held before the City Council to solicit input on needs and priorities for the ConPlan and the Annual Action Plan.
- Residents have 30 days to review the draft ConPlan and/or the draft Annual Action Plan from the date of the notice.
- Residents may file comments at the City offices during a 30-day period from the date of the notice.
- A public hearing will be held before the City Council to receive comments and approve the ConPlan and the Annual Action Plan.
- The City Council will adopt the ConPlan and/or Annual Action Plan.
- In preparing the final ConPlan and/or Annual Action Plan, careful consideration will be given to all comments and views expressed by the public, whether given as verbal testimony at the public hearing or submitted in writing during the review and comment period. The final documents will have a section that includes all comments, plus explanations as to why any comments were not accepted.

3. Substantial Amendments to the ConPlan and the Annual Action Plan

Amendments to the ConPlan or the Annual Action Plan will be necessary whenever one of the following is proposed:

- To make a substantial change in the allocation priorities or a substantial change in the method by which funds are distributed
 - For the purpose of the Consolidated Plan, a “substantial change” involves a cumulative change in the program budget of 25 percent or more of the City’s total federal entitlement for the current program year
 - If an amendment does not qualify as a substantial change (cumulative change of under 25 percent of the City’s total federal entitlement), it will be considered administrative in nature and documentation of the administrative amendment will be made to the current Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan, and notification of the amendment will be provided to HUD
- To use CDBG, HOME, or ESG funds (including program income) to carry out an activity not previously described in the Annual Action Plan or ConPlan; or
- To allow a substantial change in the purpose, scope, location or beneficiaries of a specific activity.

The following procedures apply to amendments:

- The City will place public notices in the *Bakersfield Californian* newspaper, at the City offices and the Bakersfield branches of the Kern County Library and on the City’s Web site (see Addendum) in advance of a 30-day public review and comment period.
- Residents have 30 days to review the proposed amendment from the date of the notice.
- During the 30-day public review and comment period, the document will be available for review at the City’s Community Development Department and City Clerk’s office. Copies of the document will be available to the public.
- Residents may file comments at the City offices during the 30-day period from the date of the notice.
- The City Council will adopt the amendment.

- In preparing a final amendment, careful consideration will be given to all comments and views expressed by the public, whether given as verbal testimony at the public hearing or submitted in writing during the review and comment period. The final amendment will have a section that includes all comments, plus explanations as to why any comments were not accepted.
- Substantial amendments are submitted to HUD as it occurs or at the end of the program year.

4. Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Every year, the City must submit to HUD a Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). In general, the CAPER must describe how funds were actually used and the extent to which these funds were used for activities that benefited low- and moderate-income people. The following steps outline the opportunities for public involvement in the CAPER:

- The City will place public notices in the *Bakersfield Californian* newspaper, at the City offices and the Bakersfield branches of the Kern County Public Library and on the City's Web site (see Addendum) in advance of a 15-day public review and comment period.
- Residents have 15 days to review the CAPER from the date of the notice.
- During the 15-day public review and comment period, the document will be available for review at the City's Community Development Department office. Copies of the document will be available to the public.
- Residents may file comments at the City offices during the 15-day period from the date of the notice.
- In preparing the CAPER, careful consideration will be given to all comments and views expressed by the public, whether given as verbal testimony at the public hearing or submitted in writing during the review and comment period. The final report will have a section that includes all comments, plus explanations as to why any comments were not accepted.

Funding of Public Services

The City will issue a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) to the community for the Annual Action Plan, beginning with the 2015–2016 program year. The notice will identify the amount of CDBG, HOME and ESG funds available to public service agencies and a list of eligible activities. The agencies may apply to the City at the following address:

City of Bakersfield
Community Development Department
1715 Chester Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301

All applications must include the following information in order to be eligible to receive CDBG, HOME and/or ESG funds:

- Name of the organization, the contact person(s) and a brief history of the organization
- Name of the project and a detailed description of project
- Documentation identifying the need for such a project
- Financial summary, including the amount of CDBG, HOME and/or ESG funds requested and other resources to leverage CDBG, HOME and/or ESG funds, as well as the potential uses of the funds
- Objectives of the project and the intended beneficiaries
- If the organization is requesting CDBG, HOME and/or ESG funds from other jurisdictions for the same project, information included on the amount requested and the potential benefits for each jurisdiction

City staff will review the applications to determine the eligibility of the projects. City staff will evaluate the projects based on the benefits to low- and moderate-income residents and areas and on the projects' feasibility. The selected projects will be recommended to the City Council for approval.

Plans to Minimize Displacement of Persons and Assist any Persons Displaced

The City of Bakersfield in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, the 1988 Common Rule, and the 1989 Barney Frank Act, will provide relocation assistance, as described in 24 CFR 570.606(b)(2), to each low/moderate-income household displaced by the demolition of housing or by the conversion of a low/moderate-income dwelling to another use as a direct result of assisted activities.

Consistent with the goals and objectives of activities assisted under the Act, the City of Bakersfield will include, but not be limited to, the following steps to minimize the displacement of persons from their homes:

- A. Avoid, as much as possible, Action Plan funded projects which permanently displace persons from their homes.
- B. Fully advise any residents who may be displaced of their rights and options for relocation benefits as required by federal regulations.
- C. Assist displaced residents in filling out any required forms for assistance or to appeal City decisions regarding displacement or the level of relocation benefits.

A copy of the City's Anti-Displacement and Relocation Plan is also available to interested residents upon request.

Citizen Participation Summary

DOCUMENT	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	REQUIRED TIME FOR PUBLIC REVIEW	REQUIRED APPROVAL	DEADLINE
Citizen Participation Plan	Public Hearing 15-Day Notice	30-Day Public Review	City Council	N/A
ConPlan and/or Annual Action Plan	Public Hearing 15-Day Notice	30-Day Public Review	City Council	Submit to HUD 45-days prior to start of new program year
Substantial Amendments	Public Hearing 15-Day Notice	30-Day Public Review	City Council	Submit to HUD when complete
Administrative Amendments	No Public Hearing	None	City Manager	Submit to HUD when complete
CAPER	Not Required	15-Day Public Review	City	Submit to HUD within 90-days of end of program year

Addendum

The City of Bakersfield Community Development located at 1715 Chester Avenue, Bakersfield, California.

The City Clerks Office located at 1600 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, California.

The Bakersfield branches of the Kern County Library are as follows:

- Baker, 1400 Baker Street; (661) 861-2390
- Beale Memorial Library, 701 Truxtun Avenue; (661) 868-0701
- Holloway-Gonzales, 506 E. Brundage Lane; (661) 861-2083
- Southwest, 8301 Ming Avenue; (661) 664-7716
- Northeast, 3725 Columbus; (661)871-9017

The City's Web site address is <http://www.bakersfieldcity.us/>.