

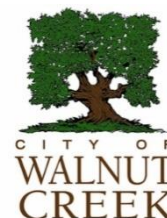
2015–2020 Consolidated Plan

Contra Costa County Consortium



May 5, 2015

City of Antioch, City of Concord, City of Pittsburg, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County



Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 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 cities and towns of Antioch, Brentwood, Clayton, Concord, Danville, El Cerrito, Hercules, Lafayette, Martinez, Moraga, Oakley, Orinda, Pinole, Pittsburg, Pleasant Hill, Richmond, San Pablo, San Ramon, and Walnut Creek. The unincorporated areas include the following communities: Acalanes Ridge, Alamo, Alhambra Valley, Bayview, Bay Point, Bethel Island, Blackhawk, Briones, Byron, Canyon, Castle Hill, Clyde, Contra Costa Centre, Crockett, Diablo, Discovery Bay, East Richmond Heights, El Sobrante, Kensington, Knightsen, Montalvin Manor, Mountain View, Norris Canyon, North Gate, North Richmond, Pacheco, Port Costa, Rodeo, Rollingwood, San Miguel, Saranap, Tara Hills, and Vine Hill.

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 communities of Brentwood, Clayton, Danville, El Cerrito, Hercules, Lafayette, Martinez, Moraga, Oakley, Orinda, Pinole, Pleasant Hill, San Pablo, and San Ramon. 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 sub-grantee to the City of Oakland. 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.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

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 (page 95).

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 rehabilitation.

AH-2: Increase homeownership opportunities: 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, including the stock of "Special Needs" housing.

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.

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.

Administration Priority Need

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 2010-15 Five-Year Consolidated Plan. To date, CDBG-funded public service projects have provided a wide range of social services and housing to nearly 25,000 Urban County residents and households, including homeless, individuals with mental and physical disabilities, seniors, victims of domestic violence, and other special needs populations. To date, economic development programs have offered training and placement services and/or microenterprise assistance to 985 low-income persons or businesses in the County. The County has, to date, completed 19 Infrastructure/Public Facilities projects that provide a variety of infrastructure and accessibility improvements benefitting primarily low-income areas or residents of the County.

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 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period and has exceeded or is on pace to meet nearly every Consolidated Plan goal and objective. Goals were not met in providing permanent housing to homeless individuals and families, frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, or physical disabilities.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Public Meetings

The Consortium held five public meetings in the Spring of 2014 to solicit input for the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan. Those attending were asked to comment on the level of housing and community development needs in the County and the relative priority of those needs. All public meetings were advertised in the Contra Costa Times.

- April 30, 2014 (evening) – San Pablo, San Pablo Economic Development Corporation
- May 15, 2014 (evening) - Antioch, City Council Chambers
- May 29, 2014 (evening) – Walnut Creek, Assembly Hall
- June 5, 2014 (evening) – Brentwood, Brentwood Community Center

The Consortium also held a meeting with the County's housing and social services providers at its annual CDBG and HOME subrecipient meeting on June 12, 2014.

Online Survey

Recognizing that not all can attend public meetings and that the scope of a one-hour meeting is limited, the Consortium provided an online survey, available through each Consortium member's website. The survey was mentioned in all meeting advertisements and at all public meetings.

Consultations

The Consortium consulted with a variety of service providers and stakeholders. These involved both the public sector and private non-profit sector. These consultations asked those who provide housing and social services to the residents of Contra Costa County to describe the level of needs in the community, the relative priority of those needs and what they believe can be done to better meet the needs of the County's residents.

Public Review

A draft of the Consolidated Plan was made available for public review and comment from March 20, 2015, to May 4, 2015.

5. Summary of public comments

TBD

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

TBD

7. Summary

TBD

The Process

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

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

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

Table 1- Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	Department of Conservation and Development
HOME Administrator	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	Department of Conservation and Development
ESG Administrator	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	Department of Conservation and 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 City of Richmond operates its own HOME and CDBG programs.

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

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

The County is also a sub-grantee to the City of Oakland (Alameda County) for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) program. The HOPWA area is the entire County.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Robert Calkins, CDBG Program Manager (925) 674-7877

Kara Douglas, Affordable Housing Programs Manager (925) 674-7880

Gabriel Lemus, CDBG Program Planner (925) 674-7882

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

1. Introduction

Consultation with public and private agencies was conducted on an individual and group basis. The County notified over 600 individuals representing a variety of public and private agencies, including non-profit agencies, to provide input on the needs of the neighborhoods and/or residents their agencies represent or provide services to. The County invited these individuals to attend any of the four advertised "Community Needs" meetings and workshops that were held on the following dates and locations:

- April 30, 2014 (evening) - San Pablo, San Pablo Economic Development Corporation
- May 15, 2014 (evening) - Antioch, City Council Chambers
- May 29, 2014 (evening) - Walnut Creek, Assembly Hall
- June 5, 2014 (evening) - Brentwood, Brentwood Community Center

In addition, many of the agencies provided input at the County Consortia's Subrecipient Meeting held on June 12, 2014.

Some agencies were consulted on an individual basis due to their role in providing services to specific populations including, but not limited to: the homeless population, non-homeless special needs population (i.e. elderly/frail elderly, victims of domestic violence, etc.), and public housing residents.

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

Contra Costa County works closely with public and private affordable housing providers as well the County's public health department. The 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.

DCD entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with HSD Mental Health Division to administer the Mental Health Services Act housing capital funds. DCD continues to have periodic conversations with the Mental Health staff to coordinate funding for permanent supportive housing for persons with mental illnesses.

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 consults with the Contra Costa Interagency Council on Homeless (CCICH), a working group which is the result of a merger of the Homeless Interdepartmental Interjurisdictional Working Group and the CoC Board, as well as non-profit community and advocacy groups, the interfaith community, business organizations and other relevant community groups to implement key strategies identified in the five-year CoC Plan and the County's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness.

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 local CoC in the allocation of ESG funds, in developing performance standards, evaluating outcomes, and in the administration of HMIS. County staff consult with CCICH and the CCICH Executive Board, which provides advice and input on the operations of homeless services, program operation and program development efforts in Contra Costa County. The Executive Board has developed a strategic plan that serves as an update to the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness. In addition, various staff members from multiple HOME Consortium jurisdictions have served or currently serve on the CCICH Executive Board and are closely involved in homeless services Countywide.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Other government - County Grantee Department
	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 Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Contra Costa County Health Services Department was consulted to provide information on various special needs populations, including Homeless populations, and services provided to those populations.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	RAINBOW COMMUNITY CENTER OF CONTRA COSTA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons 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?	The Rainbow Community Center was consulted to provide information regarding seniors and those living with HIV/AIDS residing in the County and the services provided to those populations.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	CONTRA COSTA HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	DCD staff consults with the HACCC at least quarterly. The two agencies coordinate on the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, HA Five-year plan, and HA Annual Plan. In addition, staff coordinates allocations of HOME, CDBG and project-based Section 8 certificates whenever possible.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	SHELTER INC. OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Regional organization
	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?	Shelter, Inc. was consulted to provide information regarding homelessness and those at risk of becoming homeless in Contra Costa County and the services provided to that population.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	CONTRA COSTA SENIOR LEGAL SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	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?	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services was consulted to provide information regarding elderly/frail elderly residing in the County and the services provided to that population.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD - SMALL BUSINESS DEV. CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization Grantee Department

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Workforce Development Board was consulted to provide information on the County's economic market and overall workforce.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	STAND! AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence 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?	STAND! was consulted to provide information regarding victims of domestic violence in Contra Costa County and the services provided to this population.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Contra Costa Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization
	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?	The Contra Costa County Continuum of Care was consulted to provide information on homelessness and the County's overall homeless population, and services provided to that population.

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. An 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 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Coalition of Homeless Services Providers	Through the outreach process, the Urban County has identified homelessness and homelessness prevention services as a priority for the CDBG and ESG programs. These services will complement the Continuum of Care Strategy.

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

DCD staff reached out to all of the cities in the County, including the four other HOME Consortium members, and many departments of the County such as Health Services (e.g. Behavioral Health (Homeless Programs, Mental Health, and Alcohol and Other Drugs), Employment and Human Services Department, Public Works, and the County Administrator's Office.

DCD staff also consulted with the Cities of Richmond and Oakland, and Alameda County.

Narrative

DCD staff 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 compliments the feedback provided through public participation.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

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

Citizen Participation Outreach

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	The Consortium posted a newspaper notice announcing four public workshops	N/A	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	The Consortium released a "Community Needs" survey to a variety of public and private agencies, non-profit agencies, and private citizens who are on the Consortium's Interested Parties list. There are over 600 individuals on the Consortium's Interested Parties list.	The Consortium received over 500 surveys 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 Consolidated Plan. Comments from the survey are included in Appendix A.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	On the evening of April 30, 2014, County staff scheduled a Public Meeting for west Contra Costa County in the City of San Pablo to provide information on the Consolidated Plan to the general public and to receive community input. Unfortunately, no one from the public attended the meeting.	No comments were received at this meeting.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	On the evening of May 15, 2014, Consortia staff held a Public Meeting for east Contra Costa County in the City of Antioch to provide information on the Consolidated Plan to the general public and to receive community input. All input was collected via completed hard copies of the community needs survey. Six persons attended the meeting.	All input was collected via completed hard copies of the community needs survey. See Appendix A for all comments collected from the completed surveys.	There were various comments not accepted from completed surveys that were not applicable to the Consolidated Plan.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	On the evening of May 29, 2014, Consortia member staff held a Public Meeting for central Contra Costa County in the City of Walnut Creek to provide information on the Consolidated Plan to the general public and to receive community input. All input was collected via completed hard copies of the community needs survey. Ten persons attended the meeting.	All input was collected via completed hard copies of the community needs survey. See Appendix A for all comments collected from the completed surveys.	There were various comments not accepted from completed surveys that were not applicable to the Consolidated Plan.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Public Meeting	Minorities Municipal Advisory Committee Meetings	County staff presented on the purpose of the Consolidated Plan to the Bay Point Municipal Advisory Committee (MAC) and also to the Rodeo MAC. Staff informed the MACs and the public in attendance about providing staff input via the online survey and left hard copies of the survey for those in attendance to complete and distribute to their neighbors.	There were a couple of questions in regards to how CDBG funds can be used; but no specific comments on the Consolidated Plan. There were comments received within the surveys that were completed. See Appendix A for comments received from the completed surveys.	There were various comments not accepted from completed surveys that were not applicable to the Consolidated Plan.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Joint notice of Draft Consolidated Plan posted in the Contra Costa Times on March 20, 2015	A commenter noted that Antioch has affordable housing and that more affluent communities in the central portion of the County should have a greater responsibility to develop affordable housing.		
8	Public Services Agencies	Non-targeted/broad community	Hard copies of Community Needs survey distributed at offices of various public service agencies throughout the County to distribute to the residents they serve.	There were comments received within the surveys that were completed. See Appendix A for comments received from the completed surveys.	There were various comments not accepted from completed surveys that were not applicable to the Consolidated Plan	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
9	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Board of Supervisors Hearing to adopt 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan was held on May 5, 2015.	TBD or none	TBD or none	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
10	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	On the evening of June 5, 2014, Consortia member staff held a Public Meeting for far east Contra Costa County in the City of Brentwood to provide information on the Consolidated Plan to the general public and to receive community input. All input was collected via completed hard copies of the community needs survey. Unfortunately only one person attended the meeting.	The input from the person who attended was collected via a completed hard copy of the community needs survey. See Appendix A for all comments collected from the completed surveys.	There were various comments not accepted from completed surveys that were not applicable to the Consolidated Plan	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
11	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Consortium held a meeting with the County's housing and social services providers at its annual CDBG and HOME subrecipient meeting on June 12, 2014. Over 100 persons attended the meeting.	Input from persons who attended was collected via completed hard copies of the community needs survey. See Appendix A for all comments collected from the completed surveys.	There were various comments not accepted from completed surveys that were not applicable to the Consolidated Plan.	

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The "Community Needs" section of the Consolidated Plan provides a community profile that describes the housing and population characteristics of the County's HOME Consortia area. This section serves as the basis for determining the housing and community development needs in Contra Costa County.

Housing needs were determined through an analysis of housing problems by income level, tenure, and households with special needs. The Consolidated Plan uses the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data developed by the Census Bureau for HUD. CHAS data is based on the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) Census and analyzes households with one or more housing problems (those experiencing overcrowding, lacking adequate kitchen or plumbing facilities), and those experiencing cost burden (paying more than 30 percent of household income for housing costs) and extreme cost burden (spending over 50 percent of household income for housing costs). The number and types of households disproportionately needing assistance includes those in the racial and ethnic groups of American Indian/Alaskan Native, Black/African American, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic.

Households in all income categories for both homeowners and renters have at least one of the housing problems listed above. There are 48,000 low income households, or 14 percent of all households, who are severely overpaying for their housing. Of all households with incomes below the median income, 99,575, or 70 percent, have at least one of the four housing problems.

In addition to the tables below describing housing needs and problems in the HOME Consortia area, please see Table 8 in Appendix B for a summary of the prevalence of cost burden by locality in the County.

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 335,053 households in the HOME Consortia area, there are 142,353 households or 42 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, with most housing issues experienced disproportionately by renters. Renters make up 35 percent of total households and 50 percent of those experiencing one or more housing problems.

The area of greatest need is among renters in the extremely low-income category: 18,455 households, or 50 percent, experience substandard housing, overcrowding, or cost burden. Of those, 73 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, 93 percent are cost burdened; 36.5 percent are paying more than 50 percent of their incomes in housing costs and 56.5 percent are paying more than 30 percent.

Households with at least one person over age 75 make up the largest proportion of extremely-low (18.7%), and low income (18%) households. Households with at least one child under the age of six have the next highest proportion of extremely-low (14.4%) and low income (14%) households.

Note: The acronym of HAMFI used in a table below stands for HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs.

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	849,600	934,656	10%
Households	318,533	335,041	5%
Median Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	

Alternate Data Source Name:

2000 Census, 2007 - 2011 ACS (from CPD Maps)

Data Source Comments:

Number of Households Table

Table 6 - Total Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	36,760	32,108	43,355	30,130	192,700
Small Family Households *	11,989	11,297	17,059	12,918	107,090
Large Family Households *	3,142	3,968	5,200	3,058	18,593
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	6,832	6,411	8,581	5,711	36,348
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	7,145	6,877	6,477	4,200	13,413
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	6,759	6,600	8,062	4,833	20,726
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	545	294	300	290	1,429	134	146	100	135	515
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	430	385	405	60	1,280	125	135	314	95	669
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,725	1,551	1,120	525	4,921	277	419	847	598	2,141
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	13,485	6,933	2,355	280	23,053	8,985	6,946	9,485	4,614	30,030

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,270	5,307	8,577	3,594	19,748	1,515	2,997	5,025	6,252	15,789
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,550	0	0	0	1,550	1,165	0	0	0	1,165

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	16,185	9,173	4,180	1,155	30,693	9,525	7,657	10,729	5,429	33,340
Having none of four housing problems	5,063	7,198	13,907	9,034	35,202	3,257	8,050	14,510	14,490	40,307

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,550	0	0	0	1,550	1,165	0	0	0	1,165

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	7,225	6,244	4,898	18,367	2,879	3,389	6,454	12,722
Large Related	2,190	1,965	989	5,144	795	1,478	2,694	4,967
Elderly	4,257	2,433	1,697	8,387	5,277	4,462	3,903	13,642
Other	4,492	3,610	3,784	11,886	1,994	1,094	2,263	5,351
Total need by income	18,164	14,252	11,368	43,784	10,945	10,423	15,314	36,682

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	6,200	3,223	969	10,392	2,729	2,742	4,404	9,875
Large Related	1,890	861	155	2,906	682	1,099	1,555	3,336
Elderly	3,410	1,394	603	5,407	4,024	2,653	2,176	8,853
Other	4,008	2,095	705	6,808	1,915	770	1,739	4,424

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	15,508	7,573	2,432	25,513	9,350	7,264	9,874	26,488

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	1,900	1,532	1,314	485	5,231	273	474	722	392	1,861
Multiple, unrelated family households	230	393	175	60	858	129	98	432	308	967
Other, non-family households	40	50	30	55	175	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	2,170	1,975	1,519	600	6,264	402	572	1,154	700	2,828

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	5,778	14,001	45,988	65,767	0	5,759	18,090	23,849

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

There are 77,851 single-person households in the Contra Costa HOME Consortium. There are 38,112 households with at least one member 75 years or older. Of these households, 54 percent are low-income, and 78 percent are homeowners. 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. See Table 1 in Appendix B for more information on percentages of single-person households (including percentages of single-person households that are headed by a senior) within the County, including individual cities within the County.

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.

There are 92,148 individuals in the County with a disability. Approximately 38 percent of those living with a disability have an independent living difficulty. Nearly 53 percent of persons with disabilities have an ambulatory difficulty. These individuals are disproportionately low-income and do not have the resources to modify their homes or apartments to improve accessibility.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to Table 6 above, the most common housing problem is a cost burden of greater than 50 percent of household income. Cost burden is an issue for both renters and homeowners across income groups. A Cost burden of over 30 percent is the second most common problem. Less common housing problems include zero/negative income, severe overcrowding, and substandard housing.

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

The data indicate that small related families, both renters and homeowners, experience cost burden problems at both the 30 percent and 50 percent of income level to a significantly greater degree than other income groups. The next groups most impacted are elderly homeowners and “other” renters.

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

Shelter, Inc. of Contra Costa County, a non-profit organization providing services to households who are at risk of becoming homeless provided general information of the at-risk population based on their statistics for fiscal year 2013-14. Of all the “at risk” households served by Shelter, Inc., 69 percent of the households were families with children under the age of 18, and 74 percent of all the households served were racial/ethnic minorities. Nearly 60 percent of all the households served were extremely low-income. Single-parent households made up 45 percent of the total at-risk population, two-parent households made up 25 percent, single adults made up 21 percent, and couples with no children made up 9 percent. See Table 7 in Appendix B for a breakdown of the County’s single-parent households by locality and the percentage living in poverty.

Economic issues like the loss of a job or lower income were the top reasons households sought assistance with their rent payments. Reasons for requesting help in 2013-14 were as follows:

27% Income not enough to pay for housing and need to move

21% Lost job or reduced hours at work

12% Illness, injury or death in the family

7% Asked to move by landlord or family

7% Loss of public benefits

4% Foreclosure (3% on tenant’s rented unit, 1% on homeowner’s unit)

4% Delay in receiving income (e.g. unemployment benefits)

3% Divorce

2% Domestic violence

2% Car Repairs

11% other reasons such as: rent increase, problems with roommates, paying other necessary bills, etc. (each less than 2%).

The scarcity of affordable housing (paying no more than 30% of income towards rent) is especially acute in California. A person earning minimum wage (\$9.00/hour) in the San Francisco Bay Area has to work the equivalent of 3 full-time jobs to have an income high enough to afford this rent. For the working poor, a temporary job loss, a medical crisis or unexpected car repair may mean choosing between paying the rent and becoming homeless. Recently, rent has been rising more quickly than the pay of

low-income households living in Contra Costa County, resulting in an increase in rental housing that is out of reach for those that have very-low to extremely-low incomes.

While rapid re-housing provides formerly homeless families and individuals opportunities to move into housing through assistance with security deposits and rent, once the rental assistance ends, the household will typically pay more than 50 percent of their income to rent their housing. The demand for Housing Vouchers and affordable housing units typically far outstrips the supply or availability. As a result, families and individuals continue to be at risk of eviction, or are faced with making very difficult decisions in regards to their housing situation, such as living with other friends and relatives, which can lead to an overcrowded housing situation or being forced to move out of the County to more affordable communities out of the County and Bay Area.

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

The County uses HUD's criteria for definition of "being at-risk of becoming homeless" as its operational definition: The criteria for this definition has three categories: Category 1: Individuals and Families; 2) Unaccompanied Children and Youth; and 3) Families with Children. The criteria definition for each is the following:

Individuals and Families:

(i) Has/have an annual income below 30 percent of the area median family income for the area; AND

(ii) Does not have sufficient resources or support networks immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place defined in Category 1 of the "homeless" definition; AND

(iii) Meets one of the following conditions:

(A) Has moved because of economic reasons 2 or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for assistance; OR

(B) Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship; OR

(C) Has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance; OR

(D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost is not paid for by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals; OR

(E) Lives in a Single Room Occupancy (SRO) unit or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than 2 persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than one and a half persons per room; OR

(F) Is exiting a publicly-funded institution or system of care; OR

(G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

Unaccompanied Children and Youth:

A child or youth who does not qualify as homeless under the homeless definition, but qualifies as homeless under another Federal statute.

Families with Children:

An unaccompanied youth who does not qualify as homeless under the homeless definition, but qualifies as homeless under section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, and the parent(s) or guardian(s) of that child or youth is living with him or her.

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

The economic recovery in the Bay Area, especially the very strong job market in Silicon Valley, has resulted in increasing rents throughout the Bay Area. Households who are being priced out of the southern and western portions of the Bay Area are looking for homes to the north and east of Silicon Valley and San Francisco. Rents for high-quality apartments in the County, especially those that are close to major freeways or transit hubs, are rapidly increasing. Typical rent for a two bedroom apartment ranges between \$1,400 and \$2,000 depending on the region of the County. On the high end, Avalon Bay Walnut Creek at Contra Costa Centre has studio apartment rents starting at \$2,190. A very-low income small family can afford to pay \$1,035 in rent.

The gap between market rents and a low income family's ability to pay leads to substantial instability and an increased risk of homelessness. In order to afford rent, families may live in substandard or overcrowded housing.

Discussion

Cost burden numbers show need for additional affordable housing. There are not sufficient resources to meet the need. The expenditure of State bond funds, the elimination of redevelopment, and decreasing

allocations of CDBG and HOME funds will severely constrain affordable housing development over the next five years.

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 335,053 households, 142,353 of which have incomes below AMI. The number of households below AMI with a housing problem is 99,575, which represents about 70 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) 84 percent of all households have a housing need, while 100 percent of American Indian/Alaska Natives experience a disproportionate need. At the low-income range (30-50 percent AMI), 74 percent of all households experience a housing need, while 88 percent of Black/African American and 85 percent of Hispanics experience a disproportionate housing need. At the moderate-income range (50-80 percent AMI), 64 percent of all households have a housing need, and 83 percent of Pacific Islanders experience a disproportionate housing need. At median income (80-100 percent AMI), 53 percent of all households have a housing need, while both Pacific Islanders (85 percent) and Hispanics (67 percent) experience a disproportionate housing need. For more information on the race/Hispanic ethnicity demographic information within the County and individual cities in the County, please see Table 2 and Table 3 in Appendix B. See Maps 1 through 5 in Appendix C for racial/ethnic minority concentrations in the County and the individual HOME Consortium cities.

The four housing problems are 1) lacking a complete kitchen, 2) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 3) more than one person per room, and 4) cost burden greater than 30 percent.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	29,715	5,373	2,363
White	14,754	3,422	1,252
Black / African American	3,940	494	500
Asian	3,001	488	338

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	140	0	4
Pacific Islander	185	25	0
Hispanic	6,641	824	214

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	24,762	8,626	0
White	12,095	6,032	0
Black / African American	2,394	334	0
Asian	1,858	643	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	160	50	0
Pacific Islander	124	45	0
Hispanic	7,599	1,369	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	23,555	13,282	0
White	12,414	8,290	0
Black / African American	1,989	768	0
Asian	2,850	1,085	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	84	95	0
Pacific Islander	150	30	0
Hispanic	5,588	2,727	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,337	14,439	0
White	8,704	9,247	0
Black / African American	1,054	1,198	0
Asian	2,092	1,404	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	164	0
Pacific Islander	80	14	0
Hispanic	4,073	2,018	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

A disproportionate housing need impacts different minority populations in different income brackets. Of the households in the 0-30 percent of AMI range, 100 percent of American Indian/Alaska Natives have disproportionate housing problems (there are 140 households in this category or 0.4 percent of all extremely low income households).

Of the households in the 31-50 percent of the AMI range, 87.8 percent (334 households) of the Black/African American, and 84.7 percent (1,369 households) of Hispanic households have a disproportionate housing problem.

Of the households in the 51-80 percent of the AMI range, 83.3 percent (30 households) of the Pacific Islander households have a disproportionate housing problem.

The least affected across all income levels are White households, although 70 percent have a housing need.

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 59,340, which represents about 43 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), 81 percent of all households have a severe housing need, and 88 percent (185 households) of Pacific Islanders experience a disproportionate need. At the low-income range (30-50 percent AMI), 48 percent of all households experience a housing need, while 58 percent of Hispanics experience a disproportionate severe housing need. At the moderate-income range (50-80 percent AMI), 32 percent of all households experience a housing need, while 46 percent of Pacific Islanders experience a disproportionate housing need. At the median income range (80-100 percent AMI), 20 percent of all households have a housing need, and an incredible 74 percent of Pacific Islanders experience a disproportionate severe housing need.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	25,010	10,080	2,363
White	12,244	5,912	1,252
Black / African American	3,145	1,294	500
Asian	2,576	930	338
American Indian, Alaska Native	115	25	4
Pacific Islander	185	25	0
Hispanic	5,816	1,652	214

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,142	17,236	0
White	7,557	10,580	0
Black / African American	1,608	1,130	0
Asian	1,264	1,247	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	115	95	0
Pacific Islander	84	85	0
Hispanic	5,214	3,774	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,869	24,960	0
White	5,974	14,703	0
Black / African American	774	1,979	0
Asian	1,635	2,316	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	150	0
Pacific Islander	80	100	0
Hispanic	3,204	5,127	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,319	24,449	0
White	2,928	15,018	0
Black / African American	490	1,763	0
Asian	942	2,558	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	209	0
Pacific Islander	70	24	0
Hispanic	1,735	4,356	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Severe housing needs disproportionately impacts below moderate income Pacific Islanders (64 percent, 419 households). However, 28,703 White and 15,969 Hispanic below moderate income households are experiencing at least one severe housing impact. As incomes increase, both the percentage and number of households experiencing a severe housing impact decreases.

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

Cost burden is defined as paying more than 30 percent of a household's income for housing. Severe cost burden is paying more than 50 percent of the household income for housing costs. In Contra Costa, 44 percent of all households are either cost burdened, or severely cost burdened. Pacific Islanders (473 households, or 37 percent) have a disproportionate cost burden. Both Black/African Americans (6,459 households, 28.8 percent) and Hispanics (14,343 households, 28.9 percent) experience disproportionate severe cost burden.

Housing Cost Burden

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	180,725	82,472	63,933	2,408
White	125,795	47,749	33,584	1,297
Black / African American	8,990	6,460	6,459	500
Asian	21,049	10,424	7,239	343
American Indian, Alaska Native	669	373	260	4
Pacific Islander	454	473	345	0
Hispanic	19,833	15,217	14,343	214

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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 29,715 households with incomes at or less than 30 percent of the AMI with a housing problem. American Indians, Alaska Natives (140 households) have a disproportionate need. There are 24,762 households with incomes between 30 and 50 percent of the AMI with a housing problem. Black/African American (2,394 households) have a disproportionate need. There are 23,555 households with incomes between 50 and 80 percent of the AMI with a housing problem. Pacific Islanders (150 households) have a disproportionate need.

There are 25,010 households with incomes at or less than 30 percent of the AMI with a severe housing problem. Pacific Islanders (185 households) have a disproportionate need. There are 16,142 households with incomes between 30 and 50 percent of the AMI with a housing problem. Hispanics (5,214 households) have a disproportionate need. There are 11,869 households with incomes between 50 and 80 percent of the AMI with a housing problem. Pacific Islanders (80 households) have a disproportionate need.

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 rents, they were disproportionately impacted by the foreclosure crisis, and they live in neighborhoods that are less safe with fewer amenities than high income residents. Discrimination in housing based on race persists.

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

Based on the number of household affected, Hispanic and Black/African American households are more affected by disproportionate need. Countywide, the population is 24 percent Hispanic and 8.8 percent Black/African American. The cities/communities with more than the countywide percentage of Hispanic households are Antioch, Concord, Brentwood, Pinole, Richmond, North Richmond, Montalvin Manor, San Pablo, and Bay Point. The cities/communities with more than the countywide percentage of Black/African American households are Antioch, Hercules, Pinole, Pittsburg, Richmond, North Richmond, San Pablo, and Bay Point. See Tables 2 and 3 in Appendix B and Maps 1 through 5 in Appendix C for more information.

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

Introduction

There are two Housing Authorities in the Contra Costa Consortia area: the Housing Authority of Contra Costa County (HACCC) and the Pittsburg Housing Authority. The HACCC has jurisdiction throughout the County with the exception of the cities of Pittsburg and Richmond. The mission of the HACCC is to provide high quality affordable housing solutions and promote self-sufficiency for low-income people of Contra Costa County. The HACCC provides rental subsidies and manages and develops affordable housing for low income families, seniors and persons with disabilities in Contra Costa County. The HACCC administers 1,168 public housing units in 14 developments from as far west as San Pablo to as far east as Brentwood. The Pittsburg Housing Authority manages a housing choice voucher program. The City of Richmond also has its own Housing Authority, but the City of Richmond is not part of the Contra Costa County HOME Consortia.

HACCC has 2,737 applicants on the Housing Voucher waiting list and 2,045 applicants on the public housing waiting list.

Totals in Use

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	983	7,394	194	7,112	77	0	0

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

Alternate Data Source Name:

Contra Costa Housing Authority

Mod-Rehab - 28Public Housing Units - 1,174(Number of Accessible Units - 28)Total Vouchers - 6,518Project Based - 302 (including 5 for HOPWA)Tenant Based -

Data Source Comments: 6,212Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing - 0Family Unification Program - 18Disabled - 0Shelter Plus Care (administered on behalf of County COC) - 331

Characteristics of Residents

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	22	0	0	22	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	299	1,568	141	1,416	10	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	378	2,111	15	2,047	45	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	983	7,394	194	7,112	77	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	437	2,740	99	2,599	39	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	449	3,986	52	3,892	36	0	0
Asian	0	0	67	521	27	492	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	19	64	1	62	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	11	83	15	67	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 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	189	667	26	636	4	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	794	6,727	168	6,476	73	0	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:

Twenty-five percent of the applicants on the HACCC waiting list are noted as having a disability. Not all applicants disclose their disability, or the accommodations that they need. Ten percent of the applicants have requested accommodations for the hearing impaired. One percent of the applicants need units appropriate for persons with mobility impairments.

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?

There are 2,737 households on the HACCC Housing Voucher waiting list. Of those, 704 (25.7 percent) are noted as having a disability. An additional 39 (1.4 percent) are listed as elderly and disabled. There are 263 applicants who have requested accommodations for the hearing impaired. Twenty applicants have declared they are in need of accommodations for mobility impairments. There are 2,045 applicants on the public housing waiting list with 162 (8 percent) noted as having a disability. Forty-one of the families on the waiting list are requesting accessibility features.

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

Compared to the population at large, there is a disproportionate number of persons with disabilities on the HACCC Housing Voucher waiting list. Countywide, approximately ten percent of the population has a disability (See Table 4 in Appendix B). Over 25 percent of those on the HACCC Housing Voucher waiting list have a disability. Of those with disabilities, 52.8 percent have an ambulatory disability, 38.6 have an independent living disability, 35.9 percent have a cognitive difficulty, and 27.2 percent have a hearing difficulty. The HACCC Housing Voucher waiting list does not have any applicants that have sought housing to accommodate cognitive or independent living needs. This may be that the applicants have not reported their specific disabilities, or persons with these disabilities are not seeking housing voucher or public housing assistance.

Discussion

There is a significant need in Contra Costa County for housing affordable to families with extremely low-income. There is a disproportionately high number of applicants with disabilities on the housing voucher waiting list indicating a lack of appropriate housing for low-income persons with disabilities. Many of these applicants have additional challenges such as a lack of job skills, inconsistent or no income, mental illness, or substance abuse.

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

Introduction:

The Contra Costa Continuum of Care conducted a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons in the County in January 30, 2013. The tally of total sheltered and unsheltered persons was 3,798. The tables below provide a summary of sub-populations of the 2013 count, with one exception. The "Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Race" table and "Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group" narrative is based on 2014 Point-In-Time Count information as this was the first year that race and ethnicity information was required as part of the Point-In-Time Count questions. Because of the limitations of the count methodology, certain groups and/or persons may have been undercounted.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Table 26 - 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)	0	349	1,423	298	248	675
Persons in Households with Only Children	13	0	78	21	2	9
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,316	331	4,805	2,049	600	1,179
Chronically Homeless Individuals	573	143	1,584	431	253	1,095
Chronically Homeless Families	21	38	88	36	24	615
Veterans	135	41	507	256	123	607
Unaccompanied Child	84	41	75	21	2	9
Persons with HIV	10	4	69	23	6	1,683

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 Point-In-Time Count

Data Source Comments: The 2014 Point-In-Time Count was the most recent Count that included a count of unsheltered and sheltered individuals/families.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

Data is available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year" and "number of days that persons experience homelessness." Please see the table above for information on those categories.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Table 27 – Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	242	0
Black or African American	200	0
Asian	7	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	79	0
Pacific Islander	9	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	167	0
Not Hispanic	447	0

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 Point-In-Time Count

Data Source

Comments: The 2014 Point-In-Time Count was the first time HUD required race/ethnicity information for the Point-In-Time Count.

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

It is estimated that there are 1,150 families in need of housing assistance. The estimate of veteran families in need of housing assistance is 100. These estimates are based on the 2013 HMIS data for number of families with children and number of veteran families served with housing assistance in 2013. The actual 2013 HMIS data for these categories are the following:

- Total number of families with children served in 2013: 1,144
- Total number of veteran families served in 2013: 93

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

The information regarding nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group comes from the 2014 Point-In-Time Count for the County. HUD did not start requiring race/ethnicity information for the homeless population until the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. The racial/ethnic breakdown of the County's homeless population is the following:

- Black/African-American: 38 percent
- Hispanic/Latino: 36 percent

- White: 20 percent
- Muti-racial: 6 percent

Note: The race/ethnicity percentages included here do not correspond to the race/ethnicity numbers indicated in the table above. The reason for this is that the percentages acknowledges those who are at risk of becoming homeless which includes those who were in incarcerated, in the hospital, in treatment, or indicated be "at imminent risk" on the 2014 Point-In-Time Count. The percentages also include any families that reported as "couch surfing" or "doubling-up" with other households. These categories are not included in HUD's definition of homelessness, but were collected for the County's Point-In-Time Count for the County's "Community Report".

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2014 Point-in-Time Count breaks down the homeless population into three categories: 1) Families; 2) Single Adults; and 3) Unaccompanied Youth. Based on the 2014 Point-In-Time tally, Families with children were primarily sheltered. Single Adults make up 82 percent of the overall total homeless population (sheltered and unsheltered). Based on the 2014 count, two-thirds of the homeless persons tallied were unsheltered Single Adults. Further information collected indicated the following:

- 51 percent of the homeless population is female and 49 percent is male;
- 54 percent indicated having substance abuse issues;
- 38 percent indicated having mental health issues;
- 7 percent were Veterans.

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.

Some of the housing needs and the 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 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, supportive services, housing information services, and other housing related activities for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS throughout the County 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 (2008-12), 21.3 percent of households were headed by seniors. The three jurisdictions with the largest share of senior households are Walnut Creek (37.5 percent), Moraga (33.3 percent), and Orinda (30.9 percent) (ACS Data 2008-2012). Of the total County's senior population, nearly 35 percent have a disability limitation. Of all the jurisdictions in the County, San Pablo (51.1 percent), Pittsburg (46 percent), and Oakley (46.2 percent) have the highest share of senior populations living with disabilities. Please see Table 5 in Appendix B for more details on the Senior population in the County and individual cities within the County.

Persons with Disabilities: Approximately 10 percent of Contra Costa County's population has a disability. Of the jurisdictions in Contra Costa County, Antioch, Pittsburg, and Pinole have the greatest share of the persons with a disability, each reporting 12 percent or more of their total population. San Ramon (5 percent) has the smallest share of persons with a disability, followed by Clayton (6.4 percent). Table 4 in Appendix B presents data from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey for persons with disabilities in the County and individual cities within the County.

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, received a total of 5,780 phone calls to their crisis line between July 2012 and June 2013. During the same time period, STAND also provided shelter to 180 women and their children who were victims of domestic violence and provided in-person services (non-shelter related) to approximately 10,000 victims of domestic violence. Between 2012 and 2013, STAND received the greatest number of calls to their crisis line from residents of Antioch, Concord, Richmond, and Pittsburg. In 2012 (the most recent year for which statistics are available), there were 3,286 domestic violence calls for assistance to law enforcement in Contra Costa County (countywide), and 839 of those involved weapons. There were 2,976 domestic violence related law enforcement reports received by the County District Attorney's Office in 2012, and 2,449 in 2013.

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)

- Contra Costa Ombudsman (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 sub-populations 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 one million Americans are living with HIV/AIDS. As of December 31, 2012 there were 1,290 Contra Costa County residents living with AIDS (255 females and 1,035 males). There were also 693 Contra Costa County residents who were living with a positive HIV test (112 females and 581 males).

Broken down by County region (west, central, east Contra Costa County), the following persons were living with HIV/AIDS as of December 31, 2012:

West Contra Costa County: 704 Persons

Central Contra Costa County (including Concord and Walnut Creek): 784 Persons

East Contra Costa County (including Antioch and Pittsburg): 479 Persons

Other (no specific Region): 16 persons

Individual Consortia Jurisdictions (minus the County)

Antioch: 184 Persons

Concord: 282 Persons

Pittsburg: 165 Persons

Walnut Creek: 168 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 Consortia 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 Consortia 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. In addition, on February 1, 2012, per Assembly Bill AB 26, all redevelopment agencies throughout the State of California were dissolved. Due to the dissolution of redevelopment and the corresponding depletion of local tax increment dollars, there is less funding for capital improvement projects. Through this State action, a significant source of leverage funding was lost and the project pipeline has been reduced considerably.

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.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Contra Costa County encompasses several housing sub-markets, which are determined by a combination of topography, historical development patterns, and social and economic phenomena. In general, the County can be divided into three primary subregions -- West, Central, and East. West County is urbanized with a developed industrial base. Central County is a developed urbanized area with extensive office and light industrial development. East County has historically been primarily agricultural but is now experiencing considerable residential development. Map 1 in Appendix D illustrates the geographic relationship between the cities, towns and the unincorporated areas within the subregions of the County.

MA-10 Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units - 91.410, 91.210(a) &(b)(2)

Introduction

Single-family homes are the predominant housing type in the County at 68 percent of all housing units. Multi-family units account for nearly 30 percent of the housing units, while the remaining 2 percent are mobile homes. Although home prices are more affordable in Contra Costa County than in most areas in the Bay Area, housing affordability is still an important issue affecting many residents in the County. Forty-four percent of lower- and moderate-income households spend more than one-third of their incomes on housing costs. This level of housing payment is typically considered as burdensome to lower- and moderate-income households and suggests that income growth has not kept pace with the increase in housing costs.

The County has a very high homeownership rate with homeowners making up 67 percent of all households, and renters are 33 percent of the households. For more detailed tenure information (including information on vacancy rates and the age of the housing stock) broken down by locality, please see Table 10 in Appendix B.

Single family detached homes typically have three or bedrooms. While most rental units are two-bedroom (38%) followed by three bedroom (33%) and one-bedroom (25%) units. Approximately 11 percent of the County's housing stock is rental units with three or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	242,248	68%
1-unit, attached structure	28,940	8%
2-4 units	22,193	6%
5-19 units	27,457	8%
20 or more units	30,111	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	7,187	2%
Total	358,136	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

Table 3 – Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	407	0%	3,479	3%
1 bedroom	4,712	2%	25,229	25%
2 bedrooms	35,201	15%	38,489	38%
3 or more bedrooms	193,837	83%	33,687	33%
Total	234,157	100%	100,884	99%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

Over the past 15 years, the County has targeted its housing funds to extremely-low and very-low income renter households and homeowners. Funds for rental programs have included both new construction and rehabilitation of existing housing. Homeowner programs include both first-time homebuyer programs, typically Habitat for Humanity projects, and owner-occupied rehabilitation. In addition, CDBG funds have been used to purchase and improve the Central County shelter, to construct respite housing for medically fragile homeless individuals, construct a residential substance abuse treatment facility, and rehabilitate group homes. Please see Maps 1 through 4 and Maps 5 through 9 in Appendix E for information on where Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Properties and HUD-Assisted Multifamily Housing Properties are located in the County and the individual HOME Consortium cities.

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

Contra Costa County has affordable rental stock which is owned by non-profit housing developers. These owners are mission driven to maintain their units as affordable housing in perpetuity. Therefore, even though many projects face expiring use contracts, the non-profit owners generally restructure the financing, rehabilitate the project, and continue to provide affordable housing.

There is a risk of affordable units converting to market rate that were financed with tax exempt bonds and HUD mortgage guarantee programs.

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

Based on the low incidence of overcrowding, it appears that the availability of housing units is adequate to meet the needs of the population. However, because the census did not count household members who had not lived at an address for at least three months, the count likely missed 'couch surfers' and individuals who are not on the tenant lease.

As shown by the high incidence of cost burden (66 percent of all low-income households), there are not enough *affordable* units.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The greatest need for housing is affordable apartment units. Single family homes make up nearly 80 percent of the County's housing stock. Multi-family (15.7 percent) and mobile homes (4.5 percent) make up the remainder of housing units. The median home price is \$473,000 (November 2014), which is not affordable to households earning less than 120 percent of the median income. The median rent (November 2014) is \$2,000. This rent is not affordable to households earning less than the median income.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

Contra Costa County has nearly recovered from the Great Recession. In 2008 at the peak of the foreclosure crisis, 11,679 homes were lost through foreclosure. In 2014, 834 homes were lost through foreclosure. While some communities have recovered more quickly than others, all areas have seen increases in home values and rents. Zillow.com reports that home values have increased by 9.9 percent in the last year and are estimated to increase by 4 percent in the next year. However, prices have not returned to the pre-recession highs.

Cost of Housing

Table 4 – Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2014	% Change
Median Home Value	384,000	473,000	23%
Median Contract Rent	1,970	2,300	17%

Alternate Data Source Name:

Contra Costa County Price and Rent Values

Data Source Comments:

Table 5 - Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	9,814	9.7%
\$500-999	22,342	22.2%
\$1,000-1,499	36,989	36.7%
\$1,500-1,999	20,500	20.3%
\$2,000 or more	11,239	11.1%
Total	100,884	100.0%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

Table 6 – Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	5,778	No Data
50% HAMFI	14,001	5,759
80% HAMFI	45,988	18,090

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
100% HAMFI	No Data	30,202
Total	65,767	54,051

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Table 7 – Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	892	1,082	1,361	1,901	2,332
High HOME Rent	892	1,082	1,347	1,547	1,706
Low HOME Rent	818	876	1,052	1,215	1,356

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is not sufficient housing for households at all income levels. As discussed in Section NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment above, there are significant numbers of lower income households who are cost burdened. Fifty percent of extremely-low income households experience a housing problem. Of those, 73 percent are extremely cost burdened. There are 53,083 households with incomes below the median who are paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs (extremely cost burdened). An additional 35,537 households are paying more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs.

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

The affordability of both for-sale and rental housing is rapidly declining. Contra Costa home prices have increased by 23 percent in the last five years, and rents have increased by 17 percent in the same period. According to Zillow.com, prices are higher in the San Francisco Metro area than in Contra Costa County. The median home price in the metro area is \$697,500 vs \$473,000 in Contra Costa County. The metro area median rent is \$2,750 versus \$2,000 in Contra Costa County. The Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy reports that the Oakland metro area (including Contra Costa County) added 8,700 new jobs in November. The increasing number of jobs, and low affordability in surrounding communities, will result in increasing prices, and decreasing affordability in Contra Costa.

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

The 2014 Low HOME rent for a two-bedroom apartment is \$1,035. The High HOME rent is \$1,345. In some communities (such as North Richmond, and Bay Point) the High HOME rent is close to the market rent. However, the Low HOME rent is well below market rents in all areas of the County. Due to the high cost of construction and the continual cuts to the CDBG and HOME programs, it may be more feasible over the next five years to preserve existing affordable housing than to construct new affordable housing. This approach will assist those already housed, but will not be able to assist cost burdened households.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

Maintenance and improvements of current housing stock is an important component of an overall housing strategy. The cost to maintain existing housing is significantly less than constructing new units. Homes, including older homes, in the more affluent areas of the County are well maintained. Older homes in lower income neighborhoods have deferred maintenance that include items such as roof, foundation, electrical, plumbing, and heating repairs. In addition, older neighborhoods have failing infrastructure such as sewer and water service. Nearly half of the homes in the County are more than 35 years old.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

Contra Costa uses the HUD definition of "substandard condition: Lacks complete kitchen or plumbing facilities." In addition, the County's owner-occupied rehabilitation program considers code violations to be substandard housing, and incipient conditions to be precursors to substandard housing.

"Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation" includes repair and replacement of code violations and incipient conditions. Homes that are not suitable for rehabilitation are those suffering from extensive damage from fire, flood, or other structural damage that requires demolition and/or reconstruction of a significant portion of the building.

Condition of Units

Table 8 - Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	96,682	41%	49,435	49%
With two selected Conditions	2,779	1%	5,265	5%
With three selected Conditions	91	0%	113	0%
With four selected Conditions	37	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	134,568	57%	46,071	46%
Total	234,157	99%	100,884	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Table 9 – Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	29,189	12%	11,359	11%
1980-1999	68,870	29%	30,635	30%
1950-1979	113,750	49%	47,997	48%
Before 1950	22,348	10%	10,893	11%
Total	234,157	100%	100,884	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Table 10 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	136,098	58%	58,890	58%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	18,554	8%	9,224	9%

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

Vacant Units

Table 11 - Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	5,627	0	5,627
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	132	0	132
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Alternate Data Source Name:

USPS Vacant Unit Data, Foreclosure Radar

Data Source Comments:

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

Three percent of the County's housing stock are vacant units. This represents a fairly strong market where vacancies are a result of move in/move out of apartments, and home sales. This vacancy rate

indicates that few, if any, homes are abandoned. In the current market, even the most dilapidated properties are either demolished and rebuilt, or renovated and returned to the market.

Current rehabilitation needs include general maintenance including roof repair and replacement, window replacement and upgrades, plumbing and electrical improvements, foundation repair, siding repair (moisture barrier), and accessibility improvements.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low or moderate income families that contain lead-based paint hazards. 91.205(e), 91.405

There are 195,000 homes and apartments that were built prior to 1978 and could have lead-based paint. This represents 59 percent of the County's housing stock. Low and moderate income families are more likely to live in older housing, which is generally less expensive than newly built homes. Half of all older housing, or 97,500 units could be occupied by lower-income households. However, not all housing built prior to 1978 contains lead paint. Homes built prior to 1950 are more likely to contain lead paint. There are 33,241 homes that were built in 1950 or earlier.

MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)

Introduction

There are two Housing Authorities in the Contra Costa Consortium: the Housing Authority of Contra Costa County (HACCC) and the Pittsburg Housing Authority. The HACCC has jurisdiction throughout the County with the exception of the cities of Pittsburg and Richmond. The mission of the HACCC is to provide high-quality affordable housing solutions and promote self-sufficiency for low-income people of Contra Costa County. The HACCC provides rental subsidies and manages and develops affordable housing for low-income families, seniors and persons with disabilities in Contra Costa County. The HACCC administers 1168 public housing units in 14 developments from as far West as San Pablo to as far East as Brentwood. The Pittsburg Housing Authority manages a housing choice voucher program. Maps 1 through 5 in Appendix F indicate areas of Section 8 voucher concentration within the County and the individual Consortia cities.

Totals Number of Units

Table 12 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	2,350	15,640	438	13,128	662	370	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Alternate Data Source Name:
Contra Costa Housing Authority

Data Source Comments: Mod-Rehab - 28Public Housing Units - 1,174(Number of Accessible Units - 28)Total Vouchers - 6,518Project Based - 302 (including 5 for HOPWA)Tenant Based - 6,212Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing - 0Family Unification Program - 18Disabled - 0Shelter Plus Care (administered on behalf of County COC) - 331

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The HACCC administers 1175 public housing units in 13 developments in 9 communities from San Pablo to Brentwood. In general, the units are in good condition; however, there are two developments with below average inspection scores. The Las Deltas project in North Richmond, and El Pueblo in Pittsburg both have substantial rehabilitation needs.

HACCC has begun a long-term project to reposition and rehabilitate its public housing portfolio in the face of ever-decreasing federal, state and local funding. As part of this process HACCC has been approved for a RAD grant that will remove 90 long-term vacant units at Las Deltas in North Richmond. These units will be removed from the public housing portfolio and converted to project-based voucher assistance that will be used to help fund construction or rehabilitation of more affordable housing units.

Public Housing Condition

Table 13 - Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Bridgemont, Antioch, 36 units	81
Elder Winds, Antioch, 100 units	81
Casa de Serena, Bay Point, 50 units	87
Los Nogales, Brentwood, 44 units	70
Alhambra Terrace, Martinez, 52 units	79
Hacienda, Martinez, 50 units	79
Los Arboles, Oakley, 30 units	70
Casa de Mañana, Oakley, 40 units	70
El Pueblo, Pittsburg, 176 units	57
Las Deltas, North Richmond, 211 units	61
Bayo Vista, Rodeo, 244 units	70
Kidd Manor, San Pablo, 41 units	89
Vista del Camino, San Pablo, 100 units	89

Bridgemont, Antioch

Extraordinary Maintenance (window, electrical, flooring upgrades and restoration.

Elder Winds, Antioch

Select Unit Modernization (foundation restoration, fire damage, and plumbing infrastructure restoration)

Casa de Serena, Bay Point

Exterior Lighting Upgrades

Los Nogales, Brentwood

Unit Interior Electrical System Upgrades

Alhambra Terrace, Martinez

Site Electrical System Upgrade

Hacienda, Martinez

Non-routine & Extraordinary Maintenance work items
(window, electrical and flooring upgrades or replacement)

Los Arboles, Oakley

Select Unit Modernization (foundation, fire damage reconstruction, plumbing infrastructure rehab)

Casa de Manana, Oakley

Non-routine & deferred maintenance (window, electrical, flooring replacement)

El Pueblo, Pittsburg

Exterior Lighting Upgrades

Las Deltas, North Richmond

Non-routine & Deferred Maintenance (window, electrical, flooring upgrades & replacement)

Bayo Vista, Rodeo

Select Unit Modernization (Reconstruction of fire damage units, plumbing infrastructure reconstruction throughout development)

Kidd Manor, San Pablo

Non-routine & Extraordinary Maintenance (window, electrical upgrades, flooring replacement)

Vista del Camino, San Pablo

Playground upgrades.

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

Public housing modernization projects are based upon a 2011 physical needs assessment (PNA) performed by EMG Corporation. HUD requires Housing Authorities to conduct a physical needs assessment every five years. Based on the 2011 PNA, HACCC has approximately \$14.2 million in immediate capital and modernization needs. While the level of need at individual properties varies, all developments face significant, age-related infrastructure and modernization needs. As with most

housing authorities, funding does not match need. HACCC received only \$1.6 million in Capital Funds for federal FY 2014-15.

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

The HACCC utilizes approximately \$1.6 million annually in Capital Funds to provide a variety of physical and social improvements at all its properties. A sample of specific improvements include modernization and rehabilitation of vacant units at three of the Authority's sites, rehabilitation of building foundations at another site and replacements and upgrades of exterior safety lighting at several sites. HACCC has also begun a study to determine what other funding sources, if any, are available to provide funding that would address the outstanding short- and long-term capital needs of each individual property.

HACCC has a pending RAD application with HUD that would provide for the removal of 90 vacant and dilapidated units at the agency's Las Deltas public housing sites in North Richmond. If approved, the RAD application would provide replacement funding that could be used to project-base new units or rehabilitate existing units. Additionally, HACCC is preparing a disposition application to HUD for Las Deltas. If approved for RAD, the disposition application will cover all remaining units at the Las Deltas public housing sites in North Richmond. If HACCC is not approved for RAD, either due to the fact that Congress does not give HUD the additional authority needed to include new units in the demonstration or due to a deficiency in the agency's application, then HACCC will seek removal of all public housing units at Las Deltas in North Richmond. If Las Deltas is removed from the public housing inventory, HACCC will seek replacement vouchers. If awarded, HACCC will seek to project-base these vouchers in order to fund new affordable housing units via construction or rehabilitation. HACCC may also using the project-based vouchers to rehabilitate and preserve existing affordable housing units.

In addition to improving the physical condition of resident's living environments, HACCC continues to fund safety activities beyond the base services provided by local law enforcement.

Discussion:

The HACCC is facing significant challenges in maintaining its public housing. Annually, Capital Fund allocations have not been sufficient to repair and maintain all of the public housing units. The HACCC is seeking to remove all 221 Las Deltas units in North Richmond.

HACCC also funds services that promote self-sufficiency and community programs for residents. For example:

Additional Law Enforcement Services

HACCC currently contracts with the County Sheriff's department for two additional deputies. One deputy provides additional law enforcement services for the Las Deltas development in the North Richmond community. The other serves the Bayo Vista development in the Rodeo community. Within the City of Pittsburg, at HACCC's El Pueblo property, the agency currently contracts with the City's Police department for one additional police officer. To provide additional support for law enforcement HACCC also provides and maintains law enforcement substations at each of these developments for use by law enforcement officers when they are at the development.

Resident Services Strategy

The creation of Resident Councils is an important means of obtaining resident input and participation. Resident Council input assists in the identification of appropriate resident services, the participation of residents in the resolution of safety issues, and provides outreach assistance when implementing activities designed to move households from welfare to work and greater independence. HACCC currently has one active Resident Council. However, over the past few months, there has been a renewed interest at several other developments to create new Resident Councils there (most had Resident Councils in the past). HACCC is working with tenants in an attempt to create active Resident Councils at three more public housing properties.

HACCC continues to operate two youth programs at the Las Deltas and Bayo Vista properties. The programs provide youth-oriented activities, which include arts and crafts, homework club, movie time, spelling bees and cooking classes. Also, staff are instrumental in providing field trips to museums, baseball games and the Discovery Kingdom amusement park. Both programs have around 50 children enrolled in their summer program, most of whom will continue in the after-school program during the fall.

The Young Adult Empowerment Center (YAEC) provides residents and neighbors in North Richmond with a variety of services designed to improve their lives. Staff provide job training, counseling, and other services and classes on-site, while also providing links to more comprehensive resources off-site. Staff help residents identify their goals and needs and then focus on linking them with the resources necessary to reach their goals. When necessary, YAEC staff will advocate on behalf of a client to obtain needed resources.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Table 14 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	140	40	245	734	4
Households with Only Adults	318	51	182	863	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	401	0
Veterans	24	0	12	160	0
Unaccompanied Youth	24	0	23	15	0

Alternate Data Source Name:

Contra Costa County 2014 Housing Inventory Count

Data Source Comments:

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

Mainstream Benefits: To improve accessing and documenting mainstream benefits, Contra Costa Interagency Counsel on Homelessness (CCICH) is committed to the following practices: 1) Improve HMIS data collection procedures for mainstream benefits, 2) identify and implement best practices; 3) provide thorough outreach and enrollment assistance for local, state and federal healthcare options; 4) undertake ongoing training regarding most effective federal/state benefits programs; and 5) conduct ongoing monitoring of Continuum of Care (CoC)-funded programs' performance to identify system-wide trends or program-specific changes in performance.

Housing First: By emphasizing Housing First and intensive case management, CCICH has accomplished a 96% housing stability rate among our CoC-funded permanent supportive housing projects. CCICH will work to maintain/improve housing stability by: 1) training providers on and implement best practices including Housing First best practices, eviction prevention strategies, and motivational interviewing, and for increasing income and improving access to mainstream benefits; and 2) Deliver integrated mental health, substance abuse, and homeless services and case management to our permanent housing clients, increasing stability and ability to remain housed.

Health Care: Contra Costa's Health Care for the Homeless program actively participates in CCICH meetings, and coordinates with providers to connect clients to enrollment and outreach activities being offered. This fall, HCH distributed FAQ flyers in English, Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese, Arabic, Farsi, and Chinese, explaining the impact of health care reform, Medi-Cal expansion and enrollment, Covered California, the plans offered to Contra Costa residents, and important phone numbers and websites for health care reform information. ACA implementation is a significant factor in the County's Behavioral Health Division integration efforts. The ACA has also been identified as a topic of interest for coverage in an upcoming CCICH quarterly meeting.

Employment: Contra Costa's new REACH Plus Family Rapid Re-Housing and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance projects will ensure that employment and other economic opportunities are directed to low- and very low-income persons. As with all projects by these sponsoring agencies (SHELTER, Inc. and Contra Costa Health Services), these projects will prioritize low- and very low-income persons by posting accessible job applications with targeted recruitment. One source of such persons is the Homies for the Homeless project of the CCICH Consumer Advisory Board, which offers mentoring and training services provided by formerly homeless persons. Providers also connect to mental health consumers through the Service Provider Individualized Recovery Intensive Training (SPIRIT) program, which provides training and education to become self-advocates and mental health service providers.

Employment Income: Persistently high unemployment rates and the proliferation of low-wage service jobs have made it difficult to raise employment income among our clients. CCICH is committed to the

following: 1) Improve availability of our employment services inventory by building closer relationships with the Workforce Investment Board, WIA One Stops, employment agencies, and financial/vocational education centers, 2) ensure vocational rehab counseling is available to all CoC projects; 3) ensure that each One Stop location has a homeless liaison; 4) ensure that up to 3 SSVF-funded case managers are housed at One Stops; 5) identify and document best practices for CoC-wide training curricula; and 6) review how to improve data quality to better capture the increases in income we are achieving.

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

- 2-1-1: Works with Contra Costa Crisis Center to refer those at-risk of homelessness or already homeless.
- Anka Behavioral Health: A grouping of different projects including ACCESS, ACCESS Plus, PCH-AAA, Project Choice, and Project Step. They provide homeless services including housing to individuals.
- Bay Area Rescue Mission: Provide single male veterans emergency shelters, transitional housing, recovery programs, job-skills training, and food pantry.
- Central County Homeless Outreach: Countywide overnight homeless referral/transportation/outreach service that provides basic necessities in the field.
- Concord Police Department: Provide protection to the homeless population and homeless outreach team.
- Contra Costa County Behavioral Health: Provides homeless services including permanent housing for youth.
- Contra Costa County Homeless Programs: A grouping of different projects including Brookside Interim Housing Facility Veterans Beds, Philip Dorn Respite Center, Respite Interim Housing, Calli House Youth Shelter, and the Concord and Brookside Adult Interim Housing. They provide homeless services to veterans, families, emergency shelters, and unaccompanied youth.
- Contra Costa County Housing Authority: Provide homeless services including housing for families, and individuals.
- Contra Costa Crisis Center: Provides motel vouchers and a hotline for referrals.
- Department of Veteran's Affairs: Provides homeless services including shelter for veterans and their families, including HUD-VASH assistance.
- East Bay Community Recovery Project: Provides homeless services including rapid rehousing to individuals.
- Garden Park Apartments Community: Provides homeless services including permanent housing for individuals and families.

- Greater Richmond Interfaith Program: Provides homeless services by providing permanent housing for individuals.
- Greater Richmond Interfaith Program: Provides homeless services including permanent housing for individuals.
- GRIP/Souper Center: Provides food for the homeless population.
- Health Care for the Homeless: A subsidiary to Contra County Health Services. They provide homeless services including health care services for the homeless.
- Interfaith Council of Contra Costa County Social Justice Alliance: Provides homeless services including shelter for individuals and families.
- Interfaith Council of Contra Costa: Provide homeless services by providing seasonal beds.
- Loaves & Fishes: Provides food for the homeless population.
- Monument Crisis Center: Provides food for the homeless population.
- Office of Consumer Employment: Provides civil legal advice for protection against businesses.
- Pittsburg Housing Authority: Provides housing to low-income residents.
- Rainbow Center: Provides services to the LGBT community including HIV testing and youth programs.
- Resources for Community Development: Provides homeless services including permanent housing for individuals and families.
- Richmond Housing Authority: Provides housing to low-income residents.
- Rubicon Programs Inc.: Provides homeless services including permanent housing for individuals and families.
- SHELTER Inc.: Provides emergency shelter, permanent supportive housing, and transitional housing.
- STAND! Against Domestic Violence: Provides homeless services including shelter for women and children.
- Swords to Plowshares: Provides homeless services including rapid rehousing to individuals.
- Trinity Center: Provides showers, food, clothes, mail, and social services for the homeless population.
- West Contra Costa Family Justice Center: Provides case management services for the homeless population.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d)

Introduction

There are 102,971 persons with disabilities living in the Contra Costa HOME Consortium area: 38 percent (39,746) have an independent living difficult; and 52 percent have an ambulatory difficulty.

For more detailed information, see Table 4 in Appendix B

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

There is a great variety of supportive housing needs, which varies based on the type and intensity of the disability. The elderly, especially the frail elderly, often need assistance with activities of daily living. This includes bathing, dressing, meal preparation, and housekeeping. These needs may be accommodated through a range of housing options including in-home care givers, assisted living, board and care homes, and skilled nursing facilities.

Children and young adults may receive care at their parents' home, or in an institutional facility. Depending on the disability, and the need for services, adults may live in licensed residential care facilities (i.e. group homes), or independently.

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

Clients treated by the County Behavioral Health Division are regularly reviewed for readiness and prepared for discharge into environments that provide stepped-down levels of care. The Department holds a weekly Bed Committee where all institutionalized consumer's discharge plans are prepared. Discharge planning responsibilities fall to the Clinic managers for those consumers currently receiving services and to the Mental Health Transition Team (consisting of managers, a psychiatrist, RNs, clinicians and peer providers) for those patients not otherwise connected to the County system.

State hospitals discharge to Institutes for Mental Disease (IMD)/Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF) and not to HUD CoC funded programs. Dischargees from IMDs/SNFs are placed in Crisis Residential/Transitional Residential Services (CR/TRS), and those discharged from Acute Inpatient Facilities (AIFs) are released to appropriate settings, such as the Respite Center at the County's Adult Emergency Shelter. Those exiting CR/TRS are discharged to independent, shared or supported (e.g. Board & Care) housing. State Mental

Health Services Act (MHSA) funds also pay for 79 housing units for homeless discharges with severe mental illness.

In 2009 the County used CDBG funding to construct the Philip Dorn Respite Center within the Concord Homeless Shelter. The center provides semi-private rooms for medically fragile homeless adults who are discharged from local hospitals.

Owners of apartment units funded with HOPWA or Mental Health Services Act funds continue to receive operating subsidies for up to two months while a tenant is undergoing treatment in a medical facility.

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

Not applicable.

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

Special needs groups with priority housing and supportive needs within the County include the elderly/frail elderly, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence (which includes abused/neglected children), and persons with physical/mental disabilities. Many of the supportive needs are addressed strategically through CDBG funding of Public Service activities for non-homeless special needs populations, which includes elderly/frail elderly, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, and persons with physical/mental disabilities. In addition, the Consolidated Plan goal of "CD-6 Infrastructure/Public Facilities", includes funding activities with CDBG funds to construct or improve public facilities and infrastructure including, but not limited to, providing and improving access to facilities for persons with disabilities. This may include directly improving or constructing facilities or infrastructure in low-income areas or providing assistance to nonprofit agencies that serve low-income populations, including non-homeless special needs populations.

To the extent that other funds, especially low-income housing tax credits, are available, the County will use CDBG, HOME, and HOPWA funds to assist in the development of new units of affordable housing for seniors (including frail elderly), persons with HIV/AIDS, and persons with physical and mental disabilities.

TBD based on FY 2015-16 allocations

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e)

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment

The most significant impact to affordable housing development was the State law which eliminated redevelopment in 2012. Redevelopment agencies facilitated the development of affordable housing through land acquisition and transfer, and provision of predevelopment funding. Redevelopment funds provided significant leverage for CDBG and HOME funds.

In addition, federal changes to the Section 202 and 811 programs further reduced affordable housing development funds. The budget reductions to CDBG and HOME have further reduced development capacity. The 2013 HOME Final Rule placed additional time constraints on the expenditure of HOME funds, which means HOME funds cannot be 'patient' funding while additional financing is secured.

Other governmental constraints include local development standards for height limits, lot coverage maximums, and parking requirements which reduce the number of units on a given site.

Lengthy development application and permit processing add costs to a project. Local development impact fees can add \$50,000 to each multi-family unit and \$50,000 to \$100,000 to single-family units.

Contra Costa County has an urban limit line to concentrate development in urban areas and protect open space. This policy increases the costs of land, which increases the cost of development.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

Contra Costa County is considered part of the "East Bay" region of the San Francisco Bay area (Alameda County is also part of the "East Bay" region) and, like many other regions across the country, the East Bay significantly was impacted by one of the worst economic downturns, known as the "Great Recession" from the years of 2008 to 2012. The unemployment rate in Contra Costa County more than doubled from 5.1 percent in April 2008 to 11.1 percent in October 2009, subsequently staying at or above 10 percent for another two years. Virtually every industry and occupation was negatively impacted during this period, with job losses outpacing gains across the board. Based on an East Bay Economic Development Alliance report, "Building on our Assets: Economic Development and Job Creation in the East Bay", the result of the "Great Recession" was the loss of one out of ten jobs in the East Bay since 2007. Fortunately, the economy in the East Bay has seen an upswing over the last two years due to its strength as a high growth region. More recently, according to the California Employment Development Department, the unemployment rate has been dropping and now stands at 7 percent, and we are seeing solid job growth across a range of sectors in the region, forming what we hope and expect is a strong foundation that is revitalizing the region's economy. In a recent East Bay Economic Development Alliance report, in which the Contra Costa Workforce Development Board was a key partner, a number of important assets were identified that provide a solid base for economic growth. These assets include: 1) a highly diversified workforce; 2) world-class research and development institutions; and 3) growing innovation industries.

The 2007-2011 ACS information below indicates that just under 300,000 residents of the Urban County make up the total population of the civilian workforce, with approximately 91.5 percent being employed. The County's unemployment rate during the ACS 2007-2011 period was 8.52 percent; however the sub-population of those who are between 16 and 24 years of age had an unemployment rate of nearly 18 percent. For more information regarding the labor force and unemployment rate for the County as whole and each for each individual city/town within the County, please see Table 6 in Appendix B and Maps 1 through 5 in Appendix H.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Table 15 - Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	3,195	3,700	2	3	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	22,373	18,232	11	14	3
Construction	11,048	9,380	6	7	1
Education and Health Care Services	34,983	19,320	18	15	-3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	17,145	10,718	9	8	-1
Information	7,501	6,622	4	5	1
Manufacturing	16,844	9,789	9	7	-2
Other Services	12,535	9,071	6	7	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	31,645	17,554	16	13	-3
Public Administration	2	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	24,091	19,367	12	15	3
Transportation and Warehousing	6,064	3,167	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	9,897	4,167	5	3	-2
Total	197,323	131,087	--	--	--

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

Labor Force

Table 16 - Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	299,910
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	274,365
Unemployment Rate	8.52
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	17.97
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.90

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 17 – Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	93,568
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	10,398
Service	22,447
Sales and office	69,170
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	18,734
Production, transportation and material moving	10,059

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Table 18 - Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	124,393	50%
30-59 Minutes	83,215	33%
60 or More Minutes	41,587	17%
Total	249,195	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Table 19 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	13,869	2,503	9,702
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34,503	4,009	12,166
Some college or Associate's degree	69,955	6,457	20,426
Bachelor's degree or higher	117,974	5,994	23,838

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

Table 20 - Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	424	2,783	3,174	6,823	4,738
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,052	3,253	3,886	6,155	4,690
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	12,536	11,836	13,006	25,836	16,959
Some college, no degree	18,277	15,683	16,793	37,624	14,976
Associate's degree	2,063	5,629	6,745	14,438	4,951
Bachelor's degree	4,029	18,179	28,342	47,375	15,436
Graduate or professional degree	175	7,089	15,178	31,709	11,152

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Table 21 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	22,065
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33,383
Some college or Associate's degree	43,085

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Bachelor's degree	64,697
Graduate or professional degree	87,587

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

Half of the jobs in the "East Bay" region are in four regional serving industries/sectors: health care, retail, education and food services. It is expected that health care and educational services jobs are expected to grow faster in Contra Costa County than in the rest of the East Bay. The Business Activity table above further confirms the strength of these sectors in Contra Costa County. Based on the Business Activity table above, the major employment sectors are Education and Health Care Services (18% of the share of workers), Professional, Scientific, Management Services (16% of the share of workers), and Retail Trade (12% of the share of workers).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The County, via its Workforce Development Board (WDB) has utilized a sector approach to address workforce and business needs in the region since 2004, and identified construction, healthcare, manufacturing, and retail as priority sectors during the early/mid 2000s. As part of its sector engagement process, the WDB has bundled quantitative analysis with anecdotal information gathered through business engagement efforts (e.g. interviews, surveys, and conversations), in order to better ascertain business needs, validate labor market projections, and identify skills gaps in the workforce. The WDB has been able to effectively group occupations and skill requirements into functional clusters across businesses and/or industries. Following roughly one year of research and analysis, in July 2012, the WDB adopted a policy to prioritize and target investments in the following four industry sectors: 1) Advanced Manufacturing; 2) Health and Life Sciences; 3) Energy; and 4) Information Communication Technology (ICT) and Digital Media. These four industry sectors typically require a highly skilled and/or trained workforce.

Therefore, the primary workforce need is the provision of education/training programs in which the County's workforce population can participate. The WDB's vision to fulfill the workforce needs of the business community within these four sectors is to create a highly skilled workforce, prepared through targeted training programs and dynamic education/training systems. The WDB works towards the realization of this vision by building a workforce development network that includes strategic

partnerships with a wide range of organizations and businesses, the use of industry sector strategies, leveraging of investments to increase impact, a data-driven approach that includes using economic intelligence in decision-making, and shared accountability for results.

The infrastructure needs of the County's overall business community is largely met due to the County's location within the San Francisco Bay Area. The County has two major interstate highways, an extensive existing freight railway system, waterfronts and ports that provide connectivity to regional, national, and global markets. In addition to the two major interstate highways, the County is served by the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) passenger light rail system, which connects County residents and workers to east, central, and west Contra Costa County, in addition to the greater Bay Area. Given the County's geographic and demographic diversity, there are specific areas of the County with their own unique characteristics that affect the County's economic system. The area of west Contra Costa and east Contra Costa, are housing-rich places with a high number of households compared to jobs, and relatively lower connectivity to the East Bay's dense employment nodes, such as central Contra Costa County. These subareas have a business mix that serves the area households, and therefore do have lower concentrations of driving industry sectors. The area of central Contra Costa has a higher ratio of jobs to residents, stronger regional accessibility, and specific industry concentrations in driving sectors like Advanced Manufacturing, Health and Life Sciences, Energy, and ICT and Digital Media. However, in lower-income communities of the County, there is a continual need for various infrastructure improvements, where the current infrastructure is antiquated and in need of replacement or in need of a major upgrade to address efficiency and accessibility concerns.

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

The biggest potential change will be the initiative to develop and expand the Northern Waterfront of Contra Costa County. This initiative will examine the necessary infrastructure required to develop the waterfront area that stretches from the City of Hercules to the City of Oakley so that the industrial lands will be marketable for companies looking to expand and/or move into this area. In addition, the land will be used to support complimentary industries that will help to increase skilled, high wage jobs in East Contra Costa County. This initiative would lead to an increase need of expanding or creating new business supportive services and workforce training initiatives depending on the type of sectors/industries that these businesses belong to.

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

Generalizations about the skills and knowledge needed to find employment in the priority sectors are difficult to make. However, an analysis of the available economic and workforce data makes a number of things clear. First, in many of the industry sectors that are expected to grow and provide high-quality employment opportunities, scientific and technical skills and knowledge are required. Jobs in the priority sectors mentioned above, including PSTS (Professional, Scientific and Technical Services), advanced manufacturing, and clean energy and biosciences, will largely require these kinds of skills and knowledge. This points to the importance of providing educational and career pathways in the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math) fields for local residents. Second, many of the jobs being created by new and growing industries will require at least some post-secondary education. A recent report by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) estimates that eight out of ten of the fastest growing job categories in the state will require at least a bachelor's degree. According to the Labor Force table above, the total civilian labor force population in the Urban County is 299,910, of which 274,365 is employed, with nearly 50 percent having a bachelor's degree or higher. However, the proportion of residents of Contra Costa County who are above the age of 55 (25.4 percent) is nearly 3 percent higher than the statewide average for California (22.7 percent). For employers, highly educated and/or skilled older workers who are aging out of the workforce will need to be replaced. Yet the challenge is the upcoming younger generations, especially those between 16-24 years of age are not meeting the educational and or skill level necessary to fill many of the jobs that are being vacated by the older workforce. Addressing the education and training needs of the younger population is critically important for a number of reasons. Disconnected youth are more likely to engage in illegal behavior and become dependent on public aid. In addition, a lack of connection with school and work during these critical years can interfere with the transition to a productive and self-sufficient adulthood. Finally, lack of education and work experience results in reduced employability and earning potential.

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

There are currently two major workforce training initiatives occurring in Contra Costa County. The first one is the East Bay Biomedical Manufacturing Network, and the second is the Design it- Build it- Ship it (DBS). The East Bay Biomedical Manufacturing Network is building a regional innovation ecosystem for technology transfer, economic development, and workforce development in medical device and bioscience manufacturing along the I-80/880 Corridor of the Inner San Francisco East Bay Area. This region includes Western Alameda and Contra Costa Counties from San Pablo/Richmond in the North to Fremont/Newark in the South and is home to world-class innovation assets such as UC Berkeley and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. </div><div></div><div>DBS is a regional workforce initiative

that represents an unprecedented opportunity for the San Francisco East Bay Area to build accelerated, intensive, and regionally articulated programs of study so that TAA eligible, dislocated workers or unemployed adults can earn degrees or credentials of value and enable them to enter the workforce in industries with growing occupational demand and opportunities for career and wage advancement. DBS will create a regional workforce system that includes 1. A regional career path system with stackable certificates across the 10 DBS community colleges coordinated through an East Bay Skills Alliance that includes higher education, industry, WIBs, labor, national research labs, and economic development partners; 2. Stronger training, referral and placement systems that integrate the colleges and WIA One Stop Career Center System with jointly supported aptitude and career inventories, digitally mapped career pathways, electronic referral/enrollment, and systems for leveraging WIA, TAA, ETP and other training resources within the community colleges; 3. Development of career transfer pathways from the community colleges into the University of California and the California State University systems that articulate between CTE pathways in the community colleges and STEM-centered pathways in the 4-year system.

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

No

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

The County, at this time, does not have a comprehensive economic development plan. The County's Workforce Development/Investment Board has a Five-Year Strategic Plan that addresses economic growth as it relates to the County's overall workforce.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Households with incomes at 30 percent and 50 percent of AMI experience a greater degree of housing problems than other income groups. Seventy percent of households with incomes below AMI experience a housing problem. In addition, low-income Black/African American and Hispanic households have disproportionate housing needs. (See the discussion in Section NA-15.)

The communities of San Pablo, North Richmond, Montalvin Manor, Tara Hills, Bay View, and Bay Point all have a concentration of minority populations (more than 78.3%) in Low Mod Census tracts. Much of the housing in these areas is more than 60 years old and suffers from deferred maintenance.

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

In addition to the communities listed above, Hercules, and portions of San Ramon have racial/ethnic concentrations (more than 78.3 percent); and Rodeo and portions of Martinez have Low-Mod Census tracts (see Maps 1 through 5 in Appendix C for racial/ethnic minority concentrations by census tract and Maps 1 through 5 in Appendix G for low- to moderate- income areas by census tract).

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

With the exception of San Ramon, all of the above areas have homes and apartments that are priced at or below median prices and rents.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Community assets typically are facilities such as schools, libraries, community centers, parks, and access/proximity to commercial centers or establishments that include grocery stores, general merchandise stores, and pharmacy retailers. The communities listed above all have a combination of community assets that include parks, community centers, and schools (elementary, middle, and high schools). San Pablo, North Richmond, Montalvin Manor, Tara Hills, Bay View, Bay Point, Hercules,

Rodeo, Martinez, and San Ramon all have a number of parks, community centers, and schools (elementary, middle, and high schools). The communities of San Pablo, Hercules, Rodeo, Martinez, Bay Point, and San Ramon all have a public library. Some of these areas have existing large grocery markets, such as Safeway, Riley's, or Grocery Outlet; but most are served by small businesses that serve these areas.

Areas that have low-income concentrations, such as North Richmond, Montalvin Manor, Rodeo, and Bay Point, tend to have a scarcity of traditional grocery stores, which requires many of the residents of these areas to travel outside their immediate neighborhood to grocery shop. Given the scarcity of grocery stores within low-income areas, residents tend to have limited food options and therefore only have poor food choices, such as fast food. As part of the "Non-Housing Community Development" priority within the Strategic Plan section of this Consolidated Plan, there are two strategies that can address this problem within low-income neighborhood: 1) Improving Infrastructure and Public Facilities; and 2) expanding economic development opportunities. Assisting with infrastructure/public facilities along major transportation corridors or roadways within low-income neighborhoods can improve accessibility for residents to get to grocery stores or can open opportunities for new food retailers that provide healthy food choices to locate in or near these neighborhoods. In addition, expanding economic opportunities to new or current small food oriented businesses through the provision of technical assistance or access to financial assistance can entice residents of these neighborhoods, who have been operating an informal food business, to formalize and possibly locate within their neighborhood.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The communities of San Pablo, Montalvin Manor, Tara Hills, Bay View, and Rodeo are all located along San Pablo Avenue: a major arterial stretching from downtown Oakland in Alameda County to Rodeo in Northwestern Contra Costa County. The full length of San Pablo Avenue in Contra Costa County is identified as a Priority Development Area (PDA) through the Association of Bay Area Governments. San Pablo Avenue has a mixed-use planning designation along the entire Contra Costa segment. PDAs are identified in local and regional planning documents as the priority areas for in-fill development with a focus on jobs, housing, and access to transit.

Another strategic opportunity is the County's Northern Waterfront Economic Development Initiative. 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 focuses on advanced manufacturing sub-sectors in five targeted clusters (advanced transportation fuels, bio-tech/bio-medical, diverse manufacturing, food processing, and clean tech) and leveraging existing assets to retain existing firms. In cooperation with public and private stakeholders, the Initiative will retain existing business, help them expand, and attract new businesses. The Northern Waterfront area consists of approximately 50 miles of Contra Costa County's northern waterfront, from Hercules to Oakley and is an important economic asset to the San Francisco Bay Area region. This waterfront has

several unique features such as a deep ship channel, marine terminals, and it is served by two Class-1 railroad lines, Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad. The communities of Hercules, Rodeo, Martinez, and Bay Point are all within the Initiative area.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan discusses the priority housing and community development needs of Contra Costa County as a whole and establishes objectives intended to meet those needs as well as strategies to implement the objectives.

Priority needs have been determined as the result of the needs assessment process. Assessment consisted of an analysis of the community setting including housing and population characteristics, consultations, public workshops, and an online survey.

Priority needs have been grouped into four major categories: Housing, Homeless, Non-housing Community Development, and Administration. Housing needs are further divided into affordable housing and special needs housing. Non-housing Community Development is divided into public services, economic development, and infrastructure/public facilities. Administration refers to the general administration of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG Programs.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 22 - Geographic Priority Areas

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

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

The Contra Costa County HOME Consortium area is comprised of the unincorporated areas and incorporated cities/towns of the County, with the exception of the City of Richmond. The City of Richmond receives its own allocation of HOME Program funds from HUD and therefore is not part of the Contra Costa County HOME Consortium area. In terms of geographic distribution of investment of HOME funds, HOME housing activities will go towards all eligible areas of the HOME Consortium area to benefit low-income households.

Contra Costa County also receives an allocation of CDBG funds from HUD to benefit residents of the Urban County. The Urban County area is comprised of all the unincorporated areas and incorporated cities/towns of the County, minus the Cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, Richmond, and Walnut

Creek. These five cities receive their own allocation of CDBG funds from HUD and therefore are not part of the Urban County area. In terms of specific geographic distribution of investments, infrastructure improvements and public facilities will be focused primarily in areas with concentrations of low- to moderate-income populations within the Urban County area. Maps 1 through 5 in Appendix G illustrate the low- to moderate-income areas in the Urban County and the other HOME Consortium jurisdictions (defined as a block group where at least 41.2 percent of the population has income not exceeding 80 percent of the AMI). Investments in CDBG housing activities may occur in any Urban County area. Investments in public facilities and services serving special needs populations and primarily low and moderate income persons will be made throughout Contra Cost County as long as the facility and/or service is benefiting a reasonable percentage of residents that reside in the Urban County area.

Contra Costa County also receives an allocation of ESG funds from HUD. The ESG area for the County is all unincorporated areas and all incorporated cities/towns of Contra Costa County. In terms of Geographic investment of ESG funds, ESG funds will be distributed throughout the County to provide assistance to the homeless population or those at risk of becoming homeless in all of Contra Costa County.

Contra Costa County is also a sub-grantee to the City of Oakland (Alameda County) for the HOPWA program. Contra Costa County's HOPWA area is the entire unincorporated areas and incorporated cities/towns of the County.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 23 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	AH-1 New Construction of Affordable Rental Housing AH-2 Homeownership Opportunities AH-3 Maintain and Preserve Affordable Housing AH-4 New Supportive Housing - Special Needs
	Description	The Affordable Housing Priority Need addresses the need to preserve existing affordable housing units and develop new units of affordable housing for low-income families and individuals, including special needs populations in the Contra Costa County HOME Consortium area. This priority is further divided into various objectives to address this priority, which are found in the "Goals" section of the Strategic Plan.

	Basis for Relative Priority	NOT COMPLETED
2	Priority Need Name	Homelessness Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	H-1 Permanent Housing for the Homeless H-2 Prevention Services for Homeless
	Description	The Homelessness Priority is to address the need to expand and preserve shelter and housing for the homeless or those at imminent risk of becoming homeless, and to expand and preserve services to assist the homeless and those that are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

	Basis for Relative Priority	NOT COMPLETED
3	Priority Need Name	Non-Housing Community Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	CD-1 General Public Services CD-2 Non-Homeless Special Needs Population CD-3 Youth CD-4 Fair Housing CD-5 Economic Development CD-6 Infrastructure/Public Facilities
	Description	The Non-Housing Priority is to address the need of providing various public services, infrastructure/public facilities, and economic development opportunities to extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income persons, including non-homeless special needs populations of the County.

	Basis for Relative Priority	NOT COMPLETED
4	Priority Need Name	Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	CD-7 Administration
	Description	General Administration of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Act (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	NOT COMPLETED

Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 91.215(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Table 24 – Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Contra Costa has a lack of housing affordable to lower income households. There is significant need for new housing units, as well as rehabilitation and preservation of existing housing. Therefore, the County uses HOME, CDBG, and HOPWA funds for construction and rehabilitation. The Consortium does not provide tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) with HOME funds. However, the Consortium is considering using HOPWA funds to assist tenants for one year to 18 months while the eligible member finishes his/her education or a job training program. The Housing Authority of Contra Costa County provides TBRA through its Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program, through Veteran's Assistance (VASH), and McKinney-Vento Shelter Plus Care.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	As stated above, TBRA is provided through the Housing Authority. HOPWA funds are being considered for a limited TBRA program.
New Unit Production	Historically, the Consortium has used most of its HOME and HOPWA funds for new unit production. However, with the new HOME rule definition of 'commitment', the Consortium may need to consider more rehabilitation projects. CDBG funds cannot be used for new construction, but may be used to support new construction through site acquisition, or infrastructure improvements.
Rehabilitation	The Urban County uses 47 percent of its CDBG funds for housing activities. Nearly half of those funds are used to support owner-occupied single family home rehabilitation and accessibility improvements. Additional funds are used for multi-family rehabilitation and energy efficiency improvements. As mentioned above, more HOME funds may be used for rehabilitation over the next five years. As many early HOME-funded projects are reaching the end of the HOME compliance period, some will be seeking a new allocation of HOME funds for major systems replacement (i.e. roofs, furnace, energy efficiency upgrades)

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	Most HOME funded projects in the Consortium were financed with low income housing tax credits. As the tax credit and HOME regulatory periods expire, some general partners will seek funds to buy out their limited partners, and many will re-syndicate to rehabilitate and improve their properties. These property owners often seek HOME and CDBG funds to assist with acquisition and rehabilitation activities.

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Contra Costa anticipates that over the course of the Strategic Plan it will have CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA (pass through from the City of Oakland), and NSP program income available. These federal funds will be used to leverage public and private resources in all program areas.

Anticipated Resources

Table 25 - Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,996,848	650,000	1,230,000	4,876,848	18,883,392	Expected amount available based on recent allocation

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,792,838	0	600,000	2,392,838	9,571,352	Expected amount available based on recent allocation

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	265,000	0	0	265,000	1,060,000	Expected amount available based on recent allocation
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	533,761	0	0	533,761	2,135,044	The County is a sub-grantee to the City of Oakland (Alameda County) for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDs (HOPWA) program. The HOPWA area is the entire County.

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

County policy requires projects funded with CDBG funds to provide a minimum match as follows: 10 percent required from non-profit organizations, 25 percent from local government agencies, and 100 percent from for-profit entities. Public service and economic development projects (sponsored by non-profit organizations and public agencies) receiving multiple year funding are further required to increase the level of match for each year of funding up to 50 percent match after year five.

In accordance with federal regulations, all projects funded with Consortium HOME funds are required to provide a minimum 25 percent permanent match to the project from non-federal sources.

In accordance with federal regulations, all projects funded with ESG funds are required to provide a minimum 100 percent match from non-federal sources.

HOPWA regulations do not require matching funds. However, housing development projects using HOPWA funds must provide HOPWA-assisted units in proportion to the amount of HOPWA funds in the project.

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

The County, as the Housing Successor Agency to the former redevelopment agency, owns land that will be used for affordable housing development in Bay Point, North Richmond, Rodeo, and Walnut Creek.

North Richmond - A HOME CHDO developer has submitted plans to the County planning department for a 42-unit affordable family project on Fred Jackson Way. This project is included in the FY 2015/16 Action Plan.

The Housing Successor (to the former Redevelopment Agency) will issue requests for proposals to develop the Rodeo and Bay Point parcels during the Consolidated Plan period.

The parcel in Walnut Creek will be sold to an affordable housing developer. The Housing Successor is considering using the proceeds of that sale to support the North Richmond, Rodeo, and Bay Point developments.

Discussion

The sale and transfer of the above parcels will be the last of new affordable housing initiatives in the former redevelopment areas.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

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

Table 26 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation & Development	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Contra Costa Continuum of Care	Government	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
City of Antioch	Government	Ownership Planning Rental	Jurisdiction
CONCORD	Government	Ownership Planning Rental	Jurisdiction
City of Pittsburg	Government	Ownership Planning Rental	Jurisdiction
WALNUT CREEK	Government	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
CONTRA COSTA HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

At the County level, the Department of Conservation and Development (DCD) is responsible for the administration and management of the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs. The Department is responsible for the County's lead administrative duties (ESG, HOPWA, and HOME [The City of Richmond administers their own HOME program]) as well as for the Urban County programs and projects (CDBG). The County is the lead agency for the Contra Costa HOME Consortium.

Antioch's Community Development Department has responsibility for CDBG activities occurring in the City of Antioch carried out under this Strategic Plan. The City also has a redevelopment agency with several active project areas.

The Community and Recreation Services Department of the City of Concord implements the CDBG program in the City of Concord.

In the City of Pittsburg, the CDBG program is implemented by the Community Access Department. The City of Pittsburg has its own autonomous Housing Authority.

The City of Walnut Creek's Community Development Department implements its CDBG program, primarily through the Housing division.

Although Contra Costa County is the lead agency of the Contra Costa County Consortium, all the Consortium jurisdictions take a much more collaborative approach in administering and implementing goals and objectives in their respective programs. The Consortium members coordinate Consolidated Planning efforts. The County Consortium developed a streamlined process for applying for program funds that allows applicants to complete one application for multiple jurisdictions and, once funded, complete one periodic performance report for all jurisdictions if funded by multiple Consortium jurisdictions. This joint effort has eased the administrative burden for subrecipients and allows jurisdictions to easily share information. The Consortium also developed a joint monitoring process, eliminating duplicative and repetitive monitorings for many of the CDBG/HOME funded programs within the County. Furthermore, the Consortia established a 2-year funding cycle for the first two years of the five-year Consolidated Plan period, and a 3-year funding cycle to complete the last three years of the five-year Consolidated Plan period. The multiple-year funding cycles have greatly reduced the time spent on completing and reviewing applications for both subrecipient and CDBG/HOME program staff respectively.

Each entitlement jurisdiction in the Consortia, however, completes its own annual planning and allocation process, including preparation and completion of its annual Action Plan, as well as its Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). The annual Action Plan and CAPERs are subsidiary documents to the Consolidated Plan. These planning efforts have a high degree of

coordination. Where appropriate, countywide services and efforts that have a countywide impact are coordinated.

The Contra Costa Interjurisdictional Council on Homelessness (formerly known as the Continuum of Care Board), in which County Consortium staff are members of, implements the County's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness.

The majority of the Consortia jurisdictions goals and objectives within the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans are met through activities that are carried out by subrecipients that are primarily public agencies and private nonprofit agencies within the County. There is ongoing concern about the long-term capacity of the nonprofit community providing services in Contra Costa County, particularly during these severe budgetary times, and their ability to comply with often complex federal regulations and requirements in implementing federally-funded programs. Contributing factors include the relatively low pay scale associated with nonprofits leading to high staff turnover and a severe lack of resources for ongoing training and professional development.

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

Table 27 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Supportive Services			
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			

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

In addition to providing direct medical care, testing and immunization services, the County's Countywide Health Care for the Homeless Program uses its mobile healthcare van for outreach. The bilingual Healthcare for the Homeless Team assesses client's needs, provides social support, and links clients to appropriate services and programs, including mental health and substance abuse programs, Medi-Cal, the County's Basic Adult Care program, and the Covered California healthcare insurance exchange.

In cooperation with the local Veterans Affairs office, Contra Costa's CoC has worked to increase its capacity to house and serve homeless veterans, including the distribution of HUD-VASH vouchers and rental assistance for permanent housing units provided to homeless veterans and their families under the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program.

When foster youth age out of the foster care system, they are linked to the Independent Living Skills Program (ILSP). ILSP includes workshops that prepare youth for emancipation (money management, education, computer skills, home management, and social skills), employment assistance, non-McKinney-Vento housing and retention services, and an individualized transition plan out of foster care. In addition, foster youth can elect to remain in foster care or return to care after emancipation (but before turning 21) to receive a two-year housing subsidy, which can be used in a market-rate unit, student housing, or congregate living. This is a State program that all foster youth and former foster youth are able to access.

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

Many of the services provided to special needs populations are provided by various nonprofit agencies that provide services to specific special needs populations, including those experiencing homelessness. Many of these agencies provide "in-home" services to better serve their clients, especially those who have physical disabilities. In addition to the nonprofit service providers, the County provides various

services to special needs populations as well. In addition to providing shelter and shelter related service to the homeless, the County's Health Services Department provides treatment and counseling services to those who are suffering with alcohol/other drug addictions and those who are HIV positive or who are living with AIDS.

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

As mentioned above, there is ongoing concern about the long-term capacity of the non-profit community to provide services in Contra Costa County, particularly during severe budgetary times, and their ability to comply with often complex federal regulations and requirements to implement federally-funded programs. Factors that contribute include the relatively low pay scale associated with non-profits leading to high staff turnover and a severe lack of resources for ongoing training and professional development. In an effort to address this issue, the County Consortium jurisdictions provide technical assistance to non-profit organizations that receive County CDBG and HOME funds, to build capacity and assist in the development of programs/projects designed to meet the Consortium's Consolidated Plan goals and objectives.

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Table 28 – Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	AH-1 New Construction of Affordable Rental Housing	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	Contra Costa County	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$5,135,000 ESG: \$0	Rental units constructed: 250 Household Housing Unit
2	AH-2 Homeownership Opportunities	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	Contra Costa County	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$820,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 40 Household Housing Unit
3	AH-3 Maintain and Preserve Affordable Housing	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Contra Costa County	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$3,600,000 HOME: \$2,050,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 125 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
4	AH-4 New Supportive Housing - Special Needs	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Contra Costa County	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,050,000 HOME: \$1,000,000	Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	H-1 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Homeless	Contra Costa County	Homelessness Prevention	ESG: \$1,225,625	Homelessness Prevention: 1400 Persons Assisted
6	H-2 Prevention Services for Homeless	2015	2020	Homeless	Contra Costa County	Homelessness Prevention	CDBG: \$650,000	
7	CD-1 General Public Services	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Contra Costa County	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,617,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
8	CD-2 Non-Homeless Special Needs Population	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Contra Costa County	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$515,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6740 Persons Assisted
9	CD-3 Youth	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Contra Costa County	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$332,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 9000 Persons Assisted
10	CD-4 Fair Housing	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Contra Costa County	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$120,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	CD-5 Economic Development	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Contra Costa County	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,510,424	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 8 Jobs Businesses assisted: 80 Businesses Assisted
12	CD-6 Infrastructure/Public Facilities	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Contra Costa County	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,208,339	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1250 Persons Assisted
13	CD-7 Administration	2015	2020	General Administration of the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs	Contra Costa County	Administration	CDBG: \$2,996,850 HOME: \$1,000,000 ESG: \$92,863 HOPWA: \$175,000	Other: 4 Other

Goal Descriptions

Table 55 – Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	AH-1 New Construction of Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	Expand housing opportunities for extremely low-income, very low-income, and low-income households through an increase in the supply of decent, safe, and affordable rental housing via new construction or rehabilitation.
2	Goal Name	AH-2 Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	Increase homeownership opportunities via the construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation of housing units for homeownership; and/or direct financial assistance provided to prospective low- to moderate-income homebuyers.
3	Goal Name	AH-3 Maintain and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Maintain and preserve the existing affordable housing stock, including the stock of "Special Needs" housing.
4	Goal Name	AH-4 New Supportive Housing - Special Needs
	Goal Description	Increase the supply of appropriate and supportive housing for special needs populations, which may include short term tenant-based rental assistance.
5	Goal Name	H-1 Permanent Housing for the Homeless
	Goal Description	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.
6	Goal Name	H-2 Prevention Services for Homeless
	Goal Description	Expand existing prevention services including emergency rental assistance, case management, housing search assistance, legal assistance, landlord mediation, money management and credit counseling.

7	Goal Name	CD-1 General Public Services
	Goal Description	Ensure that opportunities and services are provided to improve the quality of life and independence for lower-income persons, and ensure access to programs that promote prevention and early intervention related to a variety of social concerns such as substance abuse, hunger, housing stability, and other issues.
8	Goal Name	CD-2 Non-Homeless Special Needs Population
	Goal Description	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, victims of domestic violence, abused/neglected children, persons with HIV/AIDS, illiterate adults, and migrant farmworkers.
9	Goal Name	CD-3 Youth
	Goal Description	Increase opportunities for children/youth to be healthy, succeed in school, and prepare for productive adulthood.
10	Goal Name	CD-4 Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Continue to promote fair housing activities and affirmatively further fair housing.
11	Goal Name	CD-5 Economic Development
	Goal Description	<p>Reduce the number of persons with incomes below the poverty level, expand economic opportunities for very low- and low-income residents, and increase the viability of neighborhood commercial areas. Strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support job training, retraining, and employment search services for low-income persons; and • Provide technical assistance and capital (loan or grant) to small businesses/micro-enterprises to develop and/or expand capacity and produce jobs for low-income persons.

12	Goal Name	CD-6 Infrastructure/Public Facilities
	Goal Description	<p>Maintain quality public facilities and adequate infrastructure and ensure access to public facilities for the disabled. Strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct or improve public facilities and infrastructure including, but not limited to, providing and improving access to facilities for persons with disabilities. This may include directly improving or constructing facilities or infrastructure in low-income areas or providing assistance to non-profit agencies that serve low-income populations. • To remove barriers to the safe travel of persons with disabilities that exist in the public right-of-way. • To make improvements to the public right-of-way to enhance public safety and accessibility, and to improve public health, and to promote the provision of a “complete streets program.” Improvements will be targeted to areas where the current level of improvements is less than the current standard.
13	Goal Name	CD-7 Administration
	Goal Description	<p>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. Strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To continue the collaborative administration with the other Consortia jurisdictions for the County’s housing and community development programs undertaken under this Strategic Plan. This effort will include common policies and procedures for requests for the use of funds, subrecipient reporting, record-keeping, and monitoring. • To support the efforts of the housing authorities of the City of Pittsburg and Contra Costa County. Members will also cooperatively further the efforts of the Contra Costa Inter-jurisdictional Council on Homelessness (CCICH).

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

Based on the current HOME grant, and the expected HOME grant over the five-year planning period, the Contra Costa Consortium anticipates providing 80 units of affordable housing. Unless additional subsidies are identified, the housing will be affordable to very-low and low income households. Providing permanent supportive housing for homeless, and other extremely-low income households is a priority, but may not be achievable with current funding sources.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c)

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

N/A. The Housing Authority of Contra Costa County does not have a voluntary compliance agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Resident Advisory Board (RAB): HACCC holds three to five meetings a year with approximately 10 members of the Resident Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB is comprised of members of active Resident Councils, resident leaders from other public housing developments without a Resident Council and a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher participant. The RAB is very active and participatory in the planning of the 5 Year/Annual Plan, Capital Fund Program, and all other related Resident Initiatives.

Resident Councils: The creation of Resident Councils is an important means of obtaining resident input and participation in public housing programs and activities, including the identification of appropriate resident services, resolution of safety issues, and implementation of activities designed to move households from welfare to work and greater independence. HACCC currently has active Resident Councils at two of the thirteen Public Housing Developments owned by HACCC (Bayo Vista in Rodeo and Elder Winds in Antioch). In addition to office facilities and materials, HACCC provides technical assistance and sponsors quarterly town hall meetings at each development in an effort to develop resident leaders. Over the past few months, there has been renewed interest at other developments to create Resident Councils. Plans have been initiated to create active Resident Councils at El Pueblo (Pittsburg), Los Arboles (Oakley), and Casa de Mañana (Oakley).

The Bayo Vista Resident Council is particularly active. Board training has been provided to this Resident Council in the past as it will going forward. The Bayo Vista Resident Council Board of Directors supports the YMCA of the East Bay which operates an after-school program for families at the Bayo Vista Development. In addition, the Bayo Vista Resident Council members operate a lunch program for school age children during the summer months when children are not attending school.

HACCC continues to operate two youth programs at the Las Deltas and Bayo Vista properties. The programs provide youth oriented activities, which include arts and crafts, homework club, movie time, spelling bees and cooking classes. Staff are also instrumental in providing field trips to museums, baseball games and the Discovery Kingdom amusement park. Both programs have around 50 children enrolled in their summer program, most of whom continue in the after-school program during the fall.

The Young Adult Empowerment Center (YAEC) provides residents and neighbors at Las Deltas in North Richmond with a variety of services designed to improve their lives. Staff provide job training,

counseling, and other services and classes on-site, while also providing links to more comprehensive resources off-site. Staff help residents identify their goals and needs and then focus on linking them with the resources necessary to reach their goals. When necessary, YAEC staff will advocate on behalf of a client to obtain needed resources.

HACCC has applied to HUD for a Resident Opportunity Self Sufficiency (ROSS) Grant to further enhance services and programs provided at all Public Housing sites.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The most significant impact to affordable housing development was the State law which eliminated redevelopment in 2012. Redevelopment agencies facilitated the development of affordable housing through land acquisition and transfer, and provision of predevelopment funding. Redevelopment funds provided significant leverage for CDBG and HOME funds.

In addition, federal changes to the Section 202 and 811 programs further reduced affordable housing development funds. The budget reductions to CDBG and HOME have further reduced development capacity. The 2013 HOME Final Rule placed additional time constraints on the expenditure of HOME funds, which means HOME funds cannot be 'patient' funding while additional financing is secured.

Other governmental constraints include local development standards for height limits, lot coverage maximums, and parking requirements which reduce the number of units on a given site.

Lengthy development application and permit processing add costs to a project. Local development impact fees can add \$50,000 to each multi-family unit and \$50,000 to \$100,000 to single-family units.

Contra Costa County has an urban limit line to concentrate development in urban areas and protect open space. This policy increases the costs of land, which increases the cost of development.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Strategies to remove or ameliorate the barriers to affordable housing include eliminating minimum acres required for P1 zoning, encouraging in-fill development in "Priority Development Areas", encouraging dense development adjacent to transit hubs and requiring residential developers to pay fees or include affordable units in housing developments. Some jurisdictions are charging commercial linkage fees for affordable housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

The Contra Costa Inter-jurisdictional Council on Homelessness (CCICH), was created as a result of a merger between the Contra Costa County's Continuum of Care Board and the County's Homeless Interdepartmental Interjurisdictional Working Group to assist and provide guidance in the development and implementation of long range planning and policy formulation of homeless issues in Contra Costa County. The CCICH general membership includes a broad spectrum of individuals in the community, from elected officials to consumers, interested in the topic of homelessness. The CCICH Executive Committee is appointed by the Board of Supervisors and consists of 13 seats representing homeless or formerly homeless persons, county government, health care, law enforcement, the faith community, nonprofit homeless service providers, and housing providers.

CCICH provides a forum for communication and coordination of the County's Strategic Plan to End Homelessness, educate the community on homeless issues, and advocate on federal, state and local policy issues affecting people who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

Contra Costa County's ten-year plan to end homelessness establishes a "Housing First" approach and lays out a set of priorities and an action plan to end homelessness in the County, including within individual jurisdictions. The plan establishes the following five priorities to address homelessness:

- Help homeless people (re)gain housing as soon as possible.
- Provide integrated, wraparound services to facilitate long-term residential stability.
- Help people to access employment that pays a "housing wage."
- Conduct outreach to link chronically homeless people with housing, treatment, and services.
- Prevent homelessness from occurring in the first place.

In October 2014, CCICH updated its ten-year plan to further establish the "Housing First" approach. Using the 2004 ten-year plan as a foundation, the update identifies and describes two goals and three strategies for the implementation of the "Housing First" guiding principle:

This Consolidated Plan incorporates the ten-year plan priorities and also the goals/strategies of the update to the ten-year plan, which are found within the "Priority Needs" section and "Goals" section of the Strategic Plan.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Contra Costa Health Services Department (HSD) provides emergency and transitional shelter as well as supportive services designed to enable homeless persons to achieve greater economic independence and a stable living environment. Emergency shelters and permanent supportive housing designed to meet the needs of those who are homeless or formerly homeless are permitted in all residential zones subject to a land use permit. The purpose of the land use permit is to ensure compatibility with surrounding land uses, and not to constrain their development. The land use permit for an emergency shelter and a transitional housing facility requires only an administrative review unless the decision is appealed. If the administrative decision is appealed, a hearing on the permit may be held before the Zoning Administrator or the County Planning Commission, as necessary.

In 2014, the County revised its zoning code to allow homeless shelters and transitional housing 'by right' in one zoning district: the "C: - General Commercial District".

The Goal of "H-1: Shelter for Homeless and At-Risk Populations" includes the provision of operational support for existing emergency shelters and to assist existing emergency shelters with the capital costs of repair, maintenance, or expansion of capacity. Goal H-1 also incorporates support for the increase of shelter beds and housing for homeless families with children.

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

The Goal of "H-1: Shelter for Homeless and At-Risk Population" incorporates production of new transitional or permanent supportive housing units. These units can be stand-alone developments dedicated to housing the homeless or units dedicated to the homeless integrated into larger developments. Activities under this goal include:

- Land acquisition
- Construction and development
- Acquisition and rehabilitation

In addition, both Goals of "H-1: Shelter for Homeless and At-Risk Populations" and "H-2: Services for Homeless" includes services that will meet the following objectives:

- Help homeless people (re)gain housing as soon as possible.
- Provide integrated, wraparound services to facilitate long-term residential stability.
- Help people to access employment that pays a “housing wage.”
- Conduct outreach to link chronically homeless people with housing, treatment, and services.
- Prevent homelessness from occurring in the first place.
- Increase permanent supportive housing opportunities for the homeless.

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

Goal H-2 includes support for housing crisis intervention services which prevent homelessness for all low- to extremely-low income populations, including those who are being discharged from health care facilities, mental health care facilities, foster care, etc. Goal H-2 further includes services to the homeless or those at risk of becoming homeless that will meet the following objectives.

- Help homeless people (re)gain housing as soon as possible.
- Provide integrated, wraparound services to facilitate long-term residential stability.
- Help people to access employment that pays a “housing wage.”
- Conduct outreach to link chronically homeless people with housing, treatment, and services.
- Prevent homelessness from occurring in the first place.
- Increase permanent supportive housing opportunities for the homeless.

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

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

The County will continue to protect young children from lead-based paint hazards in housing funded with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA resources through the implementation of 24 CFR Part 35. The purpose of this regulation is to reduce or eliminate lead-based paint hazards in federally-owned housing and housing receiving federal funds. All developers enter into legal agreements that include requirements for compliance with the lead-based paint regulation. The Neighborhood Preservation Program has developed a program-specific lead hazard reduction implementation plan. All other projects will develop plans appropriate to the project type and level of funding received. Adherence to the County's Lead-based Paint Plan allows for both new construction and rehabilitated properties to be free of lead-based paint.

In addition, the County Health Department has a website with information on lead hazards, including common sources of lead in homes. <http://cchealth.org/lead-poison/>

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

The County Health Department has identified house paint containing lead as one of several potential sources of lead in homes. Other sources include recreational and do-it-yourself activities (e.g. radiator repair, soldering, casting fishing sinkers), consumer products (e.g. imported or old dishes, pottery, or pewter), and home remedies (e.g. Azarcon, Greta, or Surma).

The Health Department educates County residents on the hazards of lead, the sources of lead, and encourages lead testing for children under six who may have been exposed to lead.

House paint containing lead was commonly used in homes built prior to 1978. The older the home, the more lead in the paint. In Contra Costa County, approximately 45% of homes were built before 1970, making them likelier sources of lead-based paint. In some areas of the county, over 80% of the homes were built before 1970, putting these areas at a greater risk for lead exposure from house paint. More than half of all cases of lead poisoning in Contra Costa County have been linked to lead-based paint.

The risk of lead-based paint prevalent in older homes varies throughout the County depending on geographic area and even census tracts within certain areas. In the western part of the County, the communities of Kensington, Crockett, Richmond, and El Cerrito had over 50% of their housing stock built before 1960. In the central and eastern parts of the County the communities of Concord, Lafayette, Martinez, Orinda, and Pleasant Hill had over 25% of their housing stock built before 1960.

Because of the risk of lead-based paint, especially in certain areas of the County where housing stock is older and with certain populations (such as children), the County has developed a Lead-Based Paint Hazard Implementation Plan that is implemented through 24 CFR Part 35.

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

All applicants for housing rehabilitation loans are informed of the County's Lead-based Paint Plan during the application stage. The applicant must submit its plan on how it will comply with the County requirements. Prior to rehabilitation activities, paint is tested for lead. If lead is found, it must be remediated pursuant to the Lead-based Paint Plan. Following remediation activities, the unit is tested again to ensure all work was completed correctly.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

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

The County and cities within it employ a variety of strategies to help alleviate poverty, including efforts to stimulate economic growth and job opportunities, and to provide County residents with the skills and abilities required to take advantage of those opportunities. This also includes implementation of Section 3 strategies to ensure employment and contracting opportunities for low- and very-low income persons or businesses residing within the community where a HUD-funded project is located. The County, and a majority of cities actively work to attract and retain businesses. Many are involved in revitalization efforts for their downtown areas utilizing a variety of strategies such as infrastructure and façade improvement programs, the State Main Street Program, and the preparation of revitalization plans to guide future development. The County, through its various departments, provides services and supports programs that promote personal responsibility, independence and self-sufficiency. For a summary of the prevalence of poverty among certain sub-groups and the overall population, see Table 9 in Appendix B.

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

The County's anti-poverty goals and policies coordinate with the affordable housing plan through several housing goals. Expanding housing opportunities for extremely-low income households will reduce cost burden, which will allow these households to spend additional funds on other necessities such as food, transportation, and medical care.

Funding requirements for tax credits and other State funds encourage urban infill with affordable housing located near jobs and transit. Most affordable housing developers offer on-site computer learning labs, and access to service coordinators. Together, these efforts support low income tenants in obtaining job skills. Locations proximate to jobs and transit ease commute burden and cost.

SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

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

Housing: All applications are reviewed to ensure consistency with federal regulations, the Consolidated Plan, the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, and the County Housing Element. In addition, the County Board of Supervisors adopted a MBE/WBE outreach program as a component of the Consortium HOME Program and the County's Affordable Housing Program.

Project sponsors are required to meet with County staff to discuss the project funding, applicable federal regulations, and County restrictions including the County's MBE/WBE policies. The County and project sponsor then enter into project agreements which specify project objectives, scope of work, eligible activities, performance targets, project budget, implementation time frame, federal regulatory requirements, and monitoring and reporting requirements. All housing development funds are provided to projects in the form of a loan or grant with regulations, use restrictions, and term incorporated into the legal documents. Requirements concerning MBE/WBE participation have been incorporated into all HOME project agreement and loan documents.

The County has developed a Performance Outcome Measurement System. Each project will be monitored and evaluated on meeting the performance measurement outcome indicator.

During project implementation, project sponsors are required to submit periodic progress reports detailing project progress, significant development problems, project funding and expenditures, outreach to women and minority-owned businesses, Section 3 Plan progress and affirmative marketing activity. Projects are monitored for compliance with federal accounting and procurement standards, labor and construction standards, relocation, affirmative marketing, equal opportunity, fair housing, and other federal requirements.

At project completion, project sponsors submit project completion reports identifying: project accomplishments; population served, data on household characteristics (e.g., size, income, and ethnicity); rent and/or housing affordability; and total sources and uses of funds.

Affordable housing development projects submit annual compliance (including financial) reports throughout the period of required affordability. These reports ensure continued compliance with federal regulations, affordability and use restrictions, and other requirements as specified in project loan documents. HOME and CDBG-assisted rental projects will be subject to periodic onsite inspections.

Financial reports and tenant rosters are reviewed on an annual basis. Projects that show financial or physical weaknesses are monitored annually until the properties show significant improvement.

Monitoring procedures for non-housing projects and programs include:

Review of applications for consistency with federal regulations, the Consolidated Plan, and Board of Supervisors policies. New Subrecipients attend a mandatory meeting to learn program standards, County requirements, and federal regulations. Subrecipients are required to enter into agreements that specify objectives, scope of work, applicable timelines and performance targets, budget, federal, state and local regulatory requirements, and monitoring and reporting requirements.

The County and the other entitlement jurisdictions within the County have developed a Performance Outcome Measurement System. Applicants are required to develop a work plan including program components, outcomes, and performance measurements.

Subrecipients submit quarterly progress reports, with one being a Close-Out report, detailing progress toward objectives, problems and/or resolution to meeting goals, quantitative participation data by ethnicity, income, and household status. Subrecipients provide sources and uses budgets with each quarterly payment demand. Projects are subject to an onsite performance and financial audit review.

Grantee Unique Appendices

APPENDIX A

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC COMMENT

West County Times

1050 Marine Way S
Richmond, CA 94804
(510) 262-2740

Legal No. 0105154295

CGC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ATTN: JAMES MCCAFFERY, 30 MUIR RD
MARTINEZ CA 94553

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

In the matter of

West County Times

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County
aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to
or interested in the above-entitled matter.

I am the Principal Legal Clerk of the West County Times, a
newspaper of general circulation, printed and published at 2040
Shadeland Drive in the City of Walnut Creek, County of Contra
Costa, 94508

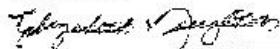
And which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general
circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Contra Costa,
State of California, under the date of August 29, 1978. Case
Number 182284.

The notice, of which this annexed is a printed copy (set in type not
smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and
entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof
on the following dates, to-wit:

4/15/2014

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing
is true and correct.

Executed at Walnut Creek, California.
On this 16th day of April, 2014.



Signature

7/17/14
50% 1576 (590)
50% 1046 (1577)

70 7/17/14

Help Shape the Future of Your Community

The Contra Costa County Consortium, which includes the Office of Airland, Coastal, Planning, Water, Climate, and the County of Contra Costa, on behalf of all the other towns and cities in Contra Costa, is seeking feedback from the community on the future of the county. The County Development Plan (CDP) is the primary planning document for the county. It is a long-term plan that guides the county's growth and development. The CDP is being updated and the community's input is crucial to this process. Over a three-year period, these surveys will take place.

These federal funds, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), can be used to build new affordable housing, rehabilitate homes for lower income and senior homeowners, improve or construct public facilities, and parks, improve infrastructure in lower income neighborhoods, provide employment training and assistance to small business owners, provide a wide variety of services for lower income families and individuals, and homeless persons, and SO MUCH MORE.

We want to hear from you... Every five years, HUD, your friends, your neighbors, and your community have the opportunity to help identify your community's greatest needs, and determine how these needs are best to help address these needs. Please take a few moments to complete an online survey by going to www.contracosta.gov/survey. On completion and clicking "Community Needs Survey". This survey will take approximately 25 minutes, so please be prepared to give your thoughtful consideration.

In addition, please also attend one of several public meetings that will be held in your area (see below). Your feedback is part of the process to create the Contra Costa 2015-2025 Consortium Plan for the use of the funds received from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

THANK YOU for caring about your community by providing feedback to help direct the funding of federal programs over the next five years!

Public Hearing Schedule

Wheat County
Wednesday, April 23, 2014 6:00 PM
San Pablo Economic Development Corporation
16100 San Pablo Avenue, Suite D, San Pablo
For more information, please call Gabriel Lamas at (925) 874-7822.

East County (Two Meetings)
Thursday, May 22, 2014 6:00 PM
City of Antioch - City Hall Council Chamber Room
800 H Street, Antioch
For more information, please call Teri House at (925) 718-7027.

Tracy, June 5, 2014 6:00 PM
Sacramento Community Center
840 Oak Street, Brentwood
For more information, please call Gabriel Lamas at (925) 874-7822.

Contra Costa
Thursday, May 22, 2014 6:00 PM
Walnut Creek Golf and Country Club Lounge
1375 Civic Drive, Walnut Creek
For more information, please call Margaret Ernst at (925) 874-7822.

For more information on the five year planning process and other opportunities to participate, please contact the Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development at (925) 874-7822 or visit us on the web at www.contracosta.gov.

The Consortium will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, planning to attend these meetings who contact the above contacts at least 30 days before the meeting.

The Consortium will provide standard seating in these meetings for persons who contact the above contacts at least 72 hours before the meeting.



¡Ayuda a formar el futuro de su comunidad!

El Consorcio del Condado de Contra Costa, que incluye las oficinas de Antioch, Pittsburg, Walnut Creek y el Condado de Contra Costa, en nombre de todos los otros pueblos y ciudades en el Condado, están buscando feedback de la comunidad sobre el futuro del condado. El Plan de Desarrollo del Condado (CDP) es el documento de planificación principal para el condado. Es un plan a largo plazo que guía el crecimiento y desarrollo del condado. El CDP se está actualizando y la entrada de la comunidad es crucial para este proceso. Durante un período de tres años, se llevarán a cabo estas encuestas.

Estos fondos federales, administrados por el Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD), se pueden utilizar para construir nueva vivienda asequible, rehabilitar viviendas para personas de menor ingreso y personas mayores, mejorar o construir nuevas instalaciones públicas y parques, mejorar la infraestructura en áreas de menor ingreso, proporcionar capacitación y asistencia a pequeños empresarios, proporcionar una variedad de servicios para familias de menor ingreso y personas sin hogar, y MUCHO MÁS.

Queremos escuchar de Usted... Cada cinco años, HUD, sus amigos, sus vecinos y su comunidad tienen la oportunidad de ayudar a identificar las necesidades más importantes de su comunidad y determinar cómo se pueden abordar estas necesidades. Por favor, tome unos minutos para completar una encuesta en línea visitando www.contracosta.gov/survey y haciendo clic en "Encuesta de las Necesidades de la Comunidad". Esta encuesta tomará aproximadamente 25 minutos, así que por favor esté preparado para darle su valiosa contribución.

Y también de asistir una de las varias reuniones públicas que se llevarán a cabo en su área (ver abajo). Su participación es parte del proceso para crear el Plan de Desarrollo del 2015-2025 del Consorcio para el uso de los fondos federales recibidos del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) en su área.

Además, también se le invita a asistir a una de varias reuniones públicas que se llevarán a cabo en su área (ver abajo).

Programa de Reuniones Públicas

Condado del Condado
Miércoles, 23 de abril de 2014 6:00 PM
San Pablo Economic Development Corporation
16100 San Pablo Avenue, Suite D, San Pablo
Para más información, llame a Gabriel Lamas al (925) 874-7822.

Este del Condado (dos reuniones)
Jueves, 23 de mayo de 2014 6:00 PM
City of Antioch - City Hall Council Chamber Room
800 H Street, Antioch
Para más información, llame a Teri House al (925) 718-7027.

Tracy, 5 de junio de 2014 6:00 PM
Sacramento Community Center
840 Oak Street, Brentwood
Para más información, llame a Gabriel Lamas al (925) 874-7822.

Contra Costa
Jueves, 22 de mayo de 2014 6:00 PM
Walnut Creek Golf and Country Club Lounge
1375 Civic Drive, Walnut Creek
Para más información, llame a Margaret Ernst al (925) 874-7822.

Para más información sobre el proceso de planificación y otras oportunidades para participar, por favor contacte al Departamento de Conservación y Desarrollo del Condado de Contra Costa al (925) 874-7822 o visite en el Internet www.contracosta.gov.

El Consorcio proporcionará acomodaciones razonables para personas con discapacidades, planeando asistir estas reuniones que contacte a los contactos arriba mencionados al menos 30 días antes de la reunión.

El Consorcio proporcionará asientos estándar en estas reuniones para personas que contacte a los contactos arriba mencionados al menos 72 horas antes de la reunión.

ECTE 8/6/2014, April 18, 2014

East County Times

1700 Cavallo Road
Antioch, CA 94506
(925) 778-7115

Legal No. 0065954323

CCC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ATTN: JAMES MCCAFFERY, 30 MUIR RD
MARTINEZ CA 94553

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

FILE NO. Display Ad

In the matter of

East County Times

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of this County
addressed; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to
or interested in the above-entitled matter.

I am the Principal Legal Clerk of the East County Times, a
newspaper of general circulation, printed and published at 2640
Shadelands Drive in the City of Walnut Creek, County of Contra
Costa, 94596.

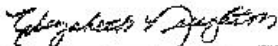
And which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general
circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Contra Costa,
State of California, under the date of January 8, 1918. Case
Number 8298.

The notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not
smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and
entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof
on the following dates, to-wit:

4/15/2014

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing
is true and correct.

Executed at Walnut Creek, California.
On this 9th day of July, 2014.



Signature

7/17/14

50% case (1576)

50% case (1577)

7/17/14

Help Shape the Future of Your Community!

The Contra Costa County Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is seeking input from the community to help shape the future of your community. The County of Contra Costa has been selected by HUD to lead the development of a new Consolidated Plan for the year 2014-2015. The County of Contra Costa is currently in the process of developing a new Consolidated Plan for the year 2014-2015. The County of Contra Costa is currently in the process of developing a new Consolidated Plan for the year 2014-2015. The County of Contra Costa is currently in the process of developing a new Consolidated Plan for the year 2014-2015.

Two focus areas, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), can be used to guide new investments in housing, infrastructure, and other community development projects. HUD can be used to guide new investments in housing, infrastructure, and other community development projects. HUD can be used to guide new investments in housing, infrastructure, and other community development projects. HUD can be used to guide new investments in housing, infrastructure, and other community development projects.

We want to hear from you... Every day, you, your friends, your neighbors, and your community have the opportunity to help shape the future of your community. We want to hear from you... Every day, you, your friends, your neighbors, and your community have the opportunity to help shape the future of your community. We want to hear from you... Every day, you, your friends, your neighbors, and your community have the opportunity to help shape the future of your community.

In addition, make sure you attend one of several public meetings that will be held in your area. Below, you will find a list of public meetings that will be held in your area. Below, you will find a list of public meetings that will be held in your area. Below, you will find a list of public meetings that will be held in your area.

Thank you for your input and for helping to shape the future of your community. Thank you for your input and for helping to shape the future of your community. Thank you for your input and for helping to shape the future of your community.

Public Meetings Schedule

West County
Wednesday, April 23, 2014 6:00 PM
San Pablo Branch Development Corporation
13650 San Pablo Avenue - Suite D, San Pablo
For more information, please call Gabriel Lomax at (925) 874-7882

East County (Two Meetings)
Thursday, May 22, 2014 6:00 PM
City of Antioch - City Hall Council Chamber Room
200 N Street, Antioch
For more information, please call Teri House at (925) 779-7787

Trinity, June 5, 2014 6:00 PM
Brentwood Community Center
28 Oak Street, Brentwood
For more information, please call Gabriel Lomax at (925) 874-7882

Contra Costa County
Thursday, May 23, 2014 6:00 PM
Walnut Creek Civic Center Community Center
1878 Glen Drive, Walnut Creek
For more information, please call Gabriel Lomax at (925) 874-7882

For more information on the five year planning process and other opportunities to participate, please contact the Contra Costa County Department of Consolidation and Development at (925) 874-7882 or visit us on the web at www.contracosta.gov/cdp.

The Department will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend these meetings who contact the above contacts at least 24 hours before the meeting.

The Consolidation will include local government and other stakeholders in the process. The Consolidation will include local government and other stakeholders in the process. The Consolidation will include local government and other stakeholders in the process.



Help Shape the Future of Your Community!

The County of Contra Costa is currently in the process of developing a new Consolidated Plan for the year 2014-2015. The County of Contra Costa is currently in the process of developing a new Consolidated Plan for the year 2014-2015. The County of Contra Costa is currently in the process of developing a new Consolidated Plan for the year 2014-2015. The County of Contra Costa is currently in the process of developing a new Consolidated Plan for the year 2014-2015.

Two focus areas, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), can be used to guide new investments in housing, infrastructure, and other community development projects. HUD can be used to guide new investments in housing, infrastructure, and other community development projects. HUD can be used to guide new investments in housing, infrastructure, and other community development projects.

We want to hear from you... Every day, you, your friends, your neighbors, and your community have the opportunity to help shape the future of your community. We want to hear from you... Every day, you, your friends, your neighbors, and your community have the opportunity to help shape the future of your community. We want to hear from you... Every day, you, your friends, your neighbors, and your community have the opportunity to help shape the future of your community.

In addition, make sure you attend one of several public meetings that will be held in your area. Below, you will find a list of public meetings that will be held in your area. Below, you will find a list of public meetings that will be held in your area.

Thank you for your input and for helping to shape the future of your community. Thank you for your input and for helping to shape the future of your community. Thank you for your input and for helping to shape the future of your community.

Public Meetings Schedule

West County
Wednesday, April 23, 2014 6:00 PM
San Pablo Branch Development Corporation
13650 San Pablo Avenue - Suite D, San Pablo
For more information, please call Gabriel Lomax at (925) 874-7882

East County (Two Meetings)
Thursday, May 22, 2014 6:00 PM
City of Antioch - City Hall Council Chamber Room
200 N Street, Antioch
For more information, please call Teri House at (925) 779-7787

Trinity, June 5, 2014 6:00 PM
Brentwood Community Center
28 Oak Street, Brentwood
For more information, please call Gabriel Lomax at (925) 874-7882

Contra Costa County
Thursday, May 23, 2014 6:00 PM
Walnut Creek Civic Center Community Center
1878 Glen Drive, Walnut Creek
For more information, please call Gabriel Lomax at (925) 874-7882

For more information on the five year planning process and other opportunities to participate, please contact the Contra Costa County Department of Consolidation and Development at (925) 874-7882 or visit us on the web at www.contracosta.gov/cdp.

The Department will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend these meetings who contact the above contacts at least 24 hours before the meeting.

The Consolidation will include local government and other stakeholders in the process. The Consolidation will include local government and other stakeholders in the process. The Consolidation will include local government and other stakeholders in the process.

QDT# 5184334, April 15, 2014

Contra Costa Times

PO Box 4147
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
(925) 935-2525

Legal No. 0005154534

CCC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ATTN: JAMES MCCAFFERY, 50 MUIR RD
MARTINEZ CA 94553

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

In the matter of

Contra Costa Times

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter.

I am the Principal Legal Clerk of the Contra Costa Times, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published at 2640 Shadelands Drive in the City of Walnut Creek, County of Contra Costa, 94598

And which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Contra Costa, State of California, under the date of October 22, 1984. Case Number 15784.

The notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

4/4/2014

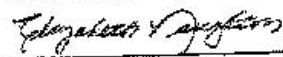
7/17/14

50% COB6 (150)
50% HONE (150)

7/17/14

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Walnut Creek, California.
On this 9th day of July, 2014.


Signature

Help Shape the Future of Your Community!

The Contra Costa County Consortium, which includes the cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg/Walnut Creek, and the County of Contra Costa (on behalf of all the other cities and towns in Contra Costa), Contra Costa County Community Development District (CCDD), and Contra Costa County Office of Community Development (OCCD) is seeking your input on a five-year plan. This plan will take over 300 million.

These federal funds, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), can be used to build new affordable housing, rehabilitate homes for lower income and senior homeowners, modernize or renovate public facilities and parks, improve transportation in low-income neighborhoods, provide employment training and assistance to small business owners, provide a wide variety of services for lower income families and individuals, and more. **80 MILLION MORE**

We want to hear from you... Every five years HUD, your friends, your neighbors, and your community ask the community to help identify your community's greatest needs, and determine how funds should be used to help address those needs. Please take a few moments to contribute to our survey by going to www.contracosta.org/survey and clicking "Community Needs Survey". This survey will take approximately 20 minutes, so please be prepared to give your thoughtful consideration.

In addition, make sure you attend one of several public meetings that will be held in your area (see below). Your feedback is part of the process to create the Consortium's 2014-2019 Consolidated Plan to the use of the funds received from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

THANK YOU for caring about your community by providing feedback to help direct the funding of federal programs over the next five years!

Public Meetings Schedule

West County
Wednesday, April 30, 2014 6:00 PM
San Pablo Economic Development Corporation
13031 San Pablo Avenue - Suite 2, San Pablo
For more information, please call Gabriel Lamas at (925) 674-7862.

East County (Two Meetings)
Thursday, May 8, 2014 6:30 PM
City of Antioch - City Hall Council Chamber Room
200 H Street, Antioch
For more information, please call Teri House at (925) 774-1027

Thursday, June 5, 2014 6:00 PM
Brenwood Community Center
35 Oak Street, Brentwood
For more information, please call Gabriel Lamas at (925) 674-7862

Contra Costa
Thursday, May 8, 2014 6:30 PM
Walnut Creek Civic Park Community Center Lounge
1875 Civic Drive, Walnut Creek
For more information, please call Margot Ernst at (925) 943-6885, ext. 2204

For more information on the five year planning process and other opportunities to participate, please contact the Contra Costa County Department of Community and Development at (925) 674-7862 or visit our website at www.contracosta.org/ccdd.

The Consortium will provide transportation assistance for persons with disabilities planning to attend these meetings who cannot otherwise access at least 24 hours before the meeting.

The Consortium will provide translation assistance for persons who cannot understand the meeting materials at least 72 hours before the meeting.



¿Ayuda a formar el futuro de su comunidad?

El Consorcio del Condado de Contra Costa, que incluye las ciudades de Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg/Walnut Creek y el Condado de Contra Costa (en nombre de todas las otras ciudades y pueblos en el Condado), el Distrito de Desarrollo Comunitario del Condado de Contra Costa (CCDD), y la Oficina de Desarrollo Comunitario del Condado de Contra Costa (OCCD) están buscando su opinión sobre un plan de cinco años que tomará más de \$300 millones para mejorar la vivienda y el CCDD en sus áreas en inglés y español, como el programa de empleo y asistencia para pequeños negocios, ofrecer una variedad de servicios para familias de bajos ingresos y para personas en riesgo y mucho más!

Estos fondos federales, administrados por el Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) en sus áreas en inglés, pueden utilizarse para construir nuevas viviendas asequibles, rehabilitar viviendas para propietarios de bajos ingresos y ancianos, mejorar o renovar parques e instalaciones públicas, mejorar el transporte en áreas de bajos ingresos, proporcionar la formación y asistencia al empleo y asistencia a pequeñas empresas locales, ofrecer una variedad de servicios para familias de bajos ingresos y para personas en riesgo y mucho más!

Queremos escuchar de Usted... Cada cinco años, los amigos, sus vecinos y la comunidad leen la opinión de usted para determinar las necesidades más importantes de su comunidad y determinar cómo se gastan esos fondos para ayudar a resolver esas necesidades. Por favor, tome unos minutos para completar una encuesta en línea que se encuentra en www.contracosta.org/survey y hacer clic en "Encuesta de las Necesidades de la Comunidad". Esta encuesta tomará aproximadamente 20 minutos, así que por favor esté preparado para darle su contribución personal.

Y asegúrese de asistir uno de las varias reuniones públicas que se tendrán a lo largo en su área (ver abajo). Su participación es parte del proceso para crear el Plan Consolidado del 2014-2019 del Consorcio para el uso de los fondos federales recibidos del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) en sus áreas en inglés.

THANK YOU for caring about your community by providing feedback to help direct the funding of federal programs over the next five years!

Horario de Reuniones Públicas

Oeste del Condado
Miércoles, 30 de abril del 2014 6:00 PM
San Pablo Economic Development Corporation
13031 San Pablo Avenue - Suite 2, San Pablo
Para más información, favor de llamar a Gabriel Lamas al (925) 674-7862

Este del Condado (Dos reuniones)
Jueves, 22 de mayo del 2014 6:30 PM
City of Antioch - City Hall Council Chamber Room
200 H Street, Antioch
Para más información, favor de llamar a Teri House al (925) 774-1027

Thursday, June 5, 2014 6:00 PM
Brenwood Community Center
35 Oak Street, Brentwood
Para más información, favor de llamar a Gabriel Lamas al (925) 674-7862

Contra Costa
Thursday, May 8, 2014 6:30 PM
Walnut Creek Civic Park Community Center Lounge
1875 Civic Drive, Walnut Creek
Para más información, favor de llamar a Margot Ernst al (925) 943-6885, ext. 2204

Para más información sobre el proceso de planificación de cinco años y otras oportunidades para participar, favor de comunicarse al Departamento de Comunidad y Desarrollo del Condado de Contra Costa al (925) 674-7862 o visitarnos en el sitio web www.contracosta.org/ccdd.

El Consorcio proporcionará asistencia de transporte para personas con discapacidades que planeen asistir a estas reuniones y que no puedan acceder por sí mismas al menos 24 horas antes de la reunión.

El Consorcio proporcionará asistencia de traducción en español para personas que no entiendan los materiales de la reunión al menos 72 horas antes de la reunión.

WCT# 5154855, April 15, 2014



2015 - 2020 Consolidated Plan

What is the Consolidated Plan?

Contra Costa County, in conjunction with the other four cities in the County receiving federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, has begun to develop the FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan for the use of CDBG, HOME Investment Partnerships Act (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant funds.

The Consolidated Plan looks at the various community development and housing needs in the County and describes strategies that the Consortium plans to employ to: increase and maintain the supply of affordable housing; create a suitable living environment through neighborhood revitalization and improvements in services and public facilities; and expand economic opportunities.

Public Input Opportunities

[Public Input Notice \(/DocumentCenter/View/30272\)](#)

Survey

Every five years, YOU, your friends, your neighbors, and your community have the opportunity to help identify your community's greatest needs, and determine how these funds are spent to help address those needs. THANK YOU for caring about your community by providing feedback to help direct the funding of federal programs over the next five years. This survey will take approximately 15 minutes, so please be prepared to give it your thoughtful consideration.

Community Needs Survey

[\(http://contracostaconsortium.com/survey-of-needs-start/\)](http://contracostaconsortium.com/survey-of-needs-start/)

Encuesta de las necesidades de la comunidad

[\(http://contracostaconsortium.com/encuesta-de-necesidades/\)](http://contracostaconsortium.com/encuesta-de-necesidades/)

Contact

Gabriel Lemus

Email

[\(mailto:gabriel.lemus@dcd.cccounty.us\)](mailto:gabriel.lemus@dcd.cccounty.us)
(925) 674-7882

30 Muir Rd
Martinez, CA
94553

Public Meetings

West County

Wednesday, April 30, 2014 6:00 PM
San Pablo Economic Development Corporation
13830 San Pablo Avenue - Suite D, San Pablo
For more information, please call Gabriel Lemus at (925)
674-7882

East County (Two Meetings)

Thursday, May 22, 2014 6:30 PM
City of Antioch – City Hall Council Chamber Room
200 H Street, Antioch
For more information, please call Teri House at (925) 779-
7037

Thursday, June 5, 2014 6:00 PM
Brentwood Community Center
35 Oak Street, Brentwood
For more information, please call Gabriel Lemus at (925)
674-7882

Central County

Thursday, May 29, 2014 6:30 PM
Walnut Creek Civic Park Community Center Lounge
1375 Civic Drive, Walnut Creek
For more information, please call Margot Ernst at (925)
943-5899 x2208

For more information on the five year planning process and
other opportunities to participate, please contact the
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and
Development at (925) 674-7882

Resources and Documents

"What is CDBG" video (YouTube)
(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w-9_eUfAKkw)
2010-2015 Consolidated Plan
(/DocumentCenter/View/28785)

First Name	Last Name	Company	Email Address
CEO		Antioch Chamber of Commerce	ceo@antiochchamber.com
			ccca@contracostacentre.com
		Delta Community Services	DeltaCommunity@yahoo.com
		One Day At A Time	odat_youth@yahoo.com
Jan	Aaronian	CCC Library	irichard@ccclib.org
Joey	Acuna, Sr.	I Found the Answer Ministries	pastorsteve@ifoundtheanswer.org
Cheryl	Adams	Basic Central	buslink@att.net
Alexis	Adorador	Familias Unidas	aadorador@familias-unidas.org
Susan	Aguilar	WeTip, Inc.	susanaguilarceo@wetip.com
Maria	Aliotti	City of Pittsburg	maliotti@ci.pittsburg.ca.us
Carol	Allio	Recovery Management Services	recovery@rms-crossroads.com
John	Alonso	Trinity Center	johna@trinitycenterwc.org
Irene	Alonzo-Perez	Affordable Housing Finance Committee	ialonzo-perez@msn.com
Jana	Aloo	CCC Health Services	jalo@hsd.cccounty.us
Gloria	Alvarez	The Latina Center	latinacenter@yahoo.com
Ric	Ambrose	Richmond Art Center	richard@therac.org
Ted	Ancheta	CCC Housing Authority	tancheta@contracostahousing.org
Candace	Andersen	Contra Costa County	candace.andersen@bos.cccounty.us
Rev. John	Anderson	Bay Area Rescue Mission	johna@bayarearescue.org
Sharon	Anderson	CCC County Counsel	sharon.anderson@cc.cccounty.us
Stanley	Anderson	City of Richmond Community Services	sanderson@richmondworks.org
Alexandra	Armenta	WAGES	alex@wagescooperatives.org
Nancy	Atkinson	YWCA of Contra Costa County	njabirds@aol.com
Richard	Avalos	César E. Chávez Elementary School	ravalos@wccusd.net
Jennifer	Baha	SHELTER, Inc.	jenniferb@shelterincofccc.org
Stephen	Baiter	CCC Workforce Development Board	sbaiter@ehsd.cccounty.us
Mike	Baroman-Coggins	Loaves & Fishes of Contra Costa	mike@loavesfishescc.org
Valerie	Barone	City of Concord	valerie.barone@ci.concord.ca.us
Ben David	Barr	Rainbow Community Center	ben@rainbowcc.org
Michael	Barrington	Anka Behavioral Health, Inc.	mbarrington@ankabhi.org
Ronald L.	Batkin		ribatkin@sbcglobal.net
Lori K.	Beath	Friends Outside in Contra Costa	lori_beath2002@yahoo.com
Lori	Beath	Contra Costa County Office of Education	lori_beath2002@yahoo.com
Peter	Behr	Guardian Adult Day Health Center	behrcredserv@yahoo.com
Richard	Bell	CCC Employment & Human Services	bellrb@ehsd.cccounty.us
Marisa	Belleci	California Network	marisa@pittsburgca.net
Kimberly	Bellinger	John Muir Foundation/Caring Hands	kimberly.bellinger@johnmuirhealth.com
Cynthia	Belon	CCC Health Services Behavioral Health	Cbelon@hsd.co.contra-costa.ca.us
Nicole	Berberian	Golden West Communities	nicole@goldenwestcommunities.com
Jill	Bergman	Town of Danville	jbergman@ci.danville.ca.us
Daryl	Bergman		darylphoto@comcast.net
Sharon	Bernhus	SHELTER, Inc.	sharonb@shelterincofccc.org
Barbara	Bernstein	Eden I&R (Information & Referral) Inc.	bbernstein@edenir.org
Linda	Best	Contra Costa Council	lbest@contracostacouncil.com
Janet	Bilbas	Pinole Senior Center	seniors@ci.pinole.ca.us
Edi	Birsan	City of Concord - City Council	edi.birsan@astound.net
Clark	Blasdel	Northbay Family Homes (NEH)	clark@nfh.org
Vickie	Blomquist	Pinole United Methodist Church	pinoleumc@juno.com
Terry	Blount	City of Martinez	tblount@cityofmartinez.org
Darren	Bobrowsky	USA Properties Fund, Inc.	dbobrowsky@usapropfund.com
Lisa	Boege	EBSV Habitat for Humanity	lboege@HabitatEBSV.org
Laura	Bogardus	Superior Court of Contra Costa County	lboga@contracosta.courts.ca.gov
Litia	Bohlig	Crockett Recreation Association	crockettcomcent@sbcglobal.net
Kathy	Bohrer, Ph.D	Spectrum Center	kbohrer@esa-education.com
Natalie	Bonnewit	Natalie Bonnewit Development Services	natalie@bonnewit.com
Carolyn	Bookhart	Resources for Community Development (RCD)	cbookhart@redev.org
James	Bouquin	Cancer Support Community	jbouquin@cancersupport.net
Barbara	Boxer	United States Senate	email via website
Mary	Bradford	Women's Therapy Center	admin@womenstherapy.org

First Name	Last Name	Company	Email Address
Jerry	Bradshaw	City of El Cerrito	jbradshaw@ci.el-cerrito.ca.us
Yolanda	Braxton	ANKA Behavior Health, Inc.	ybraxton@ankabhi.org
Mona	Breed	Sentinel Fair Housing	info@housing.org
Carole	Brekke	Adult Day Services Network of Contra Costa	cbrekke@adulthoodcc.org
Ian	Bremner	RES	ibremner@rsnc-centers.org
Sharon	Brockman	Mt. Diablo Adult Education	brockmans@mdusd.org
Vernon	Brown	Moss Beach Homes	vbrown@mossbeachhomes.com
Lenora	Brown	Share Program	lenora@sharepantry.org
Eric	Brown	Affordable Housing Finance Committee	eric.brown@catlin.com
Rebecca	Brown	Further The Work	rebecca@furtherthework.com
Jim	Brune	Deaf Counseling Advocacy and Referral Agency	jim.brune@dcara.org
Wendel	Brunner, MD	CCC Health Services	wbrunner@hsd.cccounty.us
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Rich Lilley	Silver Oak	_____	_____
Sandra Ortiz	Silver Oak	_____	_____
D. Daly	Silver Oak Apt.	_____	_____

Meeting Sign-In
Community Meeting FY 2015/20 Consolidated Plan Meeting
May 21, 2014

NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL
Mary Blackwell		Betty (Phoned)
Janelle Fortune		Yolanda Taylor
Alma McLean		
Barbara Alford		
Theresa Williams		
Deanna J. Boyd		
Donna Scott		
Theresa Brown		
Shirley Brown		
David Brown		
Jackie Judge		
Alma Scott		
Walter Roberts		

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Survey of Needs for Development of the 2015-20 Contra Costa Consortium Consolidated Plan **Help create the future of YOUR community!**

The Cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, Walnut Creek, and the County of Contra Costa (on behalf of all the other towns and cities in Contra Costa, excluding Richmond) receive an annual allocation of federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds. Additionally, the County receives Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) funding every year. Over a five year period, these funds will total **over \$90 million!!**



These federal funds, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) can be used to build new affordable housing, rehabilitate homes for lower income and senior homeowners, provide rental assistance to homeless individuals and families, improve or construct public facilities including community centers and parks, improve infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, etc.) in lower income neighborhoods, provide employment training and training to small business owners, and provide a wide variety of services for lower income families and individuals, and homeless persons, and SO MUCH MORE!

Every five years, YOU, your friends, your neighbors, and your community have the opportunity to help identify your community's greatest needs, and determine how these funds are spent to help address those needs. THANK YOU for caring about your community by providing feedback to help direct the funding of federal programs over the next five years. This survey will take approximately 15 minutes, so please be prepared to give it your thoughtful consideration.

Let's get started with some basic questions:

1. **How did you hear about this workshop?** *Check all that apply*
☐ Newspaper ☐ Website ☐ Email ☐ Word of mouth ☐ Other _____
2. **Have you ever heard of CDBG, HOME, ESG or Homeless Assistance funding before?** *Check one*
☐ Yes ☐ No
3. **Who do you represent?** *Check all that apply*

<input type="checkbox"/> Interested resident	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocate	<input type="checkbox"/> Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate/Property Management
<input type="checkbox"/> Service Provider(what role?)	<input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing Provider (what role?)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Program line staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Program line staff		
<input type="checkbox"/> Manager	<input type="checkbox"/> Manager		
<input type="checkbox"/> Executive, Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/> Executive, Leadership		
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Agency or Department	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Official		
<input type="checkbox"/> Program line staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumer of homeless services		
<input type="checkbox"/> Manager	<input type="checkbox"/> Family member/caregiver of homeless consumer		
<input type="checkbox"/> Executive, Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		

4. Where do you live? Check 1 only ☐ **I do NOT live in Contra Costa County, OR I live in:**

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antioch | <input type="checkbox"/> El Cerrito | <input type="checkbox"/> Pinole |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alamo | <input type="checkbox"/> El Sobrante | <input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bay Point | <input type="checkbox"/> Hercules | <input type="checkbox"/> Port Costa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bethel Island | <input type="checkbox"/> Knightsen | <input type="checkbox"/> Pleasant Hill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brentwood | <input type="checkbox"/> Lafayette | <input type="checkbox"/> Richmond |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Byron | <input type="checkbox"/> Martinez | <input type="checkbox"/> Rodeo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clayton | <input type="checkbox"/> Moraga | <input type="checkbox"/> San Pablo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concord | <input type="checkbox"/> North Richmond | <input type="checkbox"/> San Ramon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crockett | <input type="checkbox"/> Oakley | <input type="checkbox"/> Walnut Creek |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Danville | <input type="checkbox"/> Orinda | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discovery Bay | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacheco | |

5. What city(s) or town(s) are you going to be making comments on today? Check all that apply

☐ **My comments will apply to the County in general, OR My comments will be specific to:**

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antioch | <input type="checkbox"/> El Cerrito | <input type="checkbox"/> Pinole |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alamo | <input type="checkbox"/> El Sobrante | <input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bay Point | <input type="checkbox"/> Hercules | <input type="checkbox"/> Port Costa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bethel Island | <input type="checkbox"/> Knightsen | <input type="checkbox"/> Pleasant Hill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brentwood | <input type="checkbox"/> Lafayette | <input type="checkbox"/> Richmond |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Byron | <input type="checkbox"/> Martinez | <input type="checkbox"/> Rodeo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clayton | <input type="checkbox"/> Moraga | <input type="checkbox"/> San Pablo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concord | <input type="checkbox"/> North Richmond | <input type="checkbox"/> San Ramon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crockett | <input type="checkbox"/> Oakley | <input type="checkbox"/> Walnut Creek |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Danville | <input type="checkbox"/> Orinda | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discovery Bay | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacheco | |

6. What type of household are you? Check 1 only

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single person household | <input type="checkbox"/> Single parent household | <input type="checkbox"/> Couple |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family with minor children | <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied youth (14-24) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Related adults living together | <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated adults living together | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled household | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior (age 62+) household | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

7. Which age group are you? Check 1 only

- ☐ Under 18 ☐ 18-24 ☐ 25-61 ☐ 62+

Thank you for that introduction – this information will help us ensure that the data you provide helps to improve YOUR city or area of concern.

Who is in need??

As we said in the introduction, CDBG or Community Development Block Grant funds, HOME funds, Emergency Solutions Grant and Continuum of Care funds can be used to help address MANY different kinds of needs. In the next few pages, we are going to walk through some of them together. You will be given some examples of items in different categories, and then also have an opportunity to add your own comments and items as well.

Let's start with the BIG picture, then zoom in for a closer look.

We're going to begin by considering the needs your community may have for services that help lower income residents.



First, let's look at different GROUPS of people who may be lower income and in need.

8. Who do you feel is most in need in your community? *Please rank from 1-5, 1=most need*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lower income individuals | <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with mental illness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lower income families | <input type="checkbox"/> Victims of domestic violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children from lower income families | <input type="checkbox"/> Persons living with HIV/AIDS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abused and neglected children | <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with alcohol or other drug addictions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly | <input type="checkbox"/> Persons re-entering the community from jail/prison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frail or disabled elderly | <input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate adults |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless persons | <input type="checkbox"/> Migrant farmworkers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Persons at imminent risk of homelessness | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physically disabled persons | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developmentally disabled persons | |

Thank you. We know that it is difficult to choose just five groups when there are so many different people in need right now.

Now we are going to talk about some of those groups of people, and the types of services that they may need. Let's begin with **services for people who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.**



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Contra Costa County receives nearly \$10 million annually in federal funding through HUD's Homeless Assistance Programs, including Emergency Solutions Grant and Homeless Continuum of Care programs. These funds support local interventions and solutions to homelessness such as emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent supportive housing.

Homelessness in Contra Costa

9. Do you see a significant need for housing and services for homeless individuals in your community? Check 1 ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: _____

10. What kind of housing do you think would be helpful to address the needs of homeless persons?

Please choose five (5) and rank from 1-5, 1=most need

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> More emergency shelters for men | <input type="checkbox"/> More transitional housing for persons re-entering the community from institutions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More emergency shelters for women | <input type="checkbox"/> More transitional housing for persons completing drug treatment programs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More emergency shelters for families | <input type="checkbox"/> More permanent supportive housing for homeless persons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More emergency shelters for unaccompanied youth | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing that is affordable for homeless persons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More transitional housing for victims of domestic violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Board and Care facilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More transitional housing for transition age youth | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

11. What kind of services do you think would be helpful to address the needs of homeless persons?

Please choose five (5) and rank from 1-5, 1=most need

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> More outreach for people living on the streets and in encampments | <input type="checkbox"/> Prevention services (e.g. rental assistance & services for persons needing short-term support) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More multi-service drop-in day facilities and programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Education services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Life skills training for homeless persons | <input type="checkbox"/> Childcare services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job training for homeless persons | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol and drug addiction treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Hunger-related services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health care for homeless persons | <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord/Tenant counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical health care for homeless persons | <input type="checkbox"/> Money Management |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

12. What do you think are three (3) most significant barriers to homeless persons accessing housing and services? *Please choose three (3) and rank from 1-3, 1=most need*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> No services in my community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know who to call | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eligibility for program is too narrow | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity/lack of resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Thank you for your comments about homeless services. If you would like to know more about efforts in Contra Costa County to serve homeless persons, please visit the County Homeless Program's website at <http://cchealth.org/homeless>

Services for Lower Income Persons

Next let's talk about *other* groups of people in your community mentioned in Question 8 and the **SERVICES they may need**. Here we will **NOT** be talking about homeless persons, homeless housing, or homeless services (discussed in the previous section). We will also **NOT** discuss Economic Development efforts and Housing, which will be examined separately after this section.

13. Below are seven (7) groups of people who may need services. Who do you believe MOST need services that can be provided by CDBG, HOME, ESG, and other federal funds described here?

Please rank the groups in order of importance from 1-9, then check the services most needed.

___ LOWER INCOME PERSONS AND FAMILIES,

General Public Services

- ☐ Information and referral to services
- ☐ Crisis intervention services
- ☐ Food & Hunger related services
- ☐ Fair Housing counseling, advocacy, legal representation
- ☐ Landlord and tenant counseling
- ☐ Credit Counseling
- ☐ Foreclosure counseling
- ☐ Crime awareness/prevention
- ☐ Mental Health services
- ☐ Alcohol addiction services
- ☐ Drug abuse services
- ☐ Healthy homes testing & remediation
- ☐ Other: _____

___ YOUTH from lower income families

- ☐ Child Care Services
- ☐ Recreation, sports, classes, camps, arts
- ☐ After School Programs - Recreation
- ☐ After School Programs - Educational
- ☐ Mental health and support services
- ☐ Alcohol abuse services
- ☐ Drug abuse services
- ☐ Other: _____

___ ABUSED AND NEGLECTED YOUTH

- ☐ Services for sexually assaulted children
- ☐ Services for child victims of domestic violence
- ☐ Services for foster youth/wards of the court
- ☐ Services for at-risk youth/gang prevention
- ☐ Other: _____

___ SENIORS

- ☐ Legal services
- ☐ Senior Center-based programs/services
- ☐ Adult Day health care (disabled seniors)
- ☐ Advocacy/investigation for persons in nursing homes and care facilities
- ☐ Senior lunch and food
- ☐ Care management and assessment
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Vision screening
- ☐ Wellness calls/home visits/rides
- ☐ Other: _____

___ PERSONS WITH DISABILITIESinc. AIDS

- ☐ Advocacy/investigation for persons in nursing homes and care facilities
- ☐ Independent living skills training/aids
- ☐ Outreach/information & referral/socialization
- ☐ Adult day health care for disabled adults
- ☐ HIV/AIDs services
- ☐ Other: _____

___ VICTIMS OF DOMESTICVIOLENCE

- ☐ Emergency shelter
- ☐ Transitional housing
- ☐ Counseling and other services for victims and their children
- ☐ Other: _____

___ MIGRANT FARM WORKERS& ILLITERATE ADULTS

- ☐ Literacy training
- ☐ Job training and support services
- ☐ Other: _____

The next three categories we are going to discuss are **Economic Development, Public Facilities and Improvements and Housing**. But before we leave Services for Lower Income Populations, do you have any further input or comments? Comments: _____

Economic Development



Now let's discuss ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT in your community.

14. Here is a list of common types of Economic Development activities that may be needed in your community. Please rank from 1-5, 1=most needed

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job training with placement services | <input type="checkbox"/> Small business loans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training/technical assistance to small business owners/start-ups | <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution/Property Cleanup |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job development and creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Banking/Lending for commercial redevelopment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retail development | <input type="checkbox"/> Other economic development needs: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Storefront improvements in low income areas | _____ |

Public Facilities & Infrastructure



15. Moving on to PUBLIC FACILITIES, what needs does your community have for the following?

Check all that apply, and add comments as needed:

- ☐ Senior Center (new, renovations or improvements) _____
- ☐ Youth Center (new, renovations or improvements) _____
- ☐ Neighborhood/Community Facilities (new, renovations, improvements) _____
- ☐ Parks and Recreation Facilities (new, renovations, improvements) _____
- ☐ Nonprofit facilities (new, renovations or improvements) _____
- ☐ Child Care Centers. Comments: _____
- ☐ Improving the accessibility to public facilities _____
- ☐ Library _____
- ☐ Other Public Facility Improvements _____

16. Now let's talk briefly about the PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE, which is so often overlooked but is an important part of what makes a community feel safe, secure, and an attractive place to visit. In your community, what needs do you have for the following: Check all that apply, and add comments as needed:



- ☐ Street improvements _____
- ☐ Street Lighting _____
- ☐ Sidewalk improvements _____
- ☐ Flood control/drainage/etc. _____
- ☐ Curb cuts for disabled, strollers, etc. _____
- ☐ Beautification/enhanced public space _____
- ☐ Historic preservation _____
- ☐ Attractive downtown business district _____
- ☐ Accessibility/Safety for disabled _____

Thank you for your feedback
so far – it is VERY helpful.

Housing

You are almost finished!



Our final category centers around the needs in your
community for various types of **Housing and Housing Preservation**.
We'll be talking about **Housing for Persons with Special Needs, Affordable
Rental Housing, and Homeownership Needs** of lower income people.

17. Preservation Activities: Here are some common types of preservation efforts. Please rank from 1-3, 1=most needed

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Code Enforcement in lower income areas | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy & water efficiency improvements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Lead-based paint remediation activities |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Renovation of closed buildings |

18. Housing for Persons with Special Needs: Here are some common types of housing for persons with special needs. Please rank from 1-5, 1=most needed

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing for Seniors/Elderly | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing for persons with developmental disabilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing for Frail Elderly | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing for persons with significant physical disabilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing for persons with HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing for victims of domestic violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing for persons with alcohol or other drug addictions | <input type="checkbox"/> Supportive permanent housing for homeless |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing for large households (5 +) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other types of special needs housing: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing for single parent households | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing for persons with mental illness | |

19. Affordable Rental Housing: Here are some common types of rental housing that is made affordable to lower income persons because of some type of subsidies using these federal funds. Please rank from 1-5, 1=most needed

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation assistance to existing housing developments | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency improvements to affordable housing developments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable new construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Lead-based paint screening and abatement in rental housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rental assistance to persons who need one-time assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Transit-oriented development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation of existing affordable rental housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Work force housing (for teachers, police, fire) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other affordable rental housing needs: _____ |

20. Homeownership needs of lower income persons and homeowners. Here are some common needs in this category. Please rank from 1-5, 1=most needed

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foreclosure Counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation assistance, low/mod homeowners |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home purchase counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency for low/mod homeowners |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First time homebuyer financial assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Lead-based paint screening and abatement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modifications for persons with disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Other homeownership needs: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency repairs, low/mod homeowners | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New construction of below market rate homes | |

We have covered a LOT of different types of possible needs that you may see in your community. Are there any needs you see that you would like to tell us about? Please do! _____

21. Now that you have thought about ALL the possible needs that your community may have, which stand out TO YOU as being the three most important unmet needs in your community?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Any final thoughts or comments you would like to offer us? _____

Thank you SO MUCH for the time you have spent in completing this survey. If you would like to be included in future notices regarding the development of the 2015-20 Consolidated Plan, and/or receive a copy of the completed Plan, please PRINT your email address in this box:

Now that you have finished this survey, please make sure we RECEIVE your comments by taking one of these actions:

- Return the survey to the agency that originally gave it to you.
- PLACE IN AN ENVELOPE WITH 49 CENTS POSTAGE and mail to the address below.
- Hand deliver to the address below
- Hand deliver to the City offices of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, or Walnut Creek, care of the CDBG Program Manager.

This survey can also be taken online at: www.cccounty.us/conplan so TELL YOUR FRIENDS!!

MAIL OR HAND DELIVER TO: Kristin Sherk
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation
and Development
30 Muir Road
Martinez, CA 94553

Encuesta de Necesidades para el Desarrollo del Plan de Consorcio Consolidado de Contra Costa 2015-20

¡Ayude a crear el futuro de SU comunidad!!

Las Ciudades de Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, Walnut Creek y el Condado de Contra Costa (a nombre de todos los otros pueblos y ciudades de Contra Costa, excluyendo Richmond) reciben una asignación anual de fondos federales de Subvención de Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG) y fondos del Programa de Asociación de Inversión de Vivienda (HOME). Asimismo, el Condado recibe Subvenciones de Soluciones de Emergencia (ESG) y financiación del Cuidado Continuo de Desamparados (CoC) cada año. ¡Por un periodo de cinco años, estos fondos sumarán un total de **más de \$90 millones!!**



¡Estos fondos federales, administrados por el Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) pueden ser utilizados para construir nuevas viviendas asequibles o económicas, rehabilitar casas para propietarios de bajos recursos y propietarios de la tercera edad, ofrecer ayuda con el alquiler a personas y familias desamparadas o sin hogar, mejorar o construir instalaciones públicas incluyendo centros y parques comunitarios, mejorar infraestructura (calles, banquetas o veredas, etc.) en vecindarios de bajos recursos, ofrecer capacitación para empleo y capacitación para propietarios de pequeños negocios, y brindar una amplia variedad de servicios para familias y personas de bajos recursos, y personas sin vivienda y MUCHO MÁS!

Cada cinco años, USTED, sus amigos, sus vecinos, y su comunidad tienen la oportunidad de ayudar a identificar las necesidades más grandes de su comunidad, y determinar como estos fondos se gastan para ayudar a afrontar esas necesidades. GRACIAS por preocuparse por su comunidad al ofrecer su opinión para ayudar a guiar la financiación de los programas federales en los próximos cinco años. Esta encuesta tomará aproximadamente 15 minutos, por favor prepárese para darnos su amable consideración.

Empecemos con algunas preguntas básicas:

1. **¿Cómo supo de este taller?** *marque todas las que apliquen*
☐ Periódico ☐ Página web ☐ Correo-electrónico ☐ Me avisaron ☐ Otro _____
2. **¿Ha escuchado antes sobre CDBG, HOME, o ESG?** *Marque una*
☐ Sí ☐ No
3. **¿A quién representa?** *Marque todas las que apliquen*

<input type="checkbox"/> Residente interesado	<input type="checkbox"/> Defensor	<input type="checkbox"/> Negocios	<input type="checkbox"/> Gerencia Inmobiliaria/Propiedad
<input type="checkbox"/> Proveedor de servicios (<i>¿qué papel?</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Proveedor de Vivienda Económica (<i>¿qué papel?</i>)		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Personal de programa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Personal de programa</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Gerente</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Gerente</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ejecutivo, Liderazgo</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ejecutivo, Liderazgo</i>		

- ☐ Agencia o Departamento Público (*¿qué papel?*)
- ☐ *Personal de programa*
- ☐ *Gerente*
- ☐ *Ejecutivo, Liderazgo*
- ☐ Funcionario Público
- ☐ Consumidor de servicios para desamparados
- ☐ Otro: _____
- ☐ Familiar/proveedor de cuidado de un cliente desamparado o sin hogar

4. ¿Dónde vive? Marque sólo 1

- ☐ Antioch
- ☐ Alamo
- ☐ Bay Point
- ☐ Bethel Island
- ☐ Brentwood
- ☐ Byron
- ☐ Clayton
- ☐ Concord
- ☐ Crockett
- ☐ Danville
- ☐ Discovery Bay

☐ Yo NO vivo en el Condado de Contra Costa, O vivo en:

- ☐ El Cerrito
- ☐ El Sobrante
- ☐ Hercules
- ☐ Knightsen
- ☐ Lafayette
- ☐ Martinez
- ☐ Moraga
- ☐ North Richmond
- ☐ Oakley
- ☐ Orinda
- ☐ Pacheco

- ☐ Pinole
- ☐ Pittsburg
- ☐ Port Costa
- ☐ Pleasant Hill
- ☐ Richmond
- ☐ Rodeo
- ☐ San Pablo
- ☐ San Ramon
- ☐ Walnut Creek
- ☐ Other _____

5. ¿Sobre qué ciudad(es) va a hacer comentarios hoy? Marque todas las que apliquen

Mis comentarios aplicarán al Condado en general, O Mis comentarios serán específicos para:

- ☐ Antioch
- ☐ Alamo
- ☐ Bay Point
- ☐ Bethel Island
- ☐ Brentwood
- ☐ Byron
- ☐ Clayton
- ☐ Concord
- ☐ Crockett
- ☐ Danville
- ☐ Discovery Bay

- ☐ El Cerrito
- ☐ El Sobrante
- ☐ Hercules
- ☐ Knightsen
- ☐ Lafayette
- ☐ Martinez
- ☐ Moraga
- ☐ North Richmond
- ☐ Oakley
- ☐ Orinda
- ☐ Pacheco

- ☐ Pinole
- ☐ Pittsburg
- ☐ Port Costa
- ☐ Pleasant Hill
- ☐ Richmond
- ☐ Rodeo
- ☐ San Pablo
- ☐ San Ramon
- ☐ Walnut Creek
- ☐ Other _____

6. ¿Qué tipo de vivienda posee? Marque sólo 1

- ☐ Vivienda para persona soltera
- ☐ Familia con niños menores
- ☐ Familiares adultos viviendo juntos
- ☐ Vivienda para discapacitado
- ☐ Otro _____
- ☐ Vivienda para padre/madre soltero(a)
- ☐ Joven viviendo solo (14-24)
- ☐ Adultos no familiares viviendo juntos
- ☐ Vivienda para persona de la tercera edad (edad 62+)
- ☐ Pareja

7. ¿Cuál es su grupo de acuerdo a su edad? Marque sólo 1

- ☐ Menor de 18 años
- ☐ 18-24
- ☐ 25-61
- ☐ 62+

Gracias por esta introducción – esta información nos ayudará a asegurar que los datos que usted nos brinda nos ayuden a mejorar SU ciudad o área que le preocupa.

¿Quién tiene necesidad??

Como dijimos en la introducción, los fondos CDBG o Subvención de Desarrollo Comunitario, fondos HOME, Subvención de Soluciones de Emergencia y fondos de Cuidado Continuo pueden utilizarse para ayudar a afrontar diferentes tipos de necesidades. En las próximas páginas, vamos a ver algunos de ellos juntos. A usted se le dará algunos ejemplos en diferentes categorías y entonces también tendrá la oportunidad de agregar sus propios comentarios y puntos también.

Vamos a empezar con un gran panorama, luego nos acercaremos para verlo más de cerca. Vamos a empezar por considerar las necesidades que su comunidad pueda tener para servicios que ayuden a los residentes de bajos recursos.



Primero, veamos a diferentes GRUPOS de personas que pueden ser de bajos recursos o estar en necesidad.

8. ¿Quién cree usted que tiene más necesidad en su comunidad? Por favor clasifique de 1-5, 1=más necesidad

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personas de bajos recursos | <input type="checkbox"/> Personas discapacitadas en su desarrollo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Familias de bajos recursos | <input type="checkbox"/> Personas con enfermedades mentales |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Niños de familias de bajos recursos | <input type="checkbox"/> Víctimas de violencia doméstica |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Niños abusados y descuidados | <input type="checkbox"/> Personas viviendo con HIV/SIDA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ancianos | <input type="checkbox"/> Personas con adicciones de alcohol o drogas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personas mayores frágiles o discapacitadas | <input type="checkbox"/> Personas reingresando a la comunidad después de la cárcel/prisión |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personas sin hogar | <input type="checkbox"/> Adultos analfabetos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personas en riesgo inminente de perder su vivienda | <input type="checkbox"/> Trabajadores del campo migrantes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Veteranos | Otro: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personas físicamente discapacitadas | Otro: _____ |

Gracias. Sabemos que es difícil escoger sólo cinco grupos cuando hay muchas personas diferentes pasando necesidad en este momento.

Ahora vamos a hablar sobre algunos de esos grupos de personas, y los tipos de servicios que ellos puedan necesitar. Empecemos con los **servicios para personas que están desamparadas o sin hogar o en riesgo inmediato de perder sus hogares.**



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El Condado de Contra Costa recibe casi \$10 millones de dólares anualmente en financiación federal a través de Programas de Ayudas para Desamparados de HUD, incluyendo Subvenciones de Soluciones de Emergencia y los programas de Cuidado Continuo para Desamparados. Estos fondos apoyan las intervenciones y soluciones locales para desamparados tales como refugios para desamparados, vivienda provisional, y vivienda caritativa permanente.

Desamparados en Contra Costa

9. ¿Ve usted una necesidad importante para vivienda y servicios para personas desamparadas en su comunidad? Marque 1 ☐ Sí ☐ No

Comentarios: _____

10. ¿Qué tipo de vivienda piensa usted que sería útil para enfrentar las necesidades de las personas desamparadas o sin vivienda? Por favor escoja (5) y clasifique de 1-5, 1=más necesidad

☐ Más refugios de emergencia para hombres
☐ Más refugios de emergencia para mujeres
☐ Más refugios de emergencia para familias
☐ Más refugios de emergencia para jóvenes solos
☐ Más vivienda provisional para víctimas de violencia doméstica
☐ Más vivienda provisional para el cambio de jóvenes a mayores de edad
☐ Más vivienda temporal para personas reingresando a la comunidad de las instituciones

☐ Más vivienda provisional, vivienda para personas que completen programas de tratamiento de drogas
☐ Vivienda más permanente de apoyo para personas desamparadas
☐ Vivienda económica para personas desamparadas
☐ Instalaciones para Cuidado
☐ Otro _____

11. ¿Qué clase de servicios cree usted que serían útiles para afrontar las necesidades de las personas desamparadas? Por favor marque cinco (5) y clasifique de 1-5, 1= más necesidad

☐ Más alcance hacia las personas viviendo en las calles o en los campamentos
☐ Mas instalaciones y programas para múltiples servicios sin cita previa
☐ Capacitación de habilidades de la vida para personas desamparadas
☐ Capacitación laboral para personas desamparadas
☐ Tratamiento para adicción de alcohol y drogas
☐ Cuidado de salud mental para personas desamparadas
☐ Cuidado de salud física para personas desamparadas

☐ Servicios de Prevención (ej.: ayuda con el alquiler y servicios para personas que necesitan apoyo de corto plazo)
☐ Servicios de educación
☐ Servicios para cuidado de niños
☐ Servicios legales
☐ Servicios relacionados con el hambre
☐ Consejería para Arrendador/Arrendatario
☐ Control o manejo de dinero
☐ Otro: _____

12. ¿Cuáles piensa usted que son las tres (3) barreras más importantes para que las personas desamparadas tengan acceso a vivienda y servicios? Por favor escoja (3) y clasifique de 1-3, 1=más necesidad

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transporte | <input type="checkbox"/> No hay servicios en mi comunidad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No saben a quién llamar | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calificar para el programa es muy limitado | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Capacidad/falta de recursos | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____ |

Gracias por sus comentarios sobre servicios para personas desamparadas o sin hogar. Si quisiera saber sobre los esfuerzos en el Condado de Contra Costa para servir a las personas desamparadas, por visite la página web del Programa de Desamparados del Condado
<http://cchealth.org/homeless>

Servicios para Personas de Bajos Recursos

Hablemos luego de otros grupos de gente en su comunidad mencionados en la pregunta 8 y los SERVICIOS que necesiten. Aquí **NO** hablaremos sobre personas sin hogar, sin vivienda o servicios para desamparados (mencionados en la sección anterior). Igualmente, **NO** hablaremos sobre los esfuerzos de desarrollo económico y vivienda, que serán examinados por separado después de esta sección.

13. A continuación se presentan siete (7) grupos de personas que pueden necesitar los servicios. ¿Quién cree usted que necesita MÁS estos servicios que pueden ser proporcionados por CDBG, HOME, ESG y otros fondos federales descritos aquí? Por favor, clasifique los grupos en orden de importancia del 1 al 9, luego marque los servicios más necesarios.

☐ PERSONAS Y FAMILIAS DE BAJOS RECURSOS Servicios Públicos en General

- ☐ Servicios de información y de recomendación
- ☐ Servicios de intervención en crisis
- ☐ Servicios relacionados con Alimentos y Hambre
- ☐ Consejería, defensoría, representación legal para vivienda justa
- ☐ Consejería para Arrendador y Arrendatario
- ☐ Consejería sobre crédito
- ☐ Consejería sobre embargos
- ☐ Prevención y tomar conciencia de crímenes
- ☐ Servicios de salud mental
- ☐ Servicios de adicción al alcohol
- ☐ Servicios de abuso de drogas
- ☐ Pruebas para hogares saludables y remediación
- ☐ Otro: _____

☐ PERSONAS DE LA TERCERA EDAD

- ☐ Servicios legales
- ☐ Programas/servicios basados en el centro para adultos mayores
- ☐ Cuidado Diurno de Salud para Adultos (mayores discapacitados)
- ☐ Defensoría/investigación para personas en asilos y centros de atención
- ☐ Almuerzo y alimentos para adultos mayores
- ☐ Control de cuidado y evaluación
- ☐ Transporte
- ☐ Exámenes de la vista
- ☐ Llamadas de bienestar/visitas al hogar/paseos
- ☐ Otro: _____

___ **JÓVENES de familias de bajos recursos**

- ☐ Servicios de cuidado infantil
- ☐ Recreación, deportes, clases, campamentos, artes
- ☐ Programas después de la escuela - Recreación
- ☐ Programas después de la escuela - Educacional
- ☐ Servicios de apoyo y salud mental
- ☐ Servicios de abuso de alcohol
- ☐ Servicios de abuso de drogas
- ☐ Otro: _____

___ **JOVENES ABUSADOS Y DESCUIDADOS**

- ☐ Servicios para niños abusados sexualmente
- ☐ Servicios para niños víctimas de violencia doméstica
- ☐ Servicios para jóvenes de crianza temporal/salas de corte
- ☐ Servicios para jóvenes en riesgo/prevenición de pandillas
- ☐ Otro: _____

___ **PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDADES inc. SIDA**

- ☐ Defensa/investigación para personas en asilos y centros de atención
- ☐ Capacitación/ayuda para capacitación de habilidades de la vida independiente
- ☐ Alcance/información y recomendación/ socialización
- ☐ Cuidado diurno de salud para adultos discapacitados
- ☐ Servicios HIV/SIDA
- ☐ Otro: _____

___ **VICTIMAS DE VIOLENCIA DOMESTICA**

- ☐ Refugio de emergencia
- ☐ Vivienda transitoria
- ☐ Consejería y otros servicios para víctimas y sus niños
- ☐ Otro: _____

___ **TRABAJADORES DEL CAMPO MIGRANTES Y ADULTOS ANALFABETOS**

- ☐ Capacitación en alfabetización
- ☐ Capacitación para empleo y servicios de apoyo
- ☐ Otro: _____

Las siguientes tres categorías que vamos a tratar son **Desarrollo Económico, Instalaciones Públicas y Mejoras y Vivienda**. Pero antes de dejar Servicios para Poblaciones de Bajos Recursos, **¿tiene usted algún otro comentario u opinión?** Comentarios: _____

Desarrollo Económico

Ahora hablemos sobre **DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO** en su comunidad.

14. Aquí hay una lista de ejemplos comunes de actividades de Desarrollo Económico que puedan necesitarse. Por favor marque de 1-5, 1 = más necesitado

- | | |
|--|--|
| ___ Capacitación laboral y colocación de empleo | ___ Préstamos para pequeños negocios |
| ___ Capacitación/asistencia técnica para propietarios de pequeños negocios/ poner negocios en marcha | ___ Contaminación/Limpieza de la Propiedad |
| ___ Desarrollo y creación de empleo | ___ Banca/Préstamo para desarrollo comercial |
| ___ Desarrollo comercial | ___ Otras necesidades de desarrollo económico: |
| ___ Mejoras de escaparates en áreas de bajos recursos | _____ |
| | _____ |



Instalaciones Públicas e Infraestructura



15. Continuando con INSTALACIONES PÚBLICAS, ¿qué necesidades tiene su comunidad para lo siguiente? Marque todas las que apliquen y agregue comentarios si fuera necesario:

- ☐ Centro para Personas de la Tercera Edad (nuevas, renovaciones o mejoras) _____
- ☐ Centro Juvenil (nuevo, renovaciones o mejoras) _____
- ☐ Instalaciones en el Vecindario/Comunitarias (nuevas, renovaciones o mejoras) _____
- ☐ Parques e Instalaciones de Recreación (nuevas, renovaciones, mejoras), _____
- ☐ Instalaciones para organizaciones sin fines de lucro (nuevas, renovaciones o mejoras) _____
- ☐ Centros de Cuidado Infantil, Comentarios: _____
- ☐ Mejorando el acceso a entidades públicas _____
- ☐ Biblioteca _____
- ☐ Otras mejoras de instalaciones públicas _____

16. Ahora vamos a hablar brevemente sobre la INFRAESTRUCTURA PÚBLICA, que a menudo se pasa por alto, pero es una parte importante que hace una comunidad segura y un lugar atractivo para visitar. En su comunidad, ¿qué necesidades tiene usted para lo siguiente?: Marque todas las que apliquen y agregue comentarios según sea necesario:



- ☐ Mejoras de las calles _____
- ☐ Alumbrado de calles _____
- ☐ Mejoras en las aceras _____
- ☐ Control de inundaciones/drenaje/etc. _____
- ☐ Cortes en las aceras o banquetas para discapacitados, carriolas, etc. _____
- ☐ Embellecimiento/mejora del espacio público _____
- ☐ Preservación histórica _____
- ☐ Atractivo distrito de negocios del centro de la ciudad _____
- ☐ Accesibilidad/Seguridad para discapacitados _____

Gracias por la opinión que nos ha dado hasta el momento.
Es muy ÚTIL ¡Ya casi termina!



Vivienda

Nuestra categoría final se centra alrededor de las necesidades en su comunidad para varias características de **Vivienda y Preservación de Vivienda**. Estaremos hablando sobre **Vivienda para Personas con Necesidades Especiales, Alquiler Económico para Vivienda y Necesidades para Poseer Vivienda** para personas de bajos recursos.

17. Actividades de Preservación:
Aquí hay algunos ejemplos de esfuerzos de preservación. Por favor clasifique de 1-3, 1 = más necesitado

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ejecución de código en zonas de bajos recursos
<input type="checkbox"/> Preservación Histórica | <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoras de eficiencia energética y agua
<input type="checkbox"/> Actividades de remediación de pintura con base de plomo
<input type="checkbox"/> Renovación de edificios clausurados |
|--|--|

18. Vivienda para Personas con Necesidades Especiales. Aquí hay algunos ejemplos comunes de vivienda para personas con necesidades especiales. Por favor clasifique de 1-5, 1=más necesitado

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para Adultos Mayores/Ancianos
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para ancianos frágiles
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para personas con HIV/SIDA
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para personas con adicciones al alcohol u otras drogas
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para familias grandes (5+)
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para padres solteros
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para personas con enfermedades mentales | <input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para personas con discapacidades en el desarrollo
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para personas con discapacidades físicas significativas
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para víctimas de violencia domestica
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda permanente de apoyo para desamparados
<input type="checkbox"/> Otras viviendas para necesidades especiales: _____ |
|--|--|

19. Vivienda con Alquiler Económico: Aquí hay algunos ejemplos comunes de vivienda de alquiler que se hace económica para personas de bajos recursos gracias a algunos tipos de subsidios usando estos fondos federales. Por favor clasifique del 1-5, 1= más necesitado

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asistencia de rehabilitación a los desarrollos de vivienda existentes
<input type="checkbox"/> Nueva construcción asequible
<input type="checkbox"/> Ayuda en el alquiler para personas que necesitan ayuda una vez
<input type="checkbox"/> Preservación de vivienda existente de alquiler asequible
<input type="checkbox"/> Mejoras de eficiencia energética a los desarrollos de vivienda asequible | <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluación y reducción de pintura con base de plomo en vivienda de alquiler
<input type="checkbox"/> Desarrollo orientado al tránsito
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda para la fuerza de trabajo (para maestros, policía, bomberos)
<input type="checkbox"/> Otras necesidades para vivienda con alquiler económico: _____ |
|--|---|

20. Necesidades de propiedad de Vivienda de personas de bajos recursos y propietarios de vivienda. Aquí hay algunas necesidades comunes en esta categoría. Clasifique de 1-5

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Consejería para embargos
<input type="checkbox"/> Consejería para la compra de vivienda
<input type="checkbox"/> Ayuda financiera para compradores de vivienda por primera vez
<input type="checkbox"/> Modificaciones para personas con discapacidades
<input type="checkbox"/> Reparaciones de emergencia, propietarios bajos/medianos recursos | <input type="checkbox"/> Nueva construcción de vivienda por debajo de las tasas del mercado
<input type="checkbox"/> Ayuda para rehabilitación, propietarios de bajo/medianos recursos
<input type="checkbox"/> Eficiencia energéticas para propietarios de bajos/medianos recursos
<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluación y reducción de pintura con base de plomo
<input type="checkbox"/> Otras necesidades de propietarios de: _____ |
|--|---|

Hemos cubierto MUCHOS diferentes tipos de posibles necesidades que usted puede ver en su comunidad. ¿Hay alguna necesidad que usted ve y quisiera hacernos saber? ¡Por favor hágalo! _____

21. ¿Ahora que usted ha pensado sobre TODAS las posibles necesidades que su comunidad pueda tener, cuáles sobresalen PARA USTED como las tres más importantes necesidades que no se han satisfecho en su comunidad?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

¿Algún pensamiento final u otros comentarios que quisiera ofrecernos?

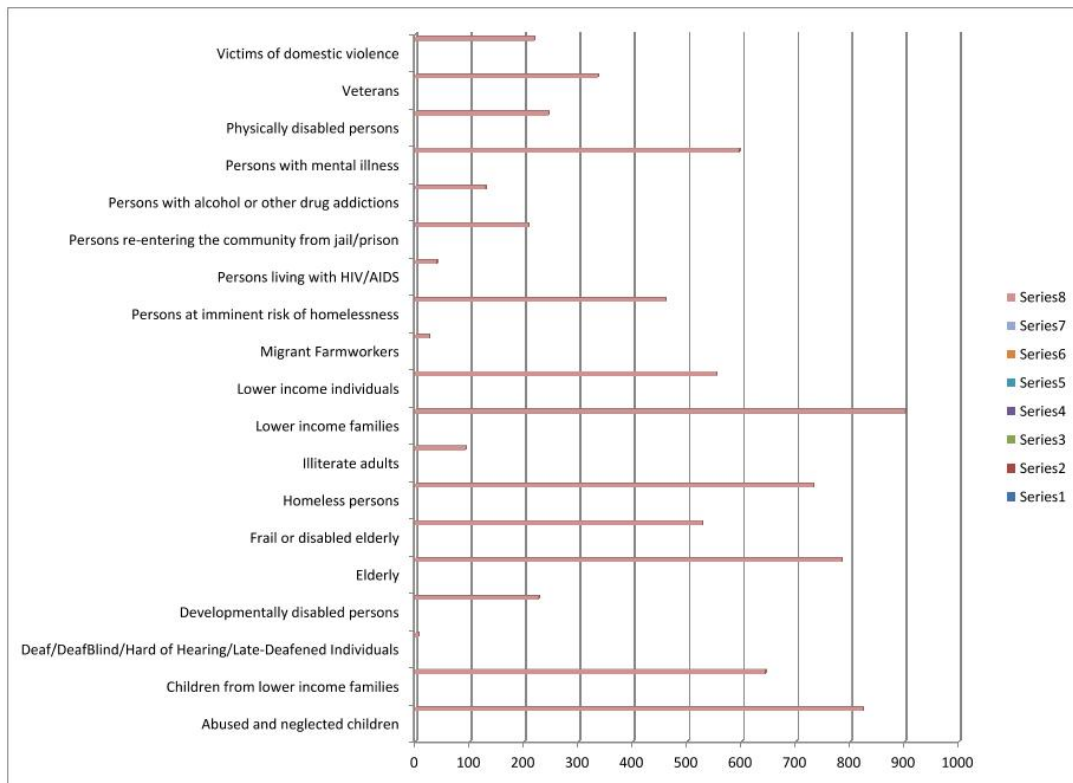
MUCHAS gracias por el tiempo que ha usado para completar esta encuesta. Si usted quisiera recibir los resultados de esta encuesta, estar incluido en notificaciones futuras sobre el desarrollo del Plan Consolidado 2015-20, y/o recibir una copia del Plan una vez completo, por favor déjenos su correo electrónico en la casilla que se indica a continuación:

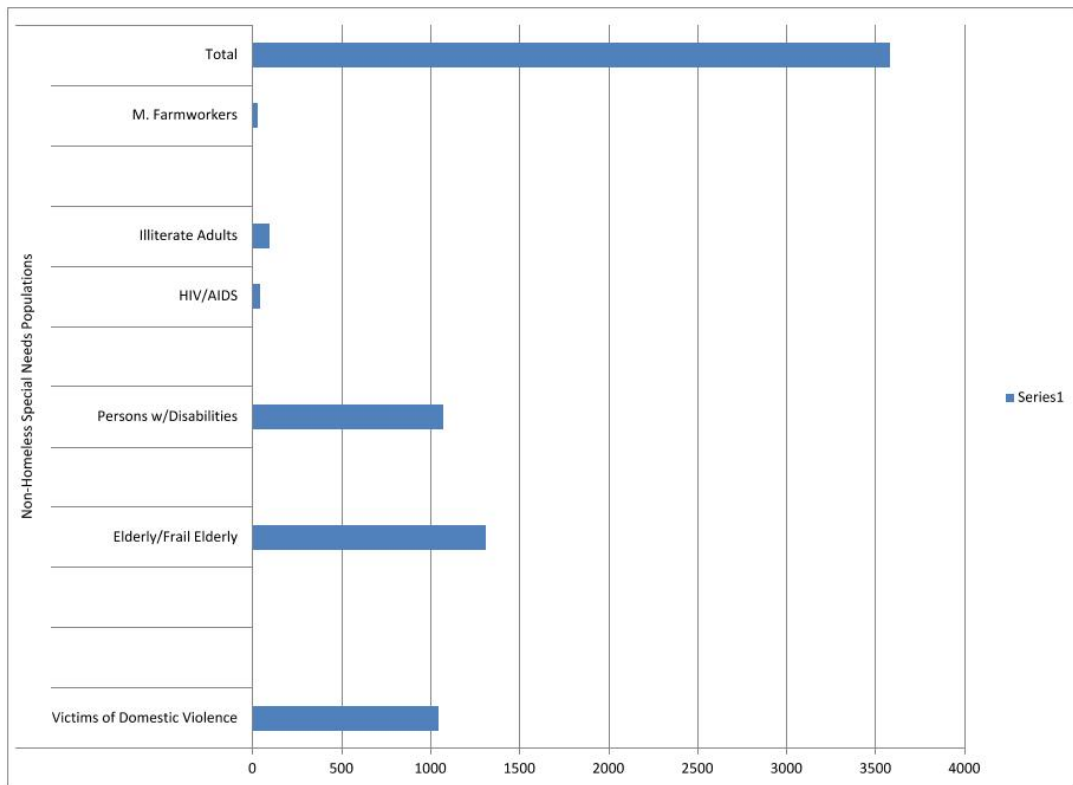
Ahora que ha terminado la encuesta, por favor asegúrese que recibimos sus comentarios tomando una de estas acciones:

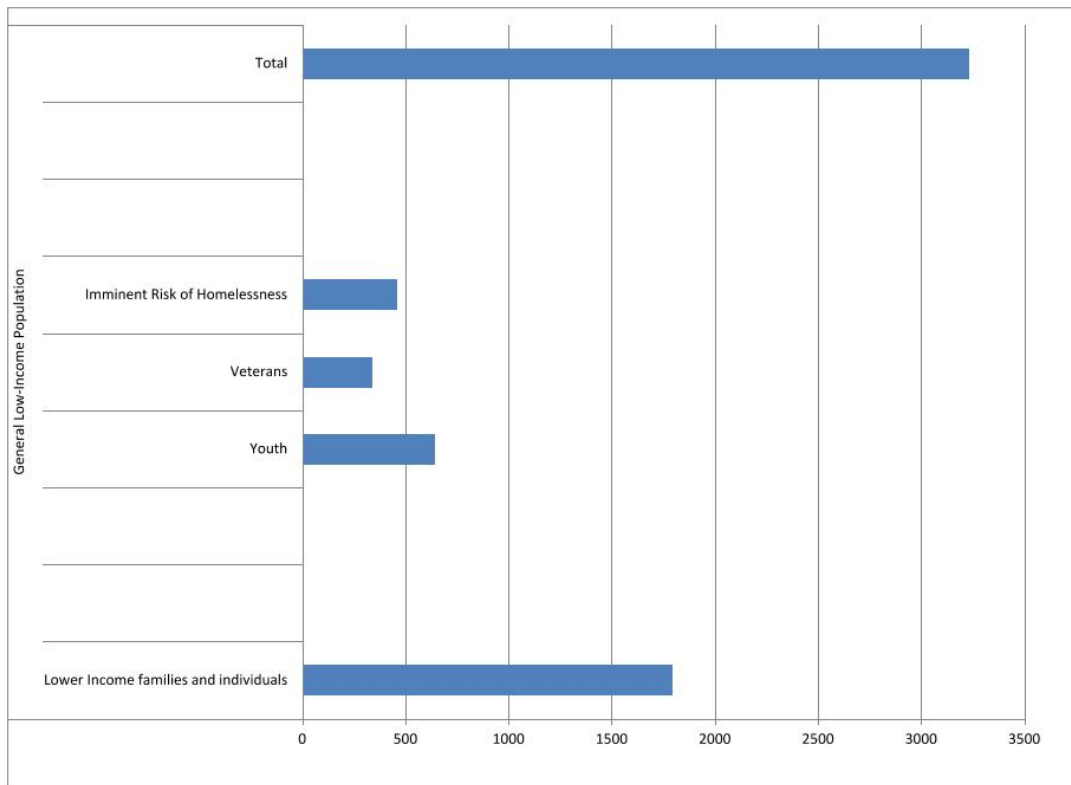
- Devuelva la encuesta a la agencia que al principio se la dio.
- Envíe la encuesta por correo (incluye el franqueo de 49 centavos) a la dirección abajo.
- Entregue personalmente a la dirección abajo.
- Entregue personalmente a las oficinas de las ciudades de Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, o Walnut Creek, a la atención del "CDBG Manager".

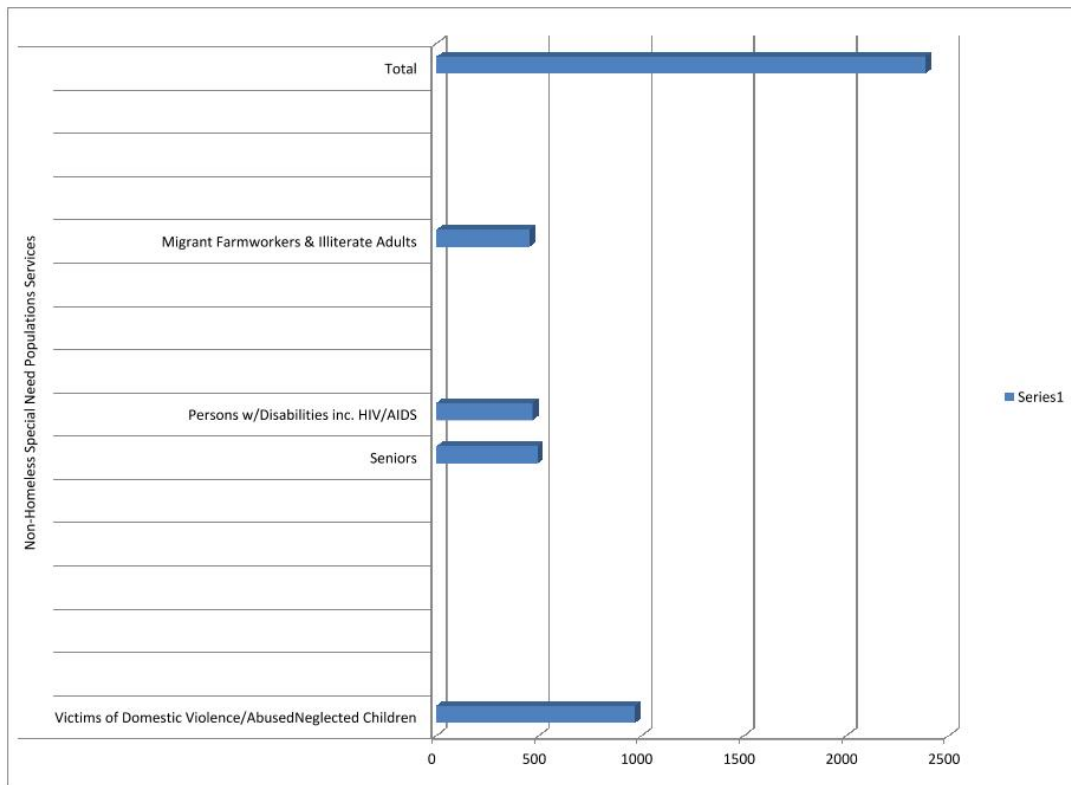
Esta encuesta también se puede tomar en el "internet" yendo a: www.cccounty.us/conplan ¡Dile a sus amigos!

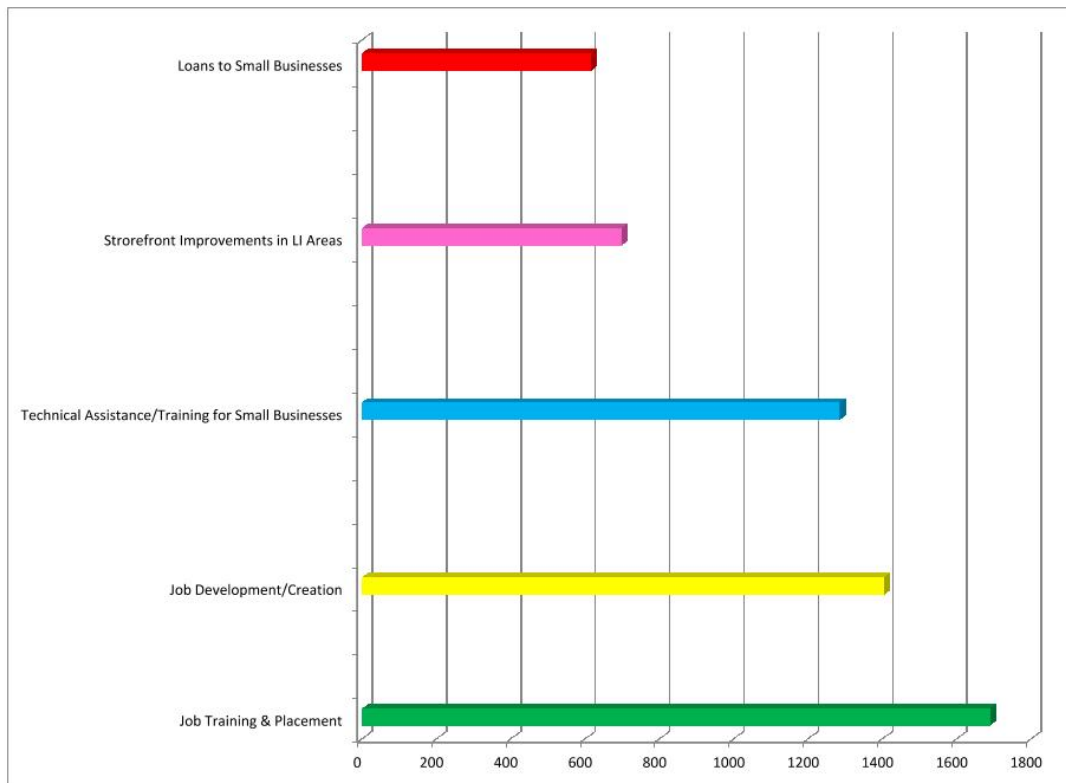
ENVÍE O ENTREGUE PERSONALMENTE A: Kristin Sherk
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development
30 Muir Road
Martinez, CA 94553

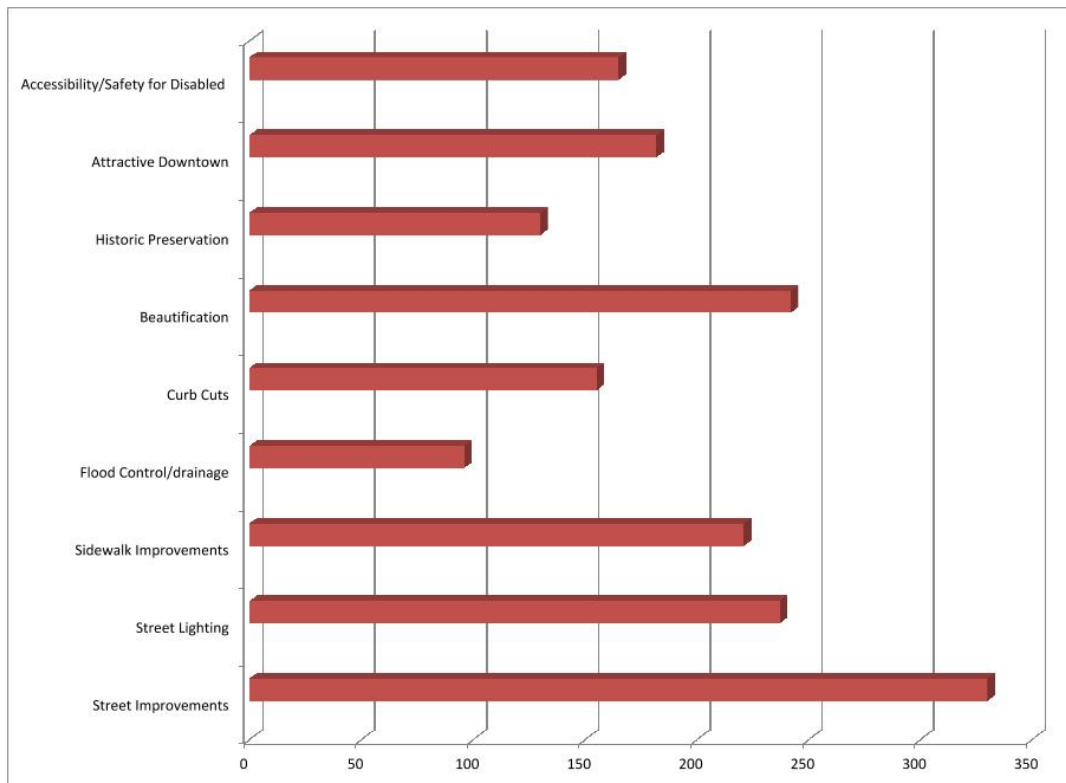


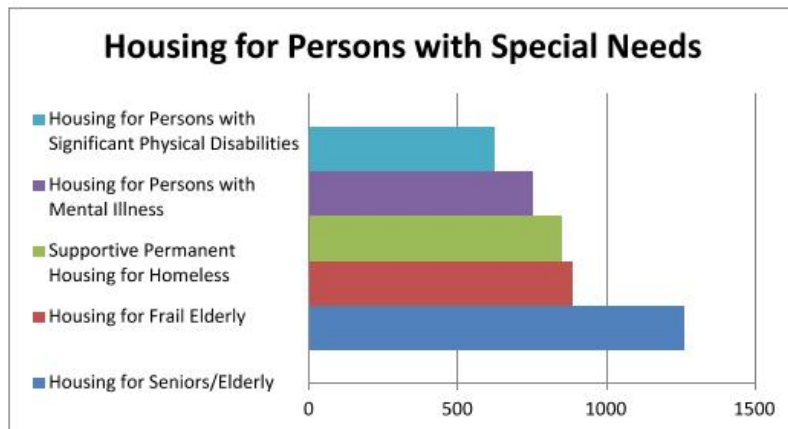
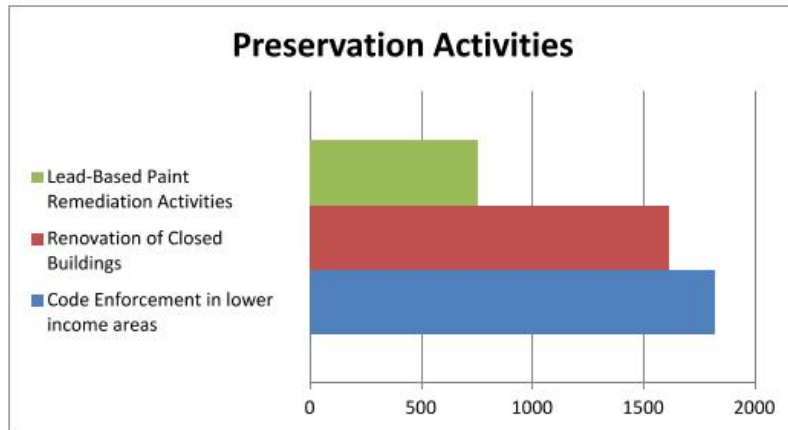


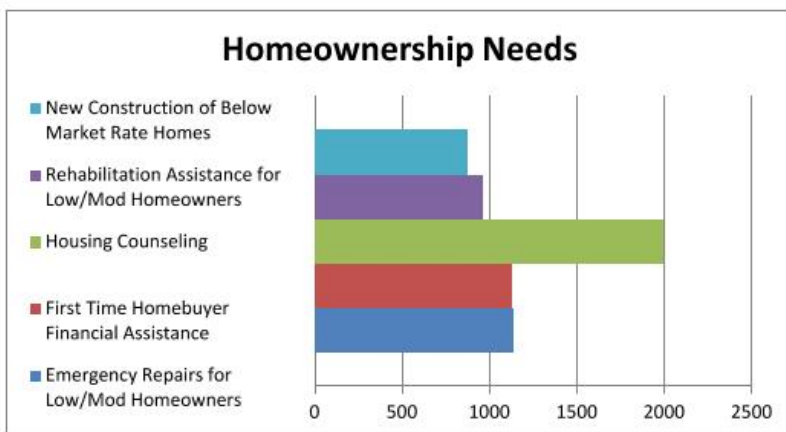
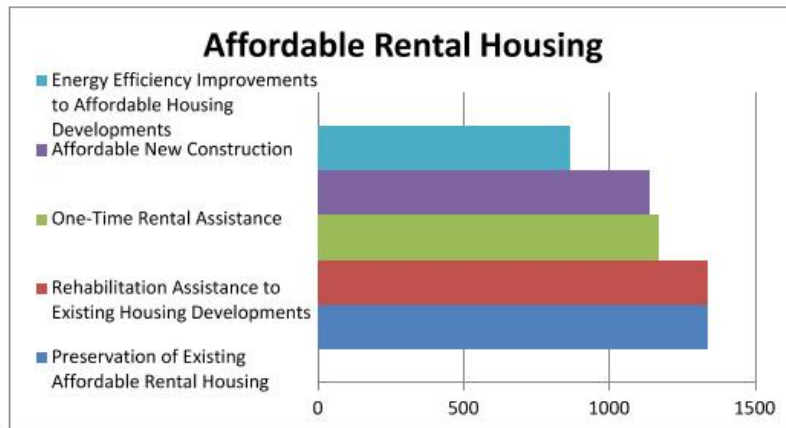












Survey Comments

Homelessness (Comments)

Absolutely! We need Permanent Supportive Housing. Get people off the streets and provide them with services so they can become housed and as independent as possible.

Absolutely. Prices are too high and the waiting list is too long for low income people.

All housing programs are either full or have a long waitlist discouraging our clients who really need access to shelter

All major intersections have someone posted holding a sign that says homeless and God Bless. Whether they are legit or not, something needs to be done.

Although the people I routinely see will not take help, other than money, which is frustrating.

Although there is tremendous "need", many people in this category need to take greater responsibility to returning to responsible and productive citizenry. There needs to be quantitative measures, implemented, by providers, in consort, to not allow the "refusers" to be underwritten with funds/resources, not of their own initiative and creation.

Antioch has the highest number of homeless persons in the county and probably a large number of persons reentering the community from state prisons.

As a service provider, many of the clients that I see are from the Bay Area Rescue Mission and other shelters. I believe that housing is extremely important in Richmond, San Pablo, and the surrounding area.

as a small town we do have some homeless however I do not find this too be a large number

As long as there is one person on the street who doesn't want to be there, there's a need.

Being the largest city in East Contra Costa County, our support for the homeless is non-existent.

Bethel Island's set up does not lend itself to homeless lifestyle or options.

Buy them homes and you fix the problem.

Byron

Concord has become a destination city for the homeless. It's a large city with many open spaces that are cover for homeless to track daily, and camp at night. Citizens have not seen improvements with homeless activity near areas that provide county/state assistance or throughout the Clayton Road/Willow Pass corridors.

Concord has several areas where the homeless have established "tent cities" and the city seems to accept this as the norm. I would like to see housing and health services nearer to the center of

town, nearer to the tent cities, replace these outdoor living spaces. I would like the homeless to be allowed to stay in the shelters for 24 hours a day. There should be health evaluations and treatment available at these sites.

Continuing major issue- but we are working on it.

depends on definition of "Significant"- there is some need - more prevalent in different parts of the county - some visibility in Concord

Don't see a dire need to help the small number of homeless.

Drugs in the streets

Due to homeless services provided within the community, it draws homeless individuals into the community.

Existing services for runaway and homeless youth under the age of 18 should receive more funding. Existing homeless services and their public funding sources should be more transparent.

For many living outside, there is no housing that they can afford.

Get people out of intersections and freeway off-ramps.

Give them a one-way Bart ticket out of Concord.

Help is needed for those that don't make enough money to afford bay area rent costs but make too much to qualify for programs

Homeless adults and young adults with alcohol and other substance abuse.

Homeless are hanging out begging at the freeway entrances, and at the Oak Hills shopping center parking lot.

Homeless in parks without adequate services

Homeless individuals are included in any of the previous selected groups.

homeless people living in the streets

homeless support

Homeless youth need services

homeless/addicts, disabled, low income families

Homelessness is an issue in Antioch, but I don't think there should be a much attention to it right now.

Homelessness prevails throughout the greater bay area, down the peninsula, Palo Alto and further, there has to be some answer in this wealthy country.

Homelessness leads to family instability, which in turn leads to a myriad of problems.

Housing is the answer to the homeless problem in our society. With housing a homeless person

can begin to rebuild his or her life again. Although not only housing is needed but in addition to, they need coaching and mental health services. The Government is the only true and big entity that can do this on a large scale. Well-meaning organizations and churches are not equipped to really provide for the lost persons on the margins of society. These people have come on hard times and are on a losing streak. This losing streak continues as if society and the wealthy are conspiring to keep them down. They are not be seen with the general public, corralled and put in pens to where they can go and where they better not go. Society says to them do not even try to be near us because we do not like losers (or the Homeless) in our midst. We want to only surround ourselves behind gated shiny communities with other winners, no losers allowed. Where is the greater good in our society? Where is compassion and helping your neighbor when he is down? Where are the good Samaritans? Sadly there are few persons that assist and we try to help. Sadly much more there are many who would rather live in our society living for themselves and promote their own agenda oblivious to the needs of those who have fallen on hard times right in their backyards and cities. No wonder many homeless feel like they will never get out and are trapped.

Housing security is a major challenge for job-seekers

Housing service providers remain inaccessible to Deaf/Deaf-Blind/Hard of Hearing/Late-Deafened individuals. Communication barriers prevent the dissemination of available housing/housing related resources. Attitudes and ignorance contribute to the language/communication barriers as providers will refuse to provide accommodations.

Huge increase in homeless population seen in the last year.

I am a health care provider in Concord and many times have needed to refer folks to an emergency shelter and unable to find one. The closest one is sometimes cities away, and they have no way of getting there. Transportation and hotel vouchers for homeless, especially homeless families with minor children is so critical.

I am aware of a few homeless shelters within a 10 mile radius. I do not see many homeless people on the streets.

I do not want homeless people in my community. I do not want housing for them in this community. Services being offered to them only attracts more homeless and with more homeless people come drugs and crime.

I have concerns but not about this topic. I don't know where to go to express them and to get help with a ridiculous zoning issue.

I have homeless students, living in cars with their moms.

I have lived in Contra Costa County for over 40 years. The number of homeless has increased dramatically living in the strangest places. It is a sad statement to see the same homeless daily on street corners and in parks.

I have no doubt that there are many homeless people in need, I just have a lot of experience with seniors who have to be placed in long term care facilities because they can no longer live out in the community due to physical and/or mental health.

I know the issue is present, but I don't always "see" it.

I live in downtown Antioch and see the homeless and drug addicted every day of the week.

I live in Richmond and I feel that my community bears the brunt of the homeless burden in the County.

I moved to Antioch in March 2013. I have seen an increase in the number of homeless and hungry people in our community just in the past 15 months.

I observe homeless individuals in the neighborhood of our Antioch office. However, I don't know what the greatest needs are in terms of the kind of housing needed. In terms of services needed, it depends on the kind of homelessness being experienced. We have successfully trained homeless parents living with in-laws or in the Winter's Nights shelter, but many homeless individuals need much more basic services before they can address employability.

I often meet with homeless and imminently homeless people with multiple problems. The shelters almost never have a same day opening, and my clients often don't have the presence of mind or ability to follow through with the work of calling to get housing every morning. Many people are afraid of shelters, feel unsafe, afraid of other homeless people. (I am a mental health clinician in Pittsburg).

I relocated to this area from Seattle and perhaps since it is such a prevalent issue in Seattle, I don't think it is as much of an issue by comparison.

I see a lot of homeless people, but I don't know what services are available.

I see a number of homeless in Concord, but not sure if it's a choice to live on the streets or not.

I see it in North Concord

I see the need for extensive mental health and drug abuse services. Most of the homeless I come in contact with on a daily basis are under the influence of drugs or alcohol. They are choosing their drugs over shelter.

I see the same homeless people, they don't have children with them, but they seem to want to be out there panhandling. I am not sure, but they shouldn't be allowed to sleep on the street.

I think we need shelters in all areas of the county, not just a specific city or area.

I think we need to understand the plight of the homeless. Many who are in these circumstances because of mental illness. Many of these people are veterans who have served our country in wars.

I was unsuccessful at trying to help a homeless women with a 7 month old find a shelter because all the surrounding shelters where full.

I work in the Richmond and I see a great need for more affordable housing for families with minors.

I would like to see dollars spent on individuals who, given the opportunity, would get back on their

feet and become self-sufficient, such as a work program along with housing assistance. But not just a handout to someone who will be right back on the streets; spend it on drugs or booze; or isn't mentally capable of caring for themselves.

I've been homeless for years, and it seems like nothing has changed. Everywhere and everyone says there are no funds. Although I read on this site that over 90 million dollars is available for Contra Costa Co. I don't understand where the money is being spent. I have been on a waiting list for housing, (HISM) for four and half years. I've seen so many people die for various reasons. Mostly in poor health and poor living situations. Also suicides, homicides, and even some have died in jail. I'm disabled and need knee replacements on both knees. I need a place to recover. I'm 53yrs old and I feel I shouldn't be on the streets any longer.

I'm afraid, I'm not sure

In city strategic plan but there is no intention of implementing.

In Concord and East County. Recently, I have seen more homeless in Pleasant Hill.

In Concord where I work, there are a significant amount of homeless folks and many need mental health services but there are also families in need of housing.

In my opinion, mental health and addiction need to be addressed first/in tandem with housing. The ROOT CAUSE needs to be addressed, otherwise the cycle of homelessness will continue.

It's possible they are there, but I only see them standing at highway entrance/exits asking for handouts. There may be more individuals in the downtown area and I do not generally drive through that area.

Many homeless people are coming from the Bay Area and need immediate assistance. The rise in drugs and gang activity is at an all-time high. Our youth and children are not safe.

Many of the homeless don't access housing and other programs due to mental illness, drug or alcohol abuse, or because they have an animal that isn't welcome in a shelter.

mental health and housing

Mental health services is a great need

More a need for homeless families.

more outreach

Most homeless in my community are either substance abusers or "lifestyle homeless". They need to be arrested and jailed so they sober up and become motivated to change their lives. Assistance must be contingent on their willingness to cooperate and change. Tough love!

My understanding is that existing shelters are inadequate and dangerous, that people are homeless for many reasons and that offering shelter isn't all it takes to get them off the streets and safe. They require services as well, such as food, health, mental health and legal services.

Need more housing

No affordable rental homes.

No opinion

Not in Clayton, but in Concord, Antioch, Pittsburg and Bay Point

Not within my immediate community, but in CCC

Offer jobs and ways to work without computers, help our own.

Our county has inadequate resources and housing for the homeless.

Rent is too high for the accommodations, absentee or neglectful landlords.

San Ramon is too new. Concord is much older. It has a more diverse demographic it serves.

Housing was once less expensive there. It has more services. There are aging parents who might be leaving dependent, behaviorally or mentally challenged adult children behind without safe, secure, low cost housing.

Seeing more homeless in our community right now

Seems to be a fair amount of opportunities for homeless community between what the county offers and church organizations, e.g. "winter nights".

Since you asked about a significant need, the use of the word significant adds a degree of urgency to the question; consequently, I answered no. I see a need, but I don't consider it significant or compelling.

Some of them need low-income housing. The others don't want help yet.

The bike path near our home has several transient individuals living on or near the path itself. Although these individuals are nice and non-threatening for the most part, it is uncomfortable to use the bike path in the early morning and in the evenings for running and to get to/from BART. This makes me think there is a need for additional support for these individuals. I've also seen an increased rate of more violent/loud encounters with homeless individuals with security and/or police near the retail areas, such as near the local Safeway.

The number of homeless individuals and homeless families is increasing!

The problem is much bigger than most people realize!

The quality of life in Concord has degrade since the shelter was established.

The rates of homelessness in our community is too high!

The services is very much needed.

There are too many homeless children that need a lot of help.

There is only a few shelters and they aren't safe enough, there needs to be more family shelters or shelters for married couples so that they won't be separated.

There is a woman who is camped out on Bliss street in Pittsburg, seen others also around town

There is not enough affordable, subsidized, or supportive housing for the populations needing it, in Contra Costa or the Bay Area as a whole. Women and children are especially under-served for their specific needs.

There seems to be an increased presence of homeless individuals in our city and a huge increase in pan handling.

They need help

They need to be sent somewhere else. They represent a blight on the community, and placement services have been ineffective.

They should not be here.

Too many low income housing in our community that is not evenly distributed within contra costa county.

Unfortunately, a significant number of homeless individuals in this area do not want the restrictions of housing.

Very much so especially for those suffering from mental illness and addiction problems

We are experiencing a greater number of homeless individuals within our city.

We do not need to provide a middle class existence. Just prevent starvation and freezing to death.

We have a client now on the brink of homelessness. She has two young children and will losing her housing in a few weeks. She does not qualify for services in the community and it's looking like the only alternative is for them to live in her car. This is a highly skilled professional woman.

We have homeless adults in Afghan community . These people do not know how to use the system.

We must help these individuals. They need your help since they cannot help themselves. Please think about them.

We need housing for families and services to help them find jobs, child care and low income housing, where they pay a small amount based on sliding scale.

We see homeless looking through the garbage after hours at WilloWick - they are said to live in the nearby creek bed and around the freeway. Would like to know how to help without causing more crime in our work area. Perhaps a free meal supplied by the city now and then? A place to contribute old blankets, or a temporary place to stay. Counseling/education to help them get out of their problem.

With all the resources we as a human race have in the world, and the fact that we have dominated the earth's surface, there's absolutely no reason why anyone should be homeless.

Yes there should be more shelters for families that are now homeless.

Yes, I see many of the same people each day on the streets on my five-mile drive from home to

work. (Live and work in Concord.)

Yes, the migration of families from other counties needs to be addressed in a way of everyone being comfortable.

You see so many on the street.

Services for Lower Income Populations (Comments)

A living wage; would go far to mitigate the problems faced by low income people/families. Also, teaching financial literacy would help make them less vulnerable to the chicanery of predatory financial institutions.

A major way to assist all lower income people would be a stronger education motion, the better educated one is the easier it is to get a job (or a higher paying job with better benefits) and therefore lessen economic stress. Also for the disabled while a strong community and socialization are incredibly important, workability and other life skills groups are vital to their success.

Afghan community is very much isolated in Contra Costa County. There are no services and resources for this community.

All of these choices need funding.

any services should be located where the most low-income individuals live - most will lack access to transportation

As a retired government employee, too often I have seen program eligibility based on race. I want to see race dropped entirely as a condition of eligibility. Institutional racism has no place in today's environment. That means to not use race for grant applications and assignments. Use race for monitoring outreach and participation, but not for eligibility and funding.

Contra Costa County has almost no services specifically for LGBTQII community. No community centers, no specific recognition, no queer youth services, no Pride parade, nothing. There is a lot of gay-bashing and violence towards members of our community that doesn't even get reported in the news. This is appalling in the context of the Bay Area's place as leader in inclusion, recognition and human rights for lgbtqii in the US. Where in Contra Costa County is a safe space for queers? We have the same percentage or higher of low income, homeless, youth, veteran, disabled and elderly members as the general population, plus some issues that are specific to us and which complicate services such as legal, housing, health, homelessness, disability, migration and policing. There should be some recognition of our existence in Contra Costa County.

Could you post on a website how many people are sheltered in each of these programs and how much money (Government(s) & Non-governmental) is spent in each of these programs?

Create a place where people in crisis can go for safe/secure overnight.

Don't provide services to Lower income Populations with taxpayer money.

Don't waste any of the money , get a bang for the buck

Farm workers and illiterate adults should be given education and resident visas.

Help the kids gain access to after school and summer recreation/fitness/education assistance programs on a regular basis.

HELP!!!!

Housing for those with mental illness is needed

How do unemployed families get affordable housing, and resources to live?

I am not a low-income person, so I don't know what they need. Antioch does seem to have quite a few low-income people and homeless, especially people living in cars and sleeping in park parking lots. They seem like they need help, and someone should talk to them and find out what they need.

I believe that all aid should require some form of service and/or work in the community or agency in order to foster skills and the self-respect that flows from actually making a contribution.

I believe we need to support and educate young women about their responsibilities and power they have over their lives. Young men need the same. It seems to me too many people have children they are unable to financially and emotionally support. Are we having conversations about birth control with women who are having babies, where the state pays for the prenatal care and delivery, housing, food and education? It seems that the public doesn't have a right to have honest and difficult discussions, yet the public has to support these families. Where is it that someone has the right to make a choice, which may be a repeated choice, and ask the public for help. Unfortunately society is left with picking up the pieces and the children are the ones that feel the pain.

I feel like training and educating people who want to live better lives need to be in place. I work hard for my money, I feel like people who work less hard get free hand outs and it's not fair.

I think illegals from ANY country should be deported.

I think money management is important for lower income people. Without an understanding of how to use money wisely--spending and saving-- they will not get ahead, and will always require assistance.

I think resources is always going to be number one, but the resources vary greatly by population. For example, in the elder population, one doesn't know what resources someone needs until they've been assessed, then they may need rides to docs. or in home caregivers, or meals or all of the above and then more. Assessment, oversight and connection to needed resources.

I would like for the staff of the agencies that work with lower income populations have compassion and respect toward the people they are serving.

I'm a family of 4. Both adults work but Don't make enough. Gas & food is a choice in our home. We often can't afford shoes or clothes for our girls.

I've indicated general information and referral as a high priority so that people might become more informed about the possibilities that are available to them. People need to be engaged and feel that they are of use and are valuable to their community. Developing leaders and having role models to get help and advice from for parents, kids and disenfranchised people is key.

Inequity needs to be addressed in our social construct. Minimum wage needs to be increased so it is a living wage.

Install more life skill education programs at the elementary and Junior High level to help prevent or minimize these circumstances.

It is hard to determine where we steer or limited funds to. Funds are dwindling every year. We have to find a way to provide the essentials for everyday living and help them with job training and education

JOBS! JOBS! JOBS! East Contra Costa County is in dire need of a robust jobs center to reduce commuter time and create greater access to jobs that provide livable wages. We have way too many low-wage jobs. County services will continue to be overwhelmed with high demand if we don't create a serious economic and workforce development plan.

LEP population of Asian background need more services and engagement especially in connection to language, jobs, and civic engagement.

Literacy and English training and computer skills for employment.

Many of our Seniors would do well in assisted living facilities, but end up in skilled nursing homes prematurely, because they do not have the finances to live in residential care due to the fact that there is no ceiling in the residential care arena, the facilities keep raising their monthly rates. The facilities used to accept the S.S. I. rate years ago but now families are expected to supplement the monthly S.S. I. and facilities keep raising the rates every 60 days----sooner if the elderly person's care needs increase. And when the elderly person's monies are depleted, the residential care facility evicts our elderly residents. So many times are lower income elderly do not even have the option to be placed in residential care. Tender loving greed!!!!

Many of the clients that I see desperately want to obtain a job and work for a living.

More if this exists. Need to fund those already doing this work

Not enough lower income housing available.

Offer services priority to prevent helplessness and abuse.

People of all income levels will age and they will need more access to protective daily oversight services since they can become isolated, there aren't enough spaces in adult day care programs, they may have special dietary, medication, rehab, mobility, or other activities of daily living that aren't or won't be met. Independence for the aged middleclass person living alone is bad enough, but it's a nightmare for the poor, low income, disabled, or rapidly aging population.

Please help our senior, many times they are put last!

Rents being affordable and better paying employment in the East Bay would be helpful. Job training classes that people could afford to attend would be helpful

School buses for students.

Senior population will double soon. We need to plan for additional services -- housing, food, care management.

Seniors need access to transportation, food, legal assistance. Isolation gives rise to opportunities for abuse and self-neglect. All of these services are connected and vital.

Services are critical to keeping society functioning at a respective level.

The Connection Practice by the Rasur Foundation is another tool/skill to teach families who are in stress.

The county needs to thoughtfully build these types of places in a balanced model. Co-mingling areas with other new/improved development allows the stigma of being from that part of town or that type of person away, and empowers those who are disadvantaged to step up and into society. In addition, we need to offer incentives to business that accept people from county rehab programs. Assimilating these people into the general population is the goal, we are not doing anything preserving crumbling lives with no upside outside of alcohol and drugs, and an illusion of freedom being homeless on the street.

The lower income population needs access to understanding healthy living and stress. How to access additional training to develop skills to get a better paying job to get out of poverty.

The only group that I feel in need of more services is adults with mental health issues

The services should create a CHANGE in the individuals - evaluations.

The steady increase in the numbers of seniors living in our community and living alone are staggering. Support services and transportation for seniors to remain living independently is essential.

There are areas such as Bay Point and Monument Corridor that have high poverty levels. They should be given priority for funding.

There is a great need for long-term care facilities for older adults. Transportation is also important to older adults who can no longer drive but do not qualify for para-transit service which isolates them from the community and there is a chain reaction with mal-nutrition, depression, disorientation and rapid aging issues related to isolation.

they need food/groceries, they need support, they need people listening to them and making solid referrals and connections, they need programs to be part of that are ongoing that support the whole family

This survey is slanted to the goals of the city and county, not the goals and needs of the tax paying people.

This was very difficult. As the child of an elder parent, it broke my heart to place seniors and persons with disabilities at the bottom of the list - but in my work as a pastor and as a citizen of Antioch, I can

see the strong need for services for low-income families, at-risk youth, and gang prevention. I wish I could have given all these categories top priority!

Through education there is a certain strength with education and knowledge. One is informed and ready to ask the right questions.

Transportation is important, disabled persons are unable to get to bus stops or to stand long to wait for buses. Low income, disabled are unable to get to food banks or medical care.

We need to create programs in the arts to help keep students more involved in schools. Just as with athletics, the arts can inspire students, and national polling shows students involved with the arts have better attendance, higher grades and higher college test scores than students not involved in the arts.

We should always focus our resources to children first. They are the most vulnerable and are affected by the choices of the adults in their lives. Only after we care for the children should we help the next group of venerable people elderly and ill.

Public Facilities (Comments)

A high school in Bay Point is desperately needed and long overdue. There is a disproportionate burden on students from western Pittsburg and Bay Point, many of which are minorities and/or from low-income homes, because they have to travel about 7 miles to their local high school. Other students in the district have a high school within 2 miles of their homes.

A skate board park would be very nice

Ability to open back up, and staff existing public pools, in Concord.

Access is key - Keep the library open and vital (access to information). Improve accessibility - disabled, elderly and disadvantage people pay taxes and need access to government and other public facilities. Homeless people need access to bathrooms. We need more public toilets. Neighborhood/community facilities create vital, engaged communities.

Add basketball courts to more parks in Antioch

Additional usage of Freedom High School, Child Care Centers that help the homeless, better transportation for public facilities, improvements to public pool.

Adult day-care for memory challenged individuals under the age of 70

Afghan community in needs of an information and referral services to guide them how to navigate the system.

Antioch could use a larger senior center and new library as the largest city in east county.

Antioch desperately needs a new library.

Antioch is in desperate need of any improvements to any public facilities.

Bay Point is split between 2 school districts, I believe it should belong in 1 district and have its own High School. The Ambrose Park and Recreation District facilities are underused and expensive to use.

Better book selection

Brentwood doesn't have a youth center but desperately needs one. Affordable child care is needed everywhere.

Childcare Centers: more after school and summer programs.

Childcare: need more for low wage earners.

Clean up parks

Concord Library is horrible!

Concord Library needs some help. It's a very old building that could be improved. As far as I know there are NO Youth Centers in Concord. Concord does have a few Community Facilities, but not in my neighborhood, that is close to Meadow Homes Elementary School.

Concord needs a new library!

Concord needs a strategic plan that also identifies funding to address deferred maintenance AND new facilities that are sorely needed.

Continue with plans to expand Community Youth Center (CYC) to Concord Naval Weapon Station as soon as possible. The key to having a thriving city is in the kids' growth and development.

Desperately need a better library. Antioch's is way too small, limited and outdated. Hours have been cut again.

Do not have sufficient information to respond

Don't cut Antioch's library hours!

Especially in the summer when kids not in school or not working but parents need to work.

Existing funding structures for nonprofit housing/shelter providers do not cover maintenance, renovations, and improvements. That kind of funding is sorely needed to maintain the capacity of current shelter/housing resources. See <http://nonprofitfinancefund.org/research-resources/navigating-new-course-domestic-violence-organization-steers-towards-more-sustaina> for a great analysis.

For low income families

Homeless shelter and services.

I am always astonished by the paltry size of Concord library's book collection. I have been to libraries in smaller towns around the country that have more books than Concord, which has 2-3 times more people.

I know we have a child care issue in Contra Costa County. I'm aware that I don't know, as a 1+ year resident, what else is most needed.

I live next to De Anza Park which was really nice when we moved in 1978. The Pittsburg Public Works department does a great job of upkeep but there isn't much left to take care of. I've tried to have a greater police presence to discourage gang activity/graffiti and they say patrols have increased but we never see them.

I was shocked when the Pittsburg library remodeled only to be barely bigger. It's sad, it should have been double or triple its previous size.

If all the libraries could be like the new Walnut Creek library, you wouldn't need the other facilities.

If I had to rank in order, Youth Center would be number one. I live in Antioch and for a suburban community our youth have very limited access to the community center. They need free activities after school and new centers built either on school property or located in the same vicinity of local schools.

Important to have places for teens to hang out at . . . keep kids busy and engaged in their community, would probably help teens find something meaningful to do with their life.

Improving and making less available to vandals.

Improving Facilities

In comparison with Walnut Creek, Lafayette, and Orinda, Concord's library is pathetic. Some sort of public private partnership should be created so that literacy training, etc. could be offered.

Keep the parks maintained and clean so that people who work all week can enjoy them on their time off without being harassed by homeless or threatened by criminals.

Kids need more summer and afterschool sports programs at free of charge or low fee.

Libraries have been continually underfunded. Libraries have the potential for enriching lives, providing a place for youth, seniors and those needing literacy training.

Library: small, poor quality of book compared to neighboring cities.

Make it easier to locate child care options. These appear to be found mostly through word of mouth.

Many Child Care Center are not affordable for families. Library needs expansion.

Martinez has no community center.

More affordable after school programs, and summer activities for low income families and youth

More affordable child care so parents can work.

More personnel in Senior Center and improvements for wheelchairs.

More soccer fields would be nice.

More youth centers, parenting programs, and computers

More youth programs for ages 14-18!!!

Mostly, the community needs to know there are resources available in the neighborhood during times of struggle.

Multicultural Senior Centers needed, need Youth Center in older part of San Pablo, Multicultural Community Center needed, nonprofit service space, childcare centers - this is a barrier for families (low cost pay).

Multicultural staff needed at senior centers, youth center needs opportunities for college and work experience, need multi-cultural centers, families need more child care centers because there are not enough.

Need more programs in Youth Centers, and the library needs to be open longer (more hours).

Need new community center, and upgrade library-long overdue.

Needs to fund Thursday opening

New building - improve old one

New location for youth

Non-profit facilities: Computer training and finance training.

None needed

None of these are important as repairing the streets, maintaining city own buildings and landscaping, and putting more police on the streets, and prosecuting criminals.

Nonprofit facilities: It's hard to find money for these!!

Parks and recreation --- keep those kids busy. Senior Center is in pretty good shape. Libraries will soon be extinct.

People need to take care of themselves, not rely on the government to provide every service and need.

Pittsburg has done a great job to improving all the public facilities.

Protected bikeways

Put money into existing facilities and towards existing successful nonprofits to build them up in the communities they serve

SCHOOLS! The two schools that are nearest to our home are closed down and as we consider having children, this is a huge consideration, will make the difference in whether we stay in the area or move elsewhere.

Schools

Senior Center renovations, Youth Center improvements, Neighborhood/Community Facilities improvements, Parks/rec improvements, more child care centers, make public transportation more accessible.

Senior population is exploding. We need to create comprehensive senior centers where "new age" seniors want to go for services. Most of the senior centers are not inviting and do not cater to the "new" generation of seniors. Nonprofits need additional assistance to support the aging population.

Shuttle/taxi service for senior apartments, bus service not available. Shopping at Concord Senior Center. Drug prevention programs for Youth Centers.

Significantly rehabilitated levees, drainage facilities.

The city and county need to agree on a tax dollar exchange for annexation of the unincorporated island in concord to facility sewer!!! We're suffering with faulty septic systems some 50 years old and can't get sewer because the city and the county won't agree on a tax exchange!!! This is really crappy!

The Clarke Swim Center in Walnut Creek is available to all income levels. The pool and its facilities are in dire need of improvements, but the City keeps putting the Swim Center on its list for possible closure, rather than investing in its future for the community. The Aquatic Foundation has been actively fundraising and looking for alternative means to operate the Swim Center, and a County Block Grant could be used for specific improvements.

The Concord Library is too small for the size of the city. Both Walnut Creek and Clayton have built beautiful new libraries with modern facilities and computer focused sections. It is inexcusable for Concord to have such an old and outdated facility. I do not know of any Youth centers in Concord, but I may be mistaken.

The current trouble with having ABC Centers (youth, senior, child, etc.) is that there are few of them and people have to get to them. Instead of creating a few big structural centers, why not help community groups create many such centers in structures already existing and already close to citizens. Government does not have to build centers. Churches, schools, social groups, etc. already would do this. Government can help fund, protect insurance, underwrite risk, and inspections to encourage grass roots centers. Does the government build and create restaurants? No. They help them with a safe legal and public safety environment and inspections. Same for community centers. Old style small town America. Only now it would be neighborhoods and with protection from lawsuits in the current litigious climate.

The public library needs more hours and more books.

There may be more I just don't know about them, which may have been the point to this question.

Too new to community to be accurate.

Transportation

Transportation/easier access for handicapped. Low cost property improvements, access for elderly/handicapped folks, hours of open-availability.

Very old library building. More senior programs needed.

We have a great senior center.

We have all these.

We need all of these public facilities

We need centers for disabled persons. Not one after school site on any public school grounds has staff who are trained for students with special needs. Staff need to train kids to be good friends. Waiting for problems to arise before engaging kids is not enough. Kids with developmental or social delays are isolated from peers and often times, targets for bullying. Local schools and cities must create safe havens for these 15% or more student population. Cater to kids with Sp. Needs, but, be fun enough to excite neurotypical kids to want to join. Sp. Needs kids are not safe, or included in the current city, county, and schools systems. Treated as "less than"; will add to their lifetime complications.

We need daycare centers for seniors that serve lunch and provide a safe place adult children can leave mom or dad.

We need to enhance recreation and enrichment activity facilities for teens to young adults.

We really need a place for our children to go after school to have something constructive to do

Public Infrastructure (Comments)

-Fluorescent markers;

-Include a color blind mixture of the street lights;

-Eve out the concrete sidewalks that are in need

Above needs have been addressed in the community to my knowledge

Accessibility/safety for disabled most effects our clients.

Again, we are in desperate need. Particularly in downtown and the rest of the area north of the freeway.

Antioch needs to improve / develop the water front area.

Any face lifts and facilities are welcome for public.

Barret Avenue

Beautification/enhanced public space: update/fill up empty lots

Better code enforcement for blight. Need more speed bumps near parks and schools and in neighborhoods. My neighborhood does not have any speed bumps and we have tons of families with small children and a neighborhood park in my development. Though we have stop signs, drivers continuously speed rapidly through our streets. We need more speed bumps!

Cleaning up the streets and fixing potholes, and Antioch redevelopment of downtown.

Clearland Drive

Complete streets Add bike lanes to every arterial street...continuous from one end to the other...whenever the street surface is ground and overlaid and lane stripes are repainted: Two Traffic Lanes, Two sidewalks, two bike lanes, THEN additional available space could be allocated to additional automobile traffic lanes or two-way center turn lanes.

Concord does a beautiful job on beautification --- lovely flowers. Could always use more though. Better street lighting will fight crime.

Concord is both too dark and lacks adequate sidewalks in many main corridors. The City Manager has been publically reminded of the need for these items as tragic accidents and increased burglary has ticked up in recent years. This will be money well spent as new and existing residents will feel more comfortable coming outside and walking/biking around town.

Concord needs a strategic plan that also identifies funding to address deferred maintenance AND new facilities that are sorely needed. This would be beyond the scope of the annual CIP.

Continue expanding non-smoking in all public areas if possible all parking lots at malls and shopping centers

Contra Costa County is a beautiful county blessed with great weather. We need bike lanes and bike infrastructure that connect.

Crime Prevention, Police presence.

Curb cuts: could be more.

Dealing with the actively using drug addicted homeless presence - specifically in our PH and Antioch locations.

Downtown Concord could be revitalized with more small businesses to attract more visitors. I would like to add that I LOVE Port Chicago Highway and its beautiful trees, grasses, bushes, flowers. The gardeners have done a BEAUTIFUL job. It makes driving to the North Concord/Martinez BART station so pleasant. THANK YOU!

Downtown needs to be revitalized. The old home across the street from the Amtrak station needs to be restored.

Especially in Concord, street improvements are needed.

Even schools have handicapped parking spaces located ACROSS two lanes of traffic! Just because there is a spot designated as handicapped, doesn't mean it's located in a SAFE place. We need ACCESS to parking in SAFE locations, not just more blue spots.

Everything is okay.

Expand the East Bay Works Career Center and have more and updated computer for job searching.

Feel afraid to walk after dark due to lack of street lights.

For the most part, the roads in Concord are good. There are certain ones that need resurfacing (e.g., Denkinger between Clayton Rd. and Concord Blvd.). Also, the streets need to be safer for bikes and pedestrians (e.g., Cowell Rd.).

High traffic streets such as mine need speed bumps to slow down the cars. In the past ten years many more families have moved in, children walk to school or the bus stop, and the traffic has increased a lot.

Why do cities always seem to wait until a child is hit before they say, Oh, we should do something about that.

I have seen some damage sidewalks that haven't gotten repairs in years.

I love the old town look of many parts of my city and would like them to keep it that way, it give the city a lovely charm that many admire.

I think there should be a stop sign or stop light at Detroit Avenue and Walters Way. Also, I think that people leaving the fruit stand at the corner of Detroit and Monument should have to turn right only.

In Concord, in the business park areas, we need lights and sidewalks for the employees that work daily in those areas.

In Concord, our roads are disintegrating due to lack of maintenance. Homes are allowed to fall into disrepair, and code enforcement is understaffed.

In my immediate community (San Ramon)

Leland between railroad and range seriously needs beatification, also apartment communities shouldn't be allowed to cut down tons of trees for no reason, peppertree has done this for some time. It takes away from the beauty of the neighborhood and surrounding community.

Lighting on the public bike paths

Local free water playground/park

Maintain public infrastructure that is in place, ie streets, sidewalks, garbage collection as applicable, community facilities

Many areas of Concord do not have sidewalks. This is especially unsafe for children.

Many locations in Martinez don't have sidewalks, and police response and presence is low in Martinez.

Many of the sidewalks in our city are buckled due to tree roots and create safety hazards. And there are still many public street corners that need upgrading for disabled/wheelchair access.

Many streets including mine do not have sidewalks (walking in streets is very dangerous).

More bike lanes (in particular, secure bike lanes)!! More crosswalks so pedestrians do not have to walk so far just to get across a street (this is particularly problematic on Clayton Road).

More cross walks and signal post in busy intersections.

More sidewalks, too little/bad PGE lighting, Rumrill lacks diverse business.

More trees planted. Safer sidewalks.

More/Safer bike paths to reduce the amount of cars on the road

Need street sweeping, sidewalks need to be widened, more drains (sidewalk dumpage), wider curbs for strollers, public spaces need more benches for rest.

Not enough neighborhood parks.

Nothing exciting in the downtown, need better retail

Our streets used to be repaired on an on-going basis and we were very proud of them. Now with budget cuts many of the streets are in disrepair. In my subdivision our courts were always maintained by the city as part of an agreement with the developer (in our deed) and because we are public streets not gated. Yet the city has told us it is our responsibility to repair them. Most of us cannot afford to do that so our courts are failing badly. This is not what a responsible city should do, pass the buck to the homeowners who pay taxes.

Pittsburg has done a great job of improving the city. County is working on road improvements. In many other areas, these same categories are lacking. Help should start with infrastructure then later the aesthetics.

Pittsburg is looking good in the downtown area. More development would be even better. Public perception is that it is generally safe, but more anti-gang efforts is certainly warranted.

Public Employees

Public night-time baseball and soccer fields.

Public transportation?

Safety for elderly!

Sewer, sewer, sewer! Myrtle and Bailey area. We should have been considered when all the lovely plans for the naval weapons sealed our fate! The island should not have been allowed to exist. We should have forced to annex in to the city of concord. Ask LAFCO!!! We can't get sewer because the city and county won't agree on a tax exchange. Again this is really crappy.

Shore Acres is just sad. So much effort has been put into the downtown Railroad area of Pittsburg, why not shore acres and that surrounding area? San Marco is beautiful, but take a walk on the other side of the freeway and it is just scary.

Sidewalk improvements mean more completion of sidewalks where they are missing: - another consideration will be the placing of al cables underground and not on above ground poles

Sidewalks are pretty cooked.

Significantly rehabilitated levees, drainage facilities.

Some streets in this area do not have sidewalks, street lighting is most important (people dump trash and graffiti in places without lighting), more trees for beautification, downtown businesses have dirty and old storefronts.

Speed bumps or other controls for constant excessive speeding on Southwood in the Oak Hills South neighborhood are needed.

Speed bumps, slow down the crazy drivers

Street Improvement in Pittsburg, South of Highway 4.

Street lighting could be better where there are large trees, and they block the light. This does not mean that you start chopping everything off of them.

Street maintenance is woefully neglected. As the city maintains streets and public areas, neighborhoods are enhanced.

The weeds overgrown on many properties, especially houses. Buildings that need to be maintained, painted. Garbage just being thrown in the streets

The city of Concord needs to fix the rough streets i.e. Treat Blvd. , replace the new “energy efficient” street lights with lights that actual light up the street, and fit the trip hazard sidewalk.

The city of Pittsburg has made great improvements. I'd love to see it continue. (Additional funding would be great.)

The Galindo Creek is in seriously need of clean up. It's an environmental and health hazard that Concord has long ignored.

Traffic lights in front of parks. More street lighting in Antioch.

TROUBLE OF GETTING AROUND DUE TO DISABILITY

Update streetlights to LED.

Walking - and driving - in Concord are an unsafe nightmare. Too many streets are 4 lane straight-aways going through the town to somewhere else with little incentive to slow down or shop at anything other than well-marked destination stores. Some type of traffic calming, larger well-planted median strips, on all but one of these straight-aways would help small businesses. Currently, handicap curbs within one block of Concord street main headquarters at the old BofA building have never been painted or highlighted in any way. This shows enormous indifference by the director which trickles down to his staff.

We have many strip malls clean these up, bring in better business we have enough banks, mexican and asian food, lets add some children friendly eating for families.

We have way too many malls of all kinds, we need more mom and pop stores

We need a traffic light at our intersection on Main St. to allow bus stop to be installed. Need more street lighting on Highway 4 before Empire and City Hall, need sidewalks on South side of Main Street before Gardenia Avenue and City Hall). Curb cuts for disabled has improved but more is needed.

We need better design for street crossing light timing, signage for senior activity zones, faster re-working for corners or other streets are unsafe to cross with a cane, walker, or wheelchair/ scooter. We need more places for people to sit down along streets, i.e. the elderly may need to rest in the shade. We need more bus services for seniors to come out to central Contra Costa for medical services now that the Doctors Medical Center will be closing. West Contra costa people can't get to Martinez, etc. without major transit problems.

When it rains, Treat Blvd. floods near Clayton Rd. and it does not have to rain very hard or very long.

When there was money to put sidewalks in, in neighborhoods that don't have them, e.g., Baldwin Park, we were told it's not a priority. Federal grant funds were obtained, for the Detroit area. Concord refused to do the grant paperwork for Baldwin Park. Now, of course, the refrain is, "no money" A much "easier" answer, to be sure - although "Federal" monies put sidewalks all along Concord Boulevard. There is absolutely no will, intention, or execution to do the right things, by older, tax-paying neighborhoods.

Zoning law adjustments for owning chickens. I live in an area that is supposedly not zoned for chickens and yet all the surrounding cities and even other areas of El Sobrante allow chickens. I need to discuss this with someone who will look into addressing my concern with this outdated zoning law for my semi-rural area where I live.

Comments on any need

Make Contra Costa County a bike friendly place. Bike lanes need to be part of every road plan and need to connect. 2. Open space needs to be a priority. 3. There needs to be housing that is affordable for homeless but we need to look at what the state of Utah is doing as far as their success in housing homeless with wrap around services.

(1) More housing for the homeless

(2) Better streets/sidewalks

(3) Better/more housing for physically disabled

1. We need more noise control at Buchanan Field. They are no longer supposed to shoot "touch-and-go"; landings there, meaning practice landings in which the aircraft does not come to a stop but continues on and takes off again, but they do this all the time. Practice landings are supposed to be done at Byron.

2. We need enforcement of dog leash laws to prevent dogs from attacking children or cats in the neighborhood. We also need a specific law forcing dog owners to clean up after their own dog.

3. We need stronger noise ordinances against barking dogs, loud stereos, and loud car repair operations in residential areas.

1. Transportation for school

2. Child care

3. Expand East Bay Works Career Center

4. Clinic

A "living wage"; Our economy is going to stagnate if people do not have money to spend. We are going to end up with nothing but Dollar Stores and fast food outlets, none of which make for a vibrant, interesting, desirable place to live.

A community needs income to survive, income helps a community help others. The key is revenue, put your efforts towards those activities that create money flowing into the city. Need more large corporations, technical if possible, this brings in revenue and creates jobs, which brings in secondary

revenue and a foundation for small business to grow. Create incentives for large business to come to Concord.

A lot less government interference and letting people take care of themselves. People need to be accountable and responsible for themselves.

A need to rebuild a police force to its previous level as it pertains to the number of officers and be able to keep up with our growing community. In addition restructuring of their benefit and pay structure to not only keep valuable officers but to attract and recruit talented new officers. Finally increased staffing levels would enable Code Enforcement to be staffed to it previous levels of CSS's as well as two sworn positions which are currently vacant. In essence CE current staffing level does not afford the division to be proactive.

A place where those without housing can go at night.

A public transit system is needed in Pittsburg.

The public transit situation in Pittsburg is nonexistent. I do not count the Tri-Delta bus system to be dedicated locally to Pittsburg's transportation needs. All of the State and Federal transportation funding has been used to the widening of State highway 4; and the bypass 4; which has had the effect of more suburban sprawl, in the nearby communities of: Antioch; Oakley; and Brentwood.

Access to organic fastfoods

Activities for the youth in Pittsburg/Bay Point would be nice. Like drop on centers for homework assistance and sport to keep them busy and off the streets.

Neighborhood yard sales and clean updates where large trash bins are set up around the city to reduce litter.

I would like a community information board on the corner of Bailey Rd / Willow Pass advising the residents of upcoming events and resources. (Bilingual). Also, neighborhood cleanup events where we help our neighbors that are not able to tend to their properties and do yard work.

Additional services for "TAY".

Affordable after school programs, sports, educational programs are needed for lower income families

Affordable housing for middle class. They seem to get left out after working their butts off.

affordable quality child care so I can stay employed

Affordable residential care facilities for low income elderly. Many folks end up in skilled nursing facilities who could live in residential care (supervised care, meals prepared because they cannot afford the constantly higher and higher rates for residential care.

all families do not need to own a home - all need some place to live - apartments must be available and well maintained for families of all shapes, sizes and affordability

An office in city hall that one could access to go to one place for information needed.

Animal control services in Antioch are non-existent.

Annexation of the unincorporated island in concord: it doesn't make sense to not include us! We are surrounded by city of concord. We don't get city services like sewer and police yet we're right here in concord!!! The city and county need agree to a tax exchange so we can annex and get sewer! Our septic systems are failing and it really stinks. We were left out of all the lovely plans for the naval weapons station.

ANTIOCH HAS BEEN INDICATED AS ONE OF THE MOST VIOLENT CITIES BY THE F.B.I. ON A NATIONAL LEVEL. ON A STATE LEVEL, SAME. OUR STAFFING LEVELS ARE NOT WHERE THEY NEED/SHOULD BE AND CODE ENFORCEMENT IS ONLY OPERATING ON A FEDERAL GRANT AND ONLY FOR 1 ZIP CODE, THE REMAINDER OF ANTIOCH IS UNSUPPORTED. LITERALLY 50 TO 100 OR MORE CHILDREN TAKE OVER DEER VALLEY PLAZA AFTER SCHOOL IS OUT TERRORIZING ADULTS AND BUSINESSES. THE APD MAKES REQUESTS FOR THE BUSINESSES TO LOCK THEIR DOORS. SENIORS ARE AFRAID TO EVEN GO TO THE PLAZA FOR GROCERIES, ETC. DURING THOSE 2 HOURS A DAY. POLICE DISPATCH TAKES AN AVERAGE OF 1500 CALLS PER WEEK. THERE ARE SHOTS FIRED REPORTS AND SHOOTINGS DAILY. SOMEONE NEEDS TO CALL A STATE OF EMERGENCY AND HAVE THE CHP AND/OR MILITARY RESERVES NEEDS TO COME IN AND CLEAN UP THIS CITY. THERE HAS BEEN A MASSIVE INFLUX OF OUT OF AREA YOUNG ADULTS AND ADULTS WHO ARE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE SHOOTINGS. THERE ARE THE BEGINNING OF GANG-RELATED ISSUES WITH THESE PEOPLE. YOU CAN SEE WHERE THEY HAVE CHOSEN TO LIVE AND STAKE OUT TERRITORIES. WE NEED HELP AND WE NEED IT NOW!!!

As a Board member for Trinity Center for the Homeless and a weekly volunteer to serve homeless meals through Hillside Covenant Church, I think we need a more coordinated effort to help homeless know the resources that are available to them. We also need more transitional housing, especially for men.

As a disability/low income HUD 811/202 PRAC Independent Living with Supportive Services, we desperately need a traffic light at our intersection of Gardenia Ave. and Main Street to allow TriDelta Transit to install bus stops there. The bus stops are too far away from our facility to be useful.

As noted above in the Public Facilities and Infrastructure section, a high school is needed in the Pittsburg/Bay Point area that serves local students as opposed to busing them out of town.

Attention needs to be directed to persons of low income status and those that are homeless.

Better police and fire production.

Better retail space to attract more businesses, enough housing, we need more areas to eat and shop instead of taking our dollars to neighboring cities, we need to keep it local!

BI's entire future depends on levee protection of life and property. But the funding to fulfill BIMID's mission, or even to provide local Match FORDWR or ACOE funds is now nearly non-existent.

Business rental assistance for downtown Antioch; we need a critical mass of businesses to bring people into the area. The neighborhoods are slowly getting better down here, but downtown is still a wasteland (although nice and quiet for an evening walk). Look to downtown Benicia as a model of success in bringing people downtown to eat and shop. We have the waterfront, we don't need massive re-development when we have old town charm. Cultural diversity would be especially desirable, if shops and restaurants maintain a professional look to encourage a respect for the area. A

few great restaurants (not over-developed, not cookie cutter suburbia; but attract some variety). Look for internet and/or specialty retail businesses that want an inexpensive brick-and-mortar storefront for bay area customers (see the quilt shop on 2nd street, has a reputation among quilters bay area-wide.) A coffee shop next to the Campanile that is open when the theatre patrons are there.

career training, adult education

Children and teens need recreational facilities and lower costs for fun activities.

City of Concord really needs to foster Adopt a Creek/Watershed groups to help clean up our creeks but also discourage homeless encampments. More outreach in these areas to homeless in order to provide resources and support for housing, healthcare etc. is critical.

Concord is one of the only cities that does not have food scrap recycling at the curbside. We need to take every measure as a city to fight climate change and throwing away valuable organics in the landfill is a waste of resources. Let's recycle ALL organic material from residents and commercial accounts and decrease the amount of waste our city and county is generating.

Code enforcement and support for police, more job creation, and helping the homeless.

Collaborative efforts on poverty prevention, county and cities working together to solve the big issues like housing and services. Consider selling HUD properties to house homeless and lower income families and individuals like they are doing in San Jose with the housing authority. We have empty HUD units in CC County.

Concord needs more dedicated bike lanes that make it easier for people to get from lower income areas to where the jobs are. The buses run infrequently and often require transfer to another bus that may not come for half an hour. People need an easy way to get from Olivera St and points east to the job locations on Contra Costa Blvd and Concord Avenue. Someone from the planning commission should try riding a bicycle from Solano Way to Sun Valley Mall.

Concord needs more retail. The Plaza has nothing and parking sucks.

Connect hiking and biking trails to all areas of the city.

Continuing need for jobs and education/training

Create an open air museum (have seen many as we have traveled in other states and countries) that would track the history of Concord from early first people to today.

Decent paying jobs

Definitely need a new library that is bigger, offers more and is located in a central location for the entire community (not just the new part of town). Also really need to improve and revitalize downtown.

Development of Antioch's waterfront is paramount to increasing the quality of life in our area.

Diverse retail on Rumrill Blvd. and Job training center. Training for immigrant business owners. Safety

training (individuals, youth, adults, business), ESL and Civic engagement training.

East Contra Costa would benefit from greater development of living-wage jobs, particularly with large-scale employers.

Financial assistance with home improvements.

Finding ways to keep seniors in their homes.

Home sharing be seniors without requiring licenses or fees.

Flexible coordinator local transportation - i.e. establish a mobility management center for Concord.

Focus on after school and sports programs for the youth. There are many recreation programs that need active partnerships to survive. Soccer, baseball, football programs all give youth something to do other than get into trouble.

For students that are not academically inclined I would like to see a system of trade schoolsyou may not need a college degree to become an excellent auto mechanic or carpenter. I would like to see American made products and family business flourish.

Foster kids aging out of the system

More police presence

Full services for homeless, mental disabilities and those near to losing their housing.

Getting community members to help improve their neighborhoods.

Greater emphasis on crime prevention through looking at root causes of crime on the street and in the home.

Better schools and greater parent-kid involvement.

Helping those in need is important. What is equally important is helping them to help themselves. If it is true that people want to work and do not want handouts, give them that opportunity and if there are no jobs available, there are numerous volunteer opportunities in the community. People need to be lifted up, not dragged down. We lift ourselves up when we help others and this goes for everyone at every income or socioeconomic level. There is something everyone can do to enhance the community, even on a small scale.

Helping to fund the food pantries in the county. People cannot do much if they are hungry

Housing constructed under these programs does not need to be gold plated. Functional and Adequate should be the watchword.

Housing for seniors

more emergency shelters for families

Housing near transportation which is safe, affordable, energy efficient, and well-maintained. Unlike Europe, we don't develop safe housing areas around needs such as day care, access to health care needs, education facilities, and marketing needs. Schools need to have clinics attached to them that their young pregnant parents can access, and where nurse practitioners and RNs as well as dentists are to counsel, treat, assist in management of asthma, allergies, seasonal illnesses, family planning, dental maintenance, etc.

We don't have enough adult day care facilities that are convenient, affordable, open for commuting workers to drop off dependent adult family members.

Huge need for transitional housing for mentally disabled adults who have been institutionalized and have a hard time getting a job or fitting into our community. Life skills training will help transition these adults into the community so they can be independent. Also, maybe training for small businesses on how to hire adults transitioning into the community. Like why they act different or why there's a huge gap in employment for a 30 year old.

I am a 28 year old unemployed husband of a two year old toddler, and a newborn coming in September and I can't find a city job that will give me the schedule to continue to pastor my church effectively, and enable me to buy a house for my growing family. I have a four year Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Management, and I need a good paying job to support my family.

I am a single women with two disabled parents and their bills are sky high. I know these are bills there obtained before there disability but I am now responsible for them. It would be nice if there was a program implemented after age 50 that people expenses went to a prorated cost. Example there energy bill, rent would be affordable, food-stamps would be implemented and they would get a livable amount instead a surviving amount, car maintenance affordable, water, garbage, and sewage also made affordable. With a program implemented like so this would take the huge squeeze off of the children who take care of them and make it easier to pay off their debt. And instead surviving they could live a life.

I feel the housing authority does not screen individuals for section 8 housing enough and on an on-going basis. We have some very questionable persons in our community (HOA development) that are abusing the neighborhood. Additional individuals that are not to be living here, hang out and bring in other people and it's become a real problem. There should be additional screening and ongoing checks on the homes where there are problems. They have been reported, but nothing has been done.

I grew up in Concord. It used to be a nice, clean, safe city. It is no longer like that. Concord does not need to provide homeless shelters, or low income housing. The City of Concord is too small for that. A larger city can accommodate those needs.

Concord needs more police to control crime, and more city workers to try to get the city back to what it once was.

I just mentioned that many elderly homeowners are struggling to pay their taxes since the program to defer their taxes has been discontinued. No one assists these seniors, some of whom are in danger of

losing their homes.

I live in unincorporated contra costa county just about a block outside San Pablo. I use San Pablo as my address. San Pablo and all other surrounding cities allow residents to own chickens. I was told that my area is not zoned for chickens so I can't have even a small flock. It seems to me that that zoning law should refer to having a chicken or other farm for business. I have friends in El Sobrante who do have farms as a livelihood. My intent is to maintain a small flock for person use and interest and I have no plans for making a business out of it. I need to find someone who can help me either work to get this zoning law adjusted or interpreted so me and my friends who live in this area are allowed to own small flocks of chickens just like residents who live in the surrounding cities and communities. Please contact me at my email address so I my further explain my concern.

I often go to Port Costa taking McEwen Rd (off of hwy 4) into my favorite town in Contra Costa. It seems like someone or ones is always dumping garbage and it takes several weeks for it to get it cleaned up. I don't know if it is being cleaned up by people in the small community or if the county comes out to do it. I know it is non-ending. Today besides there being a huge pile of trash, including construction materials, all along McEwen there were large objects, tarps, hose, etc. and additional dumping over the fence into the private property where the cattle graze. I also know that along Snake Road, Martinez side people are dumping. I think it is time to change how we pay for garbage service so everyone can have it. What if every household had to pay a fee to the city or the county and everyone received garbage service? Or what if people who couldn't afford to take their garbage to the dump (do a dump run) could call a phone number to arrange for a voucher to enable them to go to the dump. Or what about there being a number for people like me, who pick up garbage to get a voucher to be able to take large loads into the dump? Currently almost every week I pick up trash in my neighborhood in Martinez, on our main stretch of Road on Morello Ave. Just to give you an idea of the trash, I pick up at least 2 bags of trash that I put in my own garbage can each week. I could pick up more, I don't have room in my garbage can. I bet if you take a drive on Morello Ave and you will be able to tell the area where I live. What about having weekly on even monthly clean up with our park rangers, they have the green trucks. It could be a regular thing, civic groups, schools and others who love the environment and our community could tackle areas and just make littering, uncool.

I really feel like a substance abuse program would definitely benefit our community. When first looking at this issue, the need for other stuff will pretty much diminish. Not all of it but it would be a great start.

I see many youth having to take care of younger siblings because they have a single parent revoking their own childhood, child care services would amend this. Also amongst these child care services should include a healthy start program, a combination of giving healthy lunches at schools and snacks at after school programs and the having the food bank send healthy food home. Also have child care services not just involve physical education but make exercising fun.

I think there's a need for greater partnership and alignment of resources and services across county departments, city agencies, and local school districts. Given that we're experiencing budget constraints, our public service providers should look into sharing resources to spread the help around.

I was a single mom. Working 2 jobs. At that time I paid more for childcare than I did for my rent. I could not qualify for food stamps or subsidized housing because I grossed too much. My children

suffered a lot during that time.

I work for an organization that works hard to allow seniors/elderly to age in place. More and better transportation access to seniors who are not frail or disabled, but simply "old" and my benefit from assistance that will help them to stay in their own homes and stay out of assisted living - which is often cost-prohibitive.

I work in Berkeley; cleaning up telegraph area/working on homelessness; General Public Safety throughout the County.

I would like to see a Men's & Women's Rehabilitation home in the city of Antioch and Pittsburg. We also need to assist our Youth in job development and training so we can decrease violence and crime.

I would like to see improvement at our Bay Point Works Career Center. People are able to use the computers, printers and fax machine for their job search. The only problem is they usually only have one printer and one copier and one fax machine. When one of these machines are broken and out of service, it then makes it hard for us to use the Career Center to search for jobs. The Career Center is the only place in Bay Point that us low income people have to us as a center for everything. I do not have a computer at home and the Career Center lets me search for jobs and fax important documents to companies. So It will be great to get more equipment to the Career Center.

I would love to see our community cleaned up and restored.

I'd like a substation in my neighborhood.

I'd like to see deterrents and alternatives to gang lifestyle in this area. I'd like to see kids doing community oriented work and learning about community programs and community leadership as part of their education. I'd like to see more music and art activities. I'd like to tap the mutually beneficial power of integration of elderly and small children together in a day program.

I'd like to see more mental illness centers that can help with housing and services.

I'd like to see services for animal care. The animal abuse and neglect in Concord is atrocious and my dealings with city workers has made it clear they do not care that animals are mistreated. The way people treat animals is a reflection of how they care for themselves and others.

I'd love to see healthier food/beverage businesses in the community, such as a Jamba Juice and a Sweet Tomatoes (soup and salad bar). There's been an open commercial space at the Oak Hills Shopping Center for quite some time, and there will be a new, transit area/community built near BART which either business would be a great addition.

I'd love to see taxi script reinstated for the elderly. Municipalities would contract with local taxi companies to provide door-to-door discounted taxi service to seniors. This approach is much better than the shuttle system presently provided by para-transit, although those vans are excellent for people in wheel chairs.

I'm really concerned about increased gang activity and violence in Antioch. It's evident in my neighborhood and many neighborhoods. We need to do more to help our at-risk youth.

IM PHYSICALLY DISABLED AND I CANT LIVE OFF OF \$1900. SOME THINGS NEED TO GET CHANGED

Improve the canal trail, street lighting and improve traffic flow on main arteries

Improved street and side walk cleaning; especially businesses.

In Concord, too many chain stores are given permits to build with no regard to overall community planning.

In Contra Costa County there thousands of Afghan community members live. There are no a resource center available to help them navigate the system. We see lots of domestic violence victims with no culturally sensitive programs.

Investing in young adult education for job skills and re-entry into the educational pipeline if they were drop outs.

It's not that high on the list but I would like to see more graffiti management, I know we have people to take care of it but do they go out on regular patrols, maybe just more visible communication about what is being done to get rid of it. It makes the city look poor.

Job training centers, computer labs, career pathways for low-income, low educated, available ESL seven days a week.

Lack of transportation access shuttle, bus at Senior Center in Concord. No bus service at bus stop?

Low income housing is so needed, for the mentally ill, for the homeless, for people released from jail, and for families who are struggling.

Lower income neighborhoods need affordable options for healthy food shopping.

Lower rents and mortgages for sure would help. But where do you start?

Many of the families in my area are undocumented. Legal services for these families would be helpful.

Many performing arts groups need assistance to survive

Many services are already provided by multiple agencies, but finding those services can be frustrating. Coordination between groups, collaboration, and education to the community could improve access. For example, Opportunity Junction provides job training and education, but many in Antioch are unaware of this non-profit organization. The library offers access to information and resources, but the city keeps cutting funding so the hours are reduced dramatically.

Martinez Marina redevelopment. Performing Arts.

More programs/sports + tutoring after school and summer camp for kids and youth at a low fee or free.

More aid for Seniors and low income families.

More availability for affordable housing units for 30%-60%.

More community events would be nice, a central place to learn information about what's going on for

kids in the community, more community groups.

More community gardens that produce organic fruits and vegetables to the community.

More engaging and meaning activities for youth.

More beautification projects, remove graffiti, weeds, garbage pick-up, abandoned vehicles, basically more timely code enforcement.

More frequent buses/public transportation. More Parking areas at Bart Stations.

More opportunities for volunteer programs, if there are some, they are not known to many.

more funding for family emergency shelters

more garbage dumpsters

more help to monolingual adult and children

More job development services, temporary and permanent housing resources to direct clients to more outreach of programs.

More money in East County

More out of school projects like boys and girls club for after school. Also Babysitters help for working parents. More help with the homeless and low income families. Sick and disabled persons need help. Veterans need help to get into the civilian life. There is so much one can think of. But you do your best and there is nothing more gratifying than that. God Bless You and Your Care.

More police patrols to stop youth parties and DUIs

More policemen. Need to be proactive and have police substations in high crime areas. Also cameras at major intersections. More community gathering places like Todos Santos Plaza in Concord to foster a sense of community.

more support of north Richmond

More/better communication about what's happening locally.

most homes

My children have Autism. I cannot work in my trained profession due to their ongoing care needs. Finding competent care providers is problematic and very costly. I am a substitute teacher, earning \$16.50/hr. And my children need care after school, before I can get home. I must pay sitters \$20/hr. PER child, (they are so different). Most companies charge minimum hours per session. I have found one person who works well with both kids and only charges me \$30/hr. This person is not always available, so, I many times, cannot sub.

My youngest is 9. He has attended County programs in Concord, Alamo, Lafayette and Moraga. This year, his bus ride is one hour and 45 minutes. Would any adult you know tolerate that long of a bus ride? Lack of quality programs for kids with Autism is appalling. If only there was a recreational and social center or two in our central county! He could be dropped off at a fun, engaging center in lieu of a lengthy bus ride, and I could work.

Need mid- to high-income housing in Concord. People looking to buy a house in the range of \$500,000 or higher will not look in Concord.

Need more facilities that offer a hot meal per day

Need more parks in some areas. Need maintenance assistance to maintain these parks. More police officers or at least have them do their jobs in their areas.

Need more permanent supportive housing for homeless, and actual case management

Need to help the low income community who is working and not on government aid.

Need to lead and collaborate with other city agencies to lobby Sacramento to develop a post-redevelopment agency program that addresses the governor's concerns. Also, need to explore how other cities in other counties have been able to build their affordable housing facilities without redevelopment funding.

New housing developments should be build utilizing universal design concepts. This would go a long way for seniors to age in place without having to retrofit property or move. Also transportation needs to include being available near housing developments. More funded volunteer driver programs and where they exist funding for electric vehicles for para-transit needs.

No comment

No, your survey was quite extensive in its coverage.

One way to maximize, shelters is to use low security jail cells. If people were picked up for loitering and treated humanely, they could be housed and fed and provided a bathroom for the night and then released in the morning, not necessarily being charged. That would give a chance for some outreach, counseling, public health stat collection. It would certainly be safer for these people. It would also require more staff to clean up and care for these people properly. Public homeless money funding a few caretakers within the police buildings wouldn't hurt. Hire the same homeless even. If people use casual carpools, then other people might benefit from casual shelters.

Our county could use more education on the importance of spaying/neutering cats and dogs to

prevent unwanted births. So many of them wouldn't have to be euthanized if we did this more. We could also use some education on family size too. I really think it's not responsible to have children when you cannot afford them. People should think about what it takes in resources (time and money) to raise a well-adjusted child. I'm one of six children myself so I lived firsthand the results of those decisions. So many problems can be avoided!

Our county is one which benefits long time property owners who built both residential and commercial properties before local cities built up ordinances which make the city better in many ways. We need to approach owners of multi-unit properties, and provide incentives (or punishment) for improvements, frequency of rent increases, and crime statistics for the property itself. We cannot continue to bog down neighborhoods with disproportionate Section 8 residents and expect the activity of the larger sum to get better with time. Blending populations together in a fair and balanced way offers cities a way to not centralize a given group and let them pull back the hard work many at the county level did to rehab and push the parties to future success. Use statistics to drive where county and federal money is being well spent. Actively make changes to eligible properties not improving, and offer incentives for properties who rehab, and build up their space to encourage neighbors to do the same and not fall into a level of mediocrity and lack of city pride.

Overpopulation has decimated Californian resources. Continued growth is detrimental to our environment. Encouraging immigration, legal or illegal is a grave mistake. Continued growth of services insures continued climb of taxation. I realize there is nothing you can or will do about it. Just take a moment to acknowledge the truth.

Parks and recreation facilities available at no cost to low income families.

Parks with play equipment (in Pleasant Hill), with benches/seating (Concord).

More services through recreation departments in Bay Point, Pittsburg and Martinez

Additional library in Concord

Library programming for children under age 4

Traffic signal waiting times should be checked, including someone talking to Caltrans about their silly metering lights

Better public transportation, Portland (OR) has a wonderful system

More programming for children under age 5

Small business loans for people wanting to open non-service industry businesses (like a bookstore)

people need to know where to go for safety net services

they don't know where to go

what they are eligible for

so many services are not connected

PET FRIENDLY STUFF

Please help parents with affordable child care. Our child care providers don't earn enough even though their prices are not affordable for parents. We need to develop a plan in which child care providers are able to charge their full fees and parents with the help of the government are able to afford them. If we want our workforce to increase we need to help support them.

Pre-school programs for kids - to the community.

pre-schools for low to need class

Problems with homeless hanging out at local business and being obnoxious.

Fix the roads and lower the speed on Clayton Rd

Putting phone, cable, and electric lines underground. Replace sewer and water lines.

Rent has been increasing, there is a lack of affordable homes for three bedrooms in residential areas.

Need to help families get into homes and stay in homes.

Rent is too high, and for low-income families living pay check to pay check, home ownership is only a dream. More programs to help people buy homes or get lower rent.

Rental rates are outrageous in this county. Families are forced to move in with other family members because unable to afford rent on own. Build more affordable housing. Rent is increasing, meanwhile, wages remain the same. I see people at my complex moving out every month because rent increases almost \$100.00 per year.

Rentals in CC County are almost forbidden to most middle and lower income people.

We need more affordable housing for everyone... not just the 1 percent.

Repair the streets in Concord. Farm Bureau Road was a main trucking road, yet was not included in the repavement that took place last year. Mental Health services need to be integrated into our community. Not only for homeless people, but for low income, moderate income, and high income families. Mental Health affects a lot of people, by adding mental health services we can help get people off the streets, and help people who are depressed or stressed. This economy affects people more than financially, it affects them mentally as well. We also need MORE jobs!!

Right now I'm most concerned with affordable housing for my friend who wants to move back to Bay Area but with limited income of 1800/month it doesn't seem plausible. When I started to get information, there were too many sites and phone numbers that didn't get picked up. There should be one site on internet where anyone who needs help can get information.

S66 #22

Safety! We are seeing a lot of drug and gang activity around Antioch. The city needs to cite code violations, clean up graffiti immediately, and address gang activity with community education. Beef up Neighborhood Watch programs, too.

Schools! Schools! Schools!

Senior and disabled senior affordable transportation. Services that are available 24/7 on an on call base. Discounts to qualified people.

Senior housing and transportation needed.

Seniors are the fastest growing population and the most over looked. We need to invest in programs that keep seniors healthy and living independently for as long as possible. This includes care management, emergency funding, housing, and food. If we don't take care of seniors now it will cost

us much more lately.

Seniors are the fastest growing population. We are not prepared. We have only one organization that provides county-wide support, in-home services at no cost to seniors. We need to expand all of the services to prepare for the deluge of seniors needing services. The stress on the infrastructure will be unprecedented. We are not ready. Economic impact has the potential to bankrupt organizations and cities if we don't create supportive environments.

Seniors suffer diminished quality of life, and run the risk of serious injury due to falls; simply because they lack adequate eye care. Medicare does not pay for routine refractive exams or eyeglasses, resulting in a reduction of the quality of life for most seniors. Virtually ALL SENIORS need corrective lenses to improve their quality of life, read mail and pay their own bills on time, and adequate eye sight which allows them to judge the height of a curb, steps, and obstacles.

Services for immigrants

Sewer replacement or maintenance. Seems the center part of the streets where the sewer lines are located are falling in.

Shelter for pregnant teens

sidewalks in E Sobrante

Sidewalks, veterinary care assistance for low income households to help care for their pets, child care assistance for low income households.

Skate Park

Small grants available for programs who are giving services directly to the less fortunate.

Speed bumps

Spend the moneys so the hard working tax payers get to see the benefits of their dollars.

Stop the building of new construction. There are plenty of empty building and houses that can be repaired for less government funding.

stop using law enforcement as a prescription for social ills

Stop wasting taxpayer money on stupid surveys.

Strong emphasis in grades K-8 on the relatively new practice "educational neuroscience".

Take 8,000 acres from mt. diablo and turn it into affordable housing

Tenant/landlord counseling, eviction prevention.

Terrible upkeep of homes in low income areas, neighborhoods need more security/policing, after school programs to keep kids off the streets.

The best thing for Pittsburg would be to attract quality businesses and not have empty businesses in our city.

The City of Antioch needs more affordable afterschool programs and childcare centers for low income families.

The City of Pittsburg wants to have a local flavor and small business approach to the retail businesses. This is great to preserve the local flavor and quaintness of the town but does nothing to bring tax revenue to the City. Rather than looking at options like Westpac, the city should allow a modest number of big box retail and food businesses in the downtown area to promote growth and tax revenue. 3 Restaurants closing in the past few years not to mention small mom/pop businesses that have no place or capital running a business.

The streets of Concord are particularly rough in places. It would also be nice to see grants or loans to small businesses to help them clean up their facilities, improve walkways, and increase security.

The waiting list for senior apartment for example in E Cerrito takes up to 5 years waiting. It takes too long.

The Walnut Creek area needs more diversity in affordable housing. Low income people certainly need help, but real-estate prices in Walnut Creek make it hard for even middle income people. Affordable housing is needed by many groups of people, but the ones who have the worst of it are low income (working poor).

There are many street lights in my area (Tara Hills) that do not work properly.

There are too many individuals from the age of 45-60 in our community who after working all their lives have lost long time employment - there unemployment has run out, nobody wants to hire them - they are old enough to get social security - they are losing their homes, their livelihood, their dignity. They don't fit into any category for services, they do not have children under the age of 18, they are not over 60 yrs of age, and they aren't disabled. We are falling through the cracks and need help!

There is a lack of housing with support services for people with severe mental illness. There is a lack of affordable housing, period, plain and simple!

There is a large population of homeless individuals and youth without direction. Businesses and property blight is on the rise. If you have never heard of the broken window phenomenon this blight is a serious attraction for the individuals that cause the most concern for this community. We need to make our towns be more welcoming by restoring storefronts and getting on code enforcement.

There is a need for housing for adults with mental illness who do not need hospitalization, but who would benefit from board and care of housing with supervision.

There needs to be a concerted effort to enlist the affluent private corporations in the county to join with the government in funding affordable housing.

There seems to be an increase of homelessness in the city.

This survey is too long and detailed. It asks for opinions from folks who simply do not have enough information going in. How do I know if there is enough help for the homeless in my community? Or enough help for first-time buyers. I only know what I know. Opinions given on things that folks know

little about cannot be taking seriously.

unaffordable child/infant care

We are in need of more funding for housing, drop in centers, and outreach terms.

We don't need any more low housing section 8 people. We need to clean up the low housing areas we have now.

We live in Pittsburg but we do a lot of our time outside of Pittsburg. Restaurants are few and not healthy (a lot of fast food), streets are dirty (we just drove through Danville today on Sycamore and we were comparing it to Railroad - light years apart), stores close early, etc. Something needs to be done.

We must educate people so that they can eventually help themselves and not continue to rely on the government. For assistance

We need HUD to change. HUD's reporting rules are disconnected from practical use. Assuming that a person is placed in a licensed or otherwise managed shelter and subsequently placed to stable housing, could HUD please allow a simple reimbursement on a fixed annual per-capita rate with monthly or quarterly reimbursement as the placement to stable housing is documented? Conventional foster-care works with a simple reimbursement, at the end of each month. The rest, the financial reporting should be limited to one audit and a summary of monthly placements of the target population. Line-item quarterly financial reporting, the individual check verification, complex invoicing for specific expenditures, etc. are not characteristic of other programs and are not worth doing -- given the limited allocation of funding for our clients. It's not the way the real world works.

We need more affordable and accessible housing!!!! We need it for frail elders, adults with severe physical disabilities, homeless people, people with mental health issues and the low-income population in general.

Additionally, we need support services in place and funding for programs that assess need, refer and monitor needs ongoing. Without this, people fall through the cracks and end up in institutions and or homeless or in some cases, dead.

We need more and better education, not only of school children but also in job training for adults.

We need more help for the "Medi-Gap" elderly -- those who make too much to receive Medi-Cal without a large share of cost, but not enough to afford services

We need more PARKS

We need more places to shop. I have to drive 10 minutes to go to a basic grocery store and pass 10 churches on my way there, so please more Commerce and a few less chapels would be great. I understand people must have their places to worship and I don't want to deny anyone of that right but it would be great if there were a few more choices as to where to spend my money around here without leaving the lovely city of Pittsburg. It would be even better if a few of those stores were filled with healthy organic choices something as basic as a Sprouts or a Trader Joe's would be a great start. Some more healthier restaurants would be great as well, there is some great food in this town but a

place to get a nice healthy affordable sandwich and salad would be a wonderful change of pace from what is here now.

We need more police to patrol parks and neighborhoods.

We need safe and attractive places for teens to hang- out.

We need high school dropout counseling and intervention so that these kids don't turn to violence.
We need programs all over Contra Costa county like Opportunity Junction in Antioch!

We need more programs for our young children.

We need more transportation, more recreation, We need a grocery store for the residents, Gas Station, Beauty salon, Barber Shop, Laundry Mat for their convenience.

We really need to address the needs of the mentally ill and drug addicted homeless. They are relying on handouts and theft to support their lifestyle. (I have witnessed both)

We need to work on a two prong approach to gang activity. One, a more extensive gang prevention program that is incorporated in the schools (just like DARE was in the nineties) and in the community. The second, it come down hard on any gang activity especially holding parents responsible for their children's criminal activities.

Women and children are disproportionately represented among the homeless. Family violence is the leading cause of homelessness among women and children. Children exposed to family violence and twice as likely to experience it as perpetrator or victim as adults. We cannot solve the homeless problem in our community without dealing with the upstream issue of preventing and healing from family trauma.

Our area simply does not have enough affordable housing. We need more, and we need to develop it in conjunction with our existing safety net providers who can integrate their vital supportive services to make a lasting difference in families' lives.

Would like to have financial assistance for home ownership.

Yes, I would like to see improvements in the way the community is taking care of their properties. There was an article in the Sunday, July 13, 2014 Contra Costa Times that is entitled "Enforce code enforcement to fight blight"; that is about a program in San Jose to inforce property owners to take responsibility for their properties. It is a very good program and I wonder if it would work in Antioch. Please pass this article on.

Yes, many homes in the area of Appian Way are decrepit and have tarps on roofs, buckling roofs, hogging foundations, severely unkempt, garbage on sidewalks etc. and no one ever does any code enforcement, probably because we are small and unincorporated but we pay taxes too. Would be great to see some benefit to our neighborhood and have basic code enforcement to clean up this mess. It is starting to look like Detroit!!

young families need resources of all kinds
many low income people need mental health support
In El Sobrante the buildings on the main thoroughfares are in horrible shape

Top 3 Unmet Needs in Your Community Comments

#1 Wrap around services with housing for homeless

#2 Preservation of open space

#3 Bike lanes

(1) Access to community SUCS- transportation

(2) Food Services - Food Bank - others

(3) Traffic Light at intersection to get bus stop for residents

(1) As a disability/low income HUD 811/202 PRAC Independent Living with Supportive Services, we desperately need a traffic light at our intersection of Gardenia Ave. and Main Street to allow TriDelta Transit to install bus stops there. The bus stops are too far away from our facility to be useful.

(2) More affordable PRAC housing for disabled

(3) More sidewalks and streetlights near our apartment

(4) Need better free assistance from lawyers for people who are without income.

(1) Homeless population/homelessness

(2) Services for lower income people

(3) Housing

(1) Housing (in general)

(2) Safety

(3) Availability of Programs/Accessibility

(1) Invest in our kids, provide programs.

(1) Job training with Placement Services

(2) Career Counseling with Placement, education

(3) Job Development and Creation

(1) Literacy and skills training geared toward LEP population

(2) Affordable rental housing for working individuals/families

(3) Multicultural capacity training for immigrants and small businesses.

(1) Mental illness runs rampant in San Pablo. Need to have outreach and supportive services for these individuals to get them off the city's streets and create a more secure business/shopping environment to attract customers

(2) City Street Beautification: repair buildings that are condemned or old and vacant, and improve lighting on sidewalks to attract new businesses.

(3) Provide Homeless Services - example: job skills/search/shelter

(1) More housing for the homeless

(2) Better streets/sidewalks

(3) Better/more housing for physically disabled

(1) More rigorous K-8 academic instruction

(2) More care for abused women

(3) More recreational and summer programs for youth

(1) Seniors

(2) People with Disabilities

(3) Rental Assistance

(1) Service for child victims of domestic violence

(2) Sidewalk Improvements

(3) Better transportation

(1) Services for the needy, (2) Environmental care (climate, collective transportation, alternatives), (3) Care for children, youth, elderly

(1) Services for Youth

(2) Services for Elderly

(3) Services for Low-Income Families

(1) Veteran housing and community help, (2) More advertising about what we DO have, (3) less wait time on calls to get info - easier access

--Increase Housing supply in multifamily to create competition in rate based on oversupply

-Lower barriers to development of multifamily housing

-Provide Transitional (Not permanent) housing for families and homeless in need with financial, addiction assistance and job placement services and counseling

-Decrease and Lower administrative requirements on small businesses to promote ease of doing business and encourage job growth.

-Access to Services (Transportation & having types of services available in communities to begin with whether it be in relation to Housing, access to medical and mental health care, etc.)

-Prevention related Services

-Greater amount of affordable housing

-Greater amount of supportive services for individuals and families in need, especially for youth, homeless individuals, and individuals with disabilities

-More housing rehabilitation and availability of home repair assistance

. 1 Community service centers supporting the safety net, 2. Affordable Housing 3. Job Training

1) A Pittsburg "Civic Center" BART Station located at the approved site of Railroad & Bliss Avenue. Which would encourage/entice Silicon Valley type companies or startups to set up shop here.

2) A Transit Village surrounding the Pittsburg, Civic Center BART station. Which would encourage local job growth.

3) A local transit system to support the needs of our Pittsburg citizens. So that we don't always have to drive our vehicles, for our errands.

1) Street repairs/maintenance of public spaces - homeowners are already paying for this through property taxes, yet the work is not done. A well maintained environment encourages people within the community to take pride in and participate in building up the community.

2) Libraries can play a significant role in the community and yet are underfunded leading to shorter hours and no new developments. They could be supporting every age group, provide a pathway to new technologies that many cannot afford, a place for youth activities, at-risk youth intervention and support for seniors. Libraries should be seen as integral parts of a community not a nice to have.

3) Effective Public Transportation Systems. As a resident of Antioch, Public Transportation is ineffective for commuters, bus service within town has limited scheduling. How will transitioning homeless people, people who simply cannot afford a car and those unable to drive get to and from services let alone to retail locations? How will people get to job training and to places of employment without frequent public transportation options?

1) Affordable, accessible, and well designed housing for seniors

2) Transportation funding. We are a geographically diverse county where there are plenty of remote areas where transportation options are rare or non-existent

1) Gang activity needs to be addressed more.

2) It would be nice to see business areas along Railroad Avenue spruced up.

3) Great strides have been made with the historic downtown area but it still feels underutilized.

- 1) Homelessness (mental health support, rental availability, etc.)
- 2) Lack of opportunity and hopelessness among low income youth.
- 3) Low income housing: 10 - 15 undocumented persons in an apartment on Monument Blvd.
- 1) Job development/creation
- 2) Youth recreation
- 3) Childcare
- 1) More mid- to high-income housing.
- 2) A more vibrant downtown in Concord with shops and restaurants.
- 3) Lower crime rates.
- 1) Take care of the disabled (physical and mental) and our Veterans.
- 2) More outreach/services to the drug addicted/homeless people I see in North Concord. They clearly need help.
- 3) Population growth needs to be sustainable. We can't keep building and building and building. It's not getting at a real solution. We're like a cancer on this planet. I'm very concerned about the development that will occur at the Naval Weapons Station. If it's high density development, I will consider leaving the area.
- 1. Addressing the housing for the Homeless.
- 2. Assisting Families with school age children with housing.
- 3. Assisting renters with assistance.
- 1. Ensure a level playing field for all members of this community; not just focusing all efforts and funds into homelessness, or people who have chosen a non-mainstream path. This society desperately needs all citizens to be productive and contribute to the common good. The more this is accomplished, the more we can do for people who truly need and deserve a hand up.
- 2. More attention to the needs of frail seniors, our elderly, in general, with housing and nutrition needs, and programs to assist them in their homes, e.g., home safety devices, energy efficiency, small repairs, etc.
- 3. More assistance for neglected and abused youth, with programs to keep them safe, housed, schooled, and/or employed.
- 1. Help for the homeless, shelter, a place to call home where they are allowed to keep their pets.
- 2. I worry about elders - are they known and being checked on to make sure they are ok.
- 3. Illegal aliens need assistance so they are not taken advantage of since they would not feel able to report that to the police.
- 1. Housing for the homeless, both long term and short term

2 medical aid closer than the county hospital

1. Subsidized housing for the mentally ill. If they are living on SSI or SSDI, their income is limited and there isn't much out there for them. Licensed group homes are very expensive. If they are NOT in the county system, there is no way they can afford to live in a licensed group home, since the cost is several thousand dollars a month, unless they have a family who can afford to make up the difference. Such a need: group homes, independent living--everything.

2. More activities for teens e.g. "internships during the summer", afterschool enrichment programs, be it in the arts, first aid classes, cooking classes or simple carpentry.

1. We need more noise control at Buchanan Field. They are no longer supposed to shoot "touch-and-go" landings there, meaning practice landings in which the aircraft does not come to a stop but continues on and takes off again, but they do this all the time. Practice landings are supposed to be done at Byron.

2. We need enforcement of dog leash laws to prevent dogs from attacking children or cats in the neighborhood. We also need a specific law forcing dog owners to clean up after their own dog.

3. We need stronger noise ordinances against barking dogs, loud stereos, and loud car repair operations in residential areas.

1. A simplified listing of the resources available to help the homeless.

2. Transitional housing for the homeless, especially adult men.

3. Expanded drop in facilities for the homeless (i.e. shower & laundry facilities, meals & clothes pantry).

1. Affordable housing for low income people

2. Sustained housing for homeless people

3. Emergency shelters for homeless people during extreme weather

1. Clarke Swim Center

2. Clarke Swim Center

3. Clarke Swim Center

1. Development of abandoned buildings

2. Resources for the homeless

3. More parks

1. Do something about the homeless

2. Clean up our community

3. Make our city safer

1. Downtown restoration and improvement.

2. Services for homeless and mentally ill.

3. Reduce Crime.

1. Elderly activities

2. Elderly meals

3. Empathy for the elderly.

1. Emergency shelters for families

2. Emergency shelters for homeless

3. Mental health services for at risk persons and homeless

1. Employment, job creation and development

2. Housing

3. Child Care

1. Food for seniors

2. Connecting seniors with help for finances, medicines, prescriptions

1. Homeless

2. Housing

3. Senior

1. Homeless

2. Resources for low-income children and youth

3. Assistance for low-income families.

1. Housing for the homeless.

1. Increased police. Many streets are dangerous to go down during the day and night making it unsafe for many families.

2. Job opportunities. Many buildings downtown are closed and boarded up.

3. Recreation for children/teens. Too many run the street unsupervised.

1. Job Training and Placement assistance

2. Low income child care assistance

3. Transportation subsidies

1. JOBS!

2. JOBS!

3. Financial assistance for first-time homebuyers

1. Low income housing

1. Mental health

2. Transitional youth - out of foster care

3. Roads

1. More housing for Abused neglected and abandoned children

2. More housing for the elderly

3. More board and care housing for people who are mentally ill/homeless.

1. More police to keep the law-abiding, middle-class working families safe.

2. More City workers to keep the city clean and safe.

3. Redevelopment of dumpy strip malls - like the one on Treat/Clayton for example. Try to make Concord into a nice city instead of catering to the lowest element and turning it into a dump.

1. NO affordable housing with support services for people with severe mental illness or board and cares for them in Walnut Creek. A few substandard ones in other cities.

2. Rents and selling prices are unaffordable due to short supply.

1. Permanent housing solutions for homeless population

2. Affordable and accessible childcare

3. Housing designed for access to public transportation

1. Services for at-risk youth and gang prevention.

2. Help for low-income families - food and housing.

3. Homelessness services.

1. Significantly rehabilitated levee system (estimated at \$200 million) and corresponding island drainage system integrive upgrade. Everyone is at risk.

1. Support for nonprofits for land purchase and building construction to house services for frail elders, such as adult day social and health care programs.

2. Support for physical improvements to existing nonprofit buildings and grounds to ensure safety for the frail elderly who access these sites.

3. Funding for low-income apartments for elderly that are truly based on the individual's income and not on the percentage of the local market place, which is usually much higher than the low-income elder can manage.

1. Taxi transportation for seniors

2. Community clean up-- litter, etc.

3. Mental health services including housing for the mentally ill

1. Teenage to young adult recreation and enrichment facilities that operate from 3pm to 8pm.

2. More effective economic outreach program by the cities.

3. More public/private partnerships to facilitate the construction of new community/city infrastructure.

1.) Careers that help the people live successfully, and not just day-to-day

2.) Youth of Low Income families

3.) Housing

1. Affordable Housing for our low income seniors. For those who can still live independently, affordable living units out on the community. For those who need light care and supervision (such as meals prepared for these seniors, reminders to take medications, assistance with bathing and/or dressing----- I hope we can find a way for facilities to get a stipend/ some financial support from our public benefits like MediCal but also, that providers accept lower income folks . Presently our low income elderly end up in skilled nursing facilities period!!! The residential care facilities will still be making lots of money!!!!

2. Services for our senior mental health population. At the present time our seniors with mental health issues (And actually a lot of our younger mental health population)are just given some hit and miss medications, our staff in facilities have not received the training that they need to work with these folks and help them improve and make better adjustments to both community and institutional life. Our elderly with mental health needs are not throwaways!!!!!! 3. Education of family members and friends regarding options that are available to our elderly and mentally impaired ---- resources available to them to help their family members and friends make appropriate choices and know our community resources and be aware of the rights of our elderly and dependent adults!!!

1. Attract new business/ no vacant storefront

2. Youth center

3. Parks & Rec classes/camps for kids (Pittsburg has very lame/hardly any activities for children especially compared to neighboring cities)

1/ Affordable housing

2. Public transportation

3. More technical assistance to businesses so that they grow and thrive.

3 Most important unmet needs in my community are:

1. Not enough shopping markets in Bay Point

2. Not enough programs for low income youth

3. Need more resources for the Career Center

A commitment to completely revitalize and re-develop the Downtown area. If you do that, it will transform Pittsburg.

A high school for the community (and possibly establishing a local school district to better represent community needs).

Improved economic opportunities through workforce training in high schools and community colleges, encouraging more employers to relocate to east Contra Costa County.

Improved land use and public transportation planning - helping the citizens be mobile if they don't have a car/or choose not to drive and take public transit to work.

A place to stay at night, affordable housing, rent assistance to house.

Access to fresh vegetables, school counselors, and need DARE prevention back. Where is the DARE program?

Additional educational opportunities for low income children, affordable childcare, connection between S.S. agencies/collaboration.

Adequate funding for maintenance of ALL public facilities.

Additional parks in areas of Concord not currently served.

Extensive expansion of the paved trail system to encourage walking and biking.

Adult Day Care for persons with disabilities including the elderly and frail.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND CHILDCARE FOR THE WORKING CLASS THAT NOT BASE ON INCOME

Affordable housing

Homeless services

Transit for low income

Affordable (i.e. below market) housing, permanent shelters for temporary homeless, and adequate mental health services for the many homeless needing supervision of their medication.

Affordable Child Care

Employment

Training/Job Capacitation

Affordable homes, rents are rising and a lot of people are struggling, we would like to buy a house but have nowhere to start and no idea of if we can at all.

Affordable housing (apartments) for the working public that is believable NOT AN INSULT FIGURE OF \$15,000 OR MORE FOR A STUDIO!

Affordable housing (especially residential care for the elderly and dependable adults who are instituting much sooner than necessary), resources for our developmentally disabled and handicapped adults who end up institutionalized, and affordable housing periods.

Affordable housing communities for retirees and elderly. Services for this group will in turn will employ our youth.

Separate the drug user homeless from those that can be rehabilitated or helped.

Affordable housing for families, single parents, homeless youth, and post incarcerated individuals

Affordable housing for homeless.

Affordable housing for independent seniors

Affordable housing for low income

Affordable housing for people below 30% AML(?), affordable or subsidized childcare, and better transportation system, especially in far east county.

Affordable housing for the homeless

Housing for the mentally ill

Affordable housing primarily because of supply and demand and the NIMBY attitudes. We have not built enough housing and if we did, we would have workforce and affordable housing by design and it would not have to be subsidized by others.

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing

Day-care for working parents.

More job opportunities

Affordable housing

Homeless services

Economic development

Affordable housing

Small business assistance

Services for low income

Affordable housing

Workforce housing

Assistance for homeless families

Affordable housing, homeless programs, Childcare/Youth Centers

Affordable housing, progressive education and community safety.

Affordable Housing, Rent Control and middle class families in need of services too now because housing cost has increased tremendously in Contra Costa County.

Affordable housing

After school activities for our youth.

Programs and activities for our elderly

Programs and activities for disabled persons.

Aid for homeless people, job training for homeless, care of children who are abused.

All needs related to homeless!

Public Safety improvement!

After School Activities both recreational and educational!

Animals, seniors, and blight.

Assistance for homeless; job skills training, retail development

Assistance to Homeless, Assistance to disabled, Loans for renovation of empty buildings

Assistance to low income residents

Youth programs

Continued redevelopment of downtown

Autism educational and recreational/social programs/sites

Plugging in seniors and other "under-used" adults to volunteer.....reading to preschoolers, manning the autism centers

More frequent city-wide volunteer projects. Many people want to help, but, projects are not publicized enough.

Being an environmentally friendly town is always the most important part for me. More solar power and no oil dumping! It would be great to live in a 0 waist town so even a small change as being able to through away my house hold compost in the green pale, and not my garbage would be good. I think a used clothing store like a Buffalo Exchange would thrive in this area and how about some funding for changing your house to solar that would be nice. Also some help with beautifying some of the older buildings and houses that are not just down town. Some more emphasis on owner occupied housing would be nice, I don't have issue with renters but home owners who rent their properties do have a tendency to let the houses go and blame it on the people living there.

Better education for our children, especially low income children, starting with infant/toddler and preschool care and education all the way through high school

Business/economic development

Support for families and individuals to handle stress (parent education, child care, mental health)

Better security at the BART stations, especially in the parking lots. Sidewalks so children can be safe.
Police patrolling in PAIRS so that THEY can be safer.

Better tougher schools.. (MDUSD). More active police.

Better transportation for seniors.

Bicycle access

Non- luxury housing

Services for children

Bike/pedestrian safety, public transportation, services for at risk youth.

Care, companionship and transportation for seniors still living alone is very important.

Assistance for homeless families with children so the children get food and education.

Nutrition services for elderly and families.

Career preparation

Out of school youth

Substance abuse

Cheap/ Free transportation for youth

Child Care for low income families

Housing for low income families

CODE ENFORCEMENT, TRUANCY, POLICE-RELATED STAFFING

Community based job training & programs to help with food, access to clean clothing, gas cards.

Concord needs more 1) Code Enforcement 2) road maintenance 3) substance abuse intervention and enforcement

Continue with the downtown development

Contra Costa County residents need to be able to find employment in which they gain a livable income, preferably within their own community (we need more jobs created within East Contra Costa County.)
Transportation is a huge barrier for those looking for employment (we need a better transportation system for East Contra Costa.)

Control the homeless and create spaces they feel comfortable transitioning to working/functioning adults

Remove "influencing" businesses that thrive on low income, or vulnerable people leaving drug treatment programs (strip malls with liquor or smoke shops)

Force multi-unit property owners to certain improvements that modernize their properties to surrounding communities. Excessive police dispatch or crime in areas surrounding properties should

allow the city to code the property as a nuisance which prevents further county/federal funding until the property is better managed and improved to accommodate well-mannered tenants.

Crime and Poverty.

Culturally sensitive resources

Support group for women and Men

Tutoring and mentoring for children.

Computer Labs, available ESL classes 7 days a week, affordable housing and multicultural community centers

Developmental opportunities for the next generation to succeed

Do something about crime and blight along Treat Blvd, homelessness and create more/better programs for children

Downtown Antioch to be revitalized without being re-developed into a suburban faux-downtown nightmare.

Business property owners of empty buildings to be pushed to rent at rates affordable for an abandoned downtown.

Housing for the transients and homeless, keep them off the streets.

Easy access to public assistance. Too often I see clients encountering red tape.

Economic development - too many vacant businesses and empty lots

Infrastructure - streets in Concord are in bad shape

Police enforcement and prosecution of criminals - reporting any crime is becoming a joke. We know that if it is a property crime your report is shoved to the bottom of the pile and ignored. It is all because there are not enough police to handle the crime in the city and there are more repeat offenders out there because of overcrowding of jails.

Economic development of youth

tay youth supports

Educating the uneducated.

Education and training of low income people. Job assistance. Crime prevention programs.

Education is not preparing children for life

Families are devastated by divorce

Many are not here legally and don't speak English

Education leading to job training and advancement.

Shelter for children and women, especially victims of abuse and violence.

Job creation for these populations.

Education, homelessness, safety

Emergency housing for homeless, medical help for those with mental issues, and shelter for families

Faith based rehabilitation centers

Feed the hungry

Financial counseling for families at risk for homelessness.

Food and safety resources

Shelter for women who are in violent situations

Mental health assistance for not just homeless but the entire at risk population

We see more people with mental health issues compounding their other issues making life even more difficult

Food Scrap Recycling

Creek Clean-ups/restoration

Homeless outreach and support

Fully integrating SAFETY back into shelter and housing programs -- as in family violence services, which reveal themselves and lurk behind the scenes among the homeless and at-risk populations.

Prioritizing shelter and housing for women and children because they have unique needs and are disproportionately affected and in need of specialized services.

Get the homeless off the streets

Getting people who have no place to live back on track.

Getting rid of the homeless blight.

Gang crime problems.

Better funding for police and fire.

Health insurance for uninsurable adults

Services for severely and persistently mentally ill youth and adults

Homeless shelters

Help create jobs, help kids, and keep the city safe.

Help for families, code enforcement, and other proactive attempts to reduce the horribly high crime rate and violence here.

Help for homeless children and foster children

Help for small businesses and infrastructure for them

Help for seniors.

Help with low income housing the waiting list is too long.

Affordable cars/maintenance for low income

Helping homeless, helping families, and helping people with disabilities.

Helping homeless, helping low income, helping children who have been abused.

High quality programming

Job creation

Services for low income families

Homeless facilities

Homeless feeding

Housing for low income families

Homeless housing, transportation/seniors/disabled/special needs people.

Homeless intervention

Housing for kids out the foster system

Housing for people that don't have addiction issues

Homeless outreach, housing, and mental health services.

HOMELESS PEOPLE

PHYSICALLY DISABLED PEOPLE

PEOPLE WHO UNDERSTANDS OUR STRUGGLES

Homeless services

Code enforcement

One-stop-shopping for services in the community

Homeless shelters

Homeless single female veterans with children.

Homeless support

Affordable housing

Services for substance abuse

Homeless support, homeless services, shelters

Homeless

Mental disabled

Seniors

Homeless

Mental health

Youth services

Homeless

Mental illness

Pre-school to 3rd grade concentration on upgrading kids' skills and involvement with the parents in a community setting.

Homeless, childcare, elderly

Homeless, help for seniors, help for mentally ill

Homeless, theft, helping elderly not go hungry.

Homelessness - am not sure we could meet all the needs since some of the problems are mental but Concord has a too large homeless population.

Affordable housing - Concord is better in many parts of the City than some surrounding Cities but many are still priced out of the market.

Education so people know what services are available to them and where to reach out for those services.

Homelessness

Mental health

Drug and alcohol addiction

Homelessness, clean up strip malls, bring in new business

Homelessness, mental illness, drug/alcohol abuse.

Homes for the homeless

Gang violence in Antioch

Clean up neighborhood

Housing (Rental/Mortgage Assistance)

Employment - Job Development

Assistance with Food, Utilities.

Housing for homeless people

Healthcare in the community

Youth activities and engagement

Housing for homeless, and services for those with mental health issues and addiction issues.

Housing for homeless, code enforcement, renovation of closed properties.

Housing for low income families

Homeless programs

Seniors

Housing for mentally ill, affordable housing for seniors with Alzheimer's, affordable housing for homeless.

Housing for those who are on the long waiting lists, and outreach to those low income individuals who don't even know about the lists. They should not have to be eligible for medical to be eligible for housing. The mentally ill urgently need housing, as do other low income people.

Housing of the homeless, is the most need at this point. Currently we are building housing to support our seniors, low income working adults, people with physical challenges, teen transitioning from foster care. However, it appears that right now the homeless has been over look in the planning process.

Housing

Counseling

Housing

Drug program prevention

Child care

Housing

Increase the minimal rate

Housing

Job Development

Support for low income children

Housing

Transportation

Childcare

Housing, shelter & deposit assistance

Youth programs

Parenting programs

Housing.

Aid to the disabled

Aid to seniors

Hunger, housing, education.

I believe the most important unmet need is job-training for low income families, and a higher minimum-wage.

I do not want programs or services that attract homeless people to the area, unless those programs or services are for educating people as to how they can better their circumstances. I am not in favor of increasing housing for low income individuals or families. I would rather we repair and upgrade what is already here. We need a vital downtown, so I think it is very important that the city council attract important businesses to that area--NOT social services.

I find the needs of the homeless, disabled, and the single families. Homeless are in need of programs to not just hope them back on their feet (for which. There are some) but programs that check back regularly to ensure they stay there, this includes not just a few months but years later. The physically and mentally disabled are in need for a strong community and comprehensive programs that teach living skills. To build a strong community a shared apparently complex or community home that have aids on duty 24/7 would not just ensure the safety of those who cannot live alone safely but also alleviate parents of the stress of having to take care of their kids for their lives and what will happen when they are too old to take of them or pass away. Also naturally parents will want to be able to retire but they won't be able too if they have to take care of their kids. Then single parents are in need of jobs and child care services, as listed above.

I rather see local government focus more on long term housing rather than short term/emergency housing. There also needs to be more help for the mentally ill as many of our homeless would not be on the streets had they been treated at the onset of their mental illness. There also needs to be more programs for at-risk youth.

I think it will be great to have a clinic with childcare services in the center of Bay Point.

I think the more wrap-around services we can provide the better. I imagine it can be very challenging knowing what you qualify for and how to get it.

I would like to see an affordable trade school as an option to college, where the trade of plumber, mechanic, Carpenter etc. can be made available to anyone.

We have too many grads without a job.

Improve job marketing skills.

Improve transportation for seniors- disabled and special needs people, establish volunteer (?) program.

Improved elementary and secondary education to fight the problem of dropouts.

Improved services and housing for the working poor and unemployed.

Improved services for the voiceless -- poor, victims of domestic violence, elderly.

Improving quality life for seniors

Services for adults with disabilities

Day care for Alzheimer patients

Inadequate resources for housing that people in poverty can afford--this is a different definition than so-called "affordable housing". Rather, we need more housing that is affordable to people in poverty.

Increase business in downtown

INSUFFICIENT AFFORDABLE HOUSING

BLIGHT AND CRIME IN LOW INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS

LACK OF SAFETY NET FOR ALL FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS ON THE VERGE OF HOMELESSNESS

It may not have stood out from my answers but here are my 3: (1) Over all community improvement, focusing on taking care of our environment, land and water.

(2) Services for the homeless and the near homeless (both singles and families) , shelter, food, health care (medical, dental, & mental and ps drug addiction is a disease which is both physical and mental), training & education (3) Services for families, both for the parents and the children (hurting people hurt, poverty increases stress and makes life just plain hard)

Job creation for all low income residents

Support for transitional age youth in housing and jobs

Multipurpose youth, senior and community centers

Job creation/economic development, affordable housing, homelessness.

Job training and creation. Infrastructure maintenance and improvement. Encourage growth of small businesses. These things will help the low income and homeless situations by creating jobs for those people with more potential for earning a decent living and giving them pride in themselves and their accomplishments.

Job training and placement

Career counseling

Literacy and computer training

Job training for the homeless

Child care services

Youth activities

Job training

Placement services

Transportation

Job training. Child Care. Affordable housing.

Jobs and job development

Community engagement, people helping each other

Homes and food for all

Jobs, Jobs and more Jobs in Antioch

Jobs, volunteering and training to do both. Everyone can and should give back, even the most in need...nothing makes a person feel more self-worth than when they help someone who is in need.

Just really helping the homeless

Lack of affordable childcare and lack of adequate public transportation are 2 of the biggest challenges facing the unemployed and underemployed, especially in East Contra Costa County. They prevent people from getting to career centers, job interviews, and actual jobs.

Law enforcement

Crime prevention

Code enforcement

Legal services

Less government in every aspect of our lives

Let's help our seniors who have been part of our community for many years!

Adaptable housing loans so seniors can age in place, senior housing, ADA requirements for all builders, affordable senior housing requirements enforced, transportation needs addressed so our seniors can get to the doctor, senior center and purchase food. Also the meals on wheels program is incredible and should have increased funding!

Thank you, Mary

Library, senior center.

Lighting, street maintenance and blight or code enforcement.

Lots of homeless begging on the streets and in the parking lots of shopping centers, as well as a number of those under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

Not enough activities for the youth in the community to keep them occupied and out of trouble.

High speeding vehicles in the neighborhoods.

Low income housing

Workforce housing

Transitional housing

Low income housing, homeless, seniors.

Low income senior and disabled housing, transportation for seniors and disabled to and from medical appointments.

Lower housing for single parent families.

Lunches for seniors

Financial aid for the elderly

Improvement in crime

Medical care for the uninsured

Dental care for uninsured

Job training for the uneducated

Meeting the needs of the mentally ill, especially in regard to housing

Mental health outreach and hospital.

Emergency safe homes for domestic violence victims.

Relocating homeless to their family, IF both parties agree to this.....including deportation.

Mental health services for all, not just mentally ill -- learn ways to cope with the stresses of life

Helping the most at-risk for abuse/failure to thrive -- transitional age youth, foster children aging out, mentally ill, frail elderly

Mental health services

Assistance to low-moderate income homeowners who are struggling

Homelessness - we need Permanent Supportive Housing with wrap around services to help this population.

Mental Health transitional housing

Assistance for one time or supplemental housing help for single people who make \$20,000-\$35,000/year

Soldiers returning from war/veterans

Mental health

Literacy training

Mental Health, Veteran's Assistance (i.e. housing, mental health, substance abuse), and child abuse/domestic violence.

Mental Illness, Affordable housing for mentally ill citizens, and job creation for mentally ill citizens.

Moderate to low income seniors need help with home repairs so their homes do not. Become eye sores in the neighborhoods.

More programs/sports + tutoring after school and summer camp for kids and youth at a low fee or free.

More Board and Care facilities needed for the severely mentally ill.

Transportation needs for mentally and physically disabled.

Transitional care after hospitalization for those not yet able to care for themselves.

More community events

More garbage dumpsters

More housing for low income families

More Job Creation, code and enforcement and support for public safety, and homeless resources.

More jobs

Affordable housing

More help in free meals

More police officers and code enforcement officers. We need to get crime under control and we need to work on the beautification of our city to attract more middle class home buyers.

More police

More polificing of low income areas (Sycamore - Antioch), homeless family assistance finding homes, assistance for first time home buyers.

My only real concern right now is the problem I see with the zoning for the area I live it. It does not make any sense and needs adjusting or at least a better interpretation of the zone ordinance regarding chicken owning.

Need a new Library

More budget toward senior services

More law enforcement availability in the public high schools

Need more intense job training and placement programs.

New developments should be built with more than one bed room

Food and hunger

Transportation for homeless

No provision for teeth. Wait for the "pain" and then what?

NO

Not enough affordable housing

Not enough shelter beds

Number for curb ramps, care management for senior, outreach to homeless.

Our organization is focusing on the most at risk seniors--those isolated in their homes. We hope to raise awareness about this population and their needs.

Outreach to find and then actively treat in small groups those with mental illness and the disease of addiction. There are also people who just cannot cope with this more complicated world. The days of just being the "simple" one who gets along by the nicety of people in "Maybury" are gone, at least in California. They need help. People with major health issues (frail elderly, HIV, stroke, etc.) might now be helped with ACA but they still need local small group engagement. Any Federal program can fund but cannot treat. That is a local function, whether public or private.

Outreach, shelter, supportive services.

Parks and recreation

Affordable childcare

Training programs

Parks

Increased offerings through recreation departments

Public Transportation

Parks, Street lighting, sidewalk assistance for homeowners

People need jobs, we need businesses to come into the ugly vacated buildings

People transitioning out of the jail system; and not having any resources to make a life for themselves; they turn to robbing and killing people to make ends meet. We are the victims; please do something about this problems

God Bless

Permanent housing for the homeless, energy efficiency in home improvement and construction, more services for the mentally ill.

Permanent, supportive, affordable housing

Police service, new library, develop water front or a community gathering pace like Todos Santos Plaza in Concord to foster a sense of community.

Police services

Homeless situation

Programs for youth

Preventing foreclosures and homelessness and getting the resistant homeless into good homes

Providing young people a place to be active and engaged instead of “hanging” around late at night.

Developing a plan for dealing with the homeless found throughout our community through reach out and mental and physical health checks.

Maintaining a welcoming downtown area that keeps the history and includes the innovative.

Quality child care and youth centers.

Reach out to the veterans

Recreational Facilities

Affordable recreational programs

Homeless shelters

Reduce crime and rid the city of homeless people.

Rehabilitation of existing Multi-family developments

Emergency grants for low income homeowners.

Mobil home repairs.

Rejuvenation of the downtown area of Antioch.

Retail development, community outreach, and beautification

Road repair

Adding and repairing sidewalks

More bike lanes

Safe sidewalks, parking access in commercial areas, robust emergency preparedness planning

Safe, affordable housing.

Housing for the changing demographics of the county.

Linkages between needed living changes that will occur over a lifetime, transportation changes, services changes, access to necessary services such as dentists, health care, nutritional guidance, etc.

Safer community parks, more after school program for children and teens.

Safety is the number one need in my community. There are shootings on a daily basis and police are not enough to handle the situations. We need more police and enforcement.

Safety, support for non-cookie-cutter housing/family needs, security for seniors in their own homes.

Same as above

Schools, homeless assistance, retail development (older storefronts)

See above

Senior assistance with affordable housing

Street paving/improvements

Code enforcement of houses/landscaping that are an eyesore

Senior Care Management

Senior emergency assistance

Senior food, housing, and transportation

Senior Care/Housing, Homeless Care/Housing, Getting more people out of the Low Income title and more self sufficient

Senior housing, low income family housing, rental assistance with security deposits

Senior housing, transportation, Library-Concord.

Senior services: food, health, housing

Senior Transportation

Senior Housing

Long-Term Care

Service programs for low income families

Service programs for seniors

Educational programs for youth

Services for low income families, particularly: affordable youth care services, job training/development/placement, and informative services related to housing

Services in CCC remain inaccessible to the Deaf/Deafblind/Hard of Hearing/Late-Deafened communities. Communication access does not rank in priority; basic needs services may be a good priority but when such services are inaccessible to the Deaf/Deafblind/Hard of Hearing/Late-Deafened people, their basic needs are ignored and exacerbated. Regardless of areas of concern, as long as communication access is denied, there is little one can do to provide services. Access to services need to be automatically provided upon request.

Services to sexually exploited youth, homelessness and hunger

Shelter and permanent housing for the homeless

Shelter services for unaccompanied youth under the age of 18 are at an historic all-time low. There were no more than 85 unaccompanied youth (under 18) sheltered in 2012 out of an estimated

population of 5,542 which is 1.5% of the total population. The level of government funding for this group is not available to the public and thus not transparent. Historically (in 1992) the county sheltered 11% of this population and with good reason. If these children are not sheltered and their living situation resolved, they are likely to be institutionalized in Juvenile Hall, as their disruptive behavior increases, or with Child Protective Services -- when ongoing neglect by the parents is not checked. Our highest estimate of annual per capita cost for runaway intervention is \$3,600. The annual per capita cost for placement with CPS is at least \$23,724. For every \$1 spent on runaways, the community saves \$5.59 in institutional expenses. It is both compassionate and sensible to provide these services, while not providing services is brutal? stupid? As choices go, this does not seem to be that difficult.

Shelter

Mental health services

Employment

Shelters, Childcare, Rental Assistance

Sidewalk completion, underground cables, street maintenance

Somewhere for High School kids to hang out

Street improvements

Housing for Developmentally Delayed Young Adults

Stable down town

Clean out Monument Blvd.

Street improvements

Start educating young people about real life. Do not take the lowest bid to save a buck, because you end up having to spend 10 to fix the problem much sooner than you should.

Street beggars/homeless persons are seen more frequently at the worship centers, near downtown, bart stations. Some may be habitual. I think some kind of follow-up needed after providing help to stop relapse.

Cheaper rides for seniors door to door.

Easily accessible Home Gardening classes/programs for adults esp. seniors to encourage better eating, physical activity and fight obesity.

Street improvement. Better maintenance of the parks. Add staffing to the police department.

Street repair, vacant building problems, foreclosure counseling

Subsidize child care

Transportation improvements

Job training for low income people

Substance abuse/ mental health services

Child care for women with felonies to establish employment

Hunger Programs- Food is fuel and it is important

Support to youth -- homeless or in transition

Support to homeless

Support to elderly -- housing

Supportive permanent housing for homeless and those in danger of becoming homeless.

More cultural activities.

New Library.

Sustainability

Taking care of the elderly, victims of domestic violence and low income children.

Tax exchange sewer police services

That the codes are not held. I have a neighbor that will park his RV in the street and we will call after a week were lucky if someone comes down a week later and they talk their way out of either a ticket if it was already tagged if not they talk their way out of it being tagged. They should know there a repeat offender and ticket them. They do this with their boat also!

The growing older and fragile senior population will require careful thought out plans. Perhaps assistants to private homes to converted into senior group homes. This will require expensive conversions to keep city codes ...yet this is an open door for small biz expansion in our cities. Can a task force be put together to examine the possibilities.

The homeless population, foreclosure problem

The hungry, the homeless and the abused

The three mentioned above: property/road blight; homelessness and visionless youth.

1) Food security (particularly food deserts) 2) Redevelopment of commercial space and downtown area to attract businesses

3) Job opportunity besides retail. More training on jobs that will provide reasonable living wages for an individual to support themselves and their families.

To me, economic development can solve a lot of the other needs, if done successfully, so...

Job Training and Placement

Economic Development (especially growing existing successful businesses)

Any initiatives that promote affordable childcare

If I can add a fourth, it would be great for HOME/CDBG to participate in experimenting with Housing First model for addressing homelessness

To build community centers

To build more emergency shelter for

To build park and recreation center for the community people

Too many referral agencies referring to each other with no agency actually providing service. True of one-time non-emergency cross-town transportation to medical appts., for example.

transitional housing for foster youth, housing and treatment for homeless mentally ill, substance abusers, empty and rundown commercial properties that attract vandals and crime.

Transitional housing for patients exiting counseling/rehab services

DRY shelters

More life skills courses for persons trying to leave shelter life

Transitional housing with supportive services, bike lanes, new library

Transportation for disabled person that is affordable, safe, and timely.

Transportation

Housing

Case management for the frail elderly and adults with disabilities

Day health and social services for isolated elders

Mental health services for people with Alzheimer's disease

Mental health services in congregate settings

Support and resources for caregivers

Did I say affordable housing?

Transportation

Retail development

Treating the mentally/elderly challenged.

Unmet needs... teen center in Brentwood, homeless/mental health services in county, housing for homeless.

Urban farming

Victims of domestic violence

Homeless person's shelters

More food bank

We need a better library for help with jobs/computer needs/someplace for teenagers to go.

We need to take care of disadvantaged youth

Work programs for homeless; people out of prison; drug and alcohol rehab and work programs to get them on their feet

Youth programs and facilities

Job training for low income persons

Support for local businesses

General Comments

A new, modern library is sorely needed in Concord.

Always always always simultaneously provide services of care but to also provide effort/services into preventing the problems in the first place. Thank you.

Annexation sewer police services

As I said, I grew up in Concord. It makes me sad to see what it has become. Concord should be brought back up to the nice, middle-class suburb it once was.

Please don't turn Concord into a refuge for homeless and criminals. Those of us who are law-abiding citizens, property owners, tax-payers, and patrons of local businesses should have some rights too.

As long as the money is spent wisely, we can all benefit as a community. Careful and thoughtful planning please!

Balance! All this money does no good if we bundle it into a single space that is not well thought of, or seen as "homeless area"; or "avoid the rehab neighborhood" We should take pride in taking our disadvantaged population and setting them up for success not only during school years, but into adulthood as well. People make different choices, and should not be left alone after certain mistakes are made. There is always a line that is too far to cross with help; however hiding shelters in the corners of town, and not offering more by the means of actual living wage jobs, shelter, or recreation for disadvantaged people will lead into a cycle we will not come out of with larger impacts to the county and its image.

Best of Luck! One can only help also those who help themselves. However with a little help from a stranger life can be easier. And I mean you can help anyone in need. God Bless you and Contra Costa Consortium Consolidated Plan for a better world.

Better Business

Bicycling makes a more vibrant, connected community

Call me

Can you help me find a career, and provide for my family successfully?

Check out my comments above about homeless.

I have been involved with the Homeless in Walnut Creek for 6 years. I lead an effort with my Church to bring fellowship and friendship to the local homeless community. I have had many conversation with many of my homeless friends over the years and they all say that having a friend who believes in them first is the first step to making a change in their lives. Not programs. The programs are great but the homeless person must first feel somewhat better about themselves before ever accessing any provided service. They must want to change before they will begin to change. We and my team have been doing this through the help of Jesus and the holy spirit now for 6 years. Many have begun to want to change because they know that they have a friend.

Thanks

Tom Roy

Hillside Covenant Church, Homeless Outreach Ministry Director.

Consider a fashion outlet mall

Consider public private partnerships to accomplish more. Too much red tape makes some avoid assistance since it triggers Davis Bacon and other items that drive costs up, so affordable and housing for the homeless ends up costing MORE than market rate housing. It doesn't make sense.

Downtown Antioch needs to have a family recreational area so that we as residents can enjoy our Marina. No more restaurants more family based attraction to downtown Antioch.

Education and training of city managers to assist them in the best ways to govern the cities they work for.

Education is the key to a more successful community.

For people who really need charity, let private charities provide services. It's not the government's job. It's not what taxes are for.

For the past 4+ years, I have involved with the homeless ministry of Hillside Covenant church. We provide a meal and eat with them (breaking bread together), and I have found that there are a number of reasons for homelessness. Substance abuse, physical disability, and for those who have been homeless for a long time a fear of stepping out of the familiar to enter into a job and normal society.

Glad you are asking my opinion.

GO CDBG!

Good idea to ask questions -- better than making choices in a vacuum.

Good survey.

Having done outreach, I feel there is a lack of point from these populations. This survey was poorly compiled

I appreciate the energy being expended by the Concord Historical group and the city for keeping some of the more interesting historical buildings "right";

I would also like to see more unique shops around Todos Santos

I appreciate the opportunity to express my opinions and hope that they will be looked at and count!!

I appreciate this opportunity to speak about our elderly and dependent adults, who because of various health problems can no longer live on their own independently, but still are valuable human beings with rich histories to share and contributions to make to our society!!!!

I feel the cities of Concord and Martinez have done their share to provide affordable housing. Cities such as Walnut Creek and Pleasant Hill need to share the burden. Providing housing for fire and police personnel is not serving truly low income people in these communities.

I have live in Contra Costa County for 40+ years. We need to do better at planning our community. We need to do better at providing shelter for those who are mentally ill, have co-existing addiction and medical problems, and provide the wrap around support these people need. We need to do better at supporting those who are elderly by supporting those programs that can make a significant difference and assure safety.

I hope someone will contact me regarding this issue. I would very much like to work to revise the zoning ordinance for owning chickens or to present a case for reinterpretation of the rule.

I hope that the Contra Costa Consortium really thinks about how we as a community can collectively clean up our communities so every adult, youth and child can thrive and survive.

I hope you carry the needs of the poorest among us close to your heart.22

I live in one community and work in another. I see that there are various services that seem to be much more accessible to specific regions of the county and although the need might be greater in those regions, that does not mean that there are not needs throughout the county, including high socioeconomic status areas. It would be wonderful if more people had access to services including having more services available in different regions and having transportation to/from the services.

I live on the edge of a low-income area (Treat/Bel Air) and I'd like to see evidence that the Concord cares and provides services for this area in the same way it does the Todos Santos Plaza area.

I love Concord it is a great city to live in.

I love Pittsburg and I moved here from out of state, I would love it much better if there were more to do. Maybe a chuck e cheeses or somewhere to take the kids, a nice chain sit down restaurant would be great, but please no more massive housing developments like san maco or the flattening the hills, we don't want to become Antioch, keep it beautiful.

I remember when few if any people stood begging on corners. Then three factors coincided to create the current homeless problem. Mental health facilities were emptied with no place for the people to go. Drug use became much higher and more socially acceptable. Begging became socially acceptable as "panhandling"; and freedom of expression. No no no. These people are VICTIMS of governmental policy and social mores over the last several decades. Lack of mental health treatment, lack of drug /

alcohol treatment, increasing drug / treatment use with encouragement by existing policy, social acceptance of begging are serious problems. When someone is standing on a corner begging, they are not exercising their free choice of expression. They are suffering and dying and doing whatever they can to make it through the day. The situation is the most critical issue facing state and local government and it is a national shame that so little is being done about it. Instead, we talk about grants as a work around to failed funding mechanisms, we talk about building big inaccessible structures, and multi-year programs, we talk about gun control as the panacea for violence. Very well meaning people for sure, but stuck in a failed response system. In the meantime, mentally ill and addicted people are stuck in their diseases and victimized by that same failed response system. Fixing the system will rescue these people and give the caregivers a much higher degree of satisfaction.

I saw the video of the Community Development Block Grant and was impressed with the programs. I'm sure we could use 10 times the existing capacity for these programs.

I think our tax system is messed up. Having the largest amount of our money going to the federal government with them then deciding how to sprinkle a little back locally is upside down. It should be a bottom up system where the city gets most of the money, followed by the county with next in line the state with the federal government getting the least. That was the intent of the writers of the constitution. Having someone in Washington deciding what our needs are is foolishness at best.

I think we need to concentrate on our kids to have a better tomorrow.

I tried to answer based on current needs that I am not sure a being addressed. From my personal experiences it appears that disabled or elderly people are for the most part well funded and food is easy to get. I would not want this to change in order to fill the other needs.

I want to thank you for asking your citizens opinions, and hope you found my comments helpful.

I was slow in finding out about this program and getting involved, but appreciate my County/ City government taking time to get me involved.

I wish more people would/could give their input on this survey. I just happened upon it.

I wish the programs to help people actually benefit individuals and not a bonanza that only benefits the service providers.

I would like to see some of the community development money used to educate people as to how to better their circumstances. I am not in favor of perpetual funding of lower income services if those services don't improve the station of those receiving assistance. I am in favor of helping those who can't help themselves--children, the elderly, the disabled, victims of abuse.

I'm married now, years later. Going back to school working on a degree to make our lives better. I wish there were community programs to help fill the gaps my family experiences.

If reflected upon and done thoughtfully this is a long survey on extremely important topics. I wish I was at my desk with a quiet time frame to better focus on my answers. Although it may decrease participation, which is bad, I might put at the beginning, please give yourself 30 min to respond to this survey.

If seniors are going to be 30% of the overall population in Contra Costa County in the next 15 years then they should receive their fair share, 30%, of the funds to be allocated!

Allocation of funds to seniors needs in the past has been substantially less than it should be based on demographics and population percent growth.

We need our leaders to look at the population numbers currently and projected growth in the next few years and raise funding for the most neglected demographic, our seniors!

I respectfully request our seniors become part of the serious negotiations and allocations of funds now and in the future so they can age well as they too are part of our communities!

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We need our leaders to look at the population numbers currently and projected growth in the next few years and raise funding for the most neglected demographic, our seniors!

In order to improve our society we need to focus on helping the adults regain their self-esteem so that they can take better care of their families and their children can help our society flourish.

In the last year 6.6% of our runaways came out of Psych Emergency. This is four times the national average for runaway shelters which averaged 1.6%. 35.6% of our referrals came from CPS while the national average for runaway shelters is 6.5%: we are over 5 times the national average. This underscores the gravity of dysfunction and the high likelihood for institutionalization of the youth which we now encounter. There is a serious need for a more rapid process for full diagnosis and available psychotropic medication for these children.

Instead of always running to the rescue of those government feels are most in need, help those in need to help themselves and others in society. We tend to place too much emphasis on rescuing people from themselves and their circumstances instead of helping them to make better choices to improve their conditions going forward. Some people need more assistance than other, i.e. frail elderly, but even the frail elderly should be allowed and encouraged to feel "useful and productive in some small way". I believe society loses when we take away or not encourage those in need to help themselves and those around them. We tend to place so much emphasis on giving to those in need that we forget that they too have a need to give back to raise their self-esteem and become part of the solution and not just the problem.

It is important that as we work to improve the quality of life for all Antioch residents that our city does not become a dumping ground for troubled people from the rest of the county. Antioch already bears the burden of a disproportionate number of Section 8 rentals, a high homeless population, and a tremendous number of at-risk children. We need to create a community of people who think of our town as home rather than somewhere to pass through on the way to better days.⁴²⁷

It was very difficult to rank many of the categories as they are all important.

It would be wonderful to meet the needs for low income housing in the area.

It would've been nice if I had heard about this before the public meetings were almost over. Even putting something in all the city recreation guides. I'll be putting a link up on facebook for all my friends to give their input.

Limit how long people can access support. If you continue to provide to them and not educate them they will never learn how to care for themselves and will always be dependent on help from the government

Many are not aware of many services.

Many of the people on the streets, including the homeless and at-risk youth, need a place to develop healthy relationships. It is all well and good to give food and shelter, but if they don't get into healthy relationship then there are more problems that come with huge expense to the community. Some place where healthy relationships and/or emotional healing can take place is the best long-term solution.

Military style housing with gardening, cooking and cleaning duties would be a great reminder of daily skills and payback for the help. It is good for the soul to know you are useful and contributing.

More free trash pickups

More outreach in languages to get community's input. Work with those organizations that the community already seeks help from.

More shelters, too.

Multicultural Senior and Community Centers

My name is Rickie Harris and I am a community advocate. Please call me at 510-837-2573 if I can volunteer any of my time to getting this info out to the community.

n/a

Need special attention to Afghan community.

no thank you!

no

None at this time.

None

Offer more community based services, and publicize them heavily. People who are struggling (not matter in which area) often do not know where to turn to for support or assistance.

Offer some more activities for seniors

Offering funding for technology equipment such as computers helps the nonprofits to perform at a better and faster rate.

Old parts of Antioch need attention

Our children are the future for a better world, please put kids first on the list.

People with severe mental illness are on our streets, in jail, in the back rooms of aging parents' homes, often causing crises for the family. This is the shame of our country.

Situation is horrendous.

Please make a change

Public transportation is improving from availability and ridership perspectives but the county is not dense enough in most areas - light rail systems could be created and yes they are expensive - BART is a commuter system and not a subway system - we need more of a subway system like other major cities. - why not have a light rail system down Contra Costa Blvd, North Main and Danville Rd.

Put money into programs that will make a difference

Seniors and disabled are being lost to accessibility difficulties.

Some of the question response techniques are odd such as the drop down menu for 1st -7th was not sure how to fill that part out.

Also you have repeat responses on one of the questions about New Construction at below market rates.

Take care of people who cannot physically work due to a certain condition or disability and save rest of the money. Urge low income people to stop having children they cannot afford.

Thank you for asking for our advice at Silver Oak Apts/ Residents.

Thank you for asking our opinion!

Thank you for providing us with this means to communicate with you.

Thank you for seeking public input!

thank you for support

Thank you for the good work that you do.

Thank you for the opportunity to share!

Thank you for the work that you do.

Thank you!

Thank you. Please act on these to make Walnut Creek a place for all.

Thank you.

Thanks for asking us for input.

Hope your decisions are wise and reasonable and support the needs of everyone who needs them

Thanks for asking!

Thanks for letting me give my input. We moved to Concord in 2001. It's a friendly town, we love it. Keep up the good work for all the residents.

Thanks for the survey, the questions were hard, it is hard to figure out who is most at need.

The county has done surveys before on needs for the future. Unfortunately, without knowing when and how big a recession we may have in the future, we can't move forward are building out any plans. Programs need money. Lack of revenues for the cities, the county itself, and the unpredictability of the economy just ruins any forward motion.

The homeless have enough services they just don't want them.

There are a lot of resources, but there seems to be little coordination of the various entities. Access needs to be simpler.

There are a lot of services for low income families. Many families get paid "under the table" so they can access more of the programs. Many of these families are also undocumented. This makes it very difficult for those of us who are narrowly above the income cap to support the programs.

There are so many more at risk individuals in this county that don't fit any of your top "categories":

There is such a need for housing for the disadvantaged. I have an adult son with severe mental illness. HUD housing is great for families, or single parents, but a single man--there are so few spots for them in Central Contra Costa Co. He tries hard to make the best out of his circumstances but to not have a place to call his own is very frustrating for him.

THIS IS AN OVERWHELMING JOB, PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES TO ADDRESS THE GROWING NEED.

We are only as strong as our weakest link therefore we have to help the people most in need to help all of us live better lives.

We have to be proactive in creating a growing and healthy community. If all we focus on is handing money out to people we are missing the important fact that people want jobs and want to have self-worth. Creating private sector jobs and training people for those jobs will be the best thing a community can do in this economy. It will take the burden off the cities to be a major hiring arm and provide more tax revenue for the infrastructure and services a city needs to provide.

We must be successful at the Concord Naval Weapon Station expansion project. This is the key to creating a revenue based economy for Concord. Although creating continuous revenue for the city is critical, the project must be family based and be the hub of the city. These two things must work together.

We need affordable housing, but no more low income housing and the problems/costs associated with it. Let some of the other communities do their share as well.

WE NEED HELP AND WE NEED IT NOW. THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO REASON FOR ANTIOCH TO BE IN THE TOP LISTS OF BAD PLACES TO LIVE!! I DON'T CARE OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY IS CALLED AND THE TOWN TAKEN OVER BY MILITARY RESERVISTS AND THE CHP. THIS TOWN HAS TO BE CLEANED OUT OF

THE SCUM THAT HAS BEEN INFLITRATING WHAT WAS A BEAUTY COMMUNITY AND HAS TURNED SLUM AREAS. IT WILL CONTINUE WITHOUT INTERVENTION AND TURN INTO DETROIT.

WE NEED LIVABLE WAGE JOBS!! Thanks!

We thank you for taking the time to ask about the concerns of the community.

Where you are thriving, the parks are lovely and well kept, downtown is also very nice and a great place to go for some fun. The town especially towards down town with some of the older houses is lovely and what brought me to this town when we were house hunting. I love how quite the town is and how I feel more and more safe here as I get used to things and find my way around. I love the direction the town is going in so far except for your deal with WesPac. Pittsburg could have a great small town feel like a town like Half Moon Bay but if you bring in the wrong kinds of companies no one is going to want to stay here long. If you are going to think upscale for downtown why not think that way for all of Pittsburg.

With this extensive survey I would hope that some real help could be offered.

Contra Costa Times

770 Lennon Lane, Suite 100
Walnut Creek, CA 94598
925-943-8019

CCC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ATTN: JAMES MCCAFFERY, 30 MUIR RD
MARTINEZ CA 94553

PROOF OF PUBLICATION FILE NO. HOME HDAF HOPWA

To the reader of

Contra Costa Times

I am a citizen of the United States. I am over the age of eighteen years and I am not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the Legal Advertising Clerk of the printer and publisher of the Contra Costa Times, a newspaper published in the English language in the City of Walnut Creek, County of Contra Costa, State of California.

I declare that the Contra Costa Times is a newspaper of general circulation as defined by the laws of the State of California as documented by court records dated October 22, 1994, Case Number 18784. Said records state that the Contra Costa Times is adjudged to be a newspaper of general circulation for the City of Walnut Creek, County of Contra Costa and State of California. Said order has not been reversed.

I declare that the notice of which the attached is a printed copy, has been published in each regular and extra issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

2/28/2015

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Walnut Creek, California.

On this 31st day of March, 2015.

Elizabeth J. Dwyer

Signature

[illegible]

West County Times

1050 Marina Way S
Richmond, CA 94804
(510) 262-2740

CCC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ATTN: JAMES MCCAFFERY, 36 NIUR RD
MARTINEZ CA 94553

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION
FILE NO. HOME HDAF HOPWA**

In the matter of

West County Times

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County of Contra Costa; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter.

I am the Principal Legal Clerk of the West County Times, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published at 2540 Shadelanus Drive in the City of Walnut Creek, County of Contra Costa, 94593.

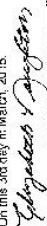
Said weekly newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Contra Costa, State of California, under file date of August 20, 1976, Case Number 158884.

The notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type and smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

2/23/2016

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Walnut Creek, California,
On this 3rd day of March, 2015.


Signature

[illegible]

East County Times

1700 Cavallo Road
 Antioch, CA 94508
 925-779-7715

CCC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 ATTN: JAMES MCCAFFERY, 30 MUIR RD
 MARTINEZ CA 94553

PROOF OF PUBLICATION FILE NO. HOME HDAF HOPWA

In the matter of

East County Times

I am a citizen of the United States. I am over the age of eighteen years and I am not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the Legal Advertising Clerk of the printer and publisher of the East County Times, a newspaper published in the English language in the City of Antioch, County of Contra Costa, State of California.

I declare that the East County Times is a newspaper of general circulation as defined by the laws of the State of California as determined by court decree dated January 6, 1919, Case Number 8258 and modified January 15, 2006, Case Number NOS 1404. Said decree states that the East County Times is entitled to be a newspaper of general circulation for the City of Antioch, County of Contra Costa and State of California. Said order has not been revoked.

I declare that the follow, of which the attached is a printed copy, has been published in each regular and extra issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

2/26/2015

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Witnessed at Walnut Creek, California,
 On this 3rd day of March, 2015.

Elizabeth J. Ferguson
 Signature

[illegible]

APPENDIX B

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1: Household Information

Jurisdiction	Total Households	Average Household Size	% Households Single Person Alone	% Households Headed by Senior
Urban County				
Brentwood	16,266	3.12	16.5%	21.1%
Clayton	3,907	2.82	16.0%	28.2%
Danville	15,385	2.73	20.2%	24.1%
El Cerrito	9,992	2.35	28.7%	28.5%
Hercules	8,052	2.97	16.8%	14.1%
Lafayette	9,065	2.64	20.5%	26.5%
Martinez	14,414	2.41	28.9%	18.8%
Moraga	5,642	2.51	22.4%	33.3%
Oakley	10,541	3.37	14.4%	12.8%
Orinda	6,484	2.75	19.1%	30.9%
Pinole	6,516	2.81	23.4%	24.8%
Pleasant Hill	13,709	2.40	32.5%	22.0%
San Pablo	8,744	3.30	19.9%	15.8%
San Ramon	24,772	2.87	19.9%	11.7%
Unincorporated County	58,199	NA	23.8%	23.1%
Entitlement Jurisdictions				
Urban County	211,688	NA	22.3%	21.2%
Antioch	31,871	3.20	17.8%	15.9%
Concord	44,929	2.70	25.7%	19.7%
Pittsburg	18,872	3.35	19.5%	16.5%
Richmond*	35,983	2.86	27.8%	18.0%
Walnut Creek	29,802	2.13	38.8%	37.5%
Contra Costa County (countywide) Total	373,145	2.79	24.0%	21.3%

Sources:

US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2008-2012; Table B17001 and B17017

* The City of Richmond is not part of the HOME Consortium and included for context

Table 2: Race Information

Jurisdiction	White*	Black or African American*	American Indian or Alaskan Native*	Asian*	Some other race**	Hispanic/Latino
Urban County						
Brentwood	55.5%	5.7%	0.7%	7.7%	4.8%	26.3%
Clayton	78.7%	2.0%	0.4%	6.0%	3.4%	9.9%
Danville	76.8%	0.9%	0.1%	12.1%	4.2%	5.9%
El Cerrito	50.9%	6.9%	0.2%	23.1%	6.5%	12.6%
Hercules	18.4%	17.7%	0.5%	42.7%	8.1%	13.1%
Lafayette	80.0%	0.8%	0.0%	7.5%	4.7%	7.0%
Martinez	70.2%	3.8%	0.6%	7.7%	4.8%	13.5%
Moraga	72.8%	1.3%	0.0%	14.7%	3.9%	7.3%
Oakley	43.6%	7.3%	0.7%	6.2%	3.3%	39.6%
Orinda	75.6%	1.6%	0.3%	11.4%	5.5%	5.9%
Pinole	35.0%	8.9%	1.1%	22.7%	8.8%	24.7%
Pleasant Hill	68.3%	0.9%	0.2%	11.7%	4.9%	14.2%
San Pablo	11.7%	14.6%	1.3%	15.6%	3.1%	55.0%
San Ramon	47.1%	2.4%	0.3%	36.9%	5.2%	8.4%
Unincorporated County	55.9%	6.2%	0.4%	11.1%	4.4%	22.4%
Entitlement Jurisdictions						
Urban County	55.0%	5.4%	0.4%	15.7%	4.8%	19.1%
Antioch	33.9%	17.0%	0.8%	10.6%	5.4%	33.0%
Concord	51.4%	3.7%	0.4%	11.6%	5.1%	28.3%
Pittsburg	19.0%	18.1%	0.2%	15.5%	6.2%	41.2%
Richmond***	18.2%	25.3%	0.4%	13.9%	3.7%	38.9%
Walnut Creek	73.4%	1.7%	0.3%	12.0%	2.9%	10.0%
Contra Costa County (countywide) Total	47.8%	8.8%	0.4%	14.3%	4.8%	24.3%

Source:

US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2008-2012; Table B03002

* Not Hispanic or Latino

** Includes Non-Hispanic or Latino persons identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, Two or more Races, and Some Other Race

*** The City of Richmond is not part of the HOME Consortium and included for context

Table 3: Hispanic Ethnicity Percentage Information

Jurisdiction	Not Hispanic or Latino (all races)	Hispanic or Latino (all races)
Urban County		
Brentwood	73.7%	26.3%
Clayton	90.1%	9.9%
Darville	94.1%	5.9%
El Cerrito	87.4%	12.6%
Hercules	86.9%	13.1%
Lafayette	93.0%	7.0%
Martinez	86.5%	13.5%
Moraga	92.7%	7.3%
Oakley	60.4%	39.6%
Orinda	94.1%	5.9%
Pinole	75.3%	24.7%
Pleasant Hill	85.8%	14.2%
San Pablo	45.0%	55.0%
San Ramon	91.6%	8.4%
Unincorporated County	77.6%	22.4%
Entitlement Jurisdictions		
Urban County	80.9%	19.1%
Antioch	67.0%	33.0%
Concord	71.7%	28.3%
Pittsburg	58.8%	41.2%
Richmond*	61.1%	38.9%
Walnut Creek	90.0%	10.0%
Contra Costa County (countywide) Total	75.7%	24.3%

Source

US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2008-2012; Table B03002

* The City of Richmond is not part of the HOME Consortium and included for context

Table 4: Persons with Disabilities Information

Jurisdiction	Number of Disabled Person	% of Persons Disabled	% of Disabled Population with a Hearing Difficulty	% of Disabled Population with a Vision Difficulty	% of Disabled Population with a Cognitive Difficulty	% of Disabled Population with Ambulatory Difficulty	% of Disabled Population with a Self-care Difficulty	% of Disabled Population with an Independent Living Difficulty
Urban County								
Brentwood	4,659	9.2%	37.9%	10.1%	27.4%	52.0%	16.8%	34.5%
Clayton	709	6.4%	34.0%	10.4%	33.3%	49.1%	11.1%	27.5%
Conville	3,076	7.3%	33.0%	5.0%	45.0%	41.4%	18.6%	39.0%
El Cerrito	2,395	10.2%	29.8%	10.9%	33.9%	61.0%	30.2%	49.4%
Hercules	1,748	7.3%	22.8%	5.3%	39.2%	39.9%	20.9%	43.0%
Lafayette	1,560	6.5%	33.9%	9.0%	23.4%	52.5%	20.8%	39.0%
Martinez	3,566	10.3%	20.7%	6.0%	40.6%	53.4%	20.9%	36.5%
Moraga	1,253	7.8%	30.6%	5.4%	35.6%	38.6%	18.4%	42.9%
Oakley	3,522	9.9%	32.9%	7.5%	39.0%	61.9%	24.5%	43.6%
Orinda	1,338	7.5%	34.4%	6.9%	38.2%	39.8%	20.2%	38.3%
Pineville	2,265	12.3%	25.0%	8.0%	44.9%	47.2%	29.7%	57.0%
Pleasant Hill	3,749	11.4%	26.1%	7.8%	36.8%	55.3%	19.9%	43.9%
San Pablo	3,080	10.7%	25.0%	10.9%	35.3%	51.8%	26.5%	44.9%
San Ramon	3,544	5.0%	33.7%	9.5%	35.2%	47.3%	23.3%	33.3%
Unincorporated County	15,930	9.9%	28.6%	9.2%	33.1%	53.4%	19.5%	36.0%
Entitlement Jurisdictions								
Urban County	52,394	8.9%	29.5%	8.4%	35.4%	51.6%	21.2%	39.5%
Antioch	12,240	12.0%	23.6%	6.0%	40.4%	50.5%	17.7%	36.6%
Concord	12,202	10.0%	26.5%	7.2%	35.8%	52.5%	19.6%	35.3%
Pittsburg	7,913	12.5%	20.5%	5.4%	40.7%	54.3%	20.1%	37.2%
Richmond*	10,823	10.5%	20.1%	8.0%	36.1%	58.6%	22.6%	41.0%
Walnut Creek	7,399	11.6%	35.1%	12.0%	26.4%	55.4%	20.2%	39.8%
Contra Costa County (countywide) Total	102,971	9.8%	27.2%	8.0%	35.9%	52.8%	20.6%	38.6%

Sources:

US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2008-2012; Table S1810

* The City of Richmond is not part of the HOME Consortium and included for context

Table 5: Senior Households Information

Jurisdiction	% Senior Population	% Senior Households	% Renter Households	% Owner Households	% With a disability
Urban County					
Brentwood	12.0%	21.1%	17.2%	82.8%	42.4%
Clayton	15.8%	28.2%	13.3%	86.7%	25.9%
Danville	14.3%	24.1%	16.5%	83.5%	30.1%
El Cerrito	19.4%	28.5%	17.7%	82.3%	33.4%
Hercules	9.4%	14.1%	22.8%	77.2%	33.4%
Lafayette	16.7%	26.5%	10.7%	89.3%	23.2%
Martinez	12.9%	18.8%	13.4%	86.6%	29.4%
Moraga	18.3%	33.3%	4.3%	95.7%	24.8%
Oakley	7.4%	12.8%	27.4%	72.6%	46.2%
Orinda	18.2%	30.9%	5.7%	94.3%	25.8%
Pinole	15.2%	24.8%	14.9%	85.1%	36.3%
Pleasant Hill	14.8%	22.0%	33.0%	67.0%	37.3%
San Pablo	10.1%	15.8%	45.8%	54.2%	51.1%
San Ramon	7.8%	11.7%	22.4%	77.6%	28.4%
Unincorporated County	13.9%	23.1%	15.1%	84.9%	31.2%
Entitlement Jurisdictions					
Urban County	12.9%	21.2%	17.4%	82.6%	32.7%
Antioch	9.0%	15.9%	20.6%	79.4%	39.8%
Concord	11.6%	19.7%	22.8%	77.2%	36.7%
Pittsburg	8.8%	16.5%	22.9%	77.1%	46.0%
Richmond*	9.8%	18.0%	19.2%	80.8%	39.6%
Walnut Creek	25.5%	37.5%	17.8%	82.2%	34.3%
Contra Costa County (countywide) Total	12.6%	21.3%	18.6%	81.4%	34.9%

Sources

US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2008-2012; Table B25007

* The City of Richmond is not part of the HOME Consortium and included for context

Table 6: Labor Force and Unemployment Information

Jurisdiction	2006-2010		2008-2012	
	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Urban County				
Brentwood	20,960	7.4%	24,380	9.7%
Clayton	5,646	5.6%	5,748	8.9%
Danville	20,063	5.3%	20,338	8.0%
El Cerrito	12,909	6.9%	13,480	9.1%
Hercules	13,151	6.7%	13,574	8.5%
Lafayette	11,461	5.1%	11,744	5.4%
Martinez	19,676	7.4%	20,185	9.1%
Moraga	7,464	5.4%	7,236	6.0%
Oakley	16,175	10.7%	17,746	12.1%
Orinda	8,249	2.9%	8,244	3.9%
Pinole	9,559	6.9%	9,607	10.1%
Pleasant Hill	18,323	7.7%	18,063	8.6%
San Pablo	14,030	12.7%	14,536	16.1%
San Ramon	36,910	6.4%	38,373	7.0%
Unincorporated County	80,996	7.9%	82,004	9.3%
Entitlement Jurisdictions				
Urban County	295,572	7.4%	305,259	9.0%
Antioch	49,020	10.3%	50,741	13.0%
Concord	67,947	8.3%	68,198	10.5%
Pittsburg	30,000	8.9%	32,220	12.2%
Richmond*	52,052	12.3%	53,029	11.9%
Walnut Creek	32,191	5.2%	33,094	6.9%
Contra Costa County (countywide) Total	526,782	8.2%	542,541	10.1%

Sources:

US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2006-2010 and 2008-2012; Table S2301

* The City of Richmond is not part of the HOME Consortium and included for context

Table 7: Single-Parent Households Information

Jurisdiction	Total Single Parent	Percent Single Parent*	Percent of Single Parent - Female	Percent of Single Parent - Male	Percent in Poverty
Urban County					
Brentwood	1,575	20.8%	69.0%	31.0%	38.6%
Clayton	240	17.4%	60.0%	40.0%	26.3%
Danville	904	14.8%	67.9%	32.1%	61.4%
El Cerrito	634	26.4%	77.8%	22.2%	24.1%
Hercules	1,234	37.4%	81.5%	18.5%	16.6%
Lafayette	602	18.2%	58.5%	41.5%	4.8%
Martinez	1,190	29.0%	80.0%	20.0%	12.3%
Moraga	218	12.3%	81.7%	18.3%	22.0%
Oakley	1,203	22.6%	59.3%	40.7%	20.1%
Orinda	276	12.0%	69.2%	30.8%	0.0%
Pinole	610	28.7%	79.8%	20.2%	61.5%
Pleasant Hill	754	20.9%	73.5%	26.5%	15.8%
San Pablo	1,520	36.8%	68.4%	31.6%	79.2%
San Ramon	1,466	12.6%	76.7%	23.3%	22.1%
Unincorporated County	5,269	26.1%	75.2%	24.8%	58.4%
Entitlement Jurisdictions					
Urban County	17,695	22.3%	72.9%	27.1%	40.4%
Antioch	5,390	39.0%	72.5%	27.5%	71.3%
Concord	4,604	30.0%	66.5%	33.5%	42.8%
Pittsburg	3,029	36.5%	77.9%	22.1%	53.7%
Richmond**	5,813	43.6%	76.2%	23.8%	85.5%
Walnut Creek	1,307	19.9%	67.2%	32.8%	14.8%
Contra Costa County (countywide) Total	37,838	27.7%	72.7%	27.3%	52.2%

Sources:

US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2008-2012; Table B11004

* Percent of Single Parents calculated as Percentage of all families with Children under 18

** The City of Richmond is not part of the HOME Consortium and included for context

Table 8: Household Cost Burden Information

Jurisdiction	Total Households	Percent Renters Paying 30-50%	Percent Renters Paying more than 50%	Percent Owners Paying 30-50%	Percent Owners Paying more than 50%
Urban County					
Brentwood	16,266	28.5%	26.4%	30.3%	19.1%
Clayton	3,907	10.0%	36.7%	18.6%	14.6%
Danville	15,385	21.1%	20.9%	24.0%	17.2%
El Cerrito	9,992	21.4%	28.0%	17.9%	11.3%
Hercules	8,052	26.3%	27.3%	30.9%	19.0%
Lafayette	9,065	23.1%	16.4%	19.2%	15.2%
Martinez	14,414	25.0%	23.6%	26.4%	16.4%
Moraga	5,642	19.2%	30.5%	21.9%	14.8%
Oakley	10,541	29.5%	34.6%	25.9%	23.4%
Orinda	6,484	27.6%	30.6%	21.2%	9.4%
Pinole	6,516	15.9%	29.5%	23.0%	16.1%
Pleasant Hill	13,709	22.7%	24.3%	24.3%	12.9%
San Pablo	8,744	24.6%	36.2%	26.7%	23.8%
San Ramon	24,772	21.2%	15.1%	29.4%	15.2%
Unincorporated County	58,199	23.0%	26.5%	18.5%	16.7%
Entitlement Jurisdictions					
Urban County	211,688	23.2%	25.7%	23.5%	16.5%
Antioch	31,871	26.2%	33.1%	28.1%	19.5%
Concord	44,929	28.5%	24.1%	26.9%	17.9%
Pittsburg	18,872	27.4%	28.3%	26.2%	21.1%
Richmond*	35,983	24.2%	27.6%	25.7%	21.7%
Walnut Creek	29,802	21.5%	21.5%	18.4%	15.9%
Contra Costa County (countywide) Total	373,145	24.5%	26.2%	24.1%	17.5%

Sources:

CHAS data; American Community Survey 5-year estimates 2007-2011 compiled by HUD

* The City of Richmond is not part of the HOME Consortium and included for context

Table 9: Persons Below Poverty Information

Jurisdiction	Total Population Below Poverty	Persons under 18 Below Poverty	Families Below Poverty	Seniors Below Poverty
Urban County				
Brentwood	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	7.2%
Clayton	4.4%	5.0%	2.7%	2.2%
Danville	4.3%	5.4%	3.2%	5.5%
El Cerrito	7.5%	9.4%	4.6%	4.7%
Hercules	6.2%	8.1%	3.8%	4.5%
Lafayette	2.9%	0.8%	0.9%	2.9%
Martinez	6.5%	5.8%	4.2%	7.0%
Moraga	5.5%	2.5%	2.6%	3.4%
Oakley	9.2%	7.8%	6.9%	10.4%
Orinda	1.5%	0.3%	0.5%	2.4%
Pinole	9.4%	11.4%	6.0%	9.5%
Pleasant Hill	8.8%	4.0%	4.5%	3.8%
San Pablo	19.3%	26.0%	17.6%	13.5%
San Ramon	3.5%	3.8%	2.6%	2.6%
Unincorporated County	10.6%	14.6%	8.1%	6.7%
Entitlement Jurisdictions				
Urban County	7.7%	8.7%	5.5%	5.9%
Antioch	14.5%	19.9%	11.3%	9.4%
Concord	11.3%	15.5%	7.9%	7.8%
Pittsburg	17.1%	25.1%	13.3%	9.8%
Richmond*	17.9%	27.3%	15.1%	7.1%
Walnut Creek	4.5%	3.6%	2.2%	4.8%
Contra Costa County (countywide) Total	10.2%	13.4%	7.4%	6.4%

Sources:

US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2008-2012; Table B17001 and B107017

* The City of Richmond is not part of the HOME Consortium and included for context

Table 10: Housing Tenure and Vacancy Rate Information

Jurisdiction	Total Housing Units	Percent Owner	Percent Renter	Vacancy Rate	Total	1949 or earlier Owner	Renter
Urban County							
Brentwood	16,266	75.7%	24.3%	6.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.7%
Clayton	3,907	88.5%	11.5%	5.4%	1.4%	1.2%	2.7%
Danville	15,385	83.3%	16.7%	1.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
El Cerrito	9,992	60.8%	39.2%	5.6%	39.7%	45.1%	31.4%
Hercules	8,052	76.5%	23.5%	4.1%	2.9%	3.7%	0.0%
Lafayette	9,065	75.4%	24.6%	3.8%	16.2%	17.0%	13.7%
Martinez	14,414	67.6%	32.4%	4.3%	16.0%	14.0%	20.2%
Moraga	5,642	84.5%	15.5%	3.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.4%
Orkeley	10,541	76.2%	23.8%	6.5%	3.6%	2.7%	6.6%
Orinda	6,484	90.5%	9.5%	2.8%	20.6%	20.4%	22.3%
Pinole	6,516	75.3%	24.7%	6.6%	7.3%	6.6%	9.7%
Pleasant Hill	13,709	59.9%	40.1%	3.6%	9.9%	13.3%	4.9%
San Pablo	8,744	45.8%	54.2%	10.9%	21.2%	21.9%	20.6%
San Ramon	24,772	70.9%	29.1%	3.3%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%
Unincorporated County	58,199	71.5%	28.5%	7.3%	16.2%	15.9%	16.9%
Entitlement Jurisdictions							
Urban County	211,688	72.0%	28.0%	5.4%	11.2%	10.9%	12.2%
Antioch	31,871	63.6%	36.4%	10.0%	8.5%	5.8%	13.2%
Concord	44,929	61.2%	38.8%	6.3%	7.0%	6.7%	7.4%
Pittsburg	18,872	59.8%	40.2%	7.9%	7.9%	8.0%	7.8%
Richmond	35,983	50.5%	49.5%	10.6%	30.0%	35.1%	24.7%
Walnut Creek	29,802	66.9%	33.1%	7.8%	5.8%	6.3%	4.7%
Contra Costa County (countywide) Total	373,145	66.9%	33.1%	6.7%	11.7%	11.3%	12.5%

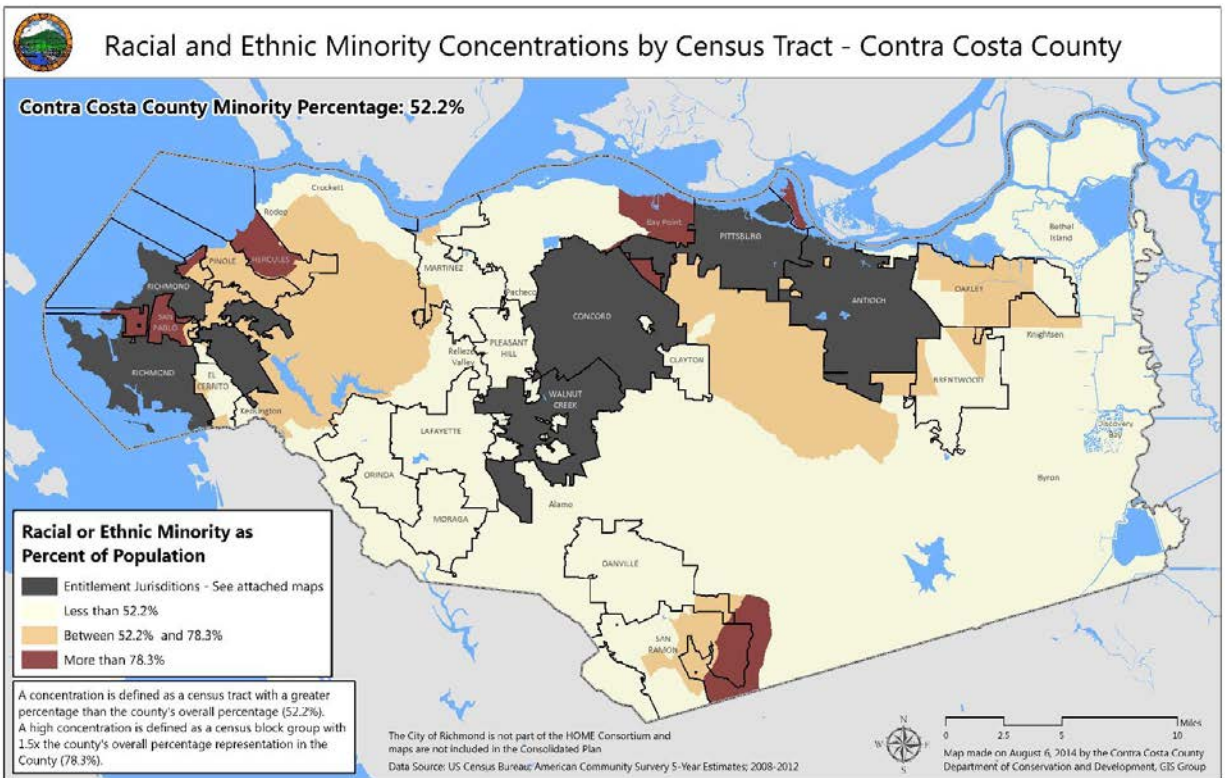
Sources:

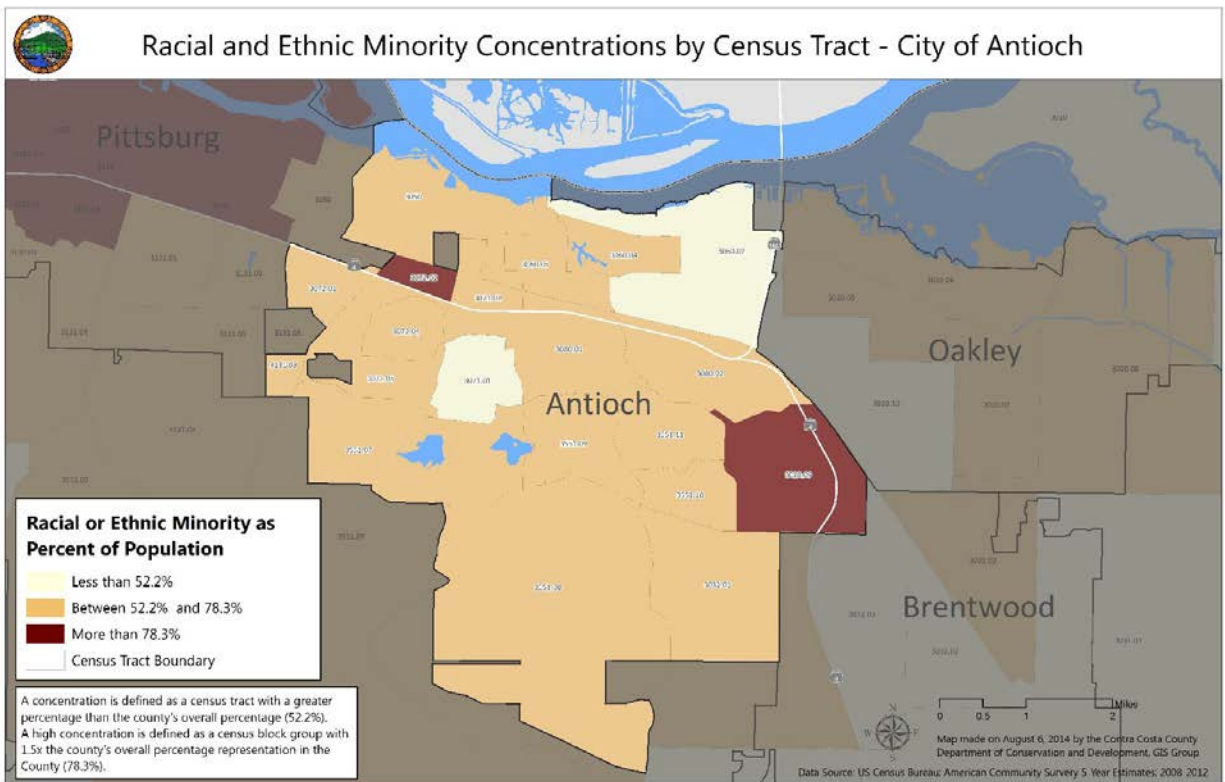
US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2008-2012; Table B25036 and B25004

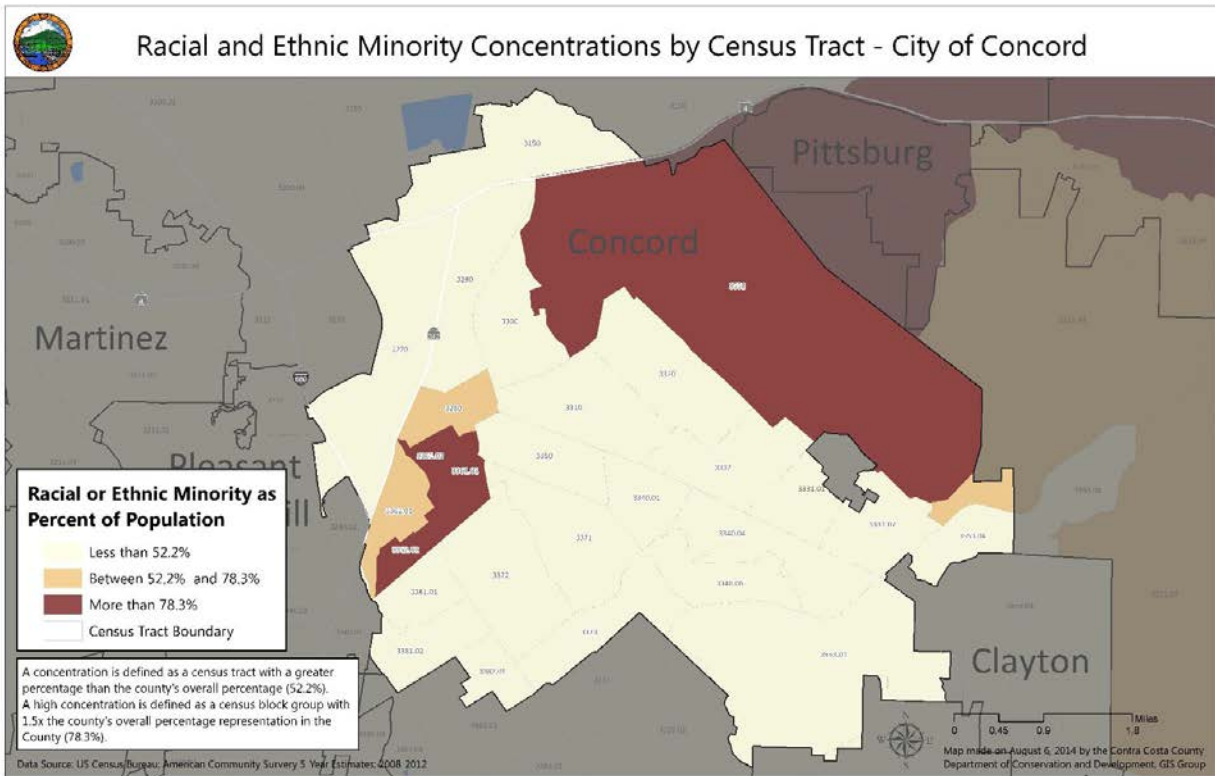
* The City of Richmond is not part of the HOME Consortium and included for context

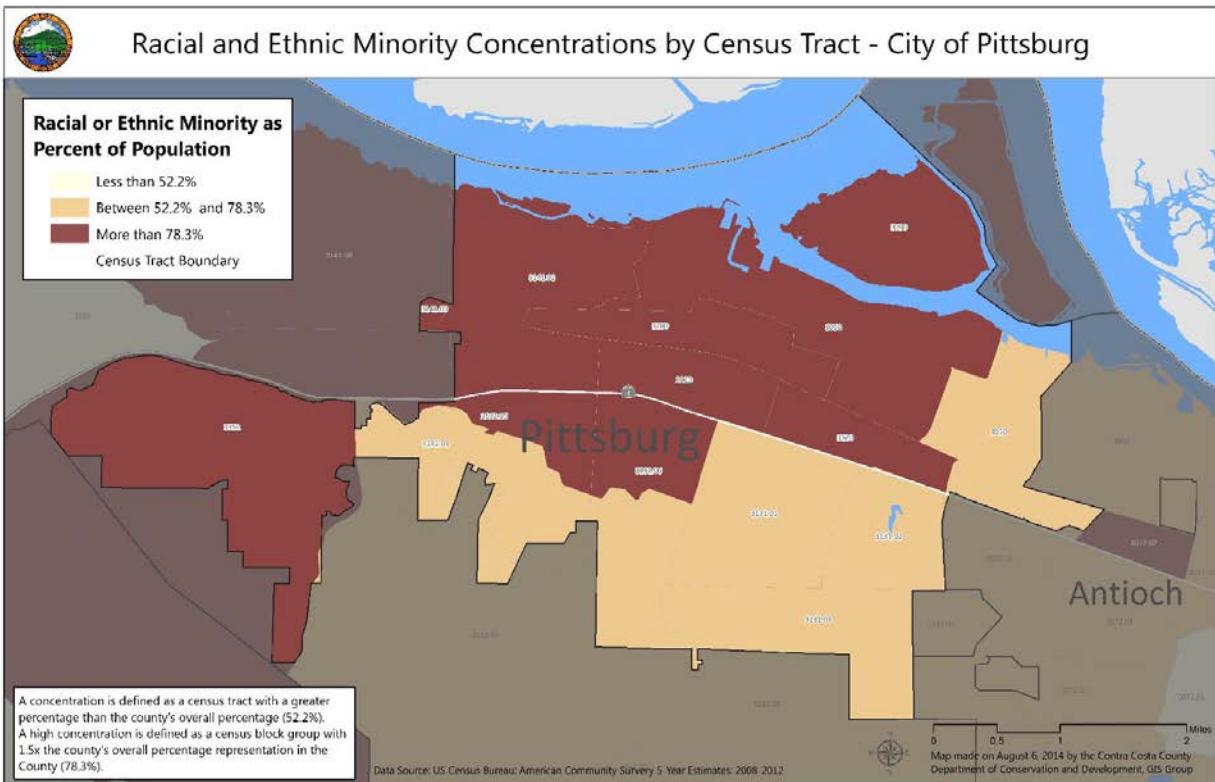
APPENDIX C

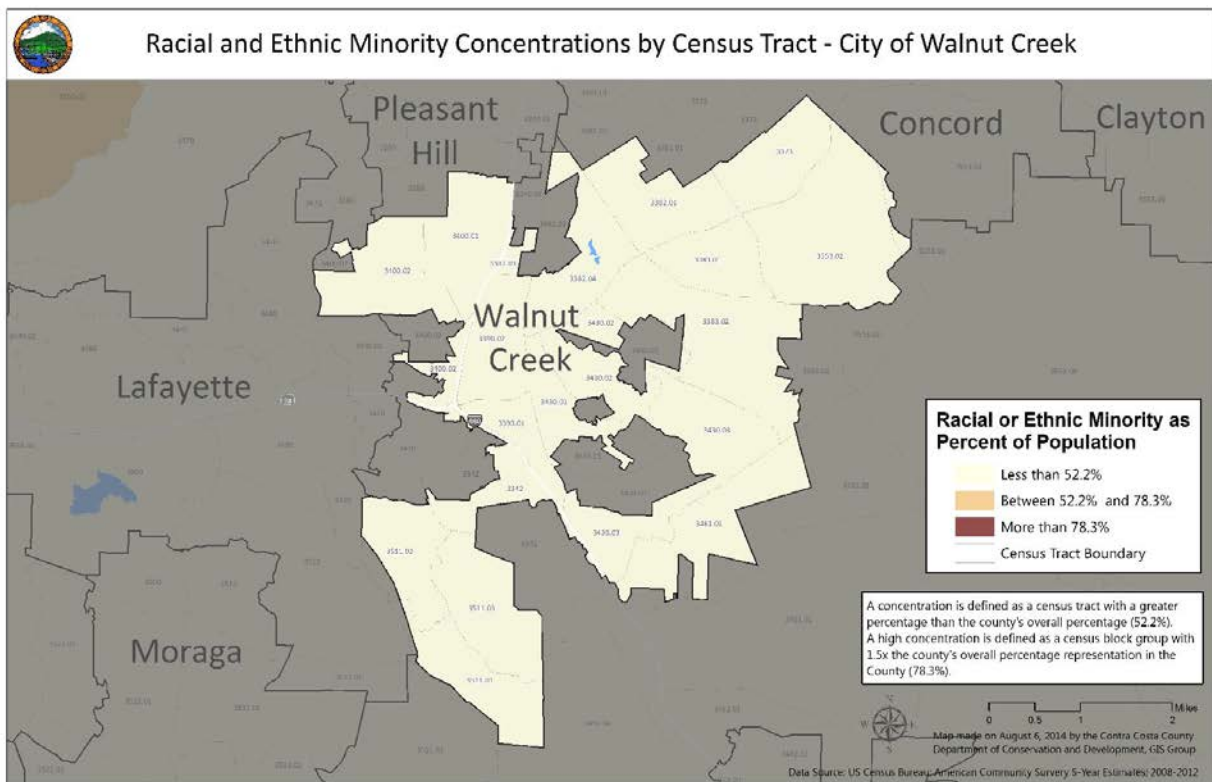
AREAS OF MINORITY CONCENTRATION











APPENDIX D

COUNTY SUBREGIONS MAP

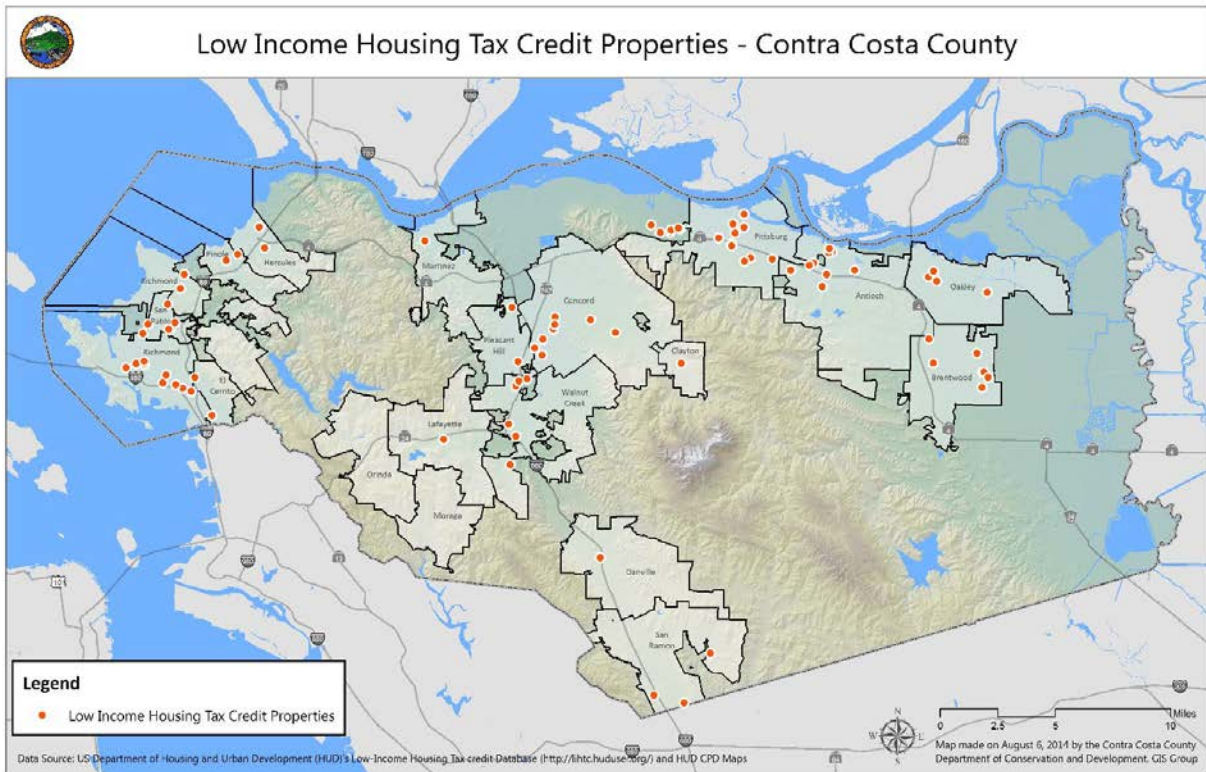
Figure 6-1 Housing Element Sub Areas

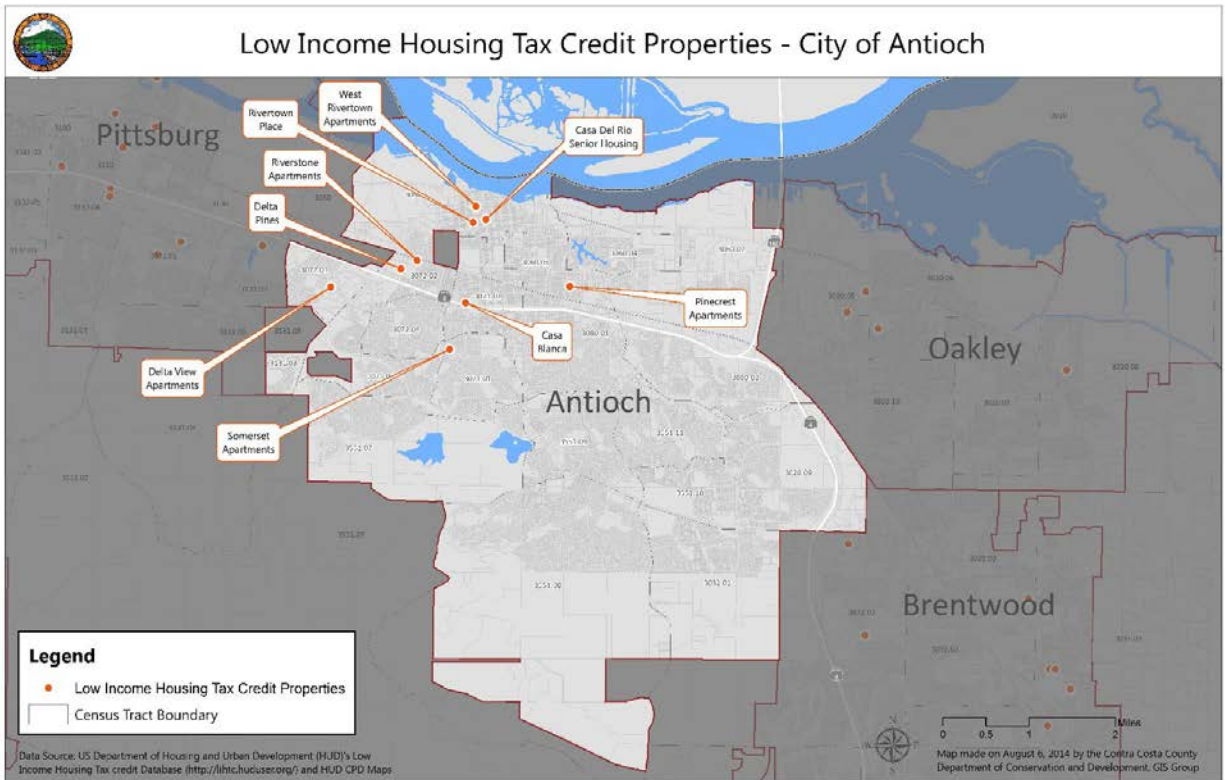
Figure 6-1 Housing Element Sub Areas

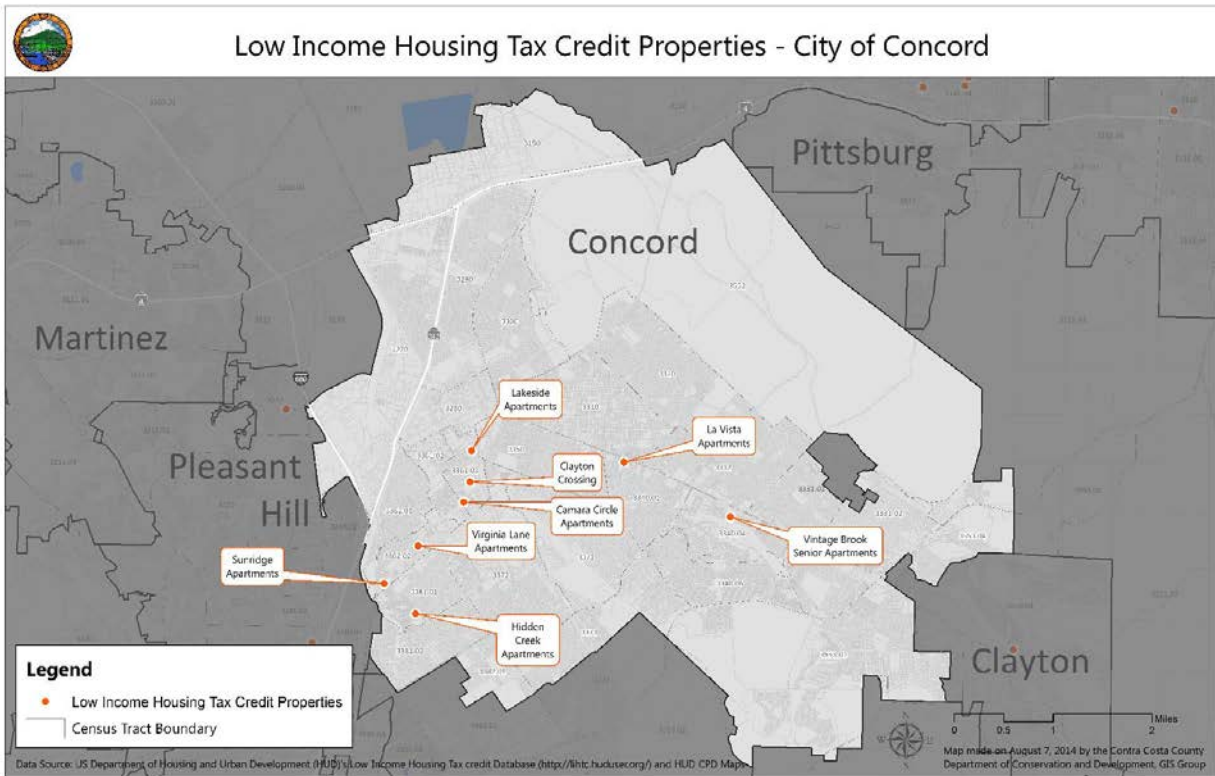
The map displays the Housing Element Sub Areas of Contra Costa County, California. The county is divided into three main subregions: Western, Central, and Eastern. The Western Subregion includes cities such as Richmond, San Pablo, El Cerrito, and Hercules. The Central Subregion includes cities like Concord, Clayton, Walnut Creek, and Alameda. The Eastern Subregion includes cities such as Pittsburg, Antioch, and Benwood. The map also shows major water bodies like San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay, and surrounding counties like Alameda, Solano, and Sacramento. A legend at the bottom left indicates County Subregions, City Limits, and City Limits. A scale bar at the bottom right shows 0 to 6 miles. A north arrow is located at the bottom left. The Contra Costa County logo is at the bottom right.

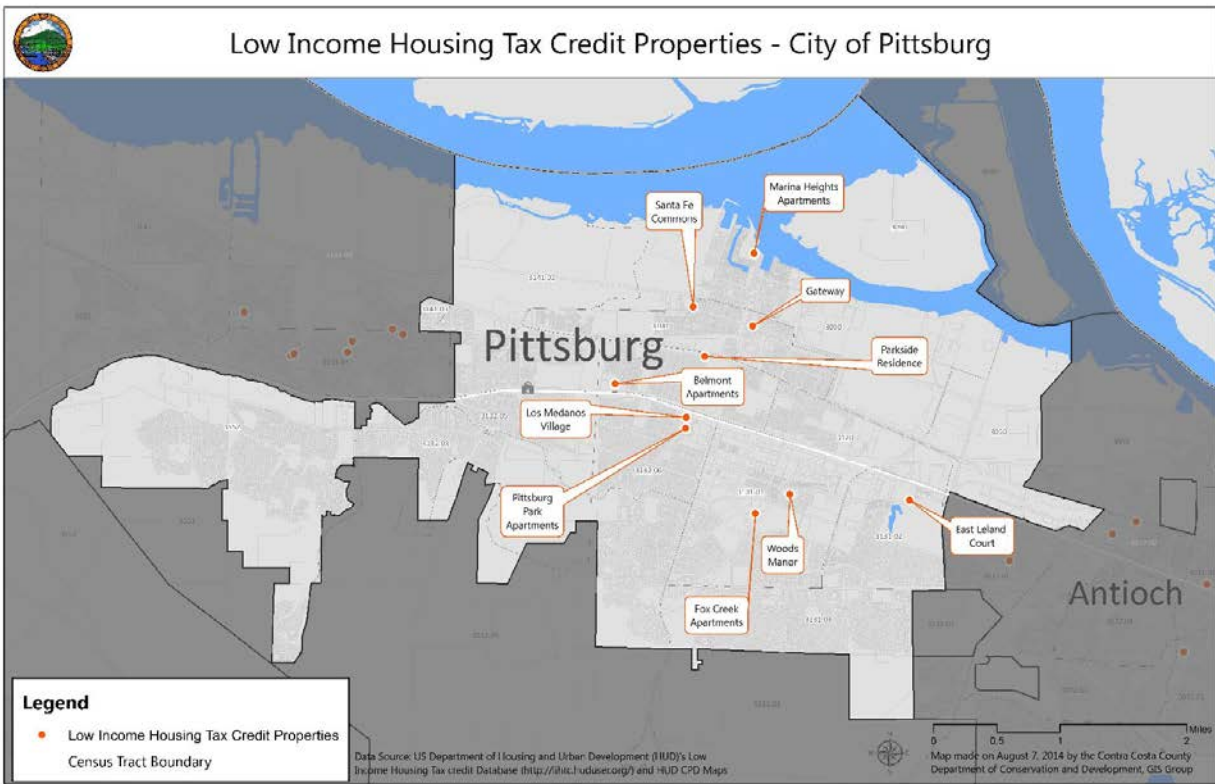
APPENDIX E

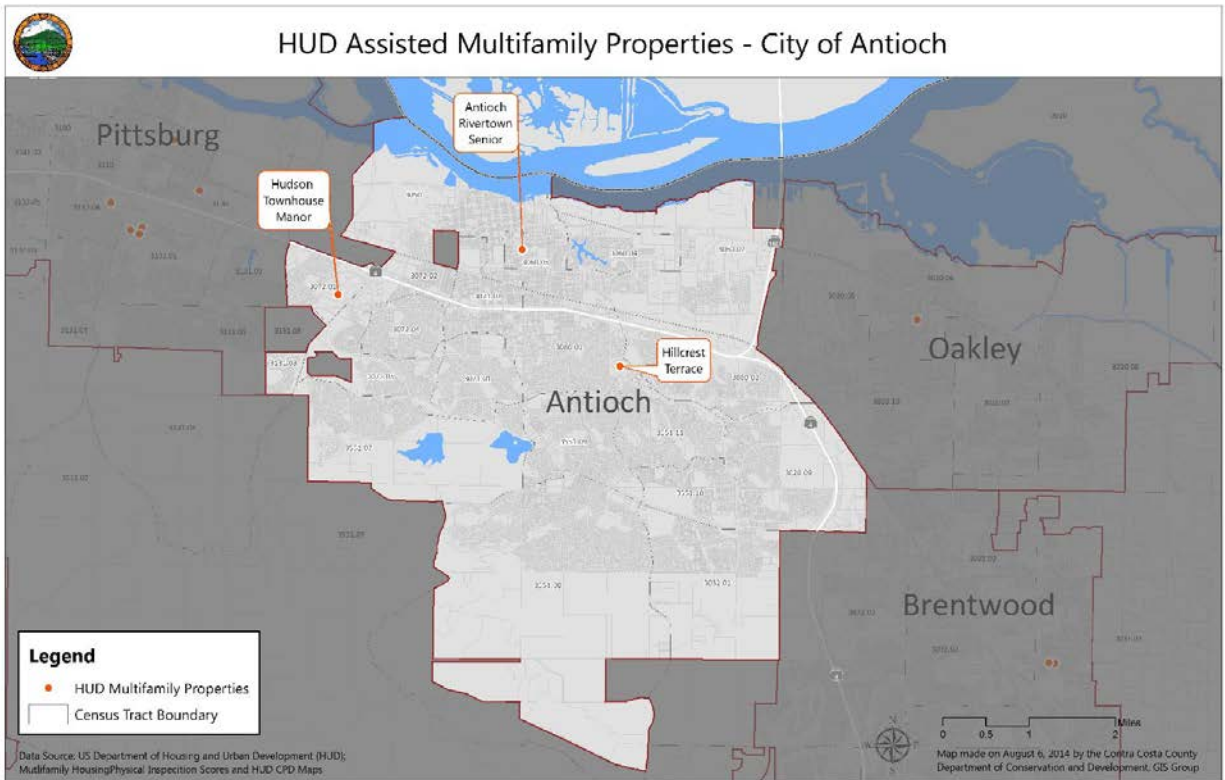
AREAS WITH LOW-INCOME TAX
CREDIT HOUSING AND HUD ASSISTED
MULTIFAMILY HOUSING

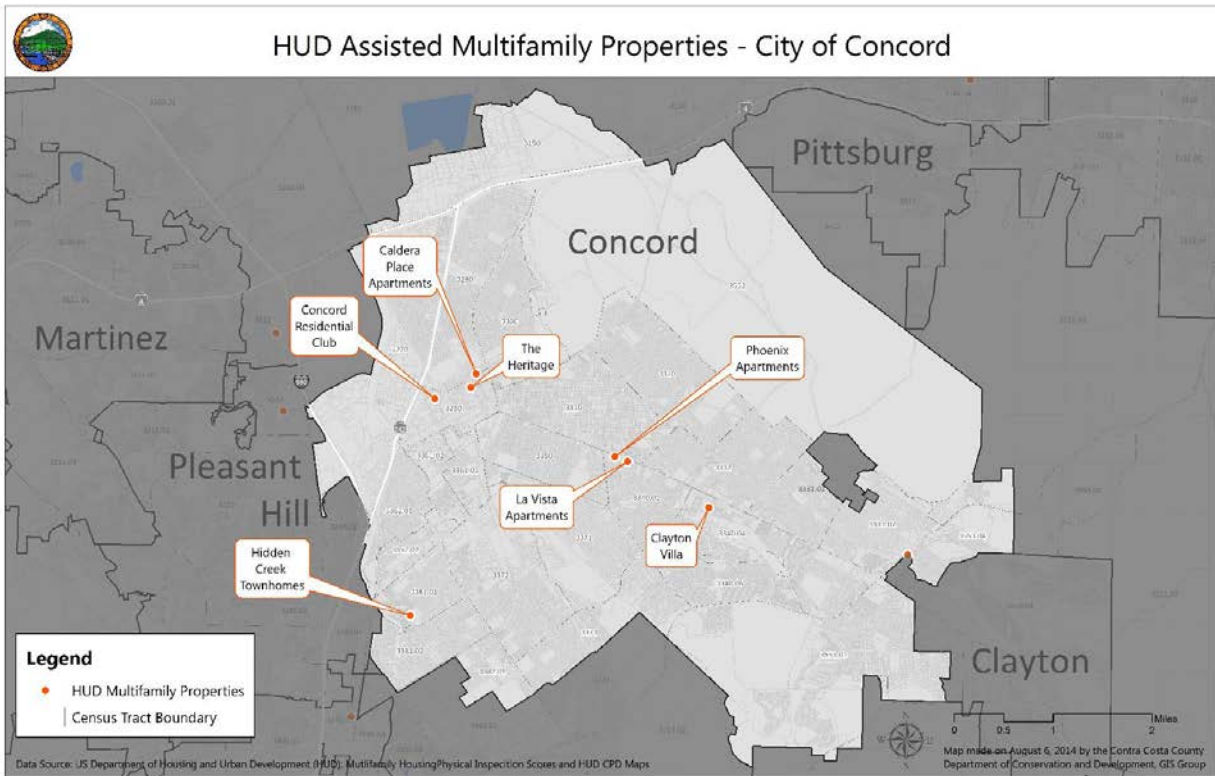


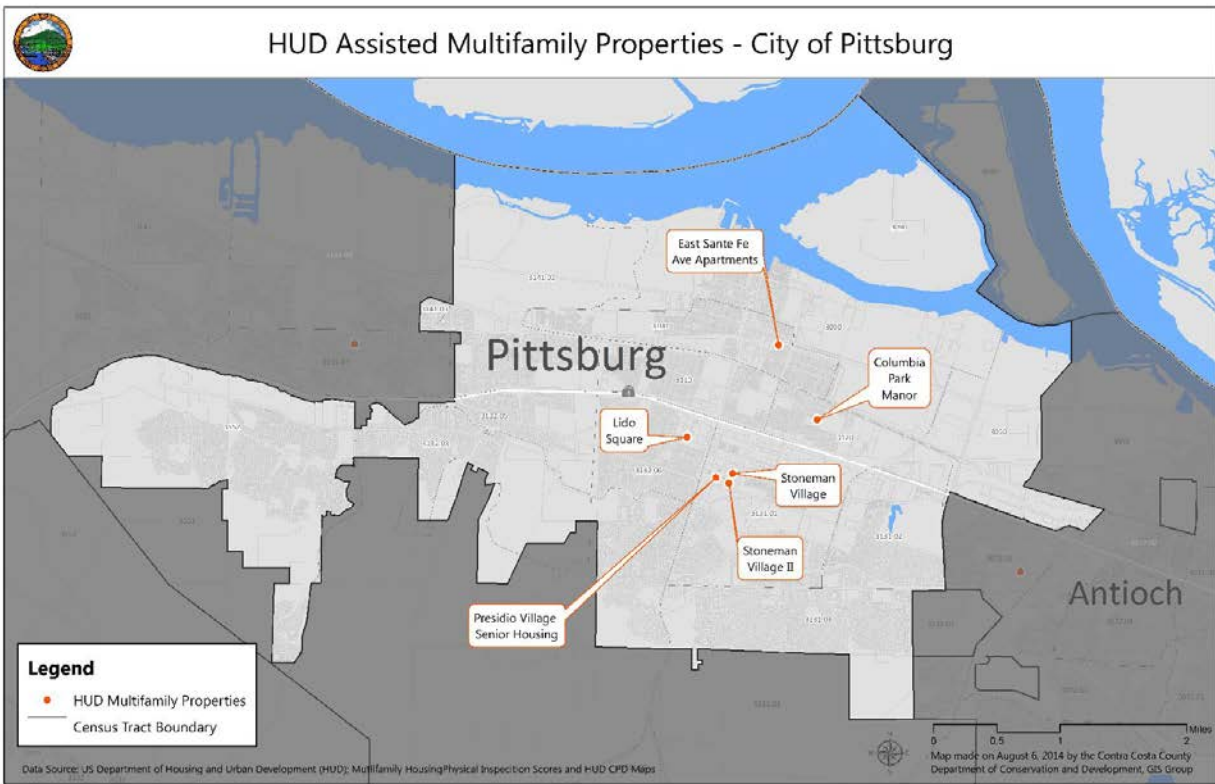


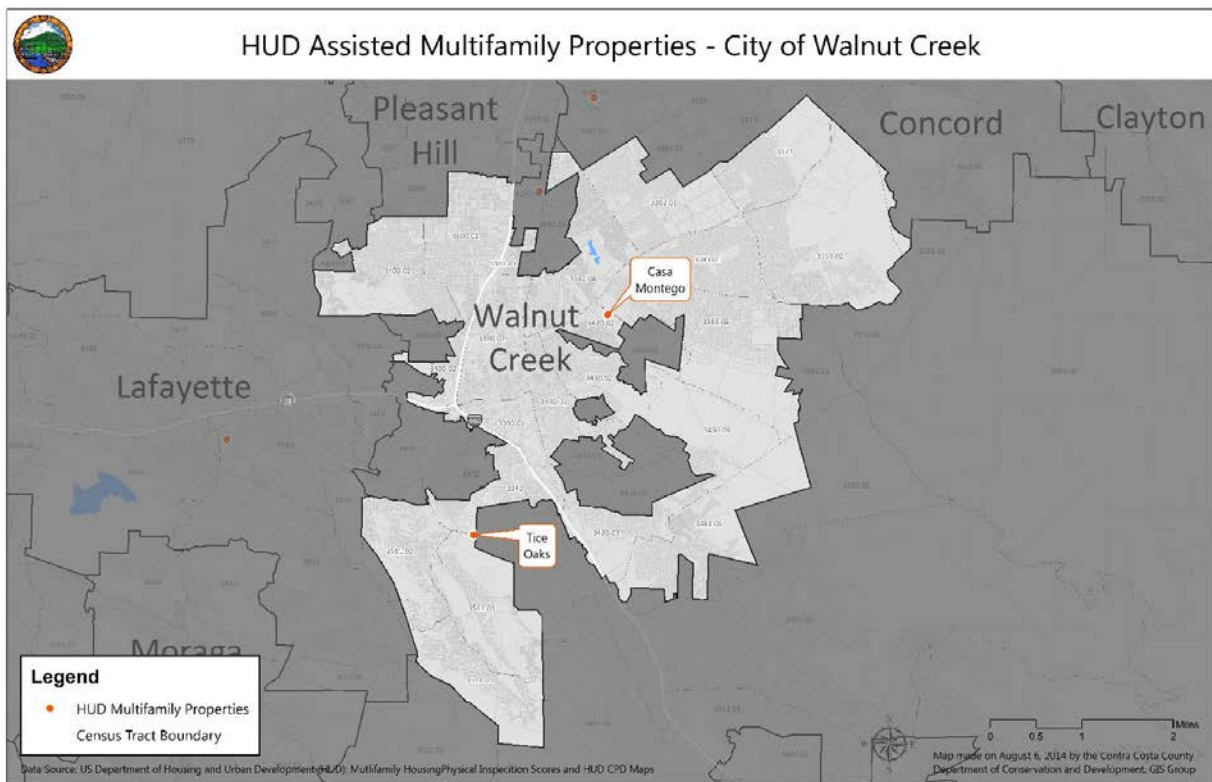






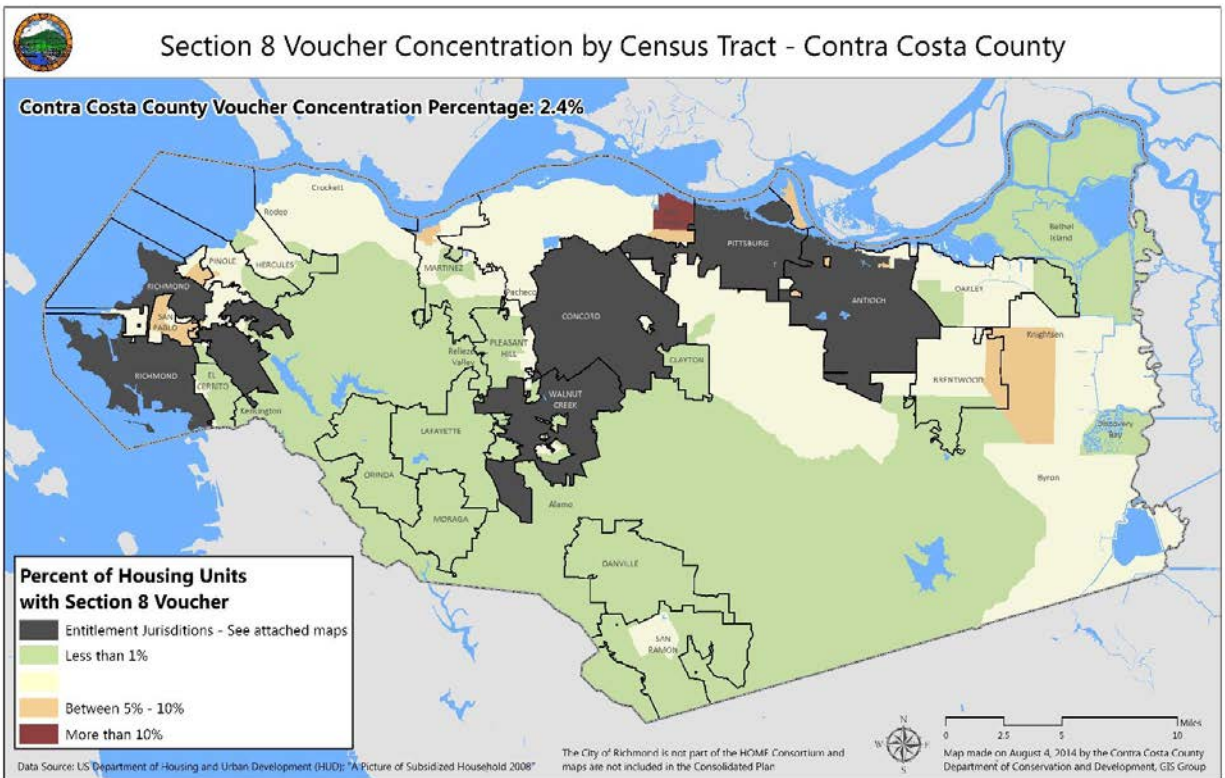


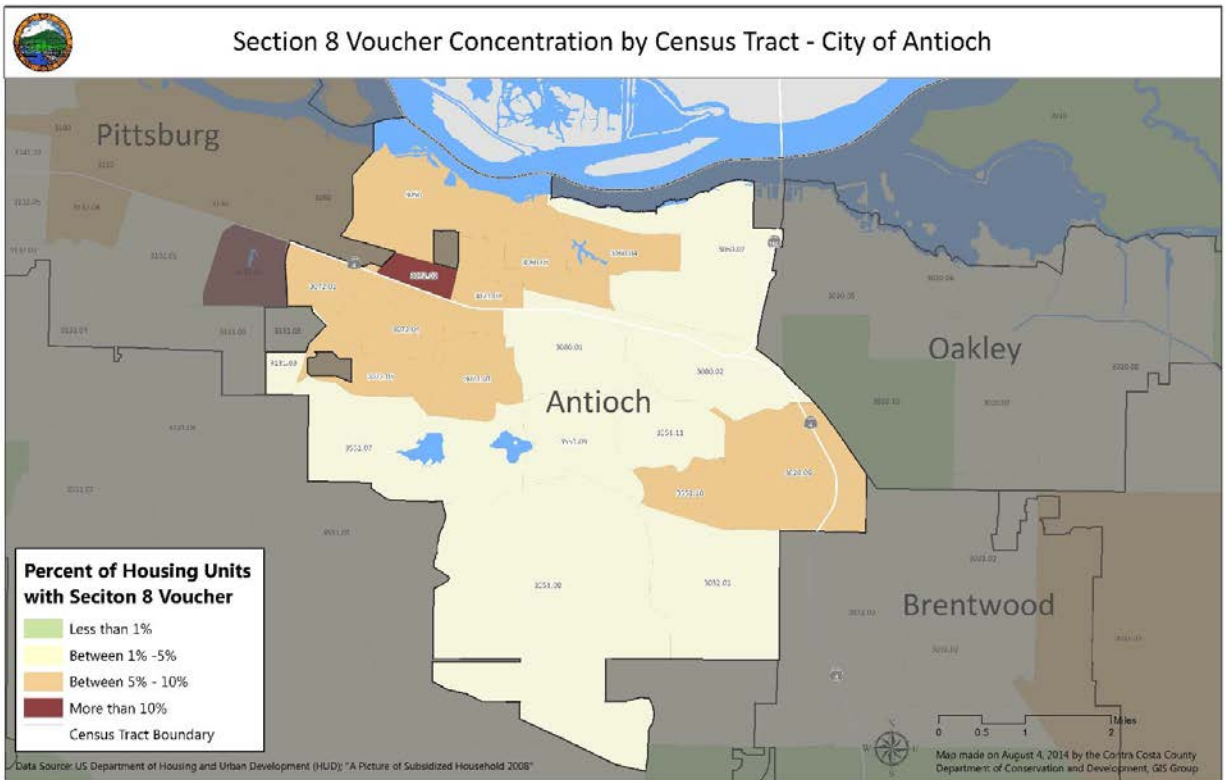


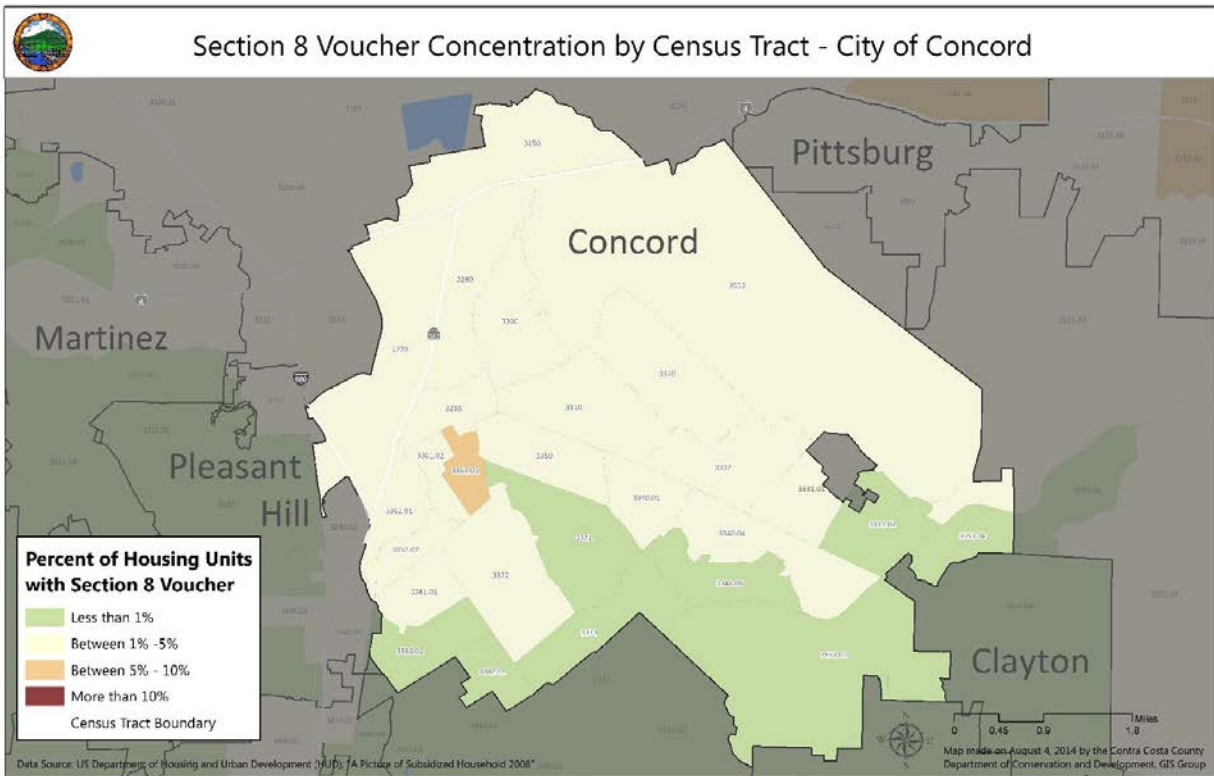


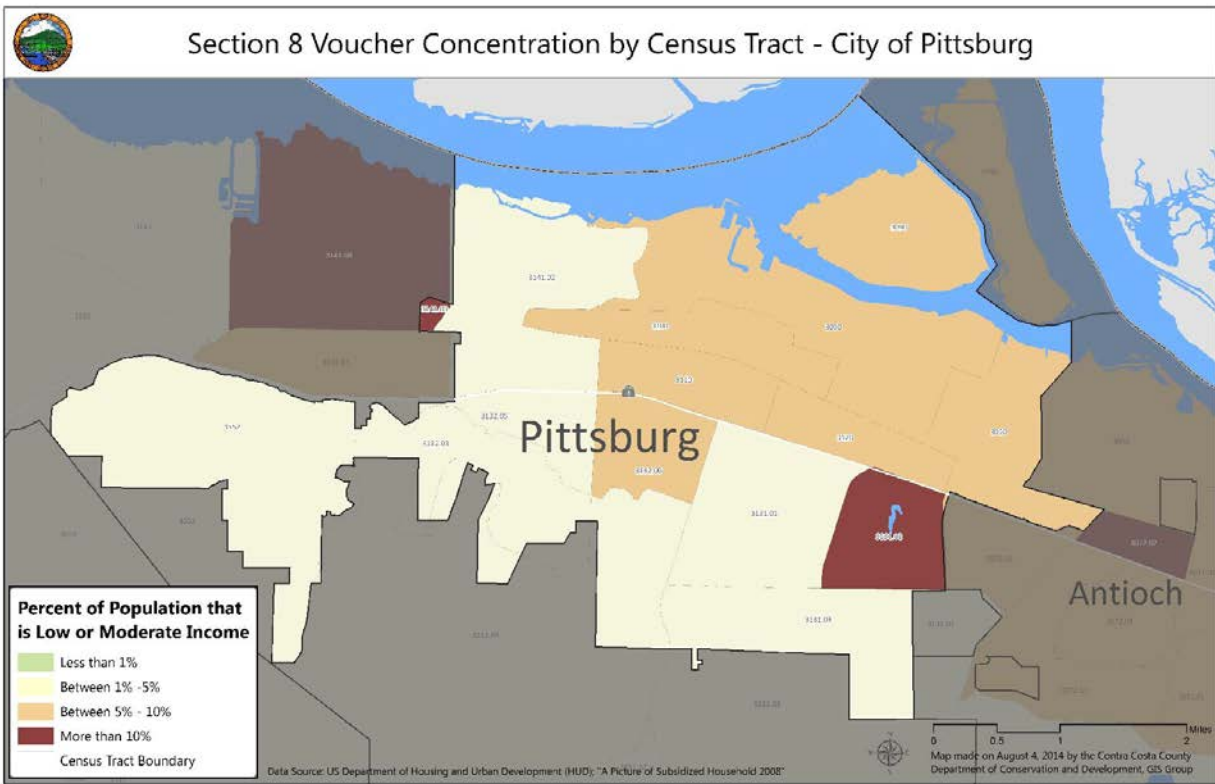
APPENDIX F

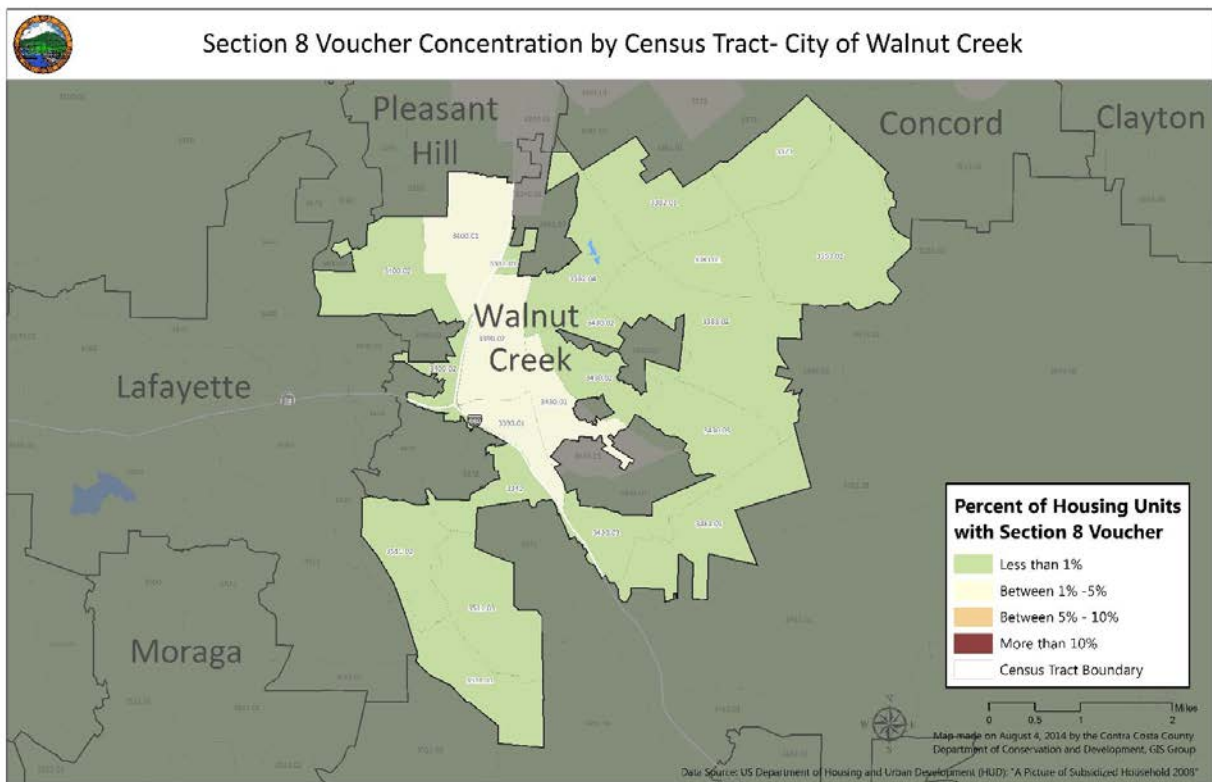
AREAS WITH SECTION 8 VOUCHER CONCENTRATION





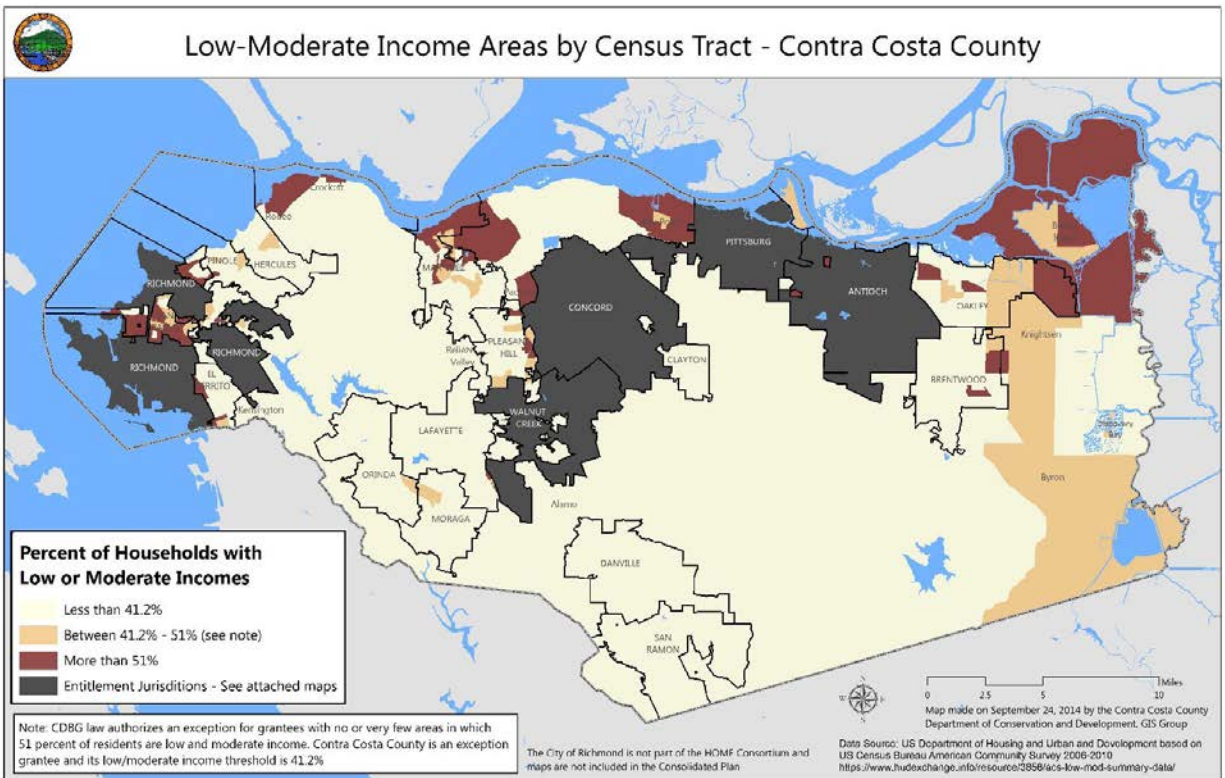


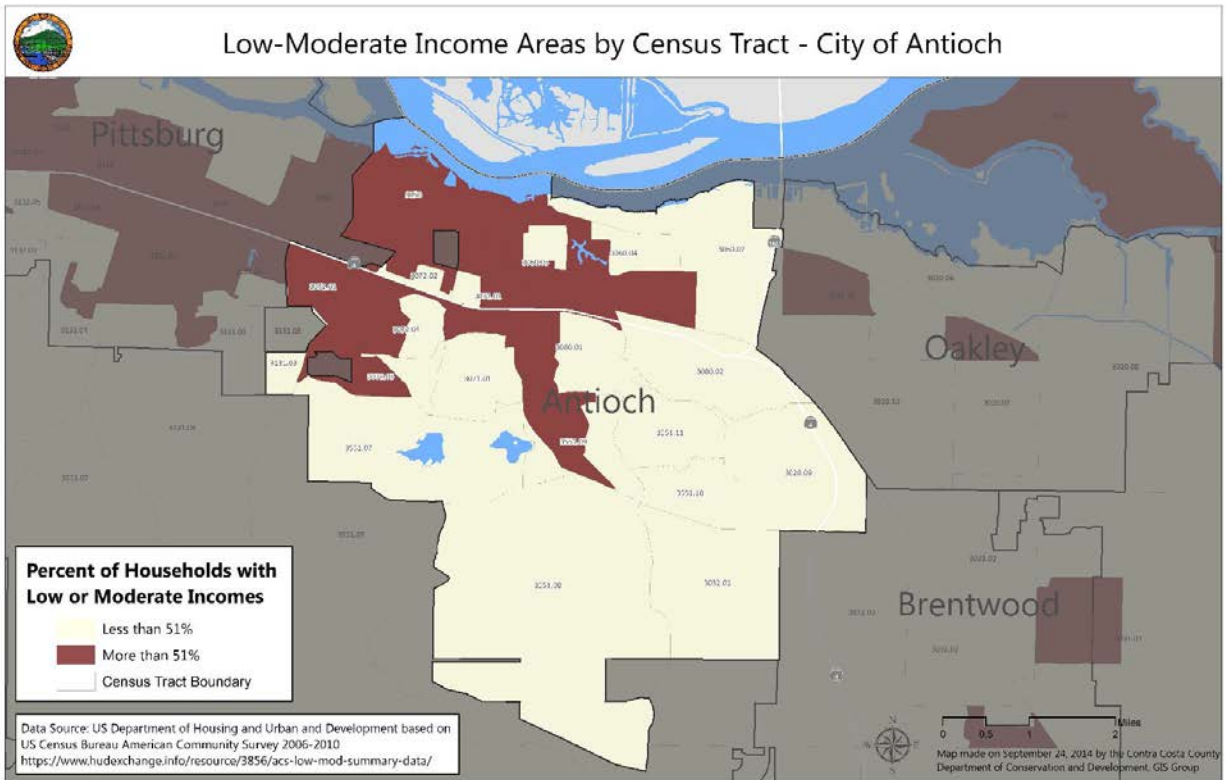


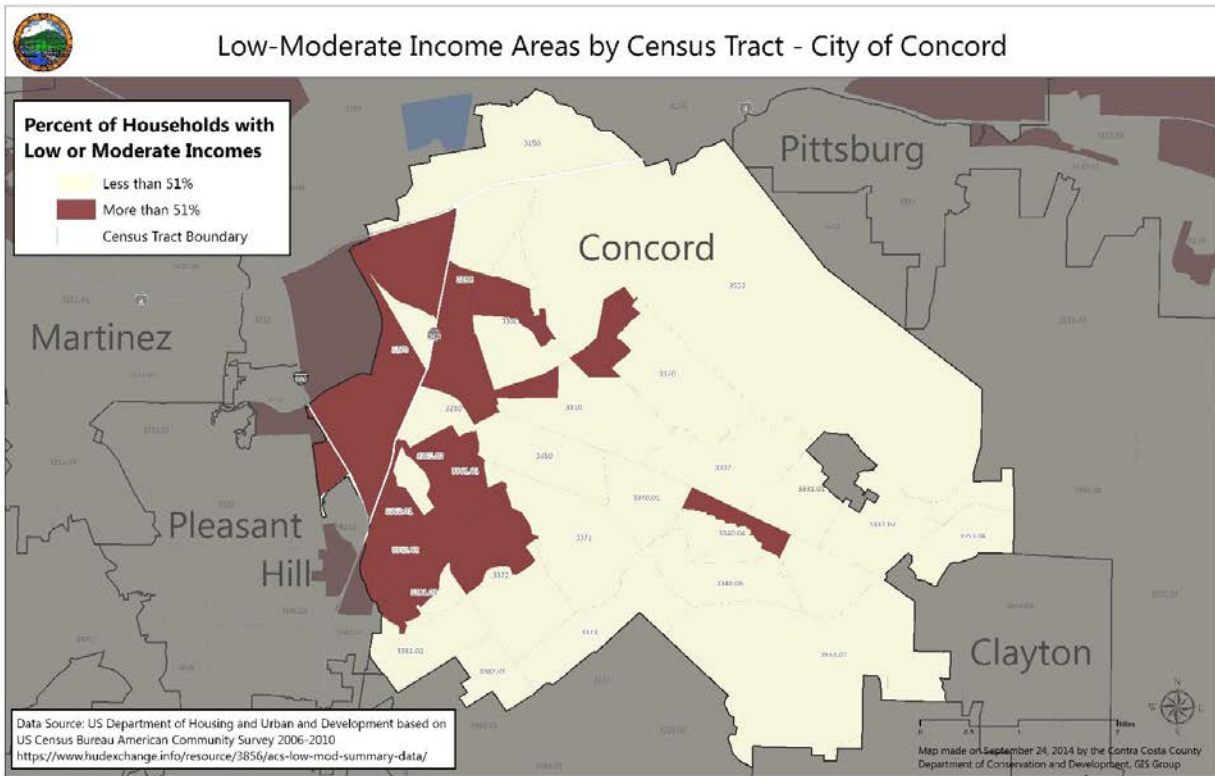


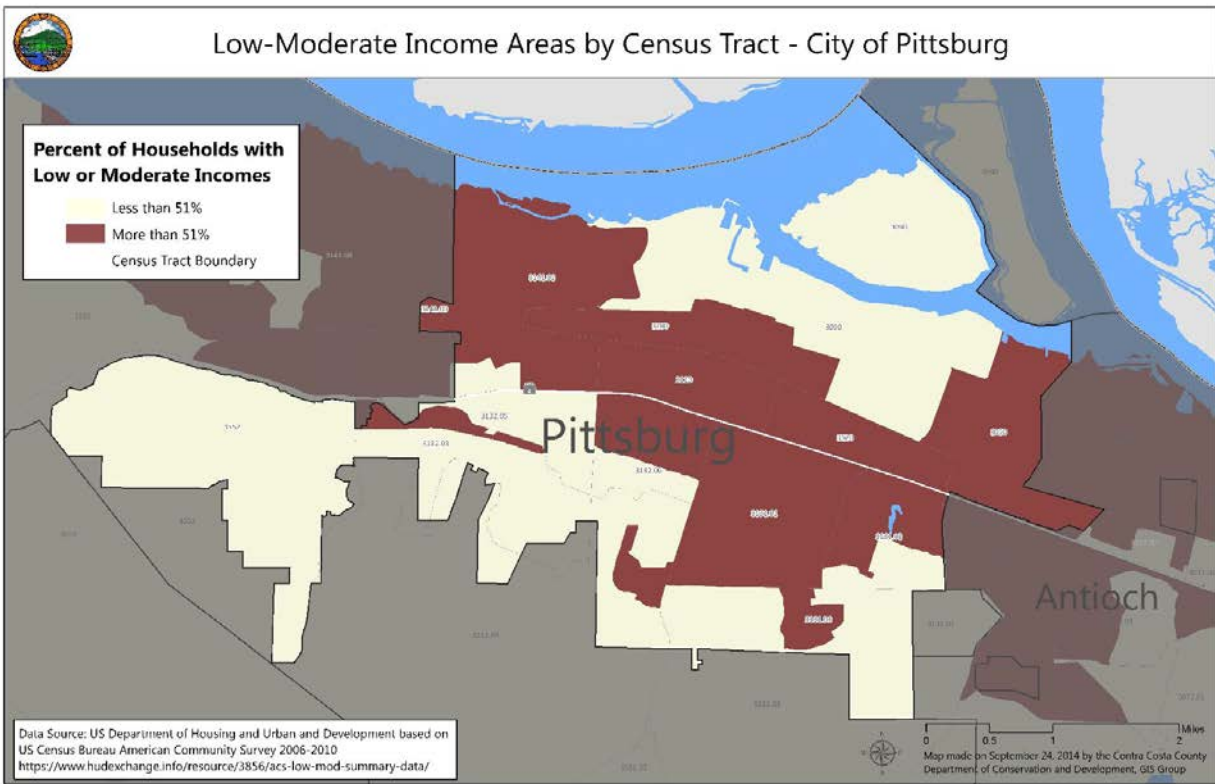
APPENDIX G

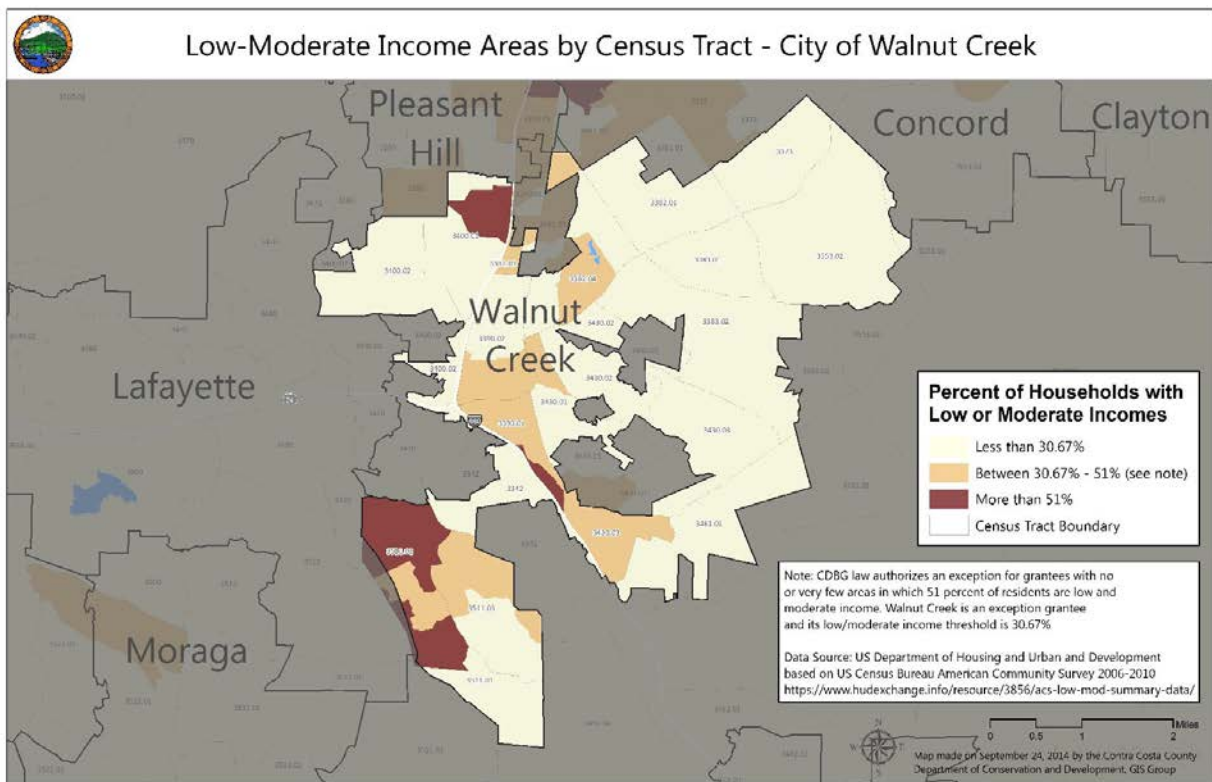
AREAS OF LOW-INCOME AND VERY LOW-INCOME CONCENTRATION





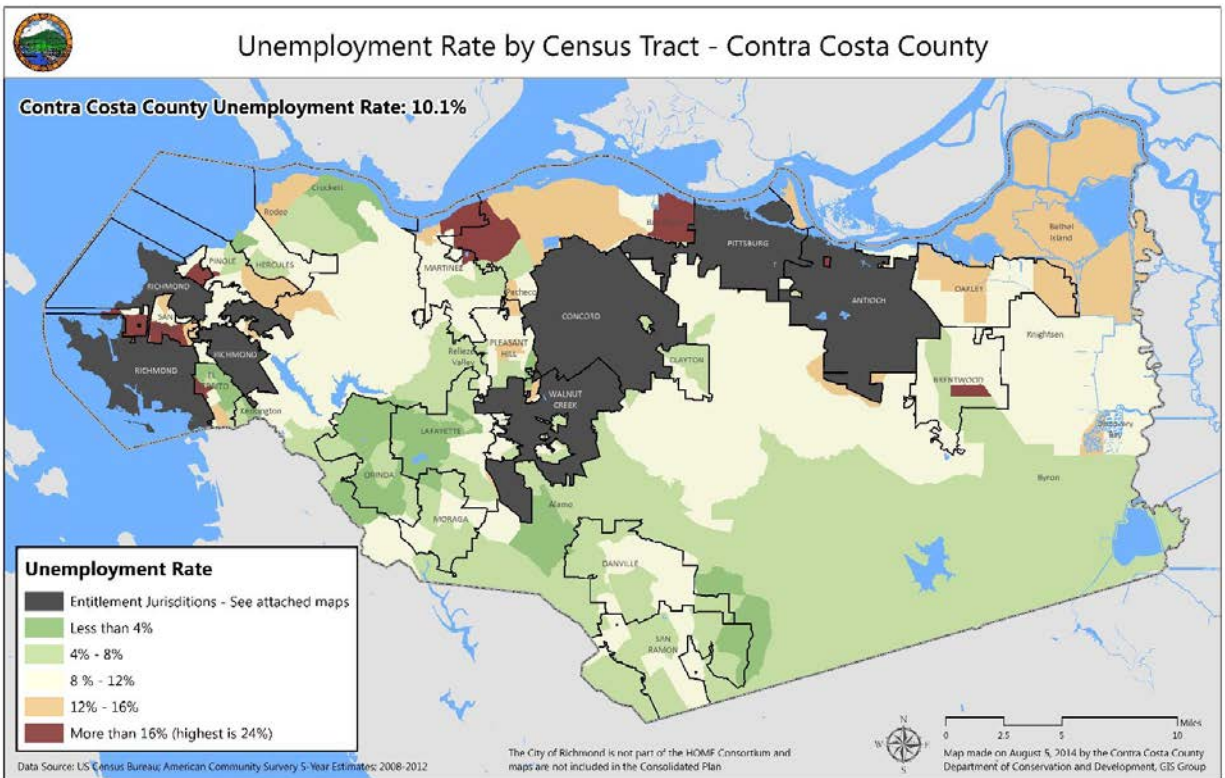


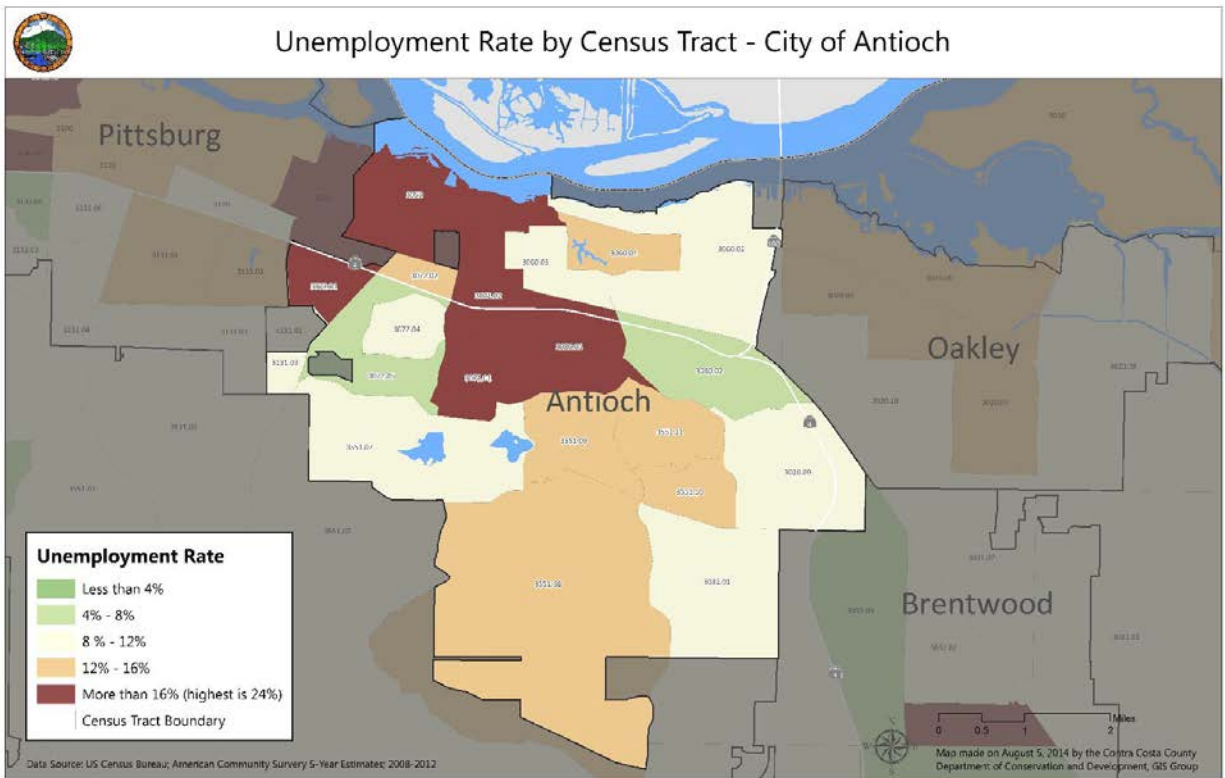


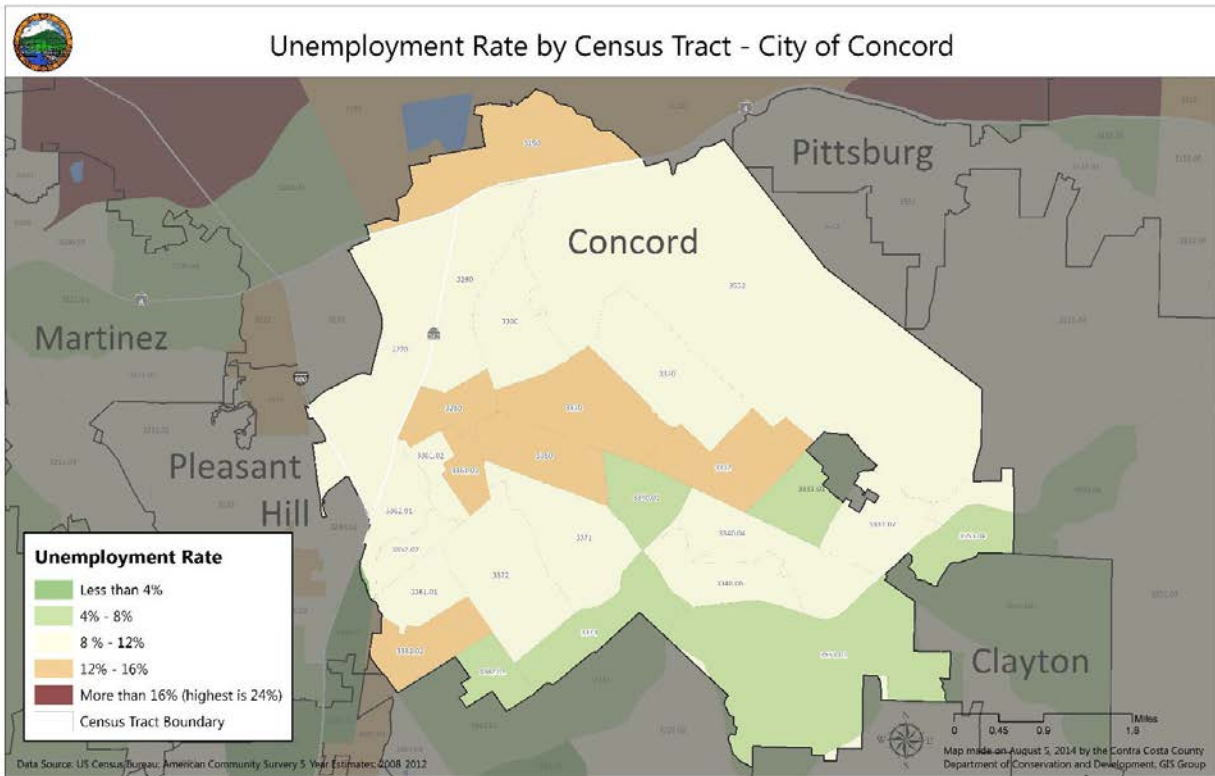


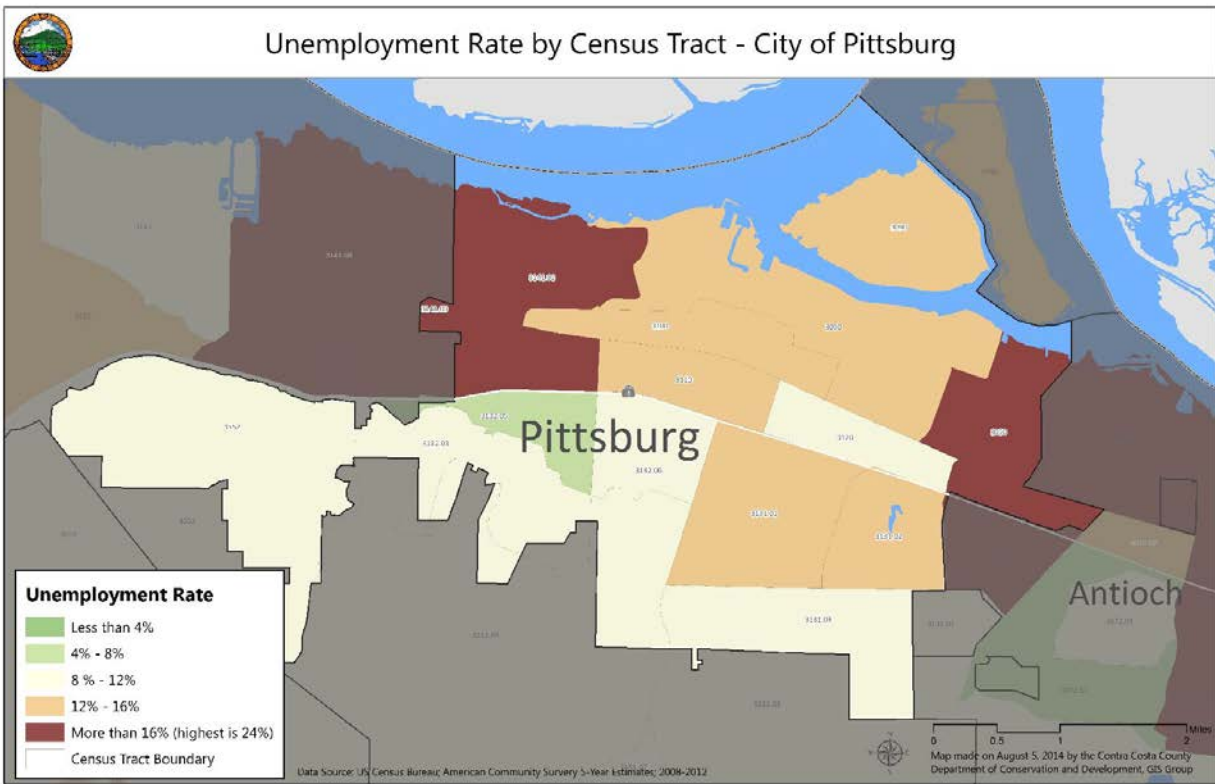
APPENDIX H

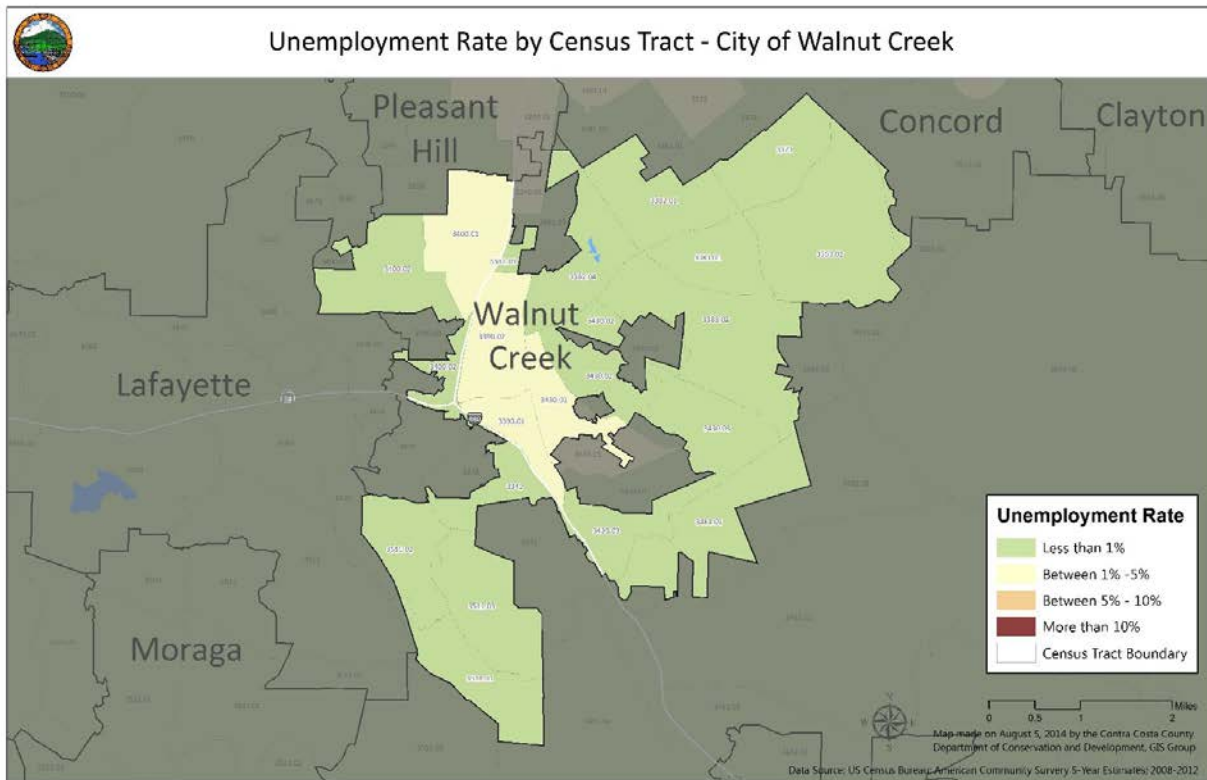
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAPS











Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name 2013 Point-In-Time Count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Contra Costa County Health Services Department-Behavioral Health Division/Contra Costa Intra Jurisdictional Council on Homelessness
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The PIT count survey is a snap shot count/estimate of the homeless population on a given day/night in Contra Costa County
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires each Continuum of Care (CoC) to conduct a biannual census of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness. The count is conducted on one day/night during the last week of January. As such, the data collected is a "Point in Time" (PIT) count and is therefore not meant to represent the number of individuals who experience homelessness over the course of a year.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. This 2013 count took place on the night of January 29, 2013 and the morning of January 30, 2013.

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>For the sheltered homeless population, Contra Costa County conducted a single day PIT count through HMIS reports, supplemented by a survey administered to all service providers in the County. Each provider was asked to report how many people were sheltered in their program that night, broken down by age category and household type:</p> <p>Age Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of children under age 18 The number of adults ages 18 to 24 The number of adults over age 24 <p>Household Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with at least one adult and one child Households without children Households with only children (including one child households and multi-child households) <p>The surveys and HMIS reports also captured subpopulation data for chronically homeless individuals and families, male and female veterans, severely mentally ill persons, chronic substance abuse, persons with HIV/AIDS, and victims of domestic violence (optional reporting).</p> <p>For the unsheltered homeless count, a combination of two sources was used: a PIT headcount by community volunteers, and an Outreach Team survey of encampments. The count was held from 6:30 am to 8:30 am on January 30, 2013, a short time frame to reduce the chances of counting persons twice. The county was divided into small sections easily covered by teams of volunteers, who were trained on the use of highlighted maps of their counting areas. Outreach Teams also received training, and coordinated outreach efforts to all of the known encampment areas in the county. In addition to a head count of homeless persons, the Outreach Teams conducted subpopulation data surveys with approximately every fifth person they encountered.</p> <p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>The total population surveyed were homeless individuals and families who were sheltered and unsheltered.</p> <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Contra Costa Housing Authority</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Contra Costa Housing Authority</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>2014 data provided by the Contra Costa Housing Authority</p>

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Ongoing record maintenance</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Data is for the Contra Costa Housing Authority.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Data is from July, 2014.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Contra Costa County 2014 Housing Inventory Count</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2000 Census, 2007 - 2011 ACS (from CPD Maps)</p>

	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Census - American Community Survey
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. 2007 - 2011 ACS (from CPD Maps)
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Some auto filled data in the Housing Needs Assessment was wrong or incomplete
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2007 - 2011 ACS
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
5	Data Source Name USPS Vacant Unit Data, Foreclosure Radar
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. United States Postal Service and Foreclosure Radar
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The USPS collects data on vacant units. Foreclosure Radar (now Property Radar) collects and sells foreclosure, property, and neighborhood information
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? HUD did not load the data into IDIS. Alternate sources were identified to complete this section of questions.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. USPS data is from June 2014. Foreclosure Radar data is from June 2014

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2014 Point-In-Time Count</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Contra Costa County Health Services Department-Behavioral Health Division/Contra Costa Intra Jurisdictional Council on Homelessness</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The PIT count survey is a snap shot count/estimate of the homeless population on a given day/night in Contra Costa County.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires each Continuum of Care (CoC) to conduct a biannual census of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness. The count is conducted on one day/night during the last week of January. As such, the data collected is a "Point in Time" (PIT) count and is therefore not meant to represent the number of individuals who experience homelessness over the course of a year.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>The 2014 Count took place on January 31, 2014.</p>

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>For the sheltered homeless population, Contra Costa County conducted a single day PIT count through HMIS reports, supplemented by a survey administered to all service providers in the County. Each provider was asked to report how many people were sheltered in their program that night, broken down by age category and household type:</p> <p>Age Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The number of children under age 18 o The number of adults ages 18 to 24 o The number of adults over age 24 <p>Household Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Households with at least one adult and one child o Households without children o Households with only children (including one child households and multi-child households) <p>The surveys and HMIS reports also captured subpopulation data for chronically homeless individuals and families, male and female veterans, severely mentally ill persons, chronic substance abuse, persons with HIV/AIDS, and victims of domestic violence (optional reporting).</p> <p>For the unsheltered homeless count, a combination of two sources was used: a PIT headcount by community volunteers, and an Outreach Team survey of encampments. The count was held on January 31, 2014. The county was divided into small sections easily covered by teams of volunteers, who were trained on the use of highlighted maps of their counting areas. Outreach Teams also received training, and coordinated outreach efforts to all of the known encampment areas in the county. In addition to a head count of homeless persons, the Outreach Teams conducted subpopulation data surveys with approximately every fifth person they encountered.</p> <p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>The population surveyed were homeless individuals/families who were sheltered and unsheltered.</p> <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p>
7	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Contra Costa County Price and Rent Values</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Department of Conservation and Development using ACS 2008-2012, and commercial sources such as DQNews and Zillow.com</p>

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Median home values from 2000 and 2013</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>HUD did not pre-populate this date in the IDIS Consolidated Plan template. The data is needed to discuss housing affordability.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data is Countywide</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p>