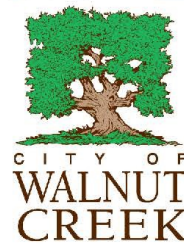


2020-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Contra Costa County
Consortium



ANTIOCH
CALIFORNIA
OPPORTUNITY LIVES HERE



May 15, 2020

This Consolidated Plan document prepared by
Teri House, CDBG Consultant
and members of the
Contra Costa HOME/CDBG Consortium

For Contra Costa County

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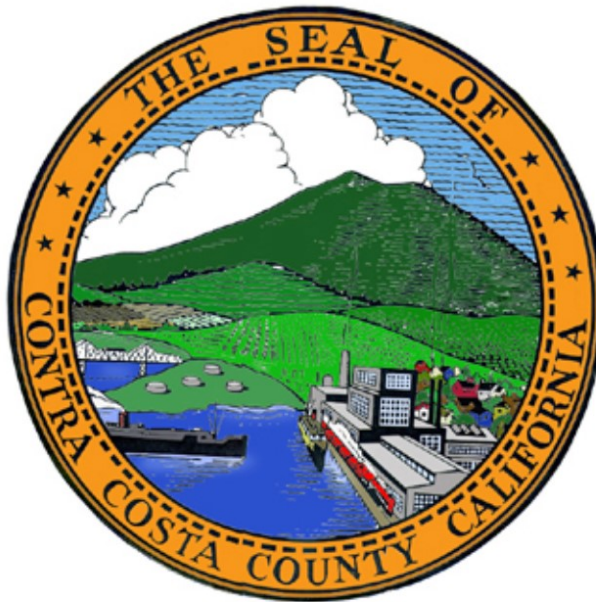
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2020-2025 CONSORTIUM CONSOLIDATED PLAN



May 15, 2020

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

1. Introduction

Established in 1850, the County of Contra Costa is one of nine counties in the San Francisco Bay Area. The County covers 733 square miles and extends from the northeastern shore of San Francisco Bay easterly to San Joaquin County. The County is bordered on the south and west by Alameda County and on the north by Suisun and San Pablo Bays. The western and northern communities are highly industrialized, while the inland areas contain a variety of urban, suburban/residential, commercial, light industrial and agricultural uses.

Contra Costa County is comprised of large unincorporated areas and the 15 cities and towns listed in Table 1 "Cities and Towns in Contra Costa County" below. The unincorporated area in the Contra Costa Urban County include the communities listed in Table 2 below.

The Consolidated Plan fulfills the requirement that recipients of certain funds administered by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) create a plan describing how these funds will be expended over a five-year period. These funds are Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA). This Consolidated Plan is for the period of July 1, 2015, to June 30, 2020.

The cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg and Walnut Creek, along with the County of Contra Costa have formed the Contra Costa HOME Consortium to cooperatively plan for the housing and community development needs of the County. The County administers HOME funds on behalf of all the Consortia cities and the Urban County. The Urban County includes all the unincorporated areas of the County and the 15 cities/towns listed below in Table 1. The County administers Urban County CDBG funds, Consortium HOME funds, County ESG funds, and a share of the Alameda/Contra Costa allocation of HOPWA funds as a project sponsor to the City of Oakland, as the HOPWA Grantee. The cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek receive and administer their own allocation of CDBG funds. This Consolidated Plan was created by the Consortium to assess the needs of all Consortium member communities and to guide the use of funds within each individual member community.

Table 1 – Cities and Towns in Contra Costa County					
Antioch	Brentwood	Clayton	Concord	Danville	El Cerrito
Hercules	Lafayette	Martinez	Moraga	Oakley	Orinda
Pinole	Pittsburg	Pleasant Hill	Richmond	San Pablo	San Ramon
Walnut Creek					

Table 2 – Unincorporated Communities in the Contra Costa Urban County			
Alamo	Bay Point	Bethel Island	Blackhawk
Byron	Canyon	Crockett	Clyde
Contra Costa Centre	Diablo	Discovery Bay	East Richmond Heights
El Sobrante	Kensington	Knighten	Montalvin Manor
North Richmond	Rodeo	Rollingwood	Pacheco
Port Costa	Saranap	Tara Hills	Vine Hill

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

Below is a brief summary of the overall objectives identified within the Consolidated Plan. For a more detailed discussion of the priority needs, objectives and strategies, see the Strategic Plan section.

PRIORITY NEED: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Objectives/Strategies for Affordable Housing:

AH-1: Expand housing opportunities for extremely low-income, very low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households through an increase in the supply of decent, safe, and affordable rental housing via new housing construction or acquisition of land for the purpose of housing construction.

AH-2: Increase homeownership opportunities via the construction, acquisition, and/or rehabilitation of housing units for homeownership; and or direct financial assistance provided to low- to moderate-income homebuyers.

AH-3: Maintain and preserve the existing affordable housing stock.

AH-4: Increase the supply of appropriate and supportive housing for special needs populations, which may include short term tenant-based rental assistance.

PRIORITY NEED: REDUCE/ALLEVIATE HOMELESSNESS

Objectives/Strategies for Homelessness:

H-1: Further “Housing First” approach to ending homelessness by supporting homeless outreach efforts, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing with supportive services to help homeless persons achieve housing stability.

H-2: Expand existing prevention services including emergency rental assistance, case management, housing search assistance, legal assistance, landlord mediation, money management and credit counseling.

In addition to these objectives, the affordable housing and non-housing community development objectives of the Consolidated Plan also address the needs of the homeless and the problem of homelessness.

PRIORITY NEED: NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Objectives/Strategies for Public Services:

CD-1 General Public Services: Ensure that opportunities and services are provided to improve the quality of life and independence for low-income persons (below 80 percent of Area Median Income), and ensure access to programs that promote prevention and early intervention related to a variety of social concerns such as substance abuse, hunger, and other issues.

CD-2 Non-Homeless Special Needs Population: Ensure that opportunities and services are provided to improve the quality of life and independence for persons with special needs, such as elderly/frail elderly, persons with disabilities, battered spouses, abused children, persons with HIV/AIDS, illiterate adults, and migrant farmworkers.

CD-3 Youth: Increase opportunities for children/youth to be healthy, succeed in school, and prepare for productive adulthood.

CD-4 Fair Housing: Promote fair housing activities and affirmatively further fair housing.

Objectives/Strategies for Economic Development:

CD-5 Economic Development: Reduce the number of persons with incomes below the poverty level (annual income below \$31,743), expand economic opportunities for extremely low-, very low- and low-income residents, and increase the viability of neighborhood commercial areas by providing job training/job placement services and technical assistance to microenterprises and small businesses.

Objectives/Strategies for Infrastructure/Public Facilities:

CD-6 Infrastructure and Accessibility: Maintain quality public facilities and adequate infrastructure, and ensure access for the mobility-impaired by addressing physical access barriers to public facilities.

PRIORITY NEED: ADMINISTRATION

Objectives/Strategies for Administration:

CD-7 Administration: Support development of viable urban communities through extending and strengthening partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, and administer federal grant programs in a fiscally prudent manner.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The Contra Costa HOME Consortium has made significant progress in meeting the goals and objectives contained in its 2015-20 Five-Year Consolidated Plan. Through the first four years of the current Consolidated Plan through June 30, 2019, the following goals have been met:

- CD-1 General Public Services projects have provided a wide range of social services and housing to over 62,000 Urban County residents and households.
- CD-2 Non-Homeless Special Needs projects have provided services to over 12,000 Urban County residents and households.
- CD-3 Youth projects have provided services to approximately 8,000 Urban County youth.
- CD-4 Fair Housing services have been provided to 262 Urban County residents.
- CD-5 Economic Development programs have offered training and placement services and/or microenterprise assistance to over 1,700 low-income persons or businesses in the County.
- CD-6 Infrastructure/Public Facilities project have been completed assisting approximately 15,000 Urban County residents.
- H-1 Housing and Supportive Services for Homeless programs have provided services to over 33,000 Urban County homeless individuals.
- H-2 Prevention Services for Homeless have provided prevention services to approximately 12,000 Urban County residents.
- AH-1 New Construction Rental Housing 188 units have been completed.
- AH-2 New Construction Homeownership 12 units have been completed.
- AH-3 Maintain and Preserve Affordable Housing 149 rental units have been rehabilitated and 87 owner-occupied units have been completed.
- AH-4 New Supportive Special Needs Housing 20 rental units have been constructed with an additional 17 units set aside for individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

The County has continued to focus on outcome-based performance measurements as a means to ensure that needed services are delivered and that the results can be easily quantified. The County is currently completing its last year of the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan period and has exceeded or is on pace to meet nearly every Consolidated Plan goal and objective.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The entire Consortium worked together to conduct comprehensive outreach to obtain a broad perspective of housing and community development needs in the County. Consulted were

residents and organizations involved in affordable housing, fair housing, homeless programs and other community development activities. The process ensured outreach and opportunities for the involvement of affected persons of many types of programs, lower income persons and families and persons living in lower income areas, minorities and non-English speaking persons, and persons with disabilities.

The Consortium also sought input from other public and private agencies that provide emergency housing for those who are homeless, assisted housing for special needs populations, transitional housing, health services, mental health services, social services, infrastructure needs, as well as those agencies who provide fair housing and tenant/landlord services and ensure compliance with Civil Rights laws and regulations.

See PR-10 Consultation section below for a more detailed summary of the Citizen Participation process.

5. Summary of public comments

There were numerous comments received from the Community Needs survey that was distributed at the public meetings and available in the County's website. Many of the comments were taken into consideration during the development of the Strategic Plan section, and ultimately incorporated through the actual establishment of the Strategic Plan Goals in section SP-45 of the Strategic Plan of this Consolidated Plan. All comments collected from the Community Needs survey were compiled and are found in Appendix A.

One comment to the Board of Supervisors was received from an applicant for CDBG funds that were not recommended for FY 2020/21 funding at the Board of Supervisors meeting on May 12, 2020. The letter to the Board can be found in the Citizen Participation and Public Comment appendix attached. Staff addressed the comment at the meeting, and the Board of Supervisors approved the FY 2020/21 Annual Action Plan as recommended by staff.

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

There were comments collected from the Community Needs survey that were not accepted, as they were not within the purview of the Consolidated Plan. Most comments were accepted from the Community Needs survey and were incorporated through the development of the Strategic Plan Goals found in section SP-45 of the Strategic Plan section of this Consolidated Plan. Although some comments were not accepted, all comments are found in Appendix A.

7. Summary

See above.

THE PROCESS

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the consolidated plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

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

Table 3 – Responsible Agencies		
Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	Contra Costa County	Department of Conservation & Development
HOME Administrator	Contra Costa County	Department of Conservation & Development
ESG Administrator	Contra Costa County	Department of Conservation & Development

Narrative

The Contra Costa HOME Consortium consists of the Contra Costa Urban County and four CDBG entitlement jurisdictions: Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek.

The CDBG Urban County consists of the unincorporated County and the 14 smaller cities and towns.

The ESG area is the same as the CDBG Urban County area.

The County is also a project sponsor to the City of Oakland (in Alameda County) as Grantee for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program. The HOPWA area is the entire County (both unincorporated and incorporated areas).

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

Introduction

The entire Consortium worked together to conduct comprehensive outreach to obtain a broad perspective of housing and community development needs in the County. Consulted were residents and organizations involved in affordable housing, fair housing, homeless programs and other community development activities. The process ensured outreach and opportunities for the involvement of affected persons of many types of programs, lower income persons and families and persons living in lower income areas, minorities and non-English speaking persons, and persons with disabilities.

The Consortium also sought input from other public and private agencies that provide emergency housing for those who are homeless, assisted housing for special needs populations, transitional housing, health services, mental health services, social services, infrastructure needs, as well as those agencies who provide fair housing and tenant/landlord services and ensure compliance with Civil Rights laws and regulations.

Public Participation Outreach efforts included:

- Public Community Meetings across the County - West County (City of Richmond 3/27/2019), Central County (City of Concord, 3/28/2019), and East County (City of Pittsburg 3/25/2019)
- Presentations before City Councils - Far East County (City of Brentwood, 5/14/2019 and City of Oakley, 4/10/2019)
- Contact with all City, State, and Federal Representatives - All City Councilmembers, City Managers, and City Clerks of all cities in the County, as well as the Board of Supervisors, State Assembly and Senate, and Federal Representatives and U.S. Senate were contacted and sent a variety of collateral materials in English and Spanish with encouragement to reach out to and involve their residents. Materials included letter, posters, flyers with tear-aways, press releases, 2- and 3-minute summaries suitable for Council presentations, and more.
- Focus Group Meetings - Population or topic specific groups with Executive Directors and top program staff on the needs of: 1) Seniors and Disabled; 2) Youth; 3) Families and General; 4) and Economic Development occurred on 3/21/2019 at the City of Walnut Creek; Persons who are Homeless (conducted in conjunction with the CoC); and Affordable Housing Developers on 5/21/2019 at the City of Walnut Creek.
- Community Survey - Over 1,400 responses in English and Spanish to extensive Community Survey to access the perceptions of residents and agency clients of the

need for a wide variety of services for lower income people, those who are homeless and disabled, as well as for housing, economic development and infrastructure needs.

- Email Contact - Over 600 agencies, city/county/state and federal contacts, and interested parties in the Contra Costa Interested Parties list were contacted to let them know about the Consolidated Plan process, community survey, etc.
- Website Posting - Links to the Community Survey and other Consortium Consolidated Plan processes and meetings was posted on the websites of Consortium members, including the County DCD, and cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek.
- Social Media Outreach - Blasts about the survey and community needs assessment were sent out through the *NextDoor* app throughout the County, achieving notification of over half of all households. Outreach materials for the Community Survey, including Twitter and FaceBook appropriately sized messages were developed and distributed to Consortium members to disburse and post on their own accounts.

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)).

Consortium members worked closely with the three Public Housing Authorities of Contra Costa, Pittsburg and Richmond in the co-development of the 2020-25 Analysis of Impediments as well as the Consolidated Plan. This included hosting three public meetings to gain resident feedback across the County in Antioch, Concord, and Richmond. The County HOME and CDBG staff have frequent conversations with the County Housing Authority staff and work to coordinate the allocation of project-based Section 8 vouchers to HOME and CDBG-funded developments. This increases the number of households with extremely-low incomes who can be served.

The County Department of Conservation and Development (DCD) coordinates the allocation of Emergency Solutions Grant funds with the County's Homeless Program office and the Continuum of Care (CoC) Board. CDBG funds are frequently used to assist in the development of housing for persons with special needs including those living with physical and mental health issues. DCD staff consults the appropriate staff in the Health Services Department (HSD) to confirm the developments will have access to adequate funding for operations.

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

DCD staff works very closely with the CoC Council on Homelessness (COH), sitting on Board, attending monthly meetings, serving on subcommittee such as the Review and Ranking of all CoC applications, and working collaboratively with CoC County staff to coordinate efforts to

address homelessness throughout the County. DCD staff also works closely with the nonprofit Homeless Continuum providers and smaller homeless providers, as well as homeless advocacy groups, the interfaith community addressing homeless challenges, business associations and other relevant community groups, to implement key strategies identified in the Continuum's "Forging Ahead Towards Preventing and Ending Homelessness" plan beginning 2015.

The County's Health Services Department serves as the Administrative Entity and Collaborative Applicant for the Contra Costa CoC. Contra Costa Health Services: Health, Housing and Homeless Services Division (H3) coordinates and maintains the homeless crisis response system. The Board of Supervisors created the COH, staffed by H3, as an advisory body for the purpose of educating and advising the Board on issues and policies pertaining to homelessness and as the governing body for the CoC.

The Council and H3 also rely on data and information from local partners and stakeholders with knowledge specific to vulnerable populations such as persons who are chronically homeless, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth (i.e., County Office of Education, Employment & Human Services Division, and multiple health care and public safety agencies), as well as best practices from HUD and other nationally-recognized experts on homelessness and vulnerable populations (i.e., U.S. Departments of Veterans Affairs and Health & Human Services, County Health and Behavioral Health Services and partners) to inform decision-making, craft policy recommendations, and develop programs that target the needs of the CoCs most vulnerable residents. COH Board membership includes representatives from these and other important partners across the geography of the CoC, which allows the CoC to leverage their expertise and coordinate with members, agencies and affiliates who serve and engage with vulnerable consumers. Similarly, the CoC has recently partnered with multiple criminal justice system providers and reentry resources, as well as with County hospitals, Employment & Human Services, and other state entities to reduce the risks of homelessness for vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, low and very low income families, recent and imminent discharges of patients and incarcerated persons, and child welfare and justice involved youth and families.

The CoC maintains written Standards and Policies & Procedures for homeless services and housing projects, CoC providers, and the CoC HMIS database, to ensure coordinated, streamlined, effective, and equitable approaches to homeless services and housing for all consumers. The policies also serve to require targeted, client centered, trauma informed care using a housing first and client choice strategy to serve and prioritize the most vulnerable residents, including persons who are chronically homeless, families, veterans and unaccompanied minors. The Council regularly works with local and CoC homeless services providers to prioritize these groups and determine strategies to serve them. HMIS management includes bimonthly HMIS meetings with all providers which allows for system-wide coordination to reduce risks of homelessness, length of time homeless, and recidivism to homelessness, and increase the effectiveness of services by synchronizing case management and treatment.

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

The County works closely with the Contra Costa CoC in the allocation of ESG funds, in developing performance standards, evaluating outcomes, and in the administration of HMIS. County staff consult with CoC and the Council on Homelessness Executive Board, which provides advice and input on the operations of homeless services, program operation and program development efforts in Contra Costa County. Members of the CoC Board sit on the Review and Ranking committee to determine allocation of funding for ESG projects.

H3 administers the CoC Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a federally mandated protected database that stores consumer, project, and system level data. This data is reviewed by H3 and the Council on Homelessness throughout the year to determine how to allocate funds, including ESG and CoC funds, develop standards for performance and compliance, evaluate project and system level outcomes, and recommend policy and legislative action. The Council has two subcommittees (CoC-ESG Provider Committee and the System Performance Committee) dedicated to those purposes. Those committees meet multiple times throughout the year, including in preparation for large funding allocations, such as CoC and ESG funding competitions. The System Performance Committee typically meets more often to review project and system level data, make recommendations for metrics, monitoring, and evaluation, and contribute data and messaging for use in the Council and CoC larger consumer and community engagement strategies and policy recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. The Council also uses data, information, and recommendations generated from these meetings to develop annual priorities for the CoC, which helps to guide the Council's annual decision making and oversight of project and system performance and HMIS administration.

The CoC annually reviews and approves the CoC and ESG Written Standards and CoC and ESG Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) Processes. The Written Standards document ensures standardization, transparency, and compliance with the operations and program performance of all CoC and ESG programs. The document also aligns with the CoC's coordinated entry policies and procedures, which guides the operation of the coordinated outreach, access, assessment, prioritization, and referral processes for CoC housing and service providers. The community and Council on Homelessness annually reviews all process documents to ensure that each funding opportunity, including ESG and CoC, follow consistent processes and use the same data (from HMIS) and metrics to measure program compliance and performance. The Council on Homelessness staffs the program review panels convened for CoC and ESG funding competitions and evaluates programs using the Council-approved metrics before approving the final project selections to be submitted for the funding competitions.

The County's HMIS policies and procedures for administration and program participation are reviewed annually by the Council's HMIS Policy Committee. This committee meets publicly every other month with representatives from each HMIS-participating service provider. This Committee serves to update the Policies & Procedures, share resources, provide technical assistance and training, and ensure standardization in data collection, reporting, and evaluation in HMIS.

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

Table 4 – Agencies, Groups, Organizations That Participated		
1	Agency/Group/Organization	Anka Behavioral Health, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Meeting on 11/9/18 to consult on needs of homeless population in County, especially those who are disabled/dual diagnosed. Agency operates only County Homeless Shelter for disabled (Antioch), and Central County CARE Center, formerly operated homeless outreach, tracks homeless deaths in the County and conducts memorial services.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Bay Area Legal Aid
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with Adam Poe on 10/29/19 on Fair Housing, Tenant/Landlord cases throughout County and trends, eviction prevention as homeless prevention strategy especially for families with children.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Bethel Island Municipal Improvement District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public Meeting on 11/14/19 in Bethel Island to discuss needs of isolated East County homeless persons.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Contra Costa Interfaith Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Lead Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Groups on Families and General Services and in separate Consultation with Executive Director of CCIH on 4/19/19 regarding homeless housing, homeless services for children and parents entering housing, stabilization of homeless families. Agency runs Garden Park Apartments and scattered site housing with a wide variety of supportive services, and housing search assistance.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Covia Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with Covia, Home Matching program on 5/22/19 to better understand needs of seniors who seek roommates to make housing costs more affordable, scope of this newer program, potential for expansion, cost, and issues/lessons learned to date.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Delta Veterans Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with Executive Director and Board of DVG, which conducts only Stand Down for Veterans in Contra Costa County every two years (alternates with Alameda County), on 9/20/19.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	ECHO Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	ECHO Housing is the Consortiumwide Fair Housing provider, and also provides Tenant/Landlord services in several jurisdictions. Agency was consulted by Consortium on 6/6/19 and 9/19/19, focusing on each of those issues, needs of tenants, T/L & Fair Housing issues found in their public housing cases, etc.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Independent Living Resources of Contra Costa County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Seniors and Disabled to identify and prioritize needs.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Seniors and Disabled to identify and prioritize needs.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Lamorinda Spirit Van
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Seniors and Disabled to identify and prioritize needs.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Lions Center for the Visually Impaired
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Seniors and Disabled to identify and prioritize needs.

12	Agency/Group/Organization	Monument Crisis Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Seniors and Disabled to identify and prioritize needs AND in Focus Group on homelessness on 4/12/19 on homeless clients, particularly need for food and services, as agency runs Central County Homeless CARE Center.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Meals on Wheels Diablo Valley
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Directors of Meals on Wheels and Care Management consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Seniors and Disabled to identify and prioritize needs.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Ombudsman Services of Contra Costa
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Lead Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Seniors and Disabled to identify and prioritize needs, and on 9/19/19 in Consultation meeting to further explore needs and issues of institutionalized population.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	A Place of Learning
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Youth, as agency primarily serves Hispanic youth with free after school tutoring for grades 1st through 6th.welcome.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	COCO Kids (Contra Costa Childcare Council)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Lead Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Groups on Youth AND Economic Development, and in separate Consultation by Consortium to focus on Economic Development on 9/19/19. Agency provides microenterprise Economic Development services to child care enterprises, and focuses on early childhood education.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Loaves and Fishes of Contra Costa
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Lead Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Groups on Families and in separate Consultation by Consortium to focus on Homelessness and Food Scarcity on 11/1/19. Agency provides hot meals 5x per week in dining rooms throughout the Consortium, serves homeless, elderly, disabled and very low-income families primarily.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Food Bank of Contra Costa and Solano
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Lead Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Groups on Families and General Services and in separate Consultation by Consortium to focus on Homelessness and Food Scarcity on 6/14/19. Agency provides groceries and fresh food to food pantries and agencies throughout the Consortium, serves homeless, elderly, disabled and very low-income families primarily.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	St. Vincent de Paul of Contra Costa
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children

	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Lead Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Groups on Families and General Services and in separate Consultation to focus on Homelessness and Food Scarcity on 10/24/19. Agency provides Rotocare medical care, dining room site for Loaves and Fishes, emergency Housing retention assistance, information and referral, a day program for homeless families and employment training program for homeless individuals, serves homeless, families elderly, disabled and very low-income families primarily.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	SHELTER Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Lead Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Groups on Families and General Services and in separate Consultation to focus on Homelessness on 10/25/19. Agency provides homeless and homeless prevention housing retention subsidies and assistance, housing with supportive services, housing placement services, and is key homeless housing provider in the County serving homeless individuals and families, elderly, disabled and also homeless prevention for very low-income families primarily.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Contra Costa Crisis Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Lead Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Groups on Families and General Service, as agency is 2-1-1 provider of information and referral for all services, and is also the direct connection to CC Homeless Coordinated Entry System and the CORE Outreach Teams.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	RYSE Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Youth, to better understand the needs of youth including LGBT and homeless youth.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Girls Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Youth to better understand needs of girls and young women.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	Court Appointed Special Advocates
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Youth to better understand needs of foster youth, homeless prevention and homelessness amongst foster youth and abused and neglected youth.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Violence Solutions
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Youth to better understand needs of abused and neglected youth.
26	Agency/Group/Organization	East Bay Center of the Performing Arts
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Program staff consulted on 2/21/19 in Focus Group on Youth as agency works with lower income youth in West County.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	STAND! For Families Free of Violence
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Program Director consulted on 4/12/19 in Focus Group on Homelessness to better understand needs battered spouses and their children, including those who are made homeless when fleeing domestic violence.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Richmond Interfaith Program
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency Executive Director and Program staff consulted on 4/12/19 in Focus Group on Homelessness to better understand needs of homeless persons in West County, as agency runs CARE Center and Homeless Shelter in Richmond.
29	Agency/Group/Organization	Contra Costa Office of Education
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Education Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Homeless Education Liaison for all Contra Costa schools consulted on 10/11/19 in meeting to better understand the needs of homeless families and children, and families and children at risk of homelessness who are living in unstable housing conditions as defined by the Dept of Education.

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

No agency types were intentionally excluded. Organizations were consulted on an individual and group basis, as well as part of public meetings. The consortium distributed a survey through workshops, public service agencies, and the County website as well as the websites of all Consortium members. An extended and exhaustive effort was made to reach as many individuals and organizations as possible.

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

Table 5 – 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?
Continuum of Care	County Health, Housing and Homeless Services Department	Strategic Plan goals are identical to adopted Continuum of Care Plan goals and objectives described in 2015 10-Year Plan (See H-1 Permanent Housing for Homeless and H-2 Prevention of Homelessness)
Contra Costa 2020-25 Analysis of Impediments	County Department of Conservation & Development (DCD)	The Consortium and PHAs in CCC developed a new AI performed in the Analysis of Fair Housing format to best inform and coordinate fair housing activities throughout the County in the coming five years. The AI data and analysis is thoroughly integrated into the 2020-25 Consolidated Plan.
General Plans	County, cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg and Walnut Creek	The County DCD and Consortium cities considered their respective General Plans and accompanying Housing Elements when development this Consolidated Plan. All Consortium jurisdictions are operating with Housing Elements that have been approved by the State of California.
Northern Waterfront Strategic Action Plan	County Department of Conservation & Development (DCD)	The Northern Waterfront Economic Development Initiative is a regional cluster-based economic development strategy with a goal of creating 18,000 new jobs by 2035. The Initiative leverages existing competitive advantages and assets by focusing on advanced manufacturing sub-sectors in five targeted clusters (advanced transportation fuels, bio-tech/bio-medical, diverse manufacturing, food processing, and clean tech). There is also a related component focusing on the human capital framework to benefit the residents of the Northern Waterfront. The initiative is a collaboration between the County and seven partner cities, who work together on diverse actions to enhance the economic vitality of the region.
Ensuring Opportunity Contra Costa	Richmond Community Foundation	The Ensuring Opportunity Campaign to End Poverty in Contra Costa is a cross-sector initiative that engages local elected officials, social sector organizations, businesses, labor, local government, faith-based, academia and the philanthropic sector in a collective effort to eliminate poverty in our community. The Campaign is currently focusing on affordable housing. The Executive Director is an active participant in Consortium activities and focus groups, as well as homelessness efforts.

Housing and Homelessness	Regional Steering Committee	This Bay Area group, founded in 1988, is the longest-running peer learning community on homelessness in the US. RSC members discuss a wide range of issues and concerns, with a focus on regional problem solving and priority setting. Membership includes homeless service providers, Continuums of Care, organizations working in related areas (e.g. affordable housing), advocacy and service provider coalitions, homeless and formerly homeless people, and self-help advocacy and services organizations in the region. Consortium members participate in quarterly meetings of this group and bring attention to the issues that arise in that affect our area, such as displacement due to lack of affordable housing development with our neighbors to the west. Currently we are continuing to work on regional HMIS data sharing warehousing.
Contra Costa County Hazard Mitigation Plan	CCC Office of Emergency Services	The Hazard Mitigation Plan outlines long-term and short-term policies, programs, projects, and other activities to alleviate the death, injury, and property damage that can result from a disaster. Contra Costa County and a partnership of local governments within the county have developed a hazard mitigation plan to reduce risks from natural disasters in the County. The plan complies with federal and state hazard mitigation planning requirements to establish eligibility for funding under Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant programs.
2017-2020 East Bay Regional Plan	East Bay WORKS	Developed for the East Bay Region Planning Unit including: EASTBAYWorks (EBW); Alameda County Workforce Development Board, Contra Costa County Workforce Development Board, City of Oakland Workforce Development Board, and City of Richmond Workforce Development Board. This economic development and training plan helps to inform the Economic Development Needs section of this Consolidated Plan.
Plan Bay Area 2040: Regional Transportation Plan	Metropolitan Transportation Commission	This regional transportation plan and sustainable communities strategy for the San Francisco Bay Area (2017-2040) helps to inform long-term planning strategies and links to regional planning.
Plan Bay Area, People Places & Prosperity	Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)	ABAG is the comprehensive regional planning agency and council of governments for the nine counties and 101 cities and towns of the San Francisco Bay region. ABAG works to address common issues from a regional perspective, and formed the first council of governments in California. ABAG works in regional land use, environmental stewardship, energy efficiency and water resource protection. Last year ABAG and MTC combined to share joint responsibility for Plan Bay Area. Single staff serve both the ABAG Executive Board and the MTC Commission. ABAG publications and planning activities influence local plans for housing production and transportation.

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

During the development of the Needs Analysis, and again to review the draft Consolidated Plan, the Consortium reached out to the City Councilmembers, City Manager, and City Clerks of every city in Contra Costa County (19 total) as well as to the State Assembly and Senate representatives and the federal Senate and House of Representatives. Presentations were conducted at half of these cities. County DCD closely coordinates and collaborated with other County Departments in the development of the plan, including Health Housing and Homeless Services, Public Health and the Health Care for the Homeless Advisory Board, Behavioral Health (Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs), Employment and Human Services, Parole, Public Works, Emergency Services and Emergency Preparedness and Sheriff, and the County Administrator's Office. DCD staff also consulted with the City of Oakland and Alameda County in regards to the HOPWA Program.

Narrative

DCD staff and Consortium member consultations with other County departments and local agencies enhances DCD staff's understanding of critical issues facing low income residents in Contra Costa, especially understanding the needs of extremely-low income and homeless individuals and families. This specialized knowledge complements the feedback provided through public participation.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) & 91.300(c)

Summary of citizen participation process/efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Consortium meeting October 2019 to inform interested groups about federal CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funding, gain feedback on community needs, and solicit applications to address priority needs.



The Contra Costa HOME Consortium developed a comprehensive plan to expand citizen participation for the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan. Efforts included:

- Public Community Meetings held across the County – West County (City of Richmond 3/27/2019), Central County (City of Concord 3/28/2019), and East County (City of Pittsburg 3/25/2019)
- Seven focus groups conducted to discuss the needs of persons in the following groups: Family Support & General Population; Youth; Seniors and Disabled; Economic Development; Persons who are Homeless; and Affordable Housing. Focus groups were conducted with the leaders of nonprofit organizations who are experts in serving these populations.
- Outreach to over 600 agencies and contacts on the Consortium Interested Parties email list to participate in the process and the survey, and encourage participation by their clients.
- Community Survey – Over 1,400 responses in English and Spanish to online community survey to access the perceptions of residents and agency clients of the need for a wide variety of services.

In addition, the Consortium conducted several Public Hearings in the development of the Consolidated Plan:

- The Affordable Housing Finance Committee met on October 4, 2019 to discuss Consolidated Plan affordable housing priorities and goals to recommend to the Board of Supervisors for full approval.
- The Finance Committee met on November 4, 2019 to discuss Consolidated Plan priorities to recommend to the Board of Supervisors for full approval.
- The Family and Human Services Committee met on November 13, 2019 to discuss Consolidated Plan priorities to recommend to the Board of Supervisors for full approval.
- The Board of Supervisors met on November 19, 2019 – Public hearing to approve the Consolidated Plan priorities as recommended by the Affordable Housing Finance Committee, Finance Committee and Family and Human Services Committee.
- The Board of Supervisors met on May 12, 2020 - Public Hearing to approve the draft 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and 2020-2021 Action Plan.

All meetings were held at locations that were accessible to persons who are physically disabled, including those with hearing impairments and those in wheelchairs. Spanish translation was available for the main public meeting and notices included information on how to request translation services for other meetings.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Table 6 – Citizen Participation Outreach					
Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted & reasons
1	News-paper Ad	Non-targeted/ broad community	The Consortium posted a newspaper notice on 2/23/2019 announcing three public community meetings.	N/A	N/A
2	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/ broad community	The HOME Consortium released a "Community Needs" survey to a variety of public and private agencies, non-profit agencies, and private citizens who are on the HOME Consortium's Interested Parties list. There are over 600 individuals on the Interested Parties List.	Over 1,400 survey responses were received ranking various community needs throughout the County. Comments and results from the survey are included in Appendix A.	There were many comments received that were not applicable to the Consolidated Plan. All comments from the survey responses are included in Appendix A.
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/ broad community	On the evening of 3/25/2019, County staff scheduled a public community meeting for east Contra Costa County hosted at the City of Pittsburg to provide information on the Consolidated Plan to the general public and to receive community input. All input was collected via hard copies of the community needs survey. There was very low attendance at this meeting.	All input was collected via completed hard copies of the community needs survey.	There were various comments not accepted from the completed surveys that were not applicable to the Consolidated Plan.
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/ broad community	On the evening of 3/27/2019, County staff scheduled a public community meeting for west Contra Costa County hosted at the City of Richmond to provide information on the Consolidated Plan to the general public and to receive community input. All input was collected via hard copies of the community needs survey. Approximately 20 persons attended the meeting.	All input was collected via completed hard copies of the community needs survey.	There were various comments not accepted from the completed surveys that were not applicable to the Consolidated Plan.

5	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/ broad community	On the evening of 3/28/2019, County staff scheduled a public community meeting for central Contra Costa County hosted at the City of Concord to provide information on the Consolidated Plan to the general public and to receive community input. All input was collected via hard copies of the community needs survey. There was low attendance at this meeting.	All input was collected via completed hard copies of the community needs survey.	There were various comments not accepted from the completed surveys that were not applicable to the Consolidated Plan.
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/ broad community	Board of Supervisors hearing to approve the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan priorities was held on November 19, 2019.	No comments were received.	No comments were received.
7	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/ broad community	Board of Supervisors Hearing to adopt the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and FY 2020/21 Annual Action Plan was held on May 12, 2020.	One comment to the Board of Supervisors was received from an applicant for CDBG funds that were not recommended for FY 2020/21 funding. The letter to the Board can be found in the Citizen Participation and Public Comment appendix attached.	Staff addressed the comment at the meeting, and the Board of Supervisors approved the FY 2020/21 Annual Action Plan as recommended by staff.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment portion of the Consolidated Plan includes information gained from the extensive Public Survey and knowledge gathered from the Consortium Focus Groups and many consultations. Together they form a clear picture of the needs of Urban Contra Costa County and each of the Consortium jurisdictions of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek in the areas of affordable housing, special needs housing, homelessness, and community development. By analyzing the needs, Consortium members identify those needs with the highest priority, which will form the basis for the Strategic Plan and the programs and projects to be administered.

While the Countywide data was populated with default data from HUD, the data of the Consortium cities was individually extracted from HUD census data sources as closely aligned to the County data as possible. All data was analyzed using the same approach agreed upon by the Consortium members, while the conclusions to the data were individually formulated.

Maps and images are included from the recent Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) when appropriate to make the information clear to the public. The AI is available here: <https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/7196/2020-2025-Analysis-of-ImpedimentsAssessm>

Housing Needs Assessment (NA-10) - The Housing Needs Assessment summarizes the data and conclusions of each jurisdiction in order to provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's estimated housing needs projected for the 5-year Consolidated Plan period. This section examines housing problems, including: lack of a complete kitchen or plumbing facilities; Cost Burdened households that are paying more than 30% of their household income on housing costs (for renters, this is rent plus utilities, and for homeowners this is mortgage payments, taxes, insurance and utilities.); and Overcrowded, which is more than one person per room (not including bathrooms, porches, foyers and halls, or half-rooms.)

Disproportionately Greater Need (NA-15, 20, 25, 30) - These sections on disproportionately greater need examines which racial or ethnic groups at a given income experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole. Sections NA-15, 20, 25 and 30 look at these disparities by jurisdiction in the categories of Housing Problems, Severe Housing Problems, and Housing Cost Burdens.

Public Housing (NA-35) - This section summarizes the needs of individuals and families who live in public housing. The three Public Housing agencies are the Housing Authority of Contra Costa, HA of Pittsburg and data from all three is summarized here.

Homeless Needs Assessment (NA-40) - This section describes the nature and extent of both unsheltered and sheltered homelessness within the County as a whole, and is a shared section of the Consortium given the transitory nature of those without a fixed location to call home. Service Data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and Point In Time data by jurisdiction is, however, included to give a more individualized picture for the past year.

Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment (NA-45) - This section describes the level of housing need for persons who are not homeless, but require supportive housing, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and public housing residents. This is a shared section for the Consortium.

Non-Housing Community Development Needs (NA-50) - This last section provides a summary of such non-housing needs as public improvements, public facilities, public services, economic development activities and so on. NA-50 is located separately for each Consortium member.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.405, 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

High housing costs reduce economic opportunities, limit access to jobs and services, and restrict the ability of lower-income households, including the elderly and persons with disabilities, to live in the communities and neighborhoods of their choice. The gap between what lower income households can afford, and the median price of homes or rents (an affordability gap) results in households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing, and in overcrowding.

Of 384,644 households in the HOME Consortia area, there are 184,698 households or 48 percent of all households that are at 100 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) or below. Of these households, nearly 70 percent experience at least one or more housing problems as defined by HUD. Renters make up 50 percent of those experiencing one or more housing problems.

The area of greatest need is among renters in the extremely low-income category: 30,485 households, or 45 percent, experience substandard housing, overcrowding, or cost burden. Of those, 69 percent suffer from a cost burden of greater than 50 percent of income.

Cost burden is a significant issue for homeowners earning less than 100 percent of AMI. Of those with a housing problem, 85 percent are cost burdened; 41 percent are paying more than 50 percent of their incomes in housing costs.

Small family households make up the largest proportion of extremely-low (34%), and low-income (33.9%) households. Households with at least one person between the ages of 62 and 74 have the next highest proportion of extremely-low (20%) and low-income (23%) households.

Note: HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs.

Table 7 – Housing Needs Assessment Demographics			
Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	0	1,096,060	
Households	0	384,644	
Median Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)			

Number of Households Table

Table 8 – Total Households Table					
	0-30% HAMFI*	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	55,369	45,240	48,264	35,825	199,895
Small Family Households	18,893	15,359	19,883	14,419	109,065
Large Family Households	5,196	6,233	6,155	4,139	20,118
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	11,182	10,417	11,151	8,393	44,212
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	9,434	8,576	6,847	4,758	14,266
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	10,113	8,542	9,077	6,364	22,033
* HAMFI – HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs.					
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS					

Table 9 – Total Households, Consortium

HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI)	Percentage HAMFI				
Contra Costa County	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	>100%
Total Households	55,369	45,240	48,264	35,825	199,895
Small Family Households (2 persons, neither person 62 years or over, or 3 or 4 persons)	18,893	15,359	19,883	14,419	109,065
Large Family Households (5+ persons)	5,196	6,233	6,155	4,139	20,118
Household contains at least one person age 62-74 years but no one age 75+	11,182	10,417	11,151	8,393	44,212
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	9,434	8,576	6,847	4,758	14,266
Households with one or more children age 6 or younger	10,113	8,542	9,077	6,364	22,033
<i>Data Source for County: 2011-2015 CHAS</i>					
Antioch	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	>100%
Total Households	5,725	4,340	4,895	3,210	14,050
Small Family Households	2,570	1,845	2,115	10,040*	-
Large Family Households	550	840	930	2,655*	-
Household contains at least one person age 62-74 years but no one age 75+	860	945	915	540	3,100
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	595	610	525	235	410
Households with one or more children age 6 or younger	1,360	1,235	1,195	830	2,280
Concord	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	>100%
Total Households	6,845	5,710	6,385	4,825	21,100
Small Family Households	2,410	2,275	2,915	13,965*	-
Large Family Households	635	585	485	2,240*	-
Household contains at least one person age 62-74 years but no one age 75+	1,389	1,260	1,385	820	3,805
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,175	935	850	535	1,145
Households with one or more children age 6 or younger	1,424	1,315	1,260	765	3,570
Pittsburg	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	>100%
Total Households	3,780	3,045	2,795	2,395	7,590
Small Family Households	1,380	1,285	1,295	5,585*	-
Large Family Households	685	605	490	1,650*	-
Household contains at least one person age 62-74 years but no one age 75+	579	585	530	570	1,475
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	439	455	274	95	405
Households with one or more children age 6 or younger	1,070	845	895	345	1,465
Walnut Creek	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	>100%
Total Households	3,220	3,060	3,295	2,740	17,540
Small Family Households	545	290	655	8,260*	-
Large Family Households	15	35	70	980*	-
Household contains at least one person age 62-74 years but no one age 75+	755	790	705	580	4,080
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,235	1,185	1,275	955	2,385
Households with one or more children age 6 or younger	180	149	200	230	2,200
<i>Data Source for cities: 2009-2013 CHAS</i>					

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

Table 10 – Housing Problems										
Number of Households	Renter % AMI					Owner % AMI				
	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	Total	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	Total
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	824	510	545	255	2,134	159	173	109	68	509
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	1,243	857	514	108	2,722	210	135	349	115	809
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	2,940	2,481	1,534	669	7,624	286	600	769	764	2,419
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	21,040	7,874	1,652	252	30,818	11,153	7,692	6,090	2,703	27,638
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,438	8,465	9,134	4,159	26,196	2,480	5,271	8,029	6,946	22,726
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,806	0	0	0	1,806	1,121	0	0	0	1,121
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS										

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

Table 11 – Housing Problems 2										
Number of Households	Renter % AMI					Owner % AMI				
	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	Total	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	Total
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	26,060	11,729	4,259	1,289	43,337	11,818	8,598	7,315	3,654	31,385
Having none of four housing problems	8,770	11,515	16,347	12,215	48,847	5,758	13,414	20,340	18,674	58,186
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,806	0	0	0	1,806	1,121	0	0	0	1,121
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS										

3. Cost Burden > 30%

Table 12 – Cost Burden > 30%								
Number of Households	Renter % AMI				Owner % AMI			
	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	Total	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	Total
Small Related	12,573	7,826	5,253	25,652	3,562	4,127	6,179	13,868
Large Related	3,638	2,882	1,051	7,571	1,142	1,884	2,064	5,090
Elderly	6,846	3,347	1,752	11,945	6,982	5,800	4,381	17,163
Other	7,018	4,899	3,254	15,171	2,383	1,697	1,900	5,980
Total need by income	30,075	18,954	11,310	60,339	14,069	13,508	14,524	42,101
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS								

Table 13 – Cost Burden > 50%								
Number of Households	Renter % AMI				Owner % AMI			
	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	Total	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	Total
Small Related	10,549	3,269	798	14,616	3,128	2,450	2,557	8,135
Large Related	2,728	923	0	3,651	918	1,037	571	2,526
Elderly	4,981	1,764	504	7,249	5,320	3,391	2,133	10,844
Other	6,099	2,504	389	8,992	2,045	1,143	898	4,086
Total need by income	24,357	8,460	1,691	34,508	11,411	8,021	6,159	25,591
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS								

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

Table 14 – Crowding Information										
Number of Households	Renter % AMI					Owner % AMI				
	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	Total	0-30%	>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	Total
Single family households	3,713	2,615	1,782	567	8,677	377	512	627	470	1,986
Multiple, unrelated family households	350	656	370	185	1,561	123	210	497	387	1,217
Other, non-family households	180	65	0	65	310	0	25	4	10	39
Total need by income	4,243	3,336	2,152	817	10,548	500	747	1,128	867	3,242
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS										

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

There are 86,275 single-person households in the Contra Costa HOME Consortium. There are households with at least one member 65 years or older. Of these households, 57 percent are low-income. Because many elderly live alone, it is probable that many one person

households are elderly. In addition, most of the elderly homeowners live in older homes with deferred maintenance and in need of rehabilitation.

As explained in the Executive Summary, the cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek receive and administer their own allocation of CDBG funds. As subsets of the HOME Consortium area data, in:

- Antioch, 1,930 owners and 2,320 renters need housing assistance;
- Concord, 3,380 owners and 3,430 renters need housing assistance.
- Pittsburg, 1,205 owners and 1,450 renters need housing assistance;
- Walnut Creek, 3,310 owners and 2,945 renters need housing assistance.

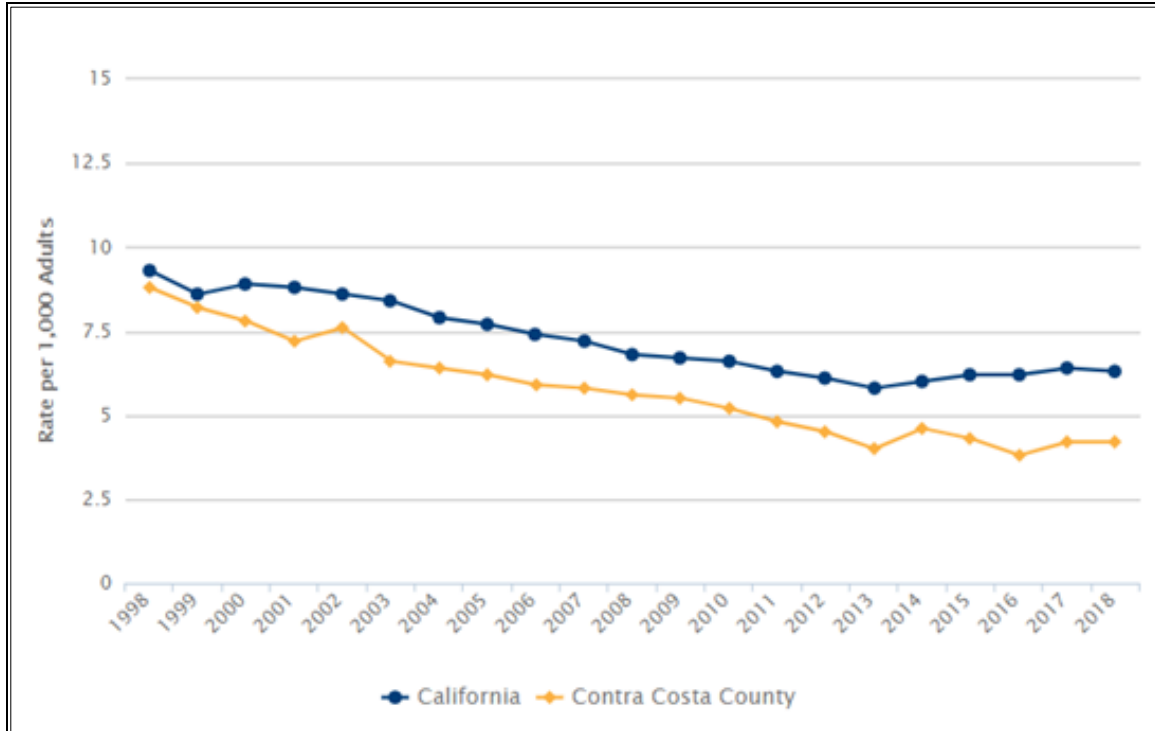
Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) in the U.S. is a preventable public health problem that disproportionately affects certain populations, particularly pregnant women, American Indian/Alaska Native and African American/black women, and sexual minority groups. Stalking, intimidation, emotional abuse, physical assault or battery, sexual violence, and other abusive behavior between partners currently or formerly in relationships of dating or marriage can result in psychological trauma, physical injury, and even death. Survivors of IPV are at increased risk for long-term negative physical, emotional, and behavioral outcomes, and the effects extend beyond the direct victim. For example, nationwide, an estimated 15.5 million U.S. children live in households in which physical IPV occurred in the previous year, and children who are exposed to IPV—even if they are not the targets of violence—are at increased risk for mental, physical, social, behavioral, and developmental problems. Child witnesses of IPV also are at higher risk of becoming abusers or victims later in life.

National data suggests that 1 out of 4 women, and 1 in 10 men have experienced sexual, physical, and/or stalking IPV in their lifetimes and that these experiences have negatively impacted their lives. The nationwide estimated total lifetime cost of IPV among those impacted to be \$3.6 trillion, due largely to medical costs (\$2.1 trillion), lost productivity (\$1.3 trillion), and criminal justice activities (\$73 billion).

The number of domestic violence-related calls for assistance per 1,000 adults ages 18-69 was 6.3 calls for assistance per 1,000 California adults. The chart below tracks the number of calls for California and Contra Costa County from 1998 through 2018, and it shows a relatively steady downward trajectory and totals less, per capita, than the state as a whole. California data on domestic violence is obtained from the California Department of Justice Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Domestic-Violence-Related Calls for Assistance. Data for 2018 is used in the narrative and chart below.

Figure 1 - Incidence of Domestic Violence



At a jurisdictional level, the incidence of domestic violence can be measured several additional ways in Contra Costa County. This includes the above calls to Police, but also the number of clients served by the Family Justice Center (which assists victims of domestic violence, rape, stalking, etc.), and calls to the STAND! For Families Free of Violence domestic violence hotline. Arrests for domestic violence would also be of great interest, but this data cannot be accessed for several years after the calendar year, making an accurate comparison ineffective. Please see chart below for all Consortium jurisdictions. Please note that the data source is the same as the data above, and that county-level data include reports from sheriff's departments, college campuses, California Highway Patrol, Department of Parks and Recreation, Union Pacific Railroad, and BART.

Table 15 - Domestic Violence Calls by Jurisdiction		
City	Calls to Police	Clients Seen by Family Justice Center
Antioch	677	171
Concord	415	389
Pittsburg	353	145
Walnut Creek	121	73
Urban County	1,697	1,538

Disability data is obtained through American Community Survey data. According to the 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates, 21,806 people have a disability and had income below the poverty

level in the past 12 months. Using these two estimates, nearly 30,000 are in need of housing assistance who are either disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. As subsets of that data, in Antioch 3,566 people have a disability and income below the poverty level in the past 12 months. The data for Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek showed 2,938, 1,667, and 1,389, respectively.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to Table 10 above, in Contra Costa, the most common housing problem for both owners and renters is a housing cost burden of more than 50%. Cost burden is a significant issue for homeowners earning less than 100 percent of AMI. Of those with a housing problem, 93 percent are cost burdened; 51 percent are paying more than 50 percent of their incomes in housing costs and 42 percent are paying more than 30 percent. Less common housing problems include zero/negative income, severe overcrowding, and substandard housing. In Antioch, the most common problem for renters is a housing cost burden of 50%, but the most common problem for owners is a housing cost burden of 30%. This is true of Concord and Pittsburg as well. In Walnut Creek, the most common problem for both owners and renters is a housing cost burden of 30%.

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

In Contra Costa, amongst renters, small related households are the most affected by a housing cost burden of more than 50%. Amongst owners, elderly householders are the most affected, followed by small related households.

For renters in the entitlement cities, 30% cost burden and 50% cost burden are most likely to affect small related families; the only outlier is Walnut Creek ("other" is most likely to be affected). For owners, small related families are still the mostly likely to be affected (in Antioch and Pittsburg for 30% cost burden, and in Antioch, Concord, and Pittsburg for 50% cost burden). Elderly families are mostly likely to face 30% cost burden in Concord and Walnut Creek, and most likely to face 50% cost burden in Walnut Creek.

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

There is insufficient data to thoroughly or accurately describe the households who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. This is because the conditions and reasons vary and there is no centralized data source or methodology for collecting this information. However, there are indicators for the characteristics and needs of low income persons at risk of homelessness or who have recently

fallen into homelessness, which can be described in part based on self-report during PIT counts, and the needs and characteristics of target populations of state and federal funding priorities and existing programs for individuals and households who are currently homeless, which includes rapid rehousing services, including:

- A compilation of Bay Area regional data from the 2019 PIT indicates that persons experiencing homelessness identify several primary contributors to their homelessness: lack of income or job loss comprises, eviction, and substance use.
- Contra Costa's EHSD and CCHS partner to serve low income individuals and families with children who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness due to a court judgement for eviction through the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKS) public assistance program. That population is defined as a family with children in the home with little or no cash and are in need of housing, food, utilities, clothing or medical care.
- EHSD and CCHS also partner on an Adult Protective Services' Home Safe program to prevent homelessness and stabilize elderly adults who are victims of crime and neglect, which have placed them at risk for homelessness.

Rapid Rehousing programs in the CoC provides short-term financial assistance to individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Families are moved into a unit and receive tailored case management and rental assistance for up to two years.

During 2018, 334 households were placed into housing units through Rapid Rehousing programs. There were 179 Households with Children and 157 households with adults only. Most households with children had a female head of households; 74% of households with children have just one adult parent in the household. (Female Head of Household - 156 with children, 25 with no children. Male Head of Household - 23 with children, 132 with no children)

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:

Contra Costa's annual Point in Time Count disaggregates the homeless population by race and other relevant characteristics. The racial breakdown of the homeless population shows that African Americans are disproportionately affected. Additionally, people with mental illness and/or substance abuse issues are often viewed as at-risk populations.

The 2019 Continuum of Care's Annual Report found that 2,022 homeless individuals had mental health conditions. The Point in Time data also indicated that 67% of the homeless population reported a disability. Additionally, of those counted who were unsheltered, 27% reported they would accept some sort of housing in a sober living environment if it were

available, and 14% stated they would accept long term care or assisted living; these statistics may serve as additional proxies for mental health and substance abuse inquiries.

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

For renters, an example of a particular housing characteristics that have been linked to instability and increased risk of homelessness is a sudden, significant rent increase. People already living with financial insecurity are ill-equipped to handle a sudden increase in such a significant proportion of their expenses, and in a tight housing market such as Contra Costa County and the larger Bay Area, an inability to find replacement housing could lead to homelessness. An unexpected and costly health crisis is also a common link to housing instability and homelessness.

For owners, the situation is very comparable, with health issues and the high cost of medications, plus high cost of living in the Bay area, as factors. Owners with reverse mortgages or predatory mortgages can be just as susceptible to housing insecurity, if a situation develops which increases the pressures of those predatory provisions.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.405, 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

According to HUD, disproportionate need refers to any need that is more than ten percentage points above the need demonstrated for the total households. The Contra Costa Consortium has 384,593 households, 184,698 of which have incomes below AMI. The number of households below AMI with a housing problem is 123,595, which represents about 67 percent of below-AMI households. While all racial/ethnic groups at particular income levels experience housing problems, there are three groups experiencing disproportionate housing need throughout the income spectrum. At the extremely low-income range (0-30 percent AMI) 85 percent of all extremely low-income households have a housing need, while 99 percent of American Indian/Alaska Natives experience a disproportionate need. At the low-income range (30-50 percent AMI), 75 percent of all low-income households experience a housing need, while 94 percent of Pacific Islander and 86 percent of Black/African American households experience a disproportionate housing need. At the moderate-income range (50-80 percent AMI), 60 percent of all moderate-income households have a housing need; however, there is no particular group experiencing a disproportionate need compared to the total moderate-income households. At median income (80-100 percent AMI), 45 percent of all households have a housing need, while both American Indians/Alaska Natives (56 percent) and Pacific Islanders (75 percent) experience a disproportionate housing need.

Table 16 – Disproportionately Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

The 4 Housing Problems are: 1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 30%	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	44,763	7,610	2,927
White	17,041	3,896	1,229
Black / African American	8,227	1,459	513
Asian	4,646	700	712
American Indian, Alaska Native	335	4	10
Pacific Islander	215	50	0
Hispanic	12,233	1,252	334
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS			

Table 17 – Disproportionately Greater Need 30-50% AMI

The 4 Housing Problems are: 1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 30%	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	34,062	11,178	0
White	14,313	6,632	0
Black / African American	4,242	668	0
Asian	3,311	1,113	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	54	0
Pacific Islander	175	10	0
Hispanic	10,646	2,413	0
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS			

Table 18 – Disproportionately Greater Need 50-80% AMI

1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 30%	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	28,744	19,548	0
White	13,281	9,840	0
Black / African American	3,284	1,728	0
Asian	3,217	2,197	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	114	124	0
Pacific Islander	100	134	0
Hispanic	7,905	5,042	0
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS			

Table 19 – Disproportionately Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI			
1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 30%	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	16,062	19,765	0
White	8,365	10,555	0
Black / African American	1,167	1,424	0
Asian	2,340	2,872	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	74	57	0
Pacific Islander	89	30	0
Hispanic	3,476	4,060	0
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS			

Discussion

For the HOME Consortium area as a whole, a majority of household's experience one or more of the four housing problems except for households in the 80%-100% range of Area Median Income. The breakdown is very stark for every group in the 0%-30% AMI range. However, in the 30%-50% range, the disparities are most prevalent. As incomes increase, both the percentage and number of households experiencing a severe housing impact decreases for each race/ethnicity.

As explained in the Executive Summary, the cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek receive and administer their own allocation of CDBG funds. As subsets of the HOME Consortium area, data:

- **In Antioch**, within each income bracket, a majority of each racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems. The exceptions include Pacific Islanders in the 0%-30% bracket, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders in the 30%-50% bracket, and White and Native American residents in the 80%-100% bracket.
- **In Concord**, within each income bracket, a majority of each racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems. The exceptions include Pacific Islanders in the 50%-80% bracket, and White, Asian, Native American, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic residents in the 80%-100% bracket.
- **In Pittsburg**, within each income bracket, a majority of each racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems. For the jurisdiction as a whole, the only exception is the 80%-100% bracket, including White and Asian subgroups.
- **In Walnut Creek**, within each income bracket, a majority of each racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems. The exceptions include Asians in the 50%-80% bracket, and the jurisdiction as a whole in the 80%-100% bracket, including White, Asian, Native American, and Hispanic residents.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.405, 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

The number of Contra Costa HOME Consortium households with a severe housing problem is 74,722, which represents about 40 percent of all households below 100 percent AMI. While all racial/ethnic groups experience housing problems at particular income levels, there are three groups experiencing disproportionate housing need throughout the income spectrum. At the extremely low-income range (0- 30 percent AMI), 72.2 percent of all households have a severe housing need, and 79 percent of Hispanics experience a disproportionate need. At the very-low income range (30-50 percent AMI), 44.9 percent of all households experience a housing need, while 89 percent of Pacific Islanders experience a disproportionate severe housing need. At the low-income range (50-80 percent AMI), 23.9 percent of all households experience a housing need, while 32 percent of Pacific Islanders experience a disproportionate housing need. At the median income range (80-100 percent AMI), 13.7 percent of all households have a housing need, while 20.3 percent of Pacific Islanders experience a disproportionate severe housing need.

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 0 – 30% AMI			
The 4 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%	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	37,878	14,528	2,927
White	14,341	6,607	1,229
Black / African American	6,673	3,013	513
Asian	3,949	1,405	712
American Indian, Alaska Native	224	114	10
Pacific Islander	175	90	0
Hispanic	10,728	2,759	334
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS			

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 30-50% AMI			
The 4 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%	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	20,327	24,929	0
White	8,845	12,114	0
Black / African American	2,356	2,534	0
Asian	2,081	2,348	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	56	68	0
Pacific Islander	165	20	0
Hispanic	6,109	6,972	0
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS			

Table 22 – Severe Housing Problems 50-80% AMI			
The 4 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%	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	11,574	36,687	0
White	5,427	17,708	0
Black / African American	814	4,205	0
Asian	1,348	4,050	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	34	204	0
Pacific Islander	75	159	0
Hispanic	3,585	9,353	0
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS			

Table 23 – Severe Housing Problems 80-100% AMI			
The 4 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%	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,943	30,889	0
White	2,621	16,281	0
Black / African American	214	2,381	0
Asian	779	4,439	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	128	0
Pacific Islander	24	94	0
Hispanic	1,127	6,420	0
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS			

Discussion

When it comes to severe housing problems, for the jurisdiction as a whole, the only grouping in which the majority of households experience one or more severe housing problems is the 0%-30% AMI group. The majority of Pacific Islanders in the 30%-50% AMI group also experience at least one severe housing problem, but every other group experiences these problems at a rate of less than 50%. As incomes increase, both the percentage and number of households experiencing a severe housing impact decrease.

As explained in the Executive Summary, the cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek receive and administer their own allocation of CDBG funds. As subsets of the HOME Consortium area data:

- **In Antioch**, as opposed to the County as a whole, a majority of each group does not have one or more severe housing problems in each AMI grouping. More specifically, in the 0%-30% bracket, less than half of Native Americans and Pacific Islanders experience severe housing problems, likely due in some part to their low numbers overall. In the 30%-50% bracket, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders continue to follow this trend the trend, in addition to White residents. In the 50%-80% range, for the first time the jurisdiction as a whole reaches that watermark, encompassing White, Black, Native American, and Hispanic residents. In the highest income bracket, not a single group sees a majority of its residents experiencing severe housing problems.
- **Concord** follows a similar trend to Antioch. Less than half of Asian residents in the 0%-30% bracket experience severe housing problems, although the majority of every other group does. In the 30%-50% bracket, the jurisdiction as a whole falls below the 50% mark, as do White, Black, and Asian residents. For both the 50%-80% and 80%-100% brackets, there are no groups for which a majority of residents experience severe housing problems.
- **In Pittsburg**, every group except Native Americans saw a majority of residents in the 0%-30% bracket experiencing severe housing problems. However, in the 30%-50% bracket, White, Asian, and Hispanic residents had a minority of residents experiencing housing problems, while Native Americans fell back into the majority. In the 50%-80% bracket, a minority of residents in the jurisdiction experienced severe housing problems, including the subgroups of White, Black, Asian, and Hispanic residents. This tendency held true for the 80%-100% bracket as well.
- **In Walnut Creek**, a majority of residents in all groups in the 0%-30% bracket experienced severe housing problems. In the 30%-50% bracket, a minority of residents in the jurisdiction as a whole experienced severe housing problems, as did White and Hispanic residents. In the 50%-80% bracket, only a majority of Native American residents experienced severe housing problems. In the 80%-100% bracket, a majority of both Black and Pacific Islander residents experienced severe housing problems.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens - 91.405, 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

Per HUD definitions, a “disproportionate need” exists when any group has a housing need that is 10% or higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. A household is considered cost burdened when they are paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs, including utilities. A household is considered severely cost burdened when they are paying more than 50% of their income towards housing costs, including utilities. In Contra Costa, 39% of all households are either cost burdened, or severely cost burdened. Both Black/African Americans (9,628 households, 28.6%) and Pacific Islanders (1,371 households, 29.1%) experience disproportionate severe cost burden.

Housing Cost Burden

Table 24 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI				
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No/negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	232,701	81,597	67,077	3,174
White	139,049	40,022	31,645	1,290
Black / African American	15,050	8,973	9,628	523
Asian	33,998	11,240	7,582	807
American Indian, Alaska Native	581	329	280	10
Pacific Islander	748	223	400	0
Hispanic	36,601	18,010	14,690	400
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS				

Discussion

For every group discussed here, almost all households experience a housing cost burden of less than 30%. However, when compared across different racial/ethnic groups, it seems clear that while the majority of White and Asian households experience cost burdens of less than 30%, for Black and Native American households that number is closer to 40%, and for Hispanics and Pacific Islanders it is in the 50s. When broken down to the four entitlement cities, the majority of households in each jurisdiction experiences a housing cost burden of less than 30%.

As explained in the Executive Summary, the cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek receive and administer their own allocation of CDBG funds. As subsets of the HOME Consortium area data:

- **In Antioch**, Black, Native American, and Hispanic residents experience housing cost burdens more profoundly than the jurisdictional average. While the jurisdiction as a whole experiences housing cost burden between 30%-50% at a rate of 25.96%, and over 50% at a rate of 21.84%, Black residents experience housing cost burden at 30.94% and 30,33%, respectively. Hispanics fare slightly better, at 29.22% and 26.95%. Native Americans are an outlier, experiencing a housing cost burden between 30%-50% at a rate of 61.11%.
- **In Concord**, the clearest outliers are Hispanics in the 30%-50% cost burden range, outpacing the jurisdictional average by 6 points (29.34%), and Pacific Islanders, which outpace the 50% cost burden bracket by over twenty points, at 43.90%.
- **In Pittsburg**, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders are clear outliers in the 30%-50% cost burden range, at 80% and 53.85%, respectively.
- **In Walnut Creek**, Pacific Islanders and Hispanics clearly outpace the jurisdictional average for the 30%-50% range, at 78.95% and 34.20%, respectively. In the 50% cost burden range, African American and Native American residents far outpace the jurisdictional average, at 35.90% and 31.25%, respectively.

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

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

There are 44,763 households with incomes at or less than 30 percent of the AMI with a housing problem. American Indians, Alaska Natives (335 households, 96 percent) have a disproportionate need. There are 34,062 households with incomes between 30 and 50 percent of the AMI with a housing problem. Black/African American (4,242 households, 86 percent) and Pacific Islanders (175 households, 95 percent) have a disproportionate need in this income category. There are 28,744 households with incomes between 50 and 80 percent of the AMI with a housing problem. There are no racial or ethnic groups that have a disproportionate need within this income category.

There are 37,878 households with incomes at or less than 30 percent of the AMI with a severe housing problem. Hispanics (10,728 households, 78 percent) have a disproportionate need. There are 20,372 households with incomes between 30 and 50 percent of the AMI with a housing problem. Pacific Islanders (165 households, 89 percent) have a disproportionate need. There are 11,574 households with incomes between 50 and 80 percent of the AMI with a housing problem. There are no racial or ethnic groups that have a disproportionate need.

As explained in the Executive Summary, the cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek receive and administer their own allocation of CDBG funds. As subsets of the HOME Consortium area data:

- **In Antioch**, the most significant disparity worth mentioning can be seen in the 30%-50% range (where Black residents have a housing problem rate of 98.71%). The other disparities present in the Antioch data are mostly due to small sample sizes.
- **In Concord** in the 30%-50% range, 100% of African Americans experience housing problems.
- **In Pittsburg** in the 0%-30% range, over 90% of Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics experience housing problems.
- **In Walnut Creek** in the 30%-50% range, over 90% of Hispanics and African Americans experience housing problems. In the 50%-80% range, African Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans all outstrip the jurisdiction as a whole by nearly 30 points or more.

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

On the whole, low-income households face similar housing problems in addition to those discussed above regardless of race or ethnicity. Low-income households are disproportionately displaced by increasing housing costs, which reduces economic opportunities and access to jobs and services. This can limit the choice for lower income households to live in a community or neighborhood of choice. Households having a housing cost burden of greater than 30 percent or 50 percent of a household's income is a significant issue that impacts the most lower-income households across all income levels. The high housing costs results in households living in substandard housing, experiencing overcrowding, and living in neighborhoods that are less safe with fewer amenities than high-income neighborhoods. Discrimination in housing based on race persists. (See the discussion in Section NA-10.)

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

Contra Costa County is a large, diverse jurisdiction in which people of color comprise a majority of the population. As of the 2010 Census, 47.75 percent of residents were non-Hispanic Whites, 8.92 percent of residents were non-Hispanic Blacks, 24.36 percent were Hispanics, 14.61 percent were non-Hispanic Asians or Pacific Islanders, 0.28 percent were non-Hispanic Native Americans, 3.77 percent were non-Hispanic multiracial individuals, and 0.30 percent identified as some other race. The County has areas of racial and ethnic concentration as well as more integrated cities and neighborhoods.

The racial and ethnic demographics of the County are similar to but not identical to those of the broader San-Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, California Metropolitan Statistical Area ("the Region"). Overall, the County is slightly more heavily non-Hispanic White and slightly more heavily Hispanic than the Region. The Region is more heavily non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander than the County. For all other racial or ethnic groups, the demographics of the County and the Region mirror each other.

Based on the number of households affected with disproportionately greater need, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Pacific Islander, and Black/African American households are more affected. For all income categories 100 percent AMI and lower, the greatest number of households affected are Whites (53,000 households) and Hispanics (34,260 households).

NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)

Introduction

There are three Public Housing Authorities operating in the Consortium, the Housing Authority of Contra Costa County (HACCC, which is by far the largest), the Richmond Housing Authority (RHA) and the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburg (HACP). The data in the chart below is the aggregate data for all three Housing Authorities.

Totals in Use

Table 25 – Public Housing by Program Type									
Program Type									
	Certi- ficate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,613	8,951	339	8,520	80	1	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									
Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)									

Characteristics of Residents

Table 26 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type								
Program Type								
	Certi- ficate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	7	22	0	0	22	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	491	1,934	223	1,698	11	1
# of Disabled Families	0	0	611	2,527	36	2,442	45	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	1,613	8,951	339	8,520	80	1
# 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 27 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type									
Program Type									
Race	Certi- ficate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	529	2,931	126	2,763	39	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	966	5,245	138	5,061	39	1	0
Asian	0	0	80	620	59	559	0	0	0
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	0	22	71	1	69	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	16	84	15	68	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 28 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type									
Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certi- ficate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	252	780	44	731	4	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	1,361	8,171	295	7,789	76	1	0
*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:

HACCC: The public housing waitlist was opened in 2017 and now has 16,264 families on it, for units of all sizes. Not all applicants disclose their disability or the accommodations that they need. Two percent of the applicants (385 families) currently need hearing modification, about seven percent of applicants (1,111 families) need mobility modification, and two percent of applicants (392 families) need sight modifications.

RHA: Currently the waiting list is exhausted. The RHA will post and advertise when the next open enrollment will take place.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

In addition, there are thirty site-based project-based waiting lists assigned to 30 properties. On average, each waiting list has approximately 2700 applicants but some of these are duplicated households, meaning they are on multiple wait lists.

HACCC: There are 16,264 families on the public housing waiting list. Of those, 3,575 are noted as having a disability (22 percent). Furthermore, 1,121 applicants (7 percent) are elderly. There are 62 households on the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) waiting list. Of those, 8 percent are elderly (5 applicants) and 38 percent report having a disability (24 applicants). Furthermore, 8 percent of HCV applicants have requested a hearing modification (5 applicants) while about 2 percent have requested a mobility modification (1 applicant).

HACP: There are 4,815 applicants on the Pittsburg section 8 tenant-based voucher waiting list. Of these, 52 percent of applicants (2,521) are families with children, 8 percent (368) are elderly families and 22% (1,082) are families with disabilities. Furthermore, 66 percent of applicants (3,185) are extremely low income and 60 percent (2,889) are Black/African American.

RHA: The HCV program for RHA was absorbed by the Housing Authority of the County of Contra Costa on July 1, 2019. Collectively there are 1819 households on the HCV waiting list. Of these households, 210 (11.5 percent) have self-declared themselves to be disabled, 107 (6 percent) are disabled/handicapped, 412 (23 percent) are handicapped and 90 (5 percent) are elderly.

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

HACCC: Compared to the Contra Costa County population, there are disproportionately high percentages of persons with disabilities on both the public housing and HCV waiting lists. The 2017 5-year ACS reports that 11.3 percent of the total civilian non-institutionalized population has a disability, versus 22 percent of applicants to the public housing waiting list and 38 percent on the HCV waiting list. The shares of persons on the public housing waiting list requesting accommodations are commensurate with their shares in the County (according to HUD AFFH table 13). A higher share of persons on the HCV waitlist (23.5%) have requested modifications due to mobility or hearing/vision difficulty in the county (2.82%) according to HUD AFFH table 13. A lower percentage of persons on the public housing (7%) or HCV (5%) waitlists are elderly than in the County overall (12%) according to HUD AFFH table 1.

HACP: Compared to the population of the city of Pittsburg, there are disproportionately high percentages of persons with disabilities on the HCV waitlist. While 13.4 percent of the

Pittsburg total civilian non-institutionalized population has a disability, 22 percent of persons on the waitlist have a disability. The share of persons on the waitlist that are elderly (8%) or families with children (52%) are close to the shares in the city (9% and 51%, respectively, using data from HUD AFFH table 1).

Discussion

There is a significant need in Contra Costa County and Pittsburg for housing affordable for persons with disabilities. There are disproportionately high shares of persons with disabilities applying for public housing and HCVs in Contra Costa and for HCVs in Pittsburg, indicating a deficiency of available units for low-income families with disabilities. The large waitlists for tenant-based and project-based section 8 in Richmond indicate a large need for assisted housing that is not currently being met.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction

Nearly 2,300 people were identified through the PIT count as literally homeless, but almost 7,000 consumers in need of housing services were identified throughout the year in CoC services. PIT data collection captures about 1/3 of the number of people served by the CoC during the calendar year. This highlights one reason the PIT count may not be the best indicator of need in the community.

- The 6,924 people who engaged in homeless services in the county in 2018 represent a wide variety of demographic groups. In an effort to better understand the demographic make-up of those experiencing homelessness, details about household type, age, race, ethnicity, Veteran status, chronicity, disability status, and exposure to interpersonal violence are discussed below.
- Household Types - Most people experiencing literal homelessness (per the HUD definition) are single adults.
- Age - Adults between the ages of 25 and 54 made up just over half of the consumers who accessed homeless programming during 2018.
- Race and Ethnicity - Those receiving CoC services in 2018 were: 45% White, 39% African American, 8% Native American; 4% multiple race, 2% Asian, 2% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and 14% Latino.
- Veterans - Service data identified 496 Veterans served in homeless programming during 2018. Thirty-six percent of Veterans served in the CoC are chronically homeless.
- Chronically Homeless - Almost 1/3 (n=1,800 households) of adults in the homeless system of care are chronically homeless. Chronic consumers are those experiencing

homelessness for at least a year, or repeatedly over the last three years, while also struggling with a disabling condition such as serious mental illness, substance use disorder, or a physical or cognitive disability. Chronically homeless consumers are generally the most difficult to move from the streets and back into housing.

- People with Disabilities - Two out of three adults who received homeless services in 2018 self-reported having a disability.
- Interpersonal Violence - Over 1,000 adults served in the CoC had experienced interpersonal violence in the twelve months prior to enrolling into homeless programming; 43% of these reported fleeing domestic violence at the time they enrolled into a homeless service.
- Deaths - The Coroner reported 59 people from the homeless community who passed away during calendar year 2018. This reflects a 34% increase in the number of homeless deaths reported by the Coroner since 2016.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Table 29 – Homeless Needs Assessment						
Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	128	191	2,037	505	727	198
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,322	477	6,008	2,316	570	178
Chronically Homeless Individuals	288	127	1,778	641	120	172
Chronically Homeless Families	31	45	55	15	18	232
Veterans	75	39	560	203	159	172
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	9	3	3	107
Persons with HIV	4	5	81	29	10	218
Data Source Comments: Contra Costa Continuum of Care HMIS System						

Early Childhood Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Education recently released a report entitled "Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles" with data collected in 2017-2018. The report notes that "early

childhood experiences with homelessness have long lasting impacts on a child's well-being. Access to educational services can help mitigate some of these negative effects. Federally-funded early childhood education (ECE) programs are only able to serve a small portion of children' who experience homelessness. Taking action to mitigate the impacts of early childhood homelessness is critical to ensuring all young children have the opportunity to thrive."

"Homelessness is a reality for many families with young children in the United States. In 2018, about a third of all people who stayed in a shelter were families with children, and nearly half of children served by HUD-funded emergency and transitional housing providers were age five or younger. Research has established a strong connection between a young child's early experiences and brain development. The early years of life can provide a strong, or weak, foundation for all future learning, behavior, and health.

Homelessness in early childhood is associated with poor academic achievement and engagement in elementary school and social emotional delays among young children, as well as poor classroom-based social skills in elementary school. These findings underscore the importance of ensuring that young children who experience homelessness have access to evidence-based and promising educational experiences that are critical to improving the long-term educational outcomes of children."

In California, 254,490 children, or about 1 in 12, are estimated to have experienced homelessness in 2018-19. this is significantly higher than the U.S. average of 1 in 16 children. Only six states have a similar or higher average of early childhood homelessness - West Virginia (1 in 12), Nevada, Texas and Puerto Rico (1 in 11), New York (1 in 9) and District of Columbia (1 in 8). In California, only 7% of children under age six experiencing homelessness were served by Head Start/Early Head Start or other ECE programs. This is less than the 9% average across the U.S.

The report highlights that "families experiencing homelessness, whether chronic or episodic, often face other barriers to affordable housing. In California, **43%** of families with children under 18 have a high housing cost burden, compared to 31% nationwide. California has the highest cost burden of any state in the nation. Nine percent (9%) of children under age six in CA had no resident parent in the labor workforce. This is close to the national average of 8%.

Indicate if the homeless population: Has No Rural Homeless

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

See data above.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness:

Table 30 – Nature and Extent of Homelessness		
Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	244	789
Black or African American	293	482
Asian	16	24
American Indian or Alaska Native	66	266
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	124	38
Not Hispanic	544	38
Data Source Comments: 2019 PIT Count Comments		

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

The need for housing assistance can be identified in two primary ways using HMIS service data: (1) number of persons presenting for homelessness prevention programs to maintain their housing stability; and (2) the number of persons presenting for homeless services.

Contra Costa Continuum of Care (CoC) served 1,091 people in prevention programs during Calendar Year 2018. Almost three-quarters (72%) were households with children.

Summary of Prevention Program Consumers CY 2018

- Households (HH) with Children=304, 260 housed or 86%
- HH without Children = 121, 96 housed or 79%
- Missing HH type = 120, 67 housed or 56%

However, due to the one-time, short duration of assistance, little data on their income at enrollment and exit is collected for prevention programs. Health, Housing, and Homeless Services has identified a valuable resource which provides Contra Costa County Demographics, Income, Housing, and Health Data. <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/contracosta-county-ca#housing>

Based on the Housing Placement list:

- Total households on the community queue in the last one year was **1,373** (unduplicated)

- Total Non-veteran households on the Community queue was **1,300**. 164 families (13%), 1,095 (84%) singles, and 41 (3%) youth VI-SPDATs were completed.
- 73 total veteran households completed a VI-SPDAT and were on the community queue in the last one year. Out of the 73 total veteran households who were on the community queue, 2 (3%) were families and 71 (97%) were singles.

For veterans specifically, the Housing Authority of Contra Costa County (HACCC) serves many households, including veterans. HACCC is typically awarded housing vouchers dedicated to veteran households. In 2019, HACCC had 183 Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers for veteran households. HACCC also receives Project Based Vouchers annually, some of which may include a veterans preference, but their use varies depending on federal and local need and requirements.

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

Sheltered: As of 2019, the sheltered homeless population self-identified by ethnicity predominantly as Not Hispanic (81%) and a small proportion of the total sheltered homeless population self identifies as Hispanic (19%).

As of 2019, the majority of the sheltered homeless population self-identified by race as Black or African American (44%), followed by White (37%), followed by American Indian or Alaska Native (10%), followed by multiple races (6%), followed by Asian (2%), followed by Pacific Islander (1%).

Unsheltered: As of 2019, the unsheltered homeless population self-identified by ethnicity as predominantly as Not Hispanic (94%) and a small proportion of the total unsheltered population self identifies as Hispanic (6%).

As of 2019, the majority of the unsheltered homeless population self-identified by race as White (48%), followed by Black or African American (30%), followed by American Indian or Alaska Native (16%), followed by multiple races (3%), followed by Asian (1%) and Pacific Islander (1%).

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2019 Point in Time (PIT) count in Contra Costa County identified 2,295 persons experiencing homelessness. Of those 668 persons were sheltered and 1, 627 persons were unsheltered. The sheltered population (668) was comprised of 11% families (62 households) and 89% were single adults. Of the unsheltered population, 3% were families (37 households) and 97% were single adults. The 2018 PIT also identified a variety of sleep settings for unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness. While the majority (almost 60%) were in an encampment park or on a side walk, the next largest majority (30%) were in a vehicle or camper, and most of the remainder (a little over 6%) were in abandoned

buildings, attics, or garages, and an even smaller number (3%) were in other locations not suitable for sleeping. The PIT also identified 114 veterans, 191 children in families, 129 transition aged youth (18-24 years old), and 165 seniors (62 years old and older), that experienced homelessness during that period. While the PIT data does not capture every single person that experiences homelessness in the community throughout the year (as it is merely a snapshot), this data does track with what the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) captured in annual service data for 2018.

According to annual service data from HMIS, in 2018 more than half of Contra Costa County's homeless population experienced unsheltered homelessness. This approximately equates to 3,000 of 5,800 total persons experiencing homelessness were unsheltered during 2018.

Contra Costa lacks temporary or emergency shelter sufficient to meet the need of every unsheltered person in the County. In 2018, Contra Costa was only able to meet about 57% of the need for emergency shelter. Emergency shelters in the County serve approximately 1,700 households per year for 3,000 people in need of it. The length of stay in a shelter is about 4 months, which means that a single shelter bed is only able to be used by approximately 3 persons per year. To right size the emergency shelter capacity so every unsheltered person could have the option to sleep indoors would require approximately 400 more low barrier emergency shelter beds.

Contra Costa also lacks transitional housing as a temporary shelter solution for unsheltered persons. As of 2018, Contra Costa was only able to serve about 136 persons per year with stays varying between three months and one year. To right size the system so that transitional housing can be used as in intervention for those that choose it would require approximately 430 more beds, based on an estimated average of 10% of the population experiencing homelessness currently choosing this option over another permanent housing option.

Discussion:

Contra Costa County adopted a Coordinated Entry System (CES) which allows service providers to efficiently and effectively connect people to interventions which aim to rapidly resolve their housing crisis. CES aims to help the sub-set of consumers with fewer roadblocks and fewer vulnerabilities obtain housing with short-term supports while connecting the highest needs, and most vulnerable persons in the community to the limited housing and supportive services.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction

Certain groups may have more difficulty finding housing and may require specialized services or assistance. These groups include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, and developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, and victims of

domestic violence. HUD also requires an analysis of the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Housing and various social service needs have been addressed by the County and other County Consortium jurisdictions by funding various activities used to meet multiple needs. The County Consortium jurisdictions have provided HOME, CDBG, and ESG funds on various housing and public service activities that serve various non-homeless special needs populations throughout the County Consortium area. The City of Oakland is the HUD grantee for HOPWA and distributes funds to Contra Costa County on a formula basis. The County administers these funds on behalf of the unincorporated County and its cities. The County has provided HOPWA funds for acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction of housing, short term rent and utility subsidies, permanent housing placement services, and housing information services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS throughout the HOME Consortium area.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly/Frail Elderly: According to 2010 U.S. Census Data, the population of seniors 65 and older from 2000 to 2010 increased from 107,272 to 130,432 in Contra Costa County, an increase of 21.5 percent. According to the American Community Survey (2013-17), 24 percent of households were headed by seniors. Three jurisdictions with the largest share of senior households are Walnut Creek (40.9 percent), Moraga (35.3 percent), and Orinda (35.2 percent) (ACS Data 2013-2017). Of the total County's senior population, nearly 34 percent have a disability limitation. Of all the jurisdictions in the County, San Pablo (44.1 percent), Pittsburg (43.1 percent), and Oakley (41.5 percent) have the highest share of senior populations living with disabilities.

Persons with Disabilities: Approximately 11.2 percent of Contra Costa County's population has a disability. Of the jurisdictions in Contra Costa County, Antioch, Pinole, and San Pablo have the greatest share of the persons with a disability, each reporting 13 percent or more of their total population. San Ramon (5.3 percent) has the smallest share of persons with a disability, followed by Lafayette (6.6 percent).

Alcohol/Other Drug Abuse: Although there is no absolute number of the total population in the County that suffer from alcohol/other drug abuse, it is estimated that 8.7 percent of those who are between the ages of 12 and 17 years of age in Contra Costa County have a dependence on illicit drugs or alcohol within a twelve month period. It is estimated that approximately 21 percent of the population between the ages of 18 and 25 years of age have a dependence on illicit drugs or alcohol within a twelve-month period. The lowest estimated percentage share of the population who have a dependence on illicit drugs or alcohol is with those who are 26 years and older, estimated at 7.13 percent of that age group. County AOD reported that from 2010 to 2013, 1,582 persons between the ages of 12 and 18 years of age were admitted to County-funded substance use disorder treatments. During that same time period, 9,060 persons between 19 and 54 years of age were admitted to County-funded

substance use disorder treatments and 889 persons who were 55 years of age or older entered into County-funded treatment.

Victims of Domestic Violence: Domestic violence is one the most underreported crimes in the County and in the nation. One organization providing domestic violence related services, STAND! For Families Free of Violence (STAND) based in Concord, receives an annual average of 10,000 – 15,000 calls made directly to their crisis line and fields additional referrals from Law Enforcement and local medical providers. Between July 2018 and June 2019, STAND provided shelter to 125 women and their children who were victims of domestic violence.

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

Due to the circumstances of the special needs groups identified in this section, many have difficulty maintaining housing, finding affordable housing, and accessing various supportive services to maintain or improve their quality of life. The County and the Consortium Cities support a variety of housing services and supportive services including, but not limited to, the following providers:

- STAND! (Shelter and Supportive Services to victims of domestic violence)
- Community Violence Solutions (Supportive Services to youth who are victims of domestic violence)
- Shelter, Inc. (Shelter and supportive services to various Special Needs populations)
- Bay Area Legal Services (Legal services to various Special Needs populations)
- Contra Costa Senior Legal Services (Legal Services to Elderly/Frail Elderly)
- Meals On Wheels - Senior Outreach Services (Supportive Services to Elderly/Frail Elderly)
- Ombudsman Services of Contra Costa (Supportive Services to Elderly/Frail Elderly and Persons with Disabilities)
- Lion's Center for the Visually Impaired (Supportive Services to Persons with Disabilities)
- Court Appointed Special Advocates (Supportive Services to Neglected/Abused Children)
- Rainbow Community Center (Supportive Services to Persons Living with HIV/AIDS and Elderly/Frail Elderly)
- Contra Costa Health Services Department (Supportive Services to Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions)

The needs of the special needs populations were determined by consulting with many of the service providers noted above. In addition, a Community Needs survey was conducted and sent to various stakeholders, public agencies, non-profit agencies, and residents to identify

the top priorities for these special needs populations in the County Consortia area. The survey asked those to consider populations that are in need. "Non-Homeless Special Needs" populations ranked the highest. Victims of Domestic Violence, Elderly/Frail Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities ranked the highest within the subpopulations of the overall Non-Homeless Special Needs population. The survey also asked those to consider services to low-income individuals/households. The weighted score of the responses to this question had services to "Non-Homeless Special Needs" populations ranking the highest.

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

Throughout many communities, persons living with HIV/AIDS risk losing their housing, due to compounding factors, such as increased medical costs and limited incomes or reduced ability to keep working due to HIV/AIDS related illnesses. Due to these factors, persons living with HIV/AIDS are presumed to have low- to moderate-incomes by HUD. In addition to housing needs, persons with HIV/AIDS may also have additional needs to maintain their health, such as food/nutritional services and counseling services.

Persons with HIV/AIDS are another group especially adversely impacted by decreases in public benefits and public health services. Reductions in funding for in-home support services, meal delivery services, and bill paying assistance services, among others, have increased the need among persons with HIV/AIDS for financial assistance, food banks, nursing home care, emergency room visits, and paratransit services.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that more than 1.2 million Americans are living with HIV/AIDS. As of December 31, 2018, there were 2,756 Contra Costa County persons living with HIV disease (PLWH) (482 females, 2,240 males, and 34 transgender). This number of PLWH includes people with an HIV diagnosis (regardless of stage) including a diagnosis of AIDS. As HIV treatments have developed, PLWH individuals are living longer than when the disease was first prevalent in the 1980s. Therefore, it is not surprising that over half of people living with HIV (diagnosed and reported) in Contra Costa County are over the age of 50.

Broken down by County region (west, central, east Contra Costa County), the following persons were living with HIV/AIDS as of December 31, 2018:

- West Contra Costa County: 953 Persons
- Central Contra Costa County (including Concord and Walnut Creek): 936 Persons
- East Contra Costa County (including Antioch and Pittsburg): 867 Persons

Discussion:

Overall, special needs groups such as elderly/frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons who suffer from alcohol and other drug addictions, persons who are victims of domestic

violence, and persons living with HIV/AIDS live throughout the County Consortium area. Due to their special needs and/or circumstances, they have difficulty accessing affordable housing and various services. Many are presumed to be low-income, as it becomes difficult obtaining employment due to their special needs or circumstances. The lack of income tends to create obstacles in finding affordable housing, transportation, and many medical and social services that can affect their quality of life. Given that these special needs populations have various obstacles to accessing housing and various services, all the County Consortium jurisdictions will continue to provide CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds to various housing activities, public facility improvement activities, and public service activities that improve the quality of life for the various non-homeless special needs populations, as is addressed in the Strategic Plan section of this Consolidated Plan.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

There is continuing need within the County for public facilities to serve growing populations in special needs areas or to rehabilitate aging facilities. Many low- and moderate-income areas (low-mod areas) in the County are within older neighborhoods that either do not have proper facilities or their existing facilities suffer from heavy use and deferred maintenance leading to disrepair. Many of these areas are located where CDBG infrastructure and capital improvement funding can be concentrated for maximum leveraging opportunities to provide the greatest impact to the largest number of residents.

How were these needs determined?

The County consulted with County and City government departments including Parks and Recreation Departments, Neighborhood Advisory Committees, Planning and Economic Development Departments, among others, and solicited input from the public and elected officials on public facility needs. The County conducted a "Community Needs" survey (web-based and in-person survey) that was provided to a wide range of County and City agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private citizens, to establish non housing community development needs, such as public facilities. Improvements to public facilities ranked high as a result of the survey. In addition, the County held a series of meetings and consulted with various governmental departments and nonprofit agencies to assess the nature and extent of community development needs, as described in the Citizen Participation section.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

There is a continuing need within the County for Public Improvements or Public Infrastructure. Many of the older neighborhoods in the County do not have adequate sidewalks, curbs/gutters, proper drainage, utilities, etc., or they suffer from old age, heavy use, or deferred maintenance which makes the existing infrastructure inefficient and/or unreliable and in need of repair or replacement. Infrastructure improvements along transit

corridors, in conjunction with housing development and community facilities in designated neighborhoods, has been proven to lead to increased opportunities for low-mod residents to live closer to their place of work and enjoy greater interaction with their surrounding community and amenities.

How were these needs determined?

The County consulted with various departments within the County and Cities within the County, including Public Works Departments, Neighborhood Advisory Committees, Planning and Economic Development Departments, among others, and solicited input from the public and elected officials on public facility needs. The County conducted a "Community Needs" survey (web-based and in-person survey) that was provided to a wide range of County and City agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private citizens, to establish non-housing community development needs, such as public facilities. Improvements to public infrastructure ranked high as a result of the survey. The County also held a series of meetings and consulted with various governmental departments and nonprofit agencies to assess the nature and extent of community development needs, as described in the Citizen Participation section.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

There is continuing need within the County for public services to serve low-income populations and areas within the County, in which access to services may be limited due to being low-income or due to circumstances of being part of a special need population. This includes the elderly/frail elderly, at-risk youth, persons with physical and developmental disabilities, those who are homeless or at risk of being homeless, persons with HIV/AIDS, and victims of domestic violence. The provision and access to a variety of services is imperative to assist low-income residents and families within the County with the various obstacles they encounter due to their economic situation.

How were these needs determined?

The County consulted with various public and private agencies providing essential services to low-income families and individuals throughout the County. Many non-profit agencies that provide essential services to low-income families and individuals participated in completing the "Community Needs" survey that the County Consortium conducted. The provision of Public Services to low-income individuals and families ranked high in demand, with support to "Special Needs Populations" (i.e. Victims of Domestic Violence, Persons with Disabilities, Seniors/Elderly) ranking the highest. In addition, the County held a series of meetings and consulted with various governmental departments and nonprofit agencies to assess the nature and extent of community development needs, as described in the Citizen Participation section.



Above - Hana Gardens in El Cerrito, Eden Housing, developer.

A 63-unit senior affordable housing community on a 40,000 square foot site in El Cerrito's midtown area, next to City Hall, which includes two commercial spaces and a beautiful Japanese Heritage Garden and public plaza, completed in 2019.



Heritage Point, North Richmond, Community Housing Development Corporation (CHDC), developer.

A 42-unit housing development with all units affordable to households earning at or below 45% AMI, supported by project-based Section 8 vouchers. Completed in 2020.