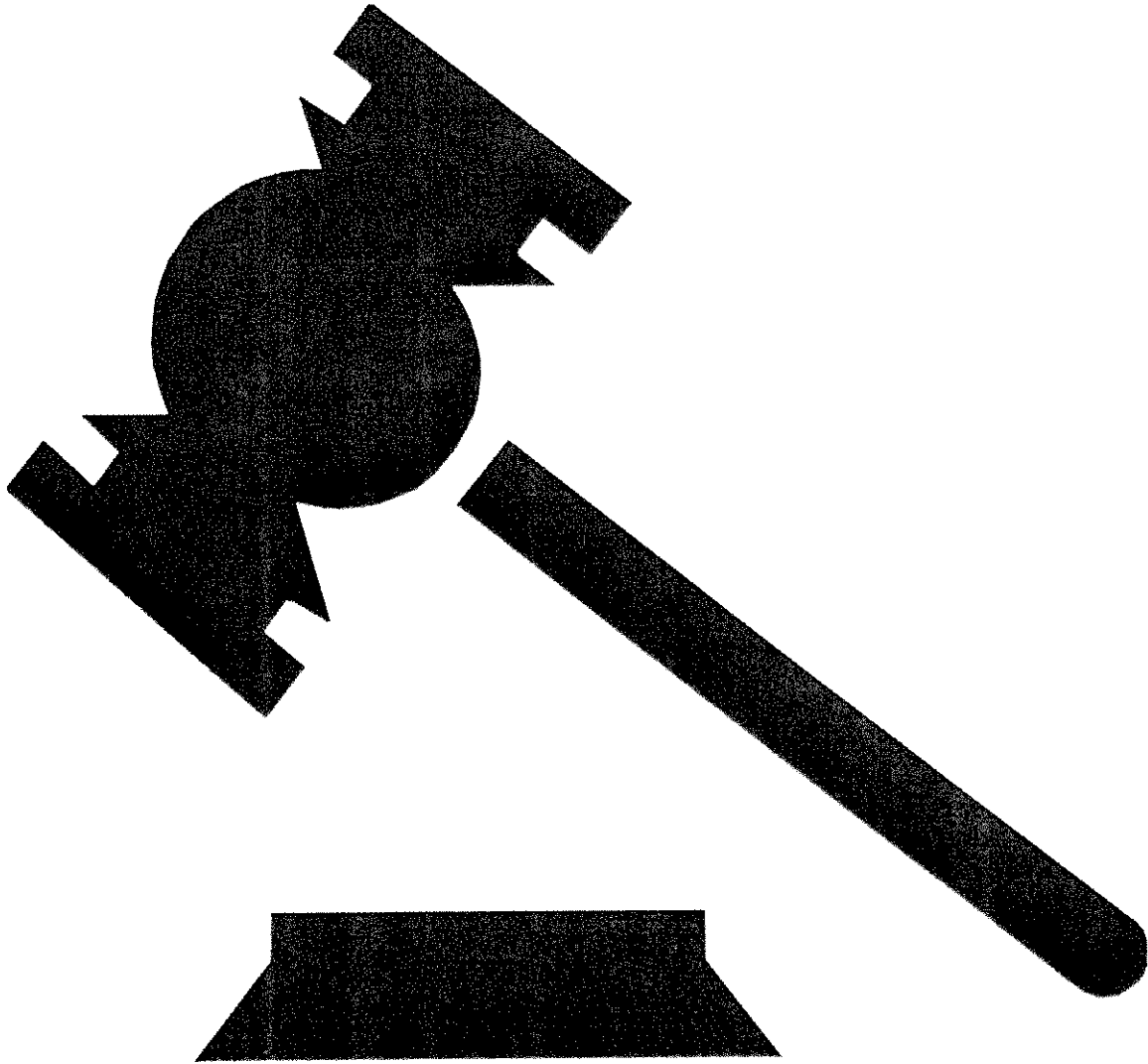




***ADMINISTRATIVE
ACTION / DISCUSSION ITEMS
AGENDA ITEM VI. C***

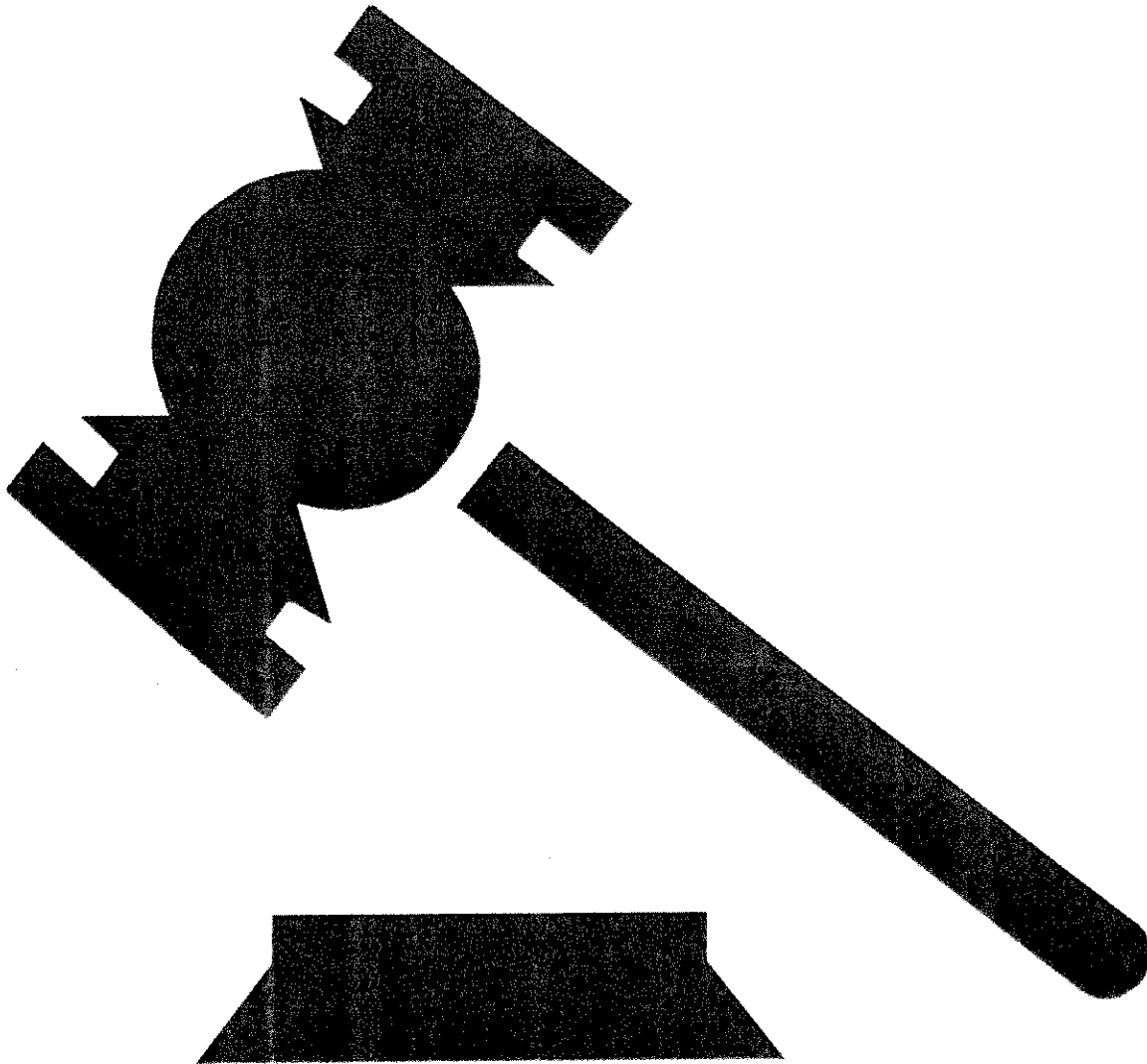
Legislation Related to Proposition 1B

Measure	Author/Type	Topic/Text Date
AB 412	Smyth	Transportation: project deadlines. (A-03/26/07) Proposition 1B, approved by the voters at the November 2006 general election enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, which authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation programs. This bill, in order to ensure the timely use of bond funds, would require each agency designated by the bond act to allocate bond funds to establish guidelines that specify deadlines for commencing construction or implementation for each program it administers under the bond act. 3/26/2007 2/16/2007 <u>Amended</u> <u>Introduced</u>
AB 575	Arambula	The Highway Safety Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Fund of 2006: emission reductions. (I-02/21/07) Existing law, the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, was approved by the voters as Proposition 1B at the November 7, 2006, statewide general election and authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of state general obligation bonds for specified purposes. The act requires that of the proceeds of the bonds issued and sold \$1,000,000,000 be made available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the State Air Resources Board for emission reductions, not otherwise required by law or regulation, from activities related to the movement of freight along California's trade corridors. This bill would require that these funds be appropriated with the highest priority given to projects and agencies in severe nonattainment air districts. The bill would specify that the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District each receive no less than \$300,000,000 of the funding available under the act. 2/21/2007 <u>Introduced</u>
AB 620	Portantino	Transportation bonds. (A-03/28/07) Proposition 1B, approved by the voters at the November 2006 general election, enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, which authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation purposes. This bill, with respect to certain of those bond funds, would require the California Transportation Commission or a regional transportation agency, as the allocating agency, to adopt guidelines and policies to ensure timely use of these bond funds by requiring construction on a project to begin no later than December 31, 2012, and to conduct regular evaluations of those projects. The bill would also make findings and declarations of the Legislature. 3/28/2007 <u>Amended</u>
AB 655	Swanson	Public contracts: Bond Acts of 2006 Existing law establishes procedures for competitive bidding of certain contracts by public entities. This bill would provide that any awarding department, as defined, soliciting and awarding bids under the Bond Acts of 2006, as defined, must consider the employment practices of a bidder with respect to hiring residents from low-income areas, as specified, and with respect to small businesses and microbusiness, as specified. The bill also would require the Department of General Services, in coordination with every awarding department, to submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor beginning January 1, 2008, and annually thereafter, detailing the awarding departments' efforts in selecting contractors that hire residents from low-income areas, as specified. 2/21/2007 <u>Introduced</u>
AB 669	Parra	Transportation bonds: State Highway Route 269. (I-02/21/07) (tracking) Proposition 1B, approved by the voters at the November 2006 general election, enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, which authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation purposes, including \$2 billion to be deposited in the Transportation Facilities Account, to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for projects in the state transportation improvement program, to augment funds otherwise available for this purpose from other sources. This bill would appropriate an unspecified amount from the Transportation Facilities Account to the Department of Transportation for the design and construction of a specified bridge in the County of Fresno on State Highway Route 269. The bill would require the project to be completed and open for traffic by an unspecified date, and would require the Department of Water Resources to convey real property to the Department of Transportation needed for the project. The bill would enact other related provisions. 2/21/2007 <u>Introduced</u>
AB 784	Karnette	Transportation bonds. (I-02/22/07) Proposition 1B, approved by the voters at the November 2006 general election, enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, which authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation purposes. This bill, with respect to certain of those bond funds, would require the California Transportation Commission or the Office of Emergency Services, as the allocating agency, to adopt guidelines and policies to ensure timely use of these bond funds by requiring construction on a project to begin no later than December 31, 2012. The bill would, notwithstanding any other provision of law, provide that applicants for bond funds allocated by the Office of Emergency Services need not comply with competitive bidding requirements. The bill would enact other related provisions. The bill would also make findings and declarations of the Legislature. 2/22/2007 <u>Introduced</u>

AB 901	Nunez	Transportation: Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006. Existing law, the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, authorizes \$19.925 billion of state general obligation bonds for specified purposes. The act requires that, among other things, a specified amount of the proceeds from those bonds be deposited in the Public Transportation Modernization, Improvement, and Service Enhancement Account. This bill would make various findings regarding public transportation and would declare the intent of the Legislature to provide accountability measures in the allocation of those proceeds. <u>Introduced</u>	2/22/2007
AB 995	Nava	California Ports Infrastructure, Security, and Air Quality Improvement Account. (I-02/22/07) Existing law, the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, approved by the voters as Proposition 1B in the November 2006 general election, establishes the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Fund of 2006 in the State Treasury. Specified moneys in the fund are required to be deposited in the California Ports Infrastructure, Security, and Air Quality Improvement Account to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. Existing law requires \$2,000,000,000 to be transferred from this account to the Trade Corridors Improvement Fund and requires moneys in this fund to be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Bill, for allocation by the California Transportation Commission for infrastructure improvements along specified trade corridors. Existing law also requires \$1,000,000,000 from this account to be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the State Air Resources Board for emission reductions, not otherwise required by law or regulation, from activities related to the movement of freight along California's trade corridors. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to advance certain goals and policies relating to these funds. <u>Introduced</u>	2/22/2007
AB 1170	Krekorian	State mandates. (A-03/27/07) (tracking) Under the California Constitution, whenever the Legislature or a state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local government, including school districts, the state is required to provide a subvention of funds to reimburse the local government, with specified exceptions. Existing law establishes a procedure for local governmental agencies to file claims for reimbursement of these costs with the Commission on State Mandates. Under this procedure, the commission is required to hear and decide upon each claim for reimbursement and then determine the amount to be subvented for reimbursement, which the Controller shall pay to eligible claimants. The procedure also provides that a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed by a local agency or school district is subject to an audit by the Controller no later than 3 years after the date that the actual reimbursement claim is filed or last amended, whichever is later, but that, if no funds are appropriated or no payment is made to a claimant for the fiscal year for which the claim is filed, the audit shall be commenced no later than 3 years from the date of the in the commission to issue a decision upon a local agency or school district test claim no later than 24 months after the date the claim is filed or else the statute or executive order that is the basis of the claim shall be deemed to be a reimbursable mandate consistent with the claimant's filing. It also would delete the provision that authorizes the Controller to commence an audit no later than 3 years from the date of the initial payment of the claim if certain conditions exist. <u>Amended</u> <u>Introduced</u>	3/27/2007 2/23/2007
AB 1227	Gaines	Lake Tahoe Water Trail. (A-03/28/07) (tracking) Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the California Tahoe Conservancy. The conservancy is authorized to select and acquire real property or interests in real property for the purposes of protecting the natural environment, providing public access or public recreational facilities, preserving wildlife habitat areas, or providing access to or management of acquired lands. This bill would enact the Lake Tahoe Water Trail Act, which would establish the Lake Tahoe Water Trail to link access to the waters of Lake Tahoe that are available for navigation by human-powered boats and beachable sail craft, and provide for diverse water-accessible overnight accommodations. On or before January 1, 2009, the California Tahoe Conservancy would be required to prepare and submit the Lake Tahoe Water Trail Plan to the Legislature, making specified recommendations on the development of the water trail. The act would require the conservancy to establish and coordinate a collaborative partnership with other interested parties in the development of the plan. <u>Amended</u> <u>Introduced</u>	3/28/2007 2/23/2007
AB 1350	Nunez	Transportation bond funds. (I-02/23/07) (tracking) Existing law, the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, approved by the voters as Proposition 1B in the November 2006 general election, establishes the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Fund of 2006 in the State Treasury. Specified moneys in the fund are required to be deposited in the Transit System Safety, Security, and Disaster Response Account to be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for capital projects that provide increased protection against a security and safety threat, and for capital expenditures to increase the capacity of transit operators to develop disaster response transportation systems. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that contains conditions and criteria for allocations from this account. <u>Introduced</u>	2/23/2007

AB 1351	Levine	Transportation: infrastructure. (I-02/23/07) (tracking) Existing law, the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, approved by the voters as Proposition 1B in the November 2006 general election, establishes the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Fund of 2006 in the State Treasury. Specified moneys in the fund are required to be deposited in the State-Local Partnership Program Account to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for allocation by the California Transportation Commission. This bill would make various findings regarding transportation infrastructure and funding in California and would state the intent of the Legislature to give priority to self-help counties that have passed local sales tax measures in the State-Local Partnership Program. <u>Introduced</u>	2/23/2007
AB 1672	Nunez	Transportation: infrastructure. (I-02/23/07) (tracking) Existing law, the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, approved by the voters as Proposition 1B in the November 2006 general election, establishes the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Fund of 2006 in the State Treasury. Existing law requires specified moneys in the fund to be deposited in the California Ports Infrastructure, Security, and Air Quality Improvement Account to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. Existing law requires \$2,000,000,000 to be transferred from this account to the Trade Corridors Improvement Fund and requires moneys in this fund to be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Bill, for allocation by the California Transportation Commission for infrastructure improvements along specified trade corridors. Existing law also requires \$1,000,000,000 from this account to be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the State Air Resources Board for emission reductions, not otherwise required by law or regulation, from activities related to the movement of freight along California's trade corridors. This bill contains other existing laws. <u>Introduced</u>	2/23/2007
SB 9	Lowenthal	Trade corridor improvement: transportation project selection. Existing law, the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, authorizes the issuance of \$19,925,000,000 of state general obligation bonds for specified purposes, including high-priority transportation corridor improvements. This bill would set forth the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that establishes a process for the selection of transportation projects to be funded from the Trade Corridors Improvement Fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <u>Introduced</u>	12/4/2006
SB 19	Lowenthal	Trade corridors: projects to reduce emissions: funding. Existing law requires that of the proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, a specified amount of those deposited in the California Ports Infrastructure, Security, and Air Quality Improvement Account in the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Fund of 2006, be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature and subject to the conditions and criteria contained in a statute enacted by the Legislature, to the State Air Resources Board for certain emission reductions from activities related to the movement of freight along California's trade corridors. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that establishes conditions and criteria, as specified, for projects funded under these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions. <u>Introduced</u>	12/4/2006
SB 45	Perata	Transportation funds for capital projects and capital expenditures. (I-12/22/06) (tracking) Existing law, the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, approved by the voters as Proposition 1B in the November 2006 general election, establishes the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Fund of 2006 in the State Treasury. Specified moneys in the fund are required to be deposited in the Transit System Safety, Security, and Disaster Response Account to be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for capital projects that provide increased protection against a security and safety threat, and for capital expenditures to increase the capacity of transit operators to develop disaster response transportation systems. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish the application process for allocations from the Transit System Safety, Security, and Disaster Response Account. <u>Introduced</u>	12/22/2006
SB 47	Perata	Transportation bonds. (I-12/22/06) (tracking) Proposition 1B, approved by the voters at the November, 2006, general election enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, which authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation purposes, including \$1 billion for the State-Local Partnership Program, to be allocated by the California Transportation Commission to eligible transportation projects nominated by transportation agencies, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires a dollar for dollar match of local funds for projects funded with these bond funds. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact provisions governing project eligibility, matching fund requirements, and the application process relative to allocation of bond proceeds to the State-Local Partnership Program. <u>Introduced</u>	12/22/2006

SB 262	Runner	Transportation : trade corridors improvement. (I-02/14/07) Proposition 1B, approved by the voters at the November, 2006, general election enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, which authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation purposes, including \$2 billion to be deposited in the Trade Corridors Infrastructure Fund in the California Ports Infrastructure, Security, and Air Quality Improvement Account to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for allocation by the California Transportation Commission to highway system and freight rail system improvements along federally designated trade corridors of national significance. This bill would require the commission, when allocating these funds to projects, to consider the impact of a project on goods movement and port operations in the Southern California region and the potential of a project to benefit the inland port concept in order to relieve congestion at and in the vicinity of the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach.	<u>Introduced</u> 2/14/2007
SB 286	Dutton	Transportation bonds: implementation. (I-02/15/07) (tracking) Proposition 1B, approved by the voters at the November 2006, general election, enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, which authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation purposes, including \$2 billion to be allocated by the Controller to cities and counties, by formula, for local street and road purposes, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would require the bond funds for local street and road purposes to be allocated by the Controller in 2 cycles that cover 4 years, with the 1st cycle of payments to be made to eligible local agencies not later than January 1, 2008, and the 2nd cycle of payments to be made not later than January 1, 2010, as specified. The bill would also require the Controller to use the population figures from the Department of Finance as of January 1, 2007, in making allocations to cities. The bill would make other related changes.	<u>Introduced</u> 2/15/2007
SB 307	Dutton	Transportation bonds: implementation. (I-02/15/07) (tracking) The Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation purposes, including \$2 billion to be deposited in the Trade Corridors Infrastructure Fund in the California Ports Infrastructure, Security, and Air Quality Improvement Account to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for allocation by the California Transportation Commission to highway system and freight rail system improvements along federally designated trade corridors of national significance. In determining projects eligible for funding, the commission is required to consult the Goods Movement Action Plan prepared by the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to incorporate the Southern California National Freight Gateway Strategy into the Goods Movement Action Plan.	<u>Introduced</u> 2/16/2007
SB 716	Perata	Transit operators. (I-02/23/07) Existing law, the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, approved by the voters as Proposition 1B in the November 2006 general election, establishes the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Fund of 2006 in the State Treasury. Specified moneys in the fund are required to be deposited in the Public Transportation Modernization, Improvement, and Service Enhancement Account to be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Department of Transportation for certain transportation projects. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to establish the process through which transit operators may apply for an allocation of funds from the Public Transportation Modernization, Improvement, and Service Enhancement Account.	<u>Introduced</u> 2/23/2007
SB 745	Oropeza	Transportation funding: port security. (I-02/23/07) Proposition 1B, approved by the voters at the November, 2006, general election, enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, which authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation purposes, including \$100,000,000 for allocation by the Office of Emergency Services (OES) for port, harbor, and ferry terminal security improvements. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to require OES to develop criteria for allocating these bond funds, based on certain factors.	<u>Introduced</u> 2/23/2007
SB 748	Corbett	Transportation: state-local partnerships. (I-02/23/07) Proposition 1B, approved by the voters at the November 2006, general election enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, which authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation purposes, including \$1 billion for the State-Local Partnership Program, to be allocated by the California Transportation Commission to eligible transportation projects nominated by transportation agencies, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires a dollar-for-dollar match of local funds for projects funded with these bond funds. This bill would state the purposes of the State-Local Partnership Program and would require the California Transportation Commission to adopt guidelines for the program.	<u>Introduced</u> 2/23/2007
SB 872	Ackerman	State-Local Partnership Program. (I-02/23/07) Existing law provides various sources of funding for transportation capital projects. Proposition 1B, approved by the voters at the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, which authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for various transportation purposes, including \$1 billion for the State-Local Partnership Program Account, to be allocated by the California Transportation Commission over a 5-year period to eligible transportation projects nominated by transportation agencies, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would create the State-Local Partnership Program and state the intent of the Legislature to appropriate \$200,000,000 per year for 5 years beginning in the 2010-11 fiscal year. The bill would provide for allocation of state funds to eligible highway and mass transit guideway projects nominated by local agencies that are to be funded with at least 50% of local funds derived from a locally imposed transportation sales tax. The bill would specify the process for applying for, receiving, and expending these funds. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature in that regard.	<u>Introduced</u> 2/23/2007



***ADMINISTRATIVE
ACTION / DISCUSSION ITEMS
AGENDA ITEM VI. D***

2007 Fresno County Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan

DRAFT
April 2007



Table of Contents

Page

List of Maps iii

List of Tables..... iii

Chapter 1

Introduction 1

Study Approach.....2

Task One - Assemble Materials and Data 3

Task Two - Review the Regional Profile 4

Task Three - Reevaluate Housing Market Areas 4

Task Four - Determine Low-Income Impacted Jurisdictions.....8

Task Five - Allocate Household Growth.....8

Task Six - Allocate Households by Income Group 10

Task Seven - Calculate New Housing Construction Need by Jurisdiction 11

Task Eight - Initiate Local Revision Process 12

Task Nine - Approve the Final 2007 Fresno County Regional Housing
Needs Allocation Plan 12

Farmworker Housing Needs..... 12

Characteristics of Farmworkers 12

Farmworker Housing 13

Fresno County Farmworkers, Overpayment, and Overcrowding 14

Chapter 2

Housing Needs Determination	19
Projected Households Per Jurisdiction And Income Group	22
Basic Construction Need	38

Appendix

- Letter from HCD dated September 8, 2006
- Resolution No. 2007-07
- Survey of Local Jurisdictions

List of Maps

<u>Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	2007 Plan Market Areas.....	7

List of Tables

<u>Table</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Population Estimates and Projections by Jurisdiction, 2000-2013	10
2	Population and Household Estimates and Projections, January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013	19
3	Household Projections by Income Group, January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013	20
4	Household and Housing Unit Estimates by Jurisdiction, as of January 1, 2006.....	20
5	Basic Construction Need, January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013	21
6	2000 Number of Households per Market Area, per Census Income Group	23
7	Formula for Conversion of Households from Census Income Ranges into Study Income Groups.....	24
8	2000 Households per Jurisdiction, per Income Group	25
9	2000 Households per City, per Income Group.....	25
10	2000 Incorporated and Unincorporated Households per Market Area, per Income Group	27
11	2000 Distribution of Unincorporated Households	28
12	2006 Incorporated and Unincorporated Households per Market Area	28
13	Household Estimates and Projections, 2000 to 2013	30

14	Calculation of Household Income Group Allocations for the FCMA, East Valley, Westside North and Westside South Market Areas	31
15	Estimated Households on January 1, 2006 by Income Group and Projected Households on June 30, 2013 with Income Group Allocations	35
16	2000 Occupancy and Vacancy Rates	39
17	Basic Construction Needs, January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013.....	41
18	Estimated Housing Construction Need by Jurisdiction and Income Group, January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013	42

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Each city and county within the State of California is required to prepare and adopt a general plan that functions as a blueprint for the physical development of its jurisdiction. The general plan is a policy tool containing a structured set of goals and policies used by local policy makers to direct growth.

The housing element has been a required element of the general plan since 1969. Its purpose is to address the manner in which local jurisdictions attain State housing goals, the most important of which is that “the availability of housing is of vital statewide importance, and the early attainment of decent housing and a suitable living environment for every California family is a priority of the highest order.” Housing elements must identify existing and projected housing needs of all income levels, resources available to meet those needs, existing constraints, and quantifiable objectives for the construction, conservation and rehabilitation of housing units. A housing program to implement local objectives must also be identified.

State Housing Element Law (Article 10.6 of the Government Code), Section 65584 in particular, requires that existing and projected housing needs of a jurisdiction are to include the jurisdiction’s share of the regional housing need. Councils of governments are mandated to prepare regional housing needs allocation plans that determine housing allocations specific to jurisdictions, including consideration of the housing needs of all income levels. Furthermore, consideration of housing needs of all income levels and subsequent housing allocations must seek to reduce the concentration of lower income households in cities or counties that are impacted by disproportionately high proportions of lower income households.

Numerous criteria must be taken into consideration when determining a jurisdiction’s share of the regional housing need. These criteria include the market demand for housing, employment opportunities, availability of suitable development sites, public facilities, commuting patterns, type and tenure of housing need, and the housing needs of farm workers.

Fresno COG staff developed a written survey of all local jurisdictions to assist it with this task. The survey questions were taken directly from statute. None of the information received in response to the survey was used as a basis for reducing the total housing need established for Fresno County. Information from the survey will be particularly helpful during the negotiation period, should it be necessary, to determine the final distribution of regional housing need among various agencies. A copy of the survey is included in the Appendix.

The State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has several roles in the regional housing needs allocation process. Section 65584 requires HCD to allocate shares of statewide housing need, by income category, to councils of government, including the Council of Fresno County Governments (Fresno COG), and advises councils of government in the preparation of the regional housing needs allocation plan. Councils of government are required to then determine the distribution of the housing need within the region.

While housing elements must reflect the shared responsibility among local governments for accommodating regional housing needs and the housing needs of all economic levels, the actual distribution of housing needs to local jurisdictions represents a planning objective. The State recognizes that the total housing needs identified may exceed available resources and a community’s ability to satisfy these needs and that, in carrying out this responsibility, each local government also has the responsibility

to consider economic, environmental, and fiscal factors and community goals set forth in its general plan. It is important to make progress during the planning period to achieve the housing need, not necessarily that the total housing need be achieved. It is also important to recognize that addressing regional housing needs requires local jurisdictions to cooperate with other local jurisdictions in the region.

Census data from 2000, State Department of Finance (DOF) data, HCD data, and Fresno COG calculations are the basis for all housing projections prepared for Fresno County's 2007 Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) Plan. The planning period for the Plan extends from January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013.

STUDY APPROACH

A team of local planning and housing experts, formed to assist staff with this project, met on October 4, 2006, and recommended to the Fresno COG Policy Advisory Committee and Policy Board that the methodology utilized to develop the previous Fresno County 2001 RHNA Plan and even earlier Fresno County 1990 RHNA Plan also be used to develop the Fresno County 2007 RHNA Plan. The recommendation was based on the following methodology attributes:

1. The methodology was successfully used in the development of the 1990 and 2001 RHNA Plans and was acceptable to local jurisdictions in Fresno County and HCD. In addition, the methodology allows for the ability to make manual adjustments to a jurisdiction's allocation of the regional housing construction need. Recent changes to statute require that local jurisdictions be surveyed to gather information regarding local government infrastructure, housing market, and other local conditions that could influence the distribution of the regional housing need. Information from the survey will be particularly helpful during negotiations, if necessary, regarding potential manual adjustments. Negotiations were required and were concluded successfully for both the 1990 and 2001 RHNA Plans.
2. The methodology is acceptable to HCD for use in Fresno County's 2007 RHNA Plan.
3. The methodology is relatively straightforward to understand and implement, an important factor to achieve support for the Plan.
4. The methodology reflects a city-centered and balanced development pattern that is substantially consistent with local agency general plans, including Fresno County's General Plan, adopted on October 3, 2000.

Subsequent to a 60-day public comment period, the Fresno COG Policy Board held a duly noticed public hearing on February 22, 2007. At the conclusion of the public hearing, the Policy Board approved Resolution No. 2007-07 adopting the methodology for use in the development of the Fresno County 2007 Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan. A copy of the Resolution is included in the appendix.

The Fresno County 2007 RHNA Plan responds to State statute and guidelines by identifying the following:

1. The existing and projected housing needs of the Fresno County region.
2. The housing needs of persons of all income levels within the area significantly affected by a jurisdiction's general plan.

3. The distribution of housing needs to reduce the concentration of lower income households in cities which already have disproportionately high proportions of lower income households.
4. A January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013 planning time frame (7 ½ years) consistent with the statutory schedule.

The Plan includes the following two major components:

1. Existing Housing Needs - Information in the Plan for the base year January 1, 2006 includes:
 - a. Total households by household income and jurisdictional area
 - b. Vacancies
2. Projected Housing Needs: - Two categories of projected housing need, by jurisdictional area, are included in the Plan:
 - a. Projected households by household income groups for June 30, 2013
 - b. Projected housing construction need for the 7 ½ year period extending from January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013, derived by the Fresno COG from the household projections with allowances for vacant units and normal market removals

The general process used to develop the Plan is outlined below. The completion of tasks one to seven resulted in the development of the draft Fresno County 2007 Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan. Tasks eight and nine summarize the review process prior to final Plan approval.

Task One – Assemble Materials and Data

Approach

One of the earliest considerations in the development of the Fresno County 2007 Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan is the determination of the housing construction need figure for all of Fresno County for the planning period extending from January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013. The State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), in consultation with individual COGs, is required to determine the projected need for housing in each region. This regional housing construction need figure is established for planning purposes and statutes recognize that future housing production may not equal the regional housing construction need. The methodology used by HCD to determine the housing construction need for Fresno County includes projected population and household formation rates (or headship rates), vacancy rates and housing replacement needs. During the consultation phase between Fresno COG and HCD, the housing construction need figure for Fresno County was reduced from HCD's original proposal of 56,762 units to 52,142 units, a reduction of 4,620 units or 8.14%. This reduction occurred because HCD agreed with COG staff analysis that the trend of declining headship rates (i.e. household formation rates) between 1990 and 2000 ought to be continued and applied to projected 2013 population. This resulted in lower household growth (and therefore a lower housing construction need) than projected by HCD, which kept headship rates the same in 2013 as in 2000 (i.e. no decline). This figure assumes a .09 percent annual replacement rate for Fresno County, as identified by HCD. The 52,142 unit figure used in this 2007 RHNA Plan compares to a 34,773 unit figure used in the 2001 RHNA Plan. On December 14, 2006, the Fresno COG Policy Board approved the use of this figure in the development of the 2007 RHNA Plan.

HCD also provided estimates of the percentage of households in each of four income groups; Very Low Income, Other Low Income, Moderate Income, and Above Moderate Income. Income group data are used in the Plan to determine local jurisdiction shares in the provision of housing for low-income households. The income category allocation is calculated by multiplying total housing construction need by the proportion of households in each income category based on Fresno County Census 2000 median income and income definitions. Income group percentages used in the 2001 RHNA Plan were 25% very low, 17% low, 21% moderate and 37% above-moderate. Percentages used in the 2007 RHNA Plan are, respectively, 23.8%, 16.2%, 18.1%, and 41.9%. A letter, including attachments, from HCD dated September 8, 2006, establishing Fresno County's Regional Housing Needs Determination and an explanation for that determination, including a breakdown of the Regional Housing Needs Determination by income category, is included in the appendix.

Accomplishments

Assembled the following information:

1. 2000 U.S. Census data
 - a. Household income distribution data
 - b. Complete vacant unit data (for sale, for rent, and other vacant, including seasonal and migratory unit data)
2. State Department of Finance yearly estimates of population and households
3. Data for Fresno County identifying housing unit construction and total housing stock

Task Two – Review the Regional Profile

Approach

Fresno COG staff reviewed the demographic, geographic, economic and social characteristics of the cities and county.

Accomplishments

1. Analyzed regional changes in the last six years.
2. Reviewed previous growth assumptions relative to new analysis.

Task Three – Reevaluate Housing Market Areas

Approach

Housing market areas are used throughout the Plan in the gathering, analysis, and presentation of data. For this reason, the boundaries of the market areas are drawn along census tract boundaries. The Fresno County 2001 Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan divided the Fresno County region into five housing market areas (a reduction from the seven housing market areas used in the earlier 1984 and 1990 RHNA Plans) as follows: Fresno-Clovis Metropolitan Area (FCMA), East Valley, Westside North, Westside South, and Sierra Nevada. These areas were considered to be subregionally significant areas within the County.

It is not mandatory that the 2007 RHNA Plan retain the exact same market areas that were used in the earlier plans. In defining market areas, there are two concepts that must be kept in mind. First, market areas should not divide developed areas. Second, market areas should define subregions in which there is an interaction between employment opportunities and housing opportunities.

The 2001 RHNA Plan determined that since the development of the 1990 Plan there had been changes in the region that warranted a reevaluation of the market areas. Commuting trips had become generally longer and economic relationships had been formed among Westside cities and Southeast cities, in particular the formation since 1990 of the Five-Cities Economic Development Authority (Parlier, Selma, Fowler, Sanger, and Reedley) and the I-5 Business Development Corridor (Firebaugh, Mendota, San Joaquin, and Kerman). This reevaluation resulted in a decrease in the number of housing market areas from seven to five.

The team of local planning and housing experts formed to assist Fresno COG staff with this project reviewed the market areas used in the 2001 RHNA Plan and recommended their use in the 2007 RHNA Plan. The team could not identify any significant trends since the 2001 Plan that would result in a change in the number of or reconfiguration of housing market areas. Indeed, the economic relationships among cities that had formed during the 1990s were still intact and commutes remained long. On February 22, 2007, the COG Board approved Resolution No. 2007-07 affirming the validity of the five market areas utilized in the development of the 2001 RHNA Plan for use in the 2007 RHNA Plan.

Regional Market Areas

1. **Fresno-Clovis Metropolitan Area (FCMA):** The FCMA market area is comprised of the cities of Fresno and Clovis; the unincorporated communities of Easton and Friant; several unincorporated neighborhoods including Fig Garden, Malaga, and Sunnyside; and, remaining unincorporated area. The geographic boundary of the FCMA generally extends from the San Joaquin River on the north, Grantland Avenue on the west, McCall Avenue on the east and South Avenue on the south. As the largest metropolitan area in the San Joaquin Valley, the FCMA is a significant center of employment and residential opportunities.
2. **Westside North:** The Westside North market area is comprised of the cities of Kerman, Firebaugh, Mendota, and San Joaquin; the unincorporated communities of Tranquility, Biola, Caruthers, Lanare, Laton and Riverdale; and, remaining unincorporated area. The area extends from the eastern slope of the Coast Range to the western boundary of the FCMA and, south of the FCMA, to a point just east of and parallel to SR-41. The Valley portion is largely agricultural while the Coast Range portion is used for cattle grazing, mining, recreation, and wildlife habitat.
3. **Westside South:** The Westside South market area is comprised of the cities of Coalinga and Huron and unincorporated area. The area extends from the eastern slope of the Coast Range to the Fresno and Kings Counties boundary. The primary economic activities of this market area are similar to those in the Westside North market area.
4. **East Valley:** The East Valley market area is comprised of the cities of Orange Cove, Parlier, Reedley, Sanger, Fowler, Kingsburg and Selma; the unincorporated community of Del Rey; and, remaining unincorporated area. The area extends southeastwardly from the FCMA between a point just east of and parallel to SR-41 and the Friant-Kern Canal.

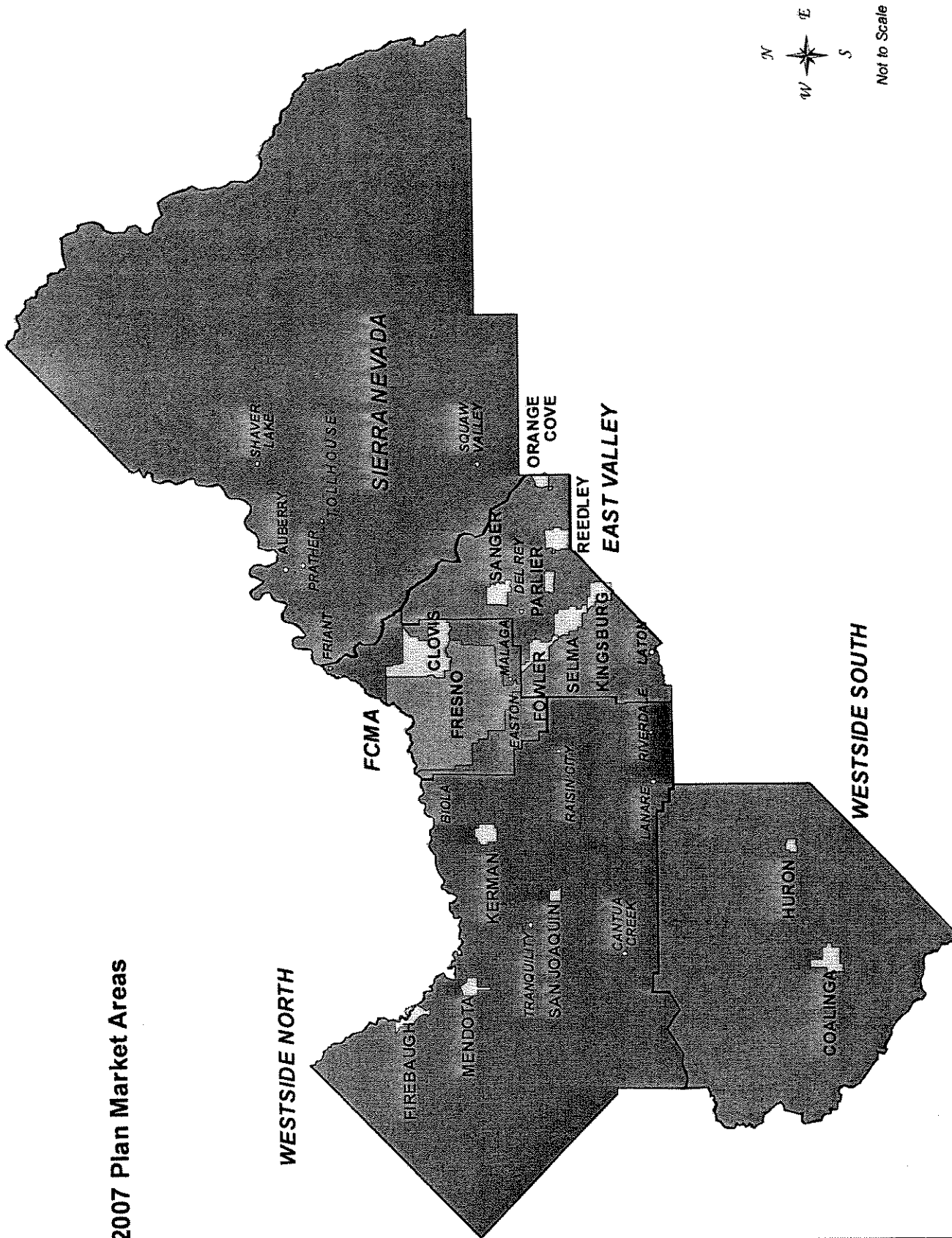
The economic base of this market area is agriculture, although commercial and industrial activities have become increasingly important.

5. Sierra Nevada: The Sierra Nevada market area is comprised of the unincorporated communities of Auberry, Big Creek and Shaver Lake and the remaining unincorporated area. There are no cities in this market area. The area extends easterly of the Friant-Kern Canal and comprises the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The unincorporated communities function as service centers for the various recreational sites in the area and the farming, cattle grazing, and lumbering activities that occur.

Accomplishments

1. Analyzed demographic and economic changes of market areas.
2. Reassessed market area boundaries.

2007 Plan Market Areas



Task 4 – Determine Low-Income Impacted Jurisdictions

Approach

Utilizing the 2000 U.S. Census and State Department of Finance population estimates, projections, and other data, the Fresno COG calculated the number and percentage of households in each of the four income groups. The sum of the calculations for each of the local jurisdictions is controlled by the regional total. The Plan groups the households of each jurisdiction into the four household income groups defined by Section 6932 of the California Administrative Code. The following is a brief description of each of these income groups.

<u>Very Low Income</u>	Income not exceeding 50 percent of the median family income of the County
<u>Other Low Income</u>	Income between 50 percent and 80 percent of the median family income of the County
<u>Moderate Income</u>	Income between 80 percent and 120 percent of the median family income of the County
<u>Above Moderate Income</u>	Income above 120 percent of the median family income of the County

The following method was utilized to arrive at the percentage of households in each income group in each local jurisdiction:

1. The maximum county income associated with each income group was determined.
2. Maximum incomes were used to determine the number and percent of each jurisdiction's households whose income is less than or equal to the maximum income of each income group.
3. Each city's households and each market area's unincorporated area households were aggregated into the four income groups.

Accomplishments

1. Utilized 2000 U.S. Census income data to reflect new income group estimates provided by the Department of Housing and Community Development.
2. Calculated the number and percentage of households by income group for each jurisdiction.
3. Reviewed each jurisdiction's share of households by income group to identify jurisdictions with high percentages of low-income households.

Task 5 – Allocate Household Growth

Approach

U. S. Census data for 2000, State Department of Finance population projections, and State Department of Housing and Community Development housing factors are the basis for all housing estimates and projections prepared for the 2007 RHNA Plan. January 1, 2006 is the beginning date of the Plan for all housing projections. June 30, 2013 is the ending date of the Plan. Household estimates are prepared for

both of these dates by applying 2000 housing characteristics to the household estimates using a trend line method. This approach involves determining the percentage of past regional household growth which is accounted for by each jurisdiction and applying these percentages to the projected household growth for the region.

Prior to 1990 there had occurred an historic decline in the population of the unincorporated area of Fresno County, with regard to both the overall ratio of the unincorporated to incorporated population and a real decline in actual numbers. For example, the 1990 RHNA Plan indicated the number of unincorporated households within the FCMA market area actually declined by 11,733 households between 1980 and 1989, or from 27.42 percent of total FCMA market area households in 1980 to 14.75 percent in 1989. And while the percentage change during the same period for the other market areas was generally positive (the Westside South market area being the exception), it was less than 1/2 of 1 percent.

Two factors in particular contributed to this declining unincorporated population: County policy relative to urban development in unincorporated areas and aggressive city annexation activities, particularly annexation of inhabited areas by the City of Fresno, between 1980 and 1989.

The County first adopted a goal in 1976 that urban development within a city's sphere of influence is to be directed to that city. In March of 1983, the cities of Fresno and Clovis, and the County of Fresno adopted a joint resolution reaffirming this goal. The goal has since been reaffirmed, most recently in the County's current General Plan "to ensure that all development in city fringe areas is well planned and adequately served by necessary public facilities and infrastructure and furthers countywide economic development goals."

In the 1990 RHNA Plan, the growth trend for market areas and communities from 1980 to 1989 was applied to the planning cycle from 1989 to 1996, except for the FCMA market area. In order to slow the overall estimate of the continued decline of unincorporated County households as predicted by the trend line method, a manual adjustment to the FCMA unincorporated area was included in the estimates. This manual adjustment was based on a determination that "institutional barriers" were expected to reduce significantly the rate of inhabited annexation activity during the 1989-1996 planning period. This determination turned out to be correct as the number of unincorporated households within the FCMA market area in 1996, as projected in the 1990 RHNA Plan with the manual adjustment, was similar to the actual number.

The 2001 RHNA Plan, unlike the 1990 RHNA Plan, did not initially provide for a manual adjustment to the FCMA unincorporated households. The reason for this was that the extent of inhabited annexation activity between January 1, 2000 and June 30, 2007 was expected to remain pretty much as it was between 1990 and 2000, which is to say virtually nonexistent. Nevertheless, within the FCMA market area and within the County as a whole, the percentage of unincorporated households compared to total market area and total County households, was projected to continue to decline, although only slightly, during the 7 1/2 year planning period, while the actual number of unincorporated households was projected to increase somewhat.

Table 1
Population Estimates and Projections by Jurisdiction
2000-2013

	April 1, 2000	January 1, 2006	June 30, 2013
Clovis	68,516	89,924	111,276
Coalinga	15,798	17,147	18,492
Firebaugh	5,743	6,710	7,674
Fowler	4,046	4,855	5,662
Fresno	427,652	471,481	515,196
Huron	6,310	7,344	8,375
Kerman	8,548	12,633	16,707
Kingsburg	9,231	11,246	13,256
Mendota	7,890	8,777	9,662
Orange Cove	7,722	9,639	11,551
Parlier	11,145	12,895	14,640
Reedley	20,756	23,341	25,919
Sanger	18,931	23,322	27,702
San Joaquin	3,270	3,746	4,221
Selma	19,444	22,931	26,409
Unincorp.	164,405	173,526	182,623
Total County	799,407	899,517	999,366

Sources:

1. 2000 estimates are from the 2000 U.S. Census
2. 2006 estimates for each jurisdiction were prepared by the State of California Department of Finance.
3. 2013 projection for the County was prepared by the State of California Department of Finance, and assume the same jurisdictional shares of population growth for 2006-2013 as occurred for 2000-06.

Accomplishments

1. Evaluated factors that might disrupt the validity of the trend line method for determining growth estimates.
2. Determined the total number of households expected to be generated by each jurisdiction.
3. Developed statistical tables related to this task.

Task 6 – Allocate Households by Income Group

Approach

Section 65584 of the Government Code states that the distribution of regional housing needs shall seek to reduce the concentration of lower-income households in cities that are impacted by disproportionately

high proportions of lower-income households. This, therefore, is an important objective of the 2007 RHNA Plan.

Accomplishments

1. Distributed the Countywide housing need to each income group in each jurisdiction in each market area.
2. Reviewed distribution to insure that no jurisdiction with a relatively high proportion of low-income housing has its ratio of low-income housing increased further.
3. Reviewed jurisdictional and market area allocations to insure that the sum of the allocations for each income group is equal to the regional total for each income group.

Task 7 – Calculate New Housing Construction Need by Jurisdiction

Approach

New housing construction needed to provide for the anticipated growth in households must be calculated for each local jurisdiction and market area for the planning period extending from January 1, 2006 to July 1, 2013. Factors utilized in the calculations include existing housing units, projected number of households, vacancy factors, and housing removals.

Accomplishments

1. Reviewed, modified, and utilized State recommended formula.
2. Calculated new construction need for each jurisdiction and market area.
3. Updated tables related to construction need.

Task 8 – Initiate Local Revision Process

Approach

The receipt by each local government in Fresno County of the distribution of the draft allocation of regional housing needs (Draft 2007 Fresno County Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan) began the 60-day period whereby a local government may request from the Fresno COG a revision of its share of the regional housing need. A request for a revised share shall be made in accordance with the factors described in paragraphs (1) to (9), inclusive, of subdivision (d) of Section 65584.04. Further, the request shall be based upon comparable data available for all affected jurisdictions and accepted planning methodology, and supported by adequate documentation. The draft allocation was also submitted to HCD for its review of the consistency between the existing and projected housing need identified in the Plan and the statewide housing need.

Accomplishments

1. Distribution of the draft allocation of regional housing needs (Draft 2007 RHNA Plan) to local governments for the purpose of initiating the 60-day revision period.

Task 9 – Approve the Final 2007 Fresno County Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan

Approach

Within 60 days after a city(ies) or the county requested from the Fresno COG a revision of its share of the regional housing need, the Fresno COG shall accept the proposed revision, modify its earlier determination, or indicate, based upon the information and methodology described in Section 65584.04, why the proposed revision is inconsistent with the regional housing need.

Accomplishments

1. Public Hearing.
2. Approval of the 2007 Fresno County Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan.

FARMWORKER HOUSING NEEDS

Characteristics of Farmworkers

Government Code Section 65584 requires the regional housing needs allocation plan to consider the housing needs of farmworkers. However, any discussion of farmworkers and farmworkers housing must appropriately begin with an understanding of who farmworkers are and the characteristics they share in common. Unfortunately, there is a serious deficiency of data about the farmworker population including that this population is generally undercounted by the U.S. Census. For example, a number of farmworkers live in unofficial dwellings, which are often missed by the Census Bureau. A recent health study in the City of Parlier in Fresno County indicated about 28 percent of farmworkers were not counted by the U.S. Census because they lived in unofficial dwellings.

Other characteristics of migrant and seasonal farmworkers also make it difficult to collect data. They often do not have a fixed address and work intermittently in various agricultural and non-agricultural occupations during a single year, with only casual employer-employee links. Many live in rural, often remote areas. Many have limited English-speaking abilities, relatively low educational levels and are unfamiliar with and even distrustful of government agencies and agents, including those who work for the Census Bureau. Inaccurate data makes it difficult to determine the seriousness of housing and other needs and the types of services required by this population.

While current information on farmworkers is limited, data from the census, including the March 1997 Current Population Survey, reveals the following. Farmworkers numbered 342,102 in California as of March, 1997, are overwhelmingly Latinos (78 percent), and are mostly males (72 percent). Approximately 55 percent of the state's agricultural workers were employed in the San Joaquin Valley, which includes Fresno County, in 1996. Farmworkers have the lowest family income of any occupation surveyed by the Census Bureau and the highest poverty rate of any surveyed occupation. Farmworkers have the lowest educational attainment and are second from the lowest, after the private housekeeper occupation, in home ownership. Farmworkers have one of the lowest rates of health insurance coverage and are overwhelmingly non-citizens (including legal residents, workers with a permit, or undocumented).

These highlights are more likely to reflect the characteristics of agricultural workers who spend most of the year in the United States. However, as we know, every year around April waves of seasonal agricultural workers come to California. The March Current Population Survey does not wholly capture this population due to the time of year it is conducted. The Average Annual Wage and Salary

Employment in California Agriculture was 408,000 in the year 2000, but the total number of individuals employed for wages on California farms is about twice this level, i.e. 800,000 to 900,000, based on late 1980s studies of counts of the SSNs reported by farm employers to the Economic Development Department.

California is the nation's largest agricultural state, producing more than 250 different crops valued at nearly \$30 billion. Fresno County is the number one county in the State and Nation in terms of value of agricultural production. California and Fresno farmers have been changing their crops to respond to consumer demand, producing more fresh vegetables, fruits and nuts. These high value-added crops require more labor. Also, there has been an ongoing change from many smaller farms to fewer bigger farms with the ability to provide extended periods of work for farmworkers. These trends along with others are interacting to mean that more farmworkers than ever are working in California and many are working for longer periods of time in one area, some as residents of that area.

Farmworker Housing

Two main factors lie behind the worsening housing shortage for farmworkers: there are more farm workers and many farmers have ceased to provide housing. A shrinking supply with an increasing demand has led to higher prices in rural areas, resulting in housing costs that are high relative to farmworker income. This has led to significant overpaying for housing and overcrowding of housing. The farm work force is changing to include more solo male and unauthorized migrants. Most aim to maximize their savings and are unable or unwilling to pay prevailing rents for temporary housing. Since most farmers do not provide housing, and many publicly owned or managed facilities are restricted to families, the newest and neediest workers usually seek housing in regular rental markets, where several share a housing unit, and some sleep in cars and other unconventional places. Furthermore, about 600,000 unauthorized Mexican men were legalized in 1987-88. During the 1990s, many brought their families to the U.S. and many found nonfarm jobs. Finding housing for these often large families from rural Mexico is difficult. The families are often larger than average and rent housing, but rental units tend to be smaller than average.

The amount of farmworker housing registered with the state has declined dramatically in the last two decades. In 1955, growers registered more than 9,000 facilities to house migrant and seasonal workers. By 1982, only 1,414 employer-owned camps were registered. In 1994, only 900 camps were registered, with a capacity of 21,310 workers. In 1998, according to the Department of Housing and Community Development, there were only 500 farm labor camps registered. Not surprisingly, a 1995 study by the University of California at Davis estimated that 250,000 farmworkers and their family members had inadequate housing, including 90,000 migrant workers and over 160,000 non-migrant seasonal farmworkers. The housing shortage was so severe that many workers were found packed 10 or 12 into trailers and sleeping in garages, tool sheds, caves, fields and parking lots. Consequently, the major farmworker housing policy issue has shifted from regulating employer-provided housing to direct provision and/or management of farm worker housing.

The Fresno Bee on August 18, 1996 ran a lengthy article on the sharp drop in farm farmworker housing in the San Joaquin Valley, the eight county area centered on Fresno that employs half of the California's farmworkers. The article noted neighbors complain about (or sometimes simply fear) workers' behavior, noise, and traffic. Government inspections, regular and deferred maintenance, calls from or regarding tenants during their non-work hours, and liability issues all represent unwanted concerns and cost for growers. Housing facilities that cannot withstand heavy use or are not vandal resistant may be cited for regulatory violations that carry substantial penalties. Even minor violations of the housing code, such as torn window screens, can result in large fines. Consequently, instead of providing workers with on-farm housing subject to federal and state inspection, many farmers are razing their farmworker housing.

As a result, most farmworkers crowd into urban dwellings, including backyard structures and garages, which results in widespread overcrowding, particularly during those times of the year when farmworkers are most in demand. In many cases, workers today spend 25 to 35 percent of their wages on housing and rides to work. Farmworker cities in rural California are growing twice as fast as the state's population, as newly-legalized farm workers bring their families to the U.S. Many of these "overgrown labor camps" are over 50 percent Latino, and some are over 90 percent. It is important to note, however, that some growers and labor contractors have shown renewed interest in housing as an important factor in their ability to attract and retain their best workers.

Many San Joaquin Valley towns have become farmworker service centers, with local residents, for a fee, providing everything from housing and meals to forged work documents, rides to the fields, and check cashing services. In the city of Parlier in Fresno County, the mayor has said that the population expands significantly each summer as workers arrive from Mexico. Migrants rely on friends, relatives or labor contractors to arrange housing. Oftentimes, with so many men sharing apartments, two to four times the normal rent is generated for the landlord. Furthermore, the shortage of temporary housing for farmworkers in rural areas encourages many to commute long distances from the housing that they find. These long commutes can contribute to the air quality problems that exist in Fresno County and the San Joaquin Valley.

The Department of Housing and Community Development reviewed the status of farmworker housing programs in the late 1980s. Five of the thirteen findings from that investigation are as follows:

- A majority of migrant farmworkers who do not live in government-sponsored labor camps live in seriously substandard conditions.
- Substandard housing conditions exist in areas with significant seasonal agricultural production.
- Housing conditions are a major problem for both single migrant workers and migrant families.
- Poor housing hurts migrant children's health, education, and general welfare.
- Local officials vary in their support for housing migrant families.

Employment on California farms has been increasing, as noted above, and shifting from farmers hiring workers themselves to having farm services firms such as farm labor contractors bring workers to farms. Currently, approximately half of the hired worker employment is by farm services firms. This suggests that farm services firms, not just farm operators, should be involved in farm worker housing programs.

Fresno County Farmworkers, Overpayment, and Overcrowding

One indicator of housing cost and affordability is the 40th percentile rent for an area. For example, the HUD Fair Market Rent for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program of \$517 a month in Fresno County in 2000 means that 40 percent "of standard quality rental housing units" in Fresno County rent for less than \$524 a month, and 60 percent rent for more than \$524 a month. A farmworker family in Fresno County would have to earn \$1,723 a month to spend 30 percent of earnings on housing and afford the Fair Market Rent. However, median family income for farmworker households is \$800 to \$1,200 a month.

As noted earlier, farmworkers have the lowest family income of any occupation surveyed by the Census Bureau and are second from the lowest, after the private housekeeper occupation, in home ownership. Substantial numbers of farmworkers and other low-paid workers are overpaying for housing in Fresno County, particularly the lower one is on the income scale. The higher a household's income, the less likelihood it will be overpaying for housing.

The Housing Authorities of the City and County of Fresno manage 130 housing units for migrant farm workers in Parlier. The complex is owned by the State of California, Office of Migrant Services. In addition, the Housing Authority owns and manages a 64 unit migrant housing complex in Firebaugh. Both complexes are occupied six months out of the year, from April through October. Migrant farm worker families who want to rent a unit in Firebaugh or Parlier must demonstrate that at least half of their earned income is farm related, they must show evidence of a permanent residence at least 50 miles from the work site, and they must be legal residents of the United States. The cost of managing and maintaining both complexes is subsidized by the State of California, Office of Migrant Services.

Within Fresno County there are 4,630 federally-assisted multifamily housing units, of which 3,156 are Section 8. Of the 4,630 units, 2,460 are units at risk, while 1,401 are low risk of conversion to market rate housing.

The Migrant Health Program periodically seeks to obtain updated information about migrant and seasonal farmworkers, including where they are working and living and what crops are being harvested, in order to more appropriately target limited resources to areas of greatest migrant and seasonal farmworker need. The Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Final Study for California dated September, 2000 indicates that in Fresno County there were an estimated 113,741 migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Of this number, 52,662 were migrant farmworkers and 61,079 were seasonal farmworkers. The Study further estimates there were 19,353 non-farmworkers in migrant households and 69,309 non-farmworkers in seasonal households, for a total figure of 202,404 migrant and seasonal farmworkers and non-farmworkers in Fresno County.

In this report, a seasonal farmworker is defined as an individual whose principal employment (51 percent of time) is in agriculture on a seasonal basis, who has been so employed within the last twenty-four months. A migrant farmworker meets the same definition but establishes for the purposes of such employment a temporary abode. Included in the scope of the study are individuals engaged in field and orchard agriculture; packing and sorting procedures in food processing; horticultural specialties (including nursery operations, greenhouse activities and crops grown under cover); and reforestation. Excluded from the study are those working with livestock, poultry, and fisheries.

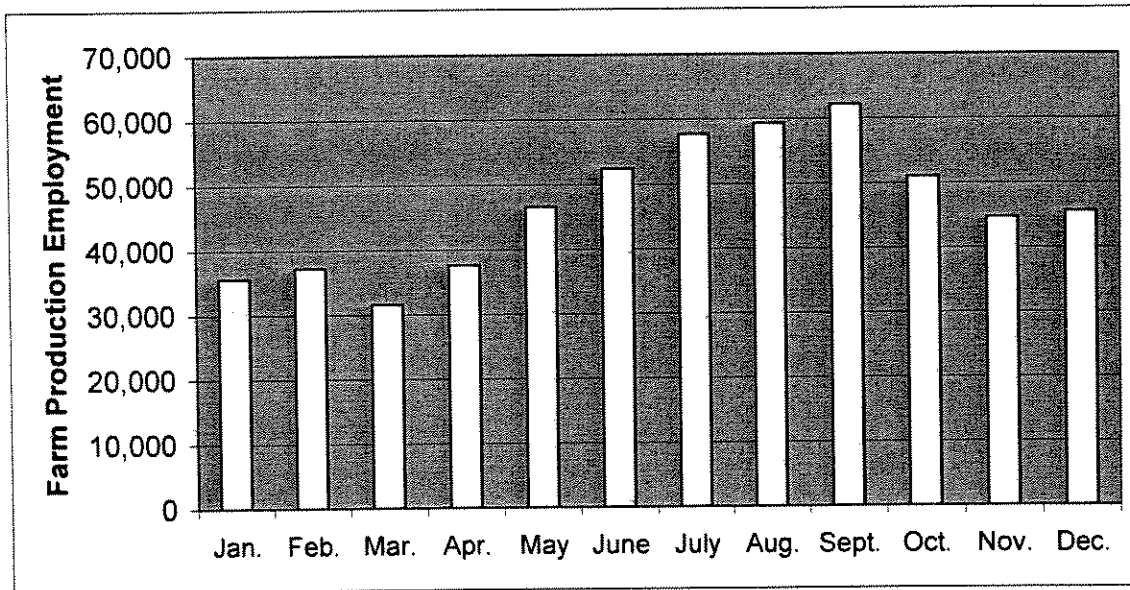
The same Study has also calculated the number of farmworkers that work on a year-round as well as seasonal basis, both for the state as a whole and for individual counties. The Study indicates this figure to be 259,665 farmworkers for Fresno County.

Fresno County is certainly sensitive to the issue of farmworker housing and to the issue of affordable housing in general. Recently, the County of Fresno utilized focus groups to identify and discuss issues of importance for its new general plan. Although not one of the major themes developed from these focus groups, the issue of farmworker housing was raised. Several of the focus groups favored increased availability of farmworker housing, pointing out that many agricultural workers live in crowded conditions in towns distant from the fields in which they work. Other housing issues, particularly the need for affordable housing, were also raised. The County's new general plan was adopted on October 3, 2000.

According to the State of California Employment Development Department (EDD), the number of individuals in Fresno County with an occupation in farm production was 46,800 in 2006. This was 13.4 percent of County workers in all industries. Farm production is the production of crops, plants, vines, trees (excluding forestry), and livestock. Farm production does not include farm services such as soil preparation, crop services, veterinary services, or farm labor and management services. Seasonal and migrant farmworkers are most closely associated with the farm production classification.

The number of employed farmworkers in the County varies from month to month. According to the EDD, the number of farmworkers in 2006 was greatest in September and least in March. The following chart shows the monthly farm production employment for the period January 2006 to December 2006.

Fresno County Farm Production* Employment Year 2006 by Month

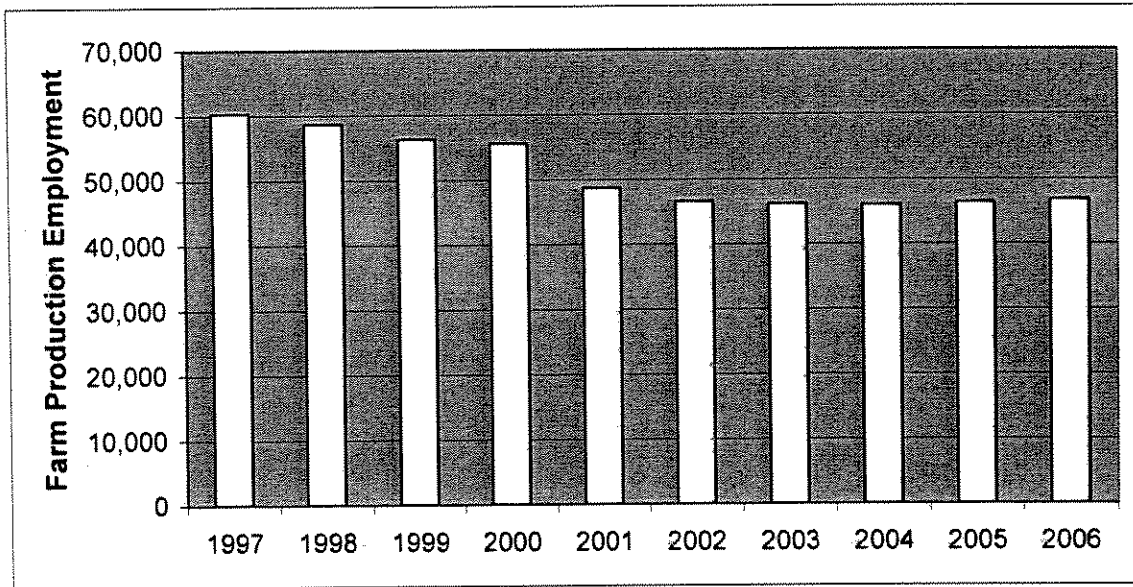


* Farm production is the production of crops, plants, vines, and trees (excluding forestry), and livestock. Farm production does not include farm services such as soil preparation, crop services, veterinary services, or farm labor management services. Seasonal and migrant farmworkers are most closely associated with the farm production classification.

Source: State of California Employment Development Department

In addition to seasonal variability, Fresno County farm production employment also varies on a year to year basis. According to the EDD, during the years 1997 through 2006, average annual farm production employment ranged from a low of 46,000 in 2004 to a high of 60,300 in 1997. This is a difference of 14,300 workers. The average annual farm production employment for this period was 51,160. The following graph illustrates the annual variability of farm production employment for the years 1997 through 2006. The graph clearly illustrates the consistent decline in farm employment from 1997 through 2002, and the stabilization of farm employment from 2002 to 2006.

Fresno County Farm Production* Employment Years 1997-2006



* Farm production is the production of crops, plants, vines, and trees (excluding forestry), and livestock. Farm production does not include farm services such as soil preparation, crop services, veterinary services, or farm labor management services. Seasonal and migrant farmworkers are most closely associated with the farm production classification.

++++ Source: State of California Employment Development Department

Farmworkers are not distributed equally throughout the County. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the highest concentration of farmworkers was in San Joaquin where 56.0 percent of the labor force was identified as being in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. Since there is a relatively small forestry industry in Fresno County, and an even smaller fishing industry, these workers in Fresno County cities are assumed to be farmworkers. This is clearly the case for those cities with the highest concentration of farmworkers, including San Joaquin, Huron, Mendota, Orange Cove, Parlier, and Firebaugh. All of these cities are located on the Valley floor a considerable distance, with the possible exception of Orange Cove, from forest resources.

The following table shows the ranking of cities in Fresno County by percent of workers in farming in 2000:

Ranking of Cities in Fresno County
by Percent of Workers in Farming*
Year 2000

Rank	Cities in Fresno County	Percent of Workers in Farming*
1	San Joaquin	56.0%
2	Huron	49.2%
3	Mendota	44.1%
4	Orange Cove	39.9%
5	Parlier	28.6%
6	Firebaugh	25.6%
7	Kerman	21.7%
8	Reedley	18.5%
9	Sanger	13.1%
10	Coalinga	12.3%
11	Selma	11.9%
12	Fowler	6.8%
13	Kingsburg	5.1%
14	Fresno	3.5%
15	Clovis	2.0%

* Includes workers in the farming, forestry, and fisheries classifications. There are a minimal number of Fresno County workers in forestry and fisheries.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Overcrowding of housing and overpaying for housing will naturally be more prevalent in those cities that have a higher percentage of workers in farming.

HCD administers more than twenty programs that award loans and grants to local public agencies, private nonprofit and for-profit housing developers, and service providers every year. This money supports the construction, acquisition, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable rental and ownership housing, child care facilities, homeless shelters and transitional housing, public facilities and infrastructure, and the development of jobs for low income workers. The HCD website, www.hcd.ca.gov, includes a Funds Available Calendar that lists current Notices of Funding Availability for HCD's loan and grant programs, including due dates for applications, award dates, and other related information. The HCD website also provides information about non-HCD funding sources, including over 200 State, federal and private sources of assistance by type and geographical availability. Many of these programs and funding sources can be utilized to provide housing for farmworkers.

Chapter 2

HOUSING NEEDS DETERMINATION

The Fresno County 2007 Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan determines housing needs in Fresno County for the planning period extending from January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013 and provides a general measure of each local jurisdiction's responsibility for the provision of housing to meet those needs. This Chapter addresses the major components of the Plan, including household projections, basic construction need, the projected housing demand for all income levels, and the allocation of housing need to individual cities and the County unincorporated area.

1. As discussed in Chapter 1, regional household estimates for the January 1, 2006 beginning date and June 30, 2013 ending date of the Plan were calculated by the Fresno COG utilizing State Department of Finance population figures, population to housing unit ratios, and occupancy rate figures for Fresno County. Table 2 provides this information.

Table 2
Population and Household Estimates and Projections
January 1, 2006 - June 30, 2013

Date	Population	Households
Jan. 1, 2006	899,517	278,195
June 30, 2013	999,366	328,273

Source: State of California Department of Finance

2. Table 3 provides the estimated number of regional households in each of the four income groups, for both the beginning date and the ending date of the Plan. The figures are obtained by multiplying the total number of households in columns 2 and 4 (from Table 2) by the percentage allocations in columns 3 and 5 (from HCD). The resulting figures are posted to the corresponding income group in columns 2 and 4. Column 6 provides the growth in households, by income group, for the 7 ½ year planning period.

Table 3
Household Projections by Income Group
January 1, 2006 - June 30, 2013

Income Group	Jan. 1, 2006		June 30, 2013		Change Jan. 1, 2006-June 30, 2013	
	Number ¹	Percent ²	Number ²	Percent ²	Number	Percent
Very Low	66,044	23.74%	77,933	23.74%	11,889	23.74%
Low	45,207	16.25%	53,344	16.25%	8,138	16.25%
Moderate	50,337	18.09%	59,398	18.09%	9,061	18.09%
Above Moderate	116,608	41.92%	137,598	41.92%	20,991	41.92%
Total	278,195	100.0%	328,273	100.0%	50,078	100.0%

Sources:

¹ State of California Department of Finance

² State of California Department of Housing and Community Development

3. Table 4 provides housing unit and household estimates, by jurisdiction, for the January 1, 2006 beginning date of the Plan. Households are occupied housing units. Data in this table are from Department of Finance housing unit, household, and vacancy rate information by jurisdiction for January 1, 2006.

Table 4
Household and Housing Unit Estimations by Jurisdiction
January 1, 2006

City	Housing Units	Households	Percent Vacant
Clovis	32,458	31,301	3.56%
Coalinga	3,988	3,631	8.95%
Firebaugh	1,806	1,620	10.30%
Fowler	1,519	1,478	2.70%
Fresno	160,446	150,815	6.00%
Huron	1,614	1,574	2.48%
Kerman	3,555	3,450	2.95%
Kingsburg	4,023	3,866	3.90%
Mendota	2,039	1,983	2.75%
Orange Cove	2,153	2,064	4.13%
Parlier	2,990	2,767	7.46%
Reedley	6,570	6,338	3.53%
Sanger	6,527	6,285	3.71%
San Joaquin	822	787	4.26%
Selma	6,701	6,449	3.76%
Incorporated Total	237,211	224,408	5.40%
Unincorporated Total	60,197	53,787	10.65%
County Total	297,408	278,195	6.46%

Source: State of California Department of Finance

4. Table 5 provides the estimated basic construction need for the region, by income group, for the 7 ½ year planning period. The increase in housing units is calculated by first subtracting the number of housing units at the beginning date of the Plan from the housing units at the ending date of the Plan. Next, the housing unit replacement need is calculated using the 0.09 percent annual rate provided by HCD. These two figures are added together and then allocated by income group in accordance with HCD percentage shares. The results are posted to column 3.

Table 5
Basic Construction Need
January 1, 2006 - June 30, 2013

Housing Unit Need by Component:

Household Growth	50,078 ¹
From 278,195 households on Jan. 1, 2006 to 328,273 households on June 30, 2013.	
Homeowner Households	28,294 ²
HCD assumes the 2000 Census proportion of owner-occupied rate of 56.6% remains the same throughout the projection period.	
Homeowner Household Vacancy Allowance	509 ²
HCD assumes a vacancy rate of 1.8% for homeowner households.	
Renter Households	21,784 ²
HCD assumes the 2000 Census proportion of renter-occupied rate of 43.5% remains the same throughout the projection period.	
Renter Household Vacancy Allowance	1,089 ²
HCD assumes a vacancy rate of 5.0% for renter households.	
Subtotal - Household Growth with Vacancy Allowance	51,676 ²
Replacement allowance	
HCD assumes a replacement rate for demolition of .9%	466 ²
Total Basic Housing Construction Need	52,142

Housing Unit Need by Income Groups:

Very Low	23.74% ²	12,379
Low	16.25% ²	8,473
Moderate	18.09% ²	9,434
Above Moderate	41.92% ²	21,856
Total	100.0%	52,142

Sources:

¹ State of California Department of Finance

² State of California Department of Housing and Community Development

PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS PER JURISDICTION AND INCOME GROUP

Table 15 is a table of primary importance in the Plan. It provides, by jurisdiction and market area, the estimated number of households by income group for the January 1, 2006 beginning date of the Plan and the projected number of households by income group for the July 1, 2013 ending date of the Plan. This information is crucial to the later determination of the projected construction need for each jurisdiction during the planning period. Preparation of Table 15 requires numerous steps to be taken, including the development of several intervening tables.

1. List the market areas identified in Task 3 of Chapter 1 in column 1 of Table 15. List for each market area, cities, unincorporated, and (market area) total in column 2. List the four income groups (Very Low, Low, Moderate, and Above Moderate) and a total category for each city, unincorporated area, and (market area) total within each market area in column 3.
2. Post in column 4 of Table 15 the January 1, 2006 beginning date number of total households for each city, the County total incorporated area total, the County total unincorporated area total, and the County total. This information is from Table 4.
3. Calculate the January 1, 2006 beginning year income group percentages for each jurisdiction and post to column 5 in Table 15. The basis for determining the percentage of households in each income group for each jurisdiction is the income group estimates prepared by the Department of Housing and Community for January 1, 2006 total County households. The methodology first identifies the maximum County income associated with each income group. These maximum incomes are then used to determine the number and percent of each jurisdiction's households whose income is less than or equal to the maximum income for each income group. Because 2006 income information is not available, Fresno COG must rely on 2000 U.S. Census income information.
 - a. Table 6 provides the number of households for each market area, by census income group, utilizing 2000 U.S. Census income information.

Table 6
2000 Number of Households Per Market Area
Per Census Income Group

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Market Area	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$34,999
FCMA	23,698	14,762	14,792	14,789	13,341	13,304
East Valley	3,883	2,867	3,080	2,918	2,828	2,585
Westside North	2,095	1,194	1,493	1,746	1,334	1,270
Westside South	710	512	401	469	483	470
Sierra Nevada	534	346	407	398	360	458
Fresno County	30,920	19,681	20,173	20,320	18,346	18,087

Market Area	\$35,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$44,999	\$45,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999
FCMA	10,992	10,099	8,771	15,403	17,179	15,741
East Valley	2,364	2,121	1,845	2,899	3,098	2,662
Westside North	909	892	651	962	1,053	965
Westside South	363	376	304	469	437	439
Sierra Nevada	368	300	342	711	667	604
Fresno County	14,996	13,788	11,913	20,444	22,434	20,411

Market Area	\$100,000 to \$124,999	\$125,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more	Total
FCMA	7,803	3,407	2,884	3,162	190,127
East Valley	1,209	657	362	450	35,828
Westside North	250	150	122	202	15,288
Westside South	163	56	38	53	5,743
Sierra Nevada	473	152	111	87	6,318
Fresno County	9,898	4,422	3,517	3,954	253,304

As Table 6 indicates, the U.S. Census divides households into 16 income groups, based on increments of household income. The 2007 RHNA Plan, however, requires the division of households into the four income groups discussed earlier: Very Low (23.74% of all households); Low (16.25% of all households); Moderate (18.09% of all households); and Above Moderate (41.92% of all households).

- b. A formula was developed to convert data from the 16 income groups listed in the 2000 U.S. Census into the four income groups required by the Plan. The basic purpose of the formula is to determine the household income of the last, or "nth," household within each of the four income groups required by the Plan. The "nth" household is the cut-off household for the income group category. Any household with an income above the "nth" household is allocated to the next income category.

Table 7 presents the formula that provides for the conversion of the 2000 U.S. Census income groups into the Plan income groups (and indicates the actual dollar interval separating the Plan income groups), for total County households. An important assumption in Table 7 is that households are assumed to be distributed equally over the 2000 U.S. Census income intervals.

- c. Application of the formula developed in Table 7 to information contained in Table 6 for each market area provides for the determination of the number and percentage of households, by Plan income group, within each market area in 2000. For example, the number and percentage of very low income households in the FCMA market area is determined by adding the total number of FCMA households, from Table 6, within the 2000 U.S. Census income categories less than \$10,000 (23,698 households) and \$10,000 to \$14,999 (14,762 households). To this figure is then added the partial number of households within the 2000 U.S. Census income category \$15,000 to \$19,999, determined by applying the formula developed in Table 7 (47.2612% of the total households within this income category are very low income households) to the total number of FCMA households within this income category (14,792 households). This calculation results in 6,991 of the households within the \$15,000 to \$19,999 income category being very low income households. The total number of very low income households within the FCMA market area is, therefore, 45,451, which corresponds to 23.91% of all households within the FCMA market area in 2000. Table 8 provides for each market area the number and percentage of households by Plan income group in 2000.

Table 7
Formula for Conversion of Households from Census Income Ranges
into Study Income Groups

Study Income Group	Study Income Range in 2000 Dollars	Census Income Ranges and Percent in Study Income Group Formula	
Very Low	\$0 to \$17,363	Less than \$10,000	100.0000%
		\$10,000 to \$14,999	100.0000%
		\$15,000 to \$19,999	47.2612%
Low	\$17,364 to \$27,780	\$15,000 to \$19,999	52.7388%
		\$20,000 to \$24,999	100.0000%
		\$25,000 to \$29,999	55.6089%
Moderate	\$27,781 to \$41,670	\$25,000 to \$29,999	44.3911%
		\$30,000 to \$34,999	100.0000%
		\$35,000 to \$39,999	100.0000%
		\$40,000 to \$44,999	33.4059%
Above Moderate	\$41,671 and above	\$40,000 to \$44,999	66.5941%
		\$45,000 to \$49,999	100.0000%
		\$50,000 to \$59,999	100.0000%
		\$60,000 to \$74,999	100.0000%
		\$75,000 to \$99,999	100.0000%
		\$100,000 to \$124,999	100.0000%
		\$125,000 to \$149,999	100.0000%
		\$150,000 to \$199,999	100.0000%
		\$200,000 or more	100.0000%

Table 8
2000 Households Per Market Area Per Income Group

Market Area	Very Low		Low		Moderate		Above Moderate		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
FCMA	45,451	23.91%	30,009	15.78%	33,592	17.67%	81,075	42.64%	190,127	100.00%
East Valley	8,206	22.90%	6,115	17.07%	6,913	19.29%	14,594	40.73%	35,828	100.00%
Westside North	3,995	26.13%	3,275	21.42%	3,069	20.08%	4,949	32.37%	15,288	100.00%
Westside South	1,412	24.58%	949	16.53%	1,173	20.43%	2,209	38.47%	5,743	100.00%
Sierra Nevada	1,072	16.97%	813	12.87%	1,086	17.19%	3,347	52.97%	6,318	100.00%
Fresno County	60,135	23.74%	41,161	16.25%	45,833	18.09%	106,175	41.92%	253,304	100.00%

- d. The next step is to determine for each city the number and percentage of households by Plan income group in 2000. This is accomplished by applying the formula developed in Table 7 (and utilized in Table 8) to 2000 U.S. Census household income group data for cities in Fresno County. Table 9 is the result of applying the formula to the raw data for cities and indicates, for 2000, the number and percentage of households by Plan income group for all of the cities in Fresno County.

Table 9
2000 Households Per Jurisdiction Per Income Group

Jurisdiction	Very Low		Low		Moderate		Above Moderate		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Clovis	4,155	17.20%	3,431	14.21%	4,243	17.56%	12,325	51.03%	24,154	100.00%
Coalinga	767	21.71%	518	14.66%	619	17.53%	1,629	46.10%	3,534	100.00%
Firebaugh	340	24.28%	277	19.77%	317	22.62%	467	33.33%	1,400	100.00%
Fowler	292	24.99%	201	17.16%	224	19.16%	452	38.69%	1,169	100.00%
Fresno	37,239	26.61%	23,115	16.51%	25,020	17.88%	54,595	39.00%	139,969	100.00%
Huron	533	37.77%	257	18.22%	319	22.61%	302	21.41%	1,412	100.00%
Kerman	716	30.14%	339	14.28%	492	20.72%	829	34.87%	2,376	100.00%
Kingsburg	609	19.02%	443	13.83%	612	19.13%	1,537	48.02%	3,200	100.00%
Mendota	590	32.43%	477	26.24%	348	19.13%	404	22.21%	1,819	100.00%
Orange Cove	596	35.42%	435	25.84%	292	17.36%	360	21.39%	1,683	100.00%
Parlier	821	33.31%	557	22.61%	553	22.43%	534	21.65%	2,465	100.00%
Reedley	1,338	23.33%	984	17.16%	1,031	17.98%	2,381	41.53%	5,734	100.00%
Sanger	1,350	25.57%	906	17.16%	1,091	20.66%	1,933	36.61%	5,280	100.00%
San Joaquin	231	32.74%	168	23.80%	148	21.02%	158	22.44%	704	100.00%
Selma	1,218	21.67%	958	17.05%	1,257	22.37%	2,186	38.91%	5,618	100.00%
Unincorporated Area	9,341	17.70%	8,095	15.33%	9,267	17.56%	26,084	49.41%	52,787	100.00%
Fresno County	60,135	23.74%	41,161	16.25%	45,833	18.09%	106,175	41.92%	253,304	100.00%

- e. The next step is to determine for the unincorporated area of each market area the number and percentage of households by Plan income group in 2000. This is accomplished by subtracting the city data in Table 9 from the market area data in Table 8, as shown in Table 10. Table 10 incorporates information from Tables 8 and 9 so that the information is available all in one Table

- f. The 2007 RHNA Plan assumes the percentage of households in each Plan income group is the same for each city and market area unincorporated area on January 1, 2006 as it was in 2000. This assumption is made necessary because 2006 income data, which would indicate income group changes between 2000 and 2006, is not available for use in this Plan. The percentages of households in each Plan income group for each city and market area unincorporated area are posted to column 5 of Table 15.
- g. Table 11 determines each market area's unincorporated percentage of the total County unincorporated households in 2000, in order to calculate the number of unincorporated households in each market area for the January 1, 2006 beginning year of the Plan. Table 11 assumes that the percentage of unincorporated households within each market area is the same in 2006 as it was in 2000. Staff believes this assumption can be made because, just as was the case in the 1990s, there have been virtually no inhabited annexations, most importantly within the FCMA, during the six years between 2000 and 2005. This was not the case during the 1970s and 1980s.

Table 10
2000 Incorporated and Unincorporated Households
Per Market Area Per Income Group

	Very Low		Low		Moderate		Above Moderate		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
FCMA										
Total	45,451	23.91%	30,009	15.78%	33,592	17.67%	81,075	42.64%	190,127	100.00%
Clovis	4,155	17.20%	3,431	14.21%	4,243	17.56%	12,325	51.03%	24,154	100.00%
Fresno	37,239	26.61%	23,115	16.51%	25,020	17.88%	54,595	39.00%	139,969	100.00%
Unincorporated	4,056	15.60%	3,462	13.32%	4,329	16.65%	14,156	54.44%	26,004	100.00%
East Valley										
Total	8,206	22.90%	6,115	17.07%	6,913	19.29%	14,594	40.73%	35,828	100.00%
Fowler	292	24.99%	201	17.16%	224	19.16%	452	38.69%	1,169	100.00%
Kingsburg	609	19.02%	443	13.83%	612	19.13%	1,537	48.02%	3,200	100.00%
Orange Cove	596	35.42%	435	25.84%	292	17.36%	360	21.39%	1,683	100.00%
Parlier	821	33.31%	557	22.61%	553	22.43%	534	21.65%	2,465	100.00%
Reedley	1,338	23.33%	984	17.16%	1,031	17.98%	2,381	41.53%	5,734	100.00%
Sanger	1,350	25.57%	906	17.16%	1,091	20.66%	1,933	36.61%	5,280	100.00%
Selma	1,218	21.67%	958	17.05%	1,257	22.37%	2,186	38.91%	5,618	100.00%
Unincorporated	1,983	18.57%	1,631	15.28%	1,853	17.35%	5,212	48.80%	10,679	100.00%
Westside North										
Total	3,995	26.13%	3,275	21.42%	3,069	20.08%	4,949	32.37%	15,288	100.00%
Firebaugh	340	24.28%	277	19.77%	317	22.62%	467	33.33%	1,400	100.00%
Kerman	716	30.14%	339	14.28%	492	20.72%	829	34.87%	2,376	100.00%
Mendota	590	32.43%	477	26.24%	348	19.13%	404	22.21%	1,819	100.00%
San Joaquin	231	32.74%	168	23.80%	148	21.02%	158	22.44%	704	100.00%
Unincorporated	2,118	23.57%	2,014	22.41%	1,764	19.63%	3,092	34.40%	8,989	100.00%
Westside South										
Total	1,412	24.58%	949	16.53%	1,173	20.43%	2,209	38.47%	5,743	100.00%
Coalinga	767	21.71%	518	14.66%	619	17.53%	1,629	46.10%	3,534	100.00%
Huron	533	37.77%	257	18.22%	319	22.61%	302	21.41%	1,412	100.00%
Unincorporated	111	13.93%	174	21.78%	234	29.41%	278	34.87%	797	100.00%
Sierra Nevada										
Total	1,072	16.97%	813	12.87%	1,086	17.19%	3,347	52.97%	6,318	100.00%
Unincorporated	1,072	16.97%	813	12.87%	1,086	17.19%	3,347	52.97%	6,318	100.00%
Incorp. Total	50,794	25.33%	33,066	16.49%	36,566	18.24%	80,091	39.94%	200,517	100.00%
Unincorp. Total	9,341	17.70%	8,095	15.33%	9,267	17.56%	26,084	49.41%	52,787	100.00%
County Total	60,135	23.74%	41,161	16.25%	45,833	18.09%	106,175	41.92%	253,304	100.00%

Total households for the unincorporated area of each market area are derived by applying the ratio between the number of households within the unincorporated portion of a market area (from the 2000 U.S. Census) and the number of households within the entire County unincorporated area (also from the 2000 U.S. Census), to the total County unincorporated households on January 1, 2006. Again, because data is not available for 2006, Fresno COG determined that this was the most appropriate method to allocate January 1, 2006 total County unincorporated households among the market area unincorporated areas. Table 11 provides this data for 2000. The total number of County unincorporated households on January 1, 2006 is from Table 4.

Table 11
2000 Distribution of Unincorporated Households

Market Area	Unincorporated Households	Percentage
FCMA	26,004	49.26%
East Valley	10,679	20.23%
Westside North	8,989	17.03%
Westside South	797	1.51%
Sierra Nevada	6,318	11.97%
County Total	52,787	100.00%

Table 12
2006 Incorporated and Unincorporated Households
Per Market Area

Area	Households
FCMA Total	208,613
Clovis	31,301
Fresno	150,815
Unincorporated Area	26,497
East Valley Total	40,128
Fowler	1,478
Kingsburg	3,866
Orange Cove	2,064
Parlier	2,767
Reedley	6,338
Sanger	6,285
Selma	6,449
Unincorporated Area	10,881
Westside North Total	16,999
Firebaugh	1,620
Kerman	3,450
Mendota	1,983
San Joaquin	787
Unincorporated Area	9,159
Westside South Total	6,017
Coalinga	3,631
Huron	1,574
Unincorporated Area	812
Sierra Nevada Total	6,438
Unincorporated Area	6,438
Incorporated Total	224,408
Unincorporated Total	53,787
County Total	278,195

Source: State of California Department of Finance for the cities and total unincorporated area.

The unincorporated area households were distributed by market area by assuming the same percentage shares of households for 2000 as listed in Table 11.

- h. Table 12 includes for the January 1, 2006 beginning date of the Plan household estimates for each city within each market area (from Table 4), the number of unincorporated households within each market area (determined by applying the % figures from Table 11 to the January 1, 2006 total County unincorporated households), and for each total market area. The total number of households for each market area unincorporated area is posted to column 4 of Table 15.
- 4. The number of households within each Plan income group for January 1, 2006 is determined by multiplying the income group percentage figures in column 5 by the total number of households for each market area city, market area unincorporated area, and market area total households. The results of these calculations are posted to column 4 of Table 15.

Table 13 utilizes the 2000 information from Table 10 and the January 1, 2006 information from Table 12 to determine information for the June 30, 2013 ending date of the Plan, utilizing a trend line method. The assumption was made that each jurisdiction will account for the same share of the county's growth during the 7 ½ year planning period of the Plan as it did for the period between 2000 and 2006. For example, the number of households in Clovis increased from 24,154 households in 2000 (from Table 9) to 31,301 households in 2006 (from Table 4), an increase of 7,147 households or 28.71% of Fresno County's 2000-2006 growth of 24,891 households. Since this Plan projects Fresno County's households will increase by another 50,078 during this Plan's planning period, Clovis is projected to receive 28.71% of that growth as well, resulting in 45,680 households for Clovis on June 30, 2013. The percentages noted in column 7 of Table 13 titled "Increase 1990-2000" are not growth rates of a particular jurisdiction but rather show each jurisdiction's percentage of the County's total growth during that period.

Information in column 8 of Table 13, projected households for market area cities, market area unincorporated areas, and total market areas, is posted to column 6 of Table 15 as the projected total household figures for the different Plan market areas in June 30, 2013.

- 5. In the 1990 Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan, a manual adjustment was made to the FCMA Market Area, specifically to the unincorporated area share of households and to the City of Fresno share of households. This was done to slow the estimated decline in the number of unincorporated households predicted by the trend line method. In 1990 it was determined that the extent of inhabited annexation activity between 1980 and 1989 would slow considerably during the planning period of the 1990 Plan, between January 1, 1989 and July 1 1996. Consequently, a strict application of the trend line method for FCMA unincorporated households and City of Fresno households was determined not to be warranted.

The degree of inhabited annexation activity during the January 1, 2000 to June 30, 2007 planning period of the 2001 RHNA Plan was projected to be similar to that of the 1990 to 2000 period. Therefore, a manual adjustment for FCMA unincorporated and City of Fresno households was not warranted in the 2001 RHNA Plan, nor is it warranted in the 2007 RHNA Plan for the same reason. The projected total household figures for each market area, market area city and market area unincorporated area from column 7 in Table 13 are posted to column 6 (jurisdictional and market area totals) of Table 15.

Table 13
Household Estimates and Projections, 2000-2013

Market Area	City/Unincorporated	2000	2006	2006 %	Increase 2000-2006		Projection 2013
					#	%	
FCMA	Clovis	24,154	31,301	11.25%	7,147	28.71%	45,680
	Fresno	139,969	150,815	54.21%	10,846	43.57%	172,636
	Unincorporated	26,004	26,497	9.52%	493	1.98%	27,488
	FCMA Total	190,127	208,613	74.99%	18,486	74.27%	245,804
East Valley	Fowler	1,169	1,478	0.53%	309	1.24%	2,100
	Kingsburg	3,200	3,866	1.39%	666	2.68%	5,206
	Orange Cove	1,683	2,064	0.74%	381	1.53%	2,831
	Parlier	2,465	2,767	0.99%	302	1.21%	3,375
	Reedley	5,734	6,338	2.28%	604	2.43%	7,553
	Sanger	5,280	6,285	2.26%	1,005	4.04%	8,307
	Selma	5,618	6,449	2.32%	831	3.34%	8,121
	Unincorporated	10,679	10,881	3.91%	202	0.81%	11,288
	East Valley Total	35,828	40,128	14.42%	4,300	17.28%	48,780
Westside North	Firebaugh	1,400	1,620	0.58%	220	0.88%	2,063
	Kerman	2,376	3,450	1.24%	1,074	4.31%	5,611
	Mendota	1,819	1,983	0.71%	164	0.66%	2,313
	San Joaquin	704	787	0.28%	83	0.33%	954
	Unincorporated	8,989	9,159	3.29%	170	0.68%	9,502
	Westside North Total	15,288	16,999	6.11%	1,711	6.88%	20,442
Westside South	Coalinga	3,534	3,631	1.31%	97	0.39%	3,826
	Huron	1,412	1,574	0.57%	162	0.65%	1,900
	Unincorporated	797	812	0.29%	15	0.06%	842
	Westside South Total	5,743	6,017	2.16%	274	1.10%	6,569
Sierra Nevada	Unincorporated	6,318	6,438	2.31%	120	0.48%	6,678
	Sierra Nevada Total	6,318	6,438	2.31%	120	0.48%	6,678
Incorp. Total		200,517	224,408	80.67%	23,891	95.98%	272,474
Unincorp. Total		52,787	53,787	19.33%	1,000	4.02%	55,799
County Total		253,304	278,195	100.00%	24,891	100.00%	328,273

6. The next step is to distribute the June 30, 2013 household projections to market area cities and market area unincorporated areas, by income group, after adjustments for low-income impaction. State Housing Element Law (Section 65584 in particular) requires that housing allocations must seek to reduce the concentration of lower income households in cities or counties that are impacted by disproportionately high proportions of lower income households. Fresno COG staff has determined in the draft 2007 RHNA Plan that there is no issue of lower income household impaction for the Sierra Nevada market area. Therefore, the income group percentages were determined to be the same at the end of the 7 ½ planning cycle as they were at the beginning of the cycle. The rationale for this position is described below.

The Sierra Nevada market area is unique among County market areas in that it is entirely unincorporated area. Consequently, there is no opportunity to shift lower income housing from one jurisdiction to another. Furthermore, the growth in total households for this market area during the planning period is projected to be only 240 households. Therefore, the Sierra Nevada market area is determined to be a stable market area, just as it was in the earlier 2001 and 1990 RHNA Plans.

- a. A “same share plan” was applied to the other four market areas. The “same share plan” is intended to reduce the concentration of lower income households in jurisdictions within the four market areas that are impacted by disproportionately high proportions of lower income households. Table 14 provides information as to how this was accomplished.
- b. For each market area on January 1, 2006, the difference between the market area total percentage of households and the jurisdiction’s percentage of households, for each income group, was calculated. The resulting percentage figure was divided by 5.87 (the 44 years assumed necessary to achieve the fair share allocation divided by the 7 and ½ year period of the Plan), resulting in a percentage figure that was then added to the percentage figure for each income group for each jurisdiction on January 1, 2006. Column 7 of Table 14 lists the percentage figures that are the result of these calculations. These percentage figures are then multiplied by the total number of households projected on June 30, 2013 for each jurisdiction within each market area, as noted in column 6 of Table 14. Information in columns 6 and 7 of Table 14 is then posted to columns 6 and 7 of Table 15. This methodology was also utilized in the earlier 2001 and 1990 RHNA Plans, except that the period to achieve the fair share allocation has been changed to coincide with the Blueprint Planning time horizon.

Table 14
Calculation of Household Income Group Allocations
For the FCMA, East Valley, Westside North and South Market Areas

FCMA	Income Group	January 1, 2006 Households		Difference Between FCMA Percentage and Local Jurisdiction Percentage*	June 30, 2013 Fair Share Target	
		#	%		#	%
Clovis	Very Low	5,385	17.20%	-6.70%	8,380	18.35%
	Low	4,447	14.21%	-1.58%	6,612	14.48%
	Moderate	5,498	17.56%	-0.10%	8,032	17.58%
	Above Moderate	15,972	51.03%	8.38%	22,656	49.60%
	Total	31,301	100.00%		45,680	100.00%
Fresno	Very Low	40,125	26.61%	2.70%	45,136	26.15%
	Low	24,906	16.51%	0.73%	28,295	16.39%
	Moderate	26,959	17.88%	0.21%	30,798	17.84%
	Above Moderate	58,825	39.00%	-3.64%	68,407	39.62%
	Total	150,815	100.00%		172,636	100.00%
Unincorporated Area	Very Low	4,133	15.60%	-8.31%	4,672	17.01%
	Low	3,528	13.32%	-2.47%	3,772	13.74%
	Moderate	4,412	16.65%	-1.02%	4,620	16.82%
	Above Moderate	14,424	54.44%	11.79%	14,424	52.43%
	Total	26,497	100.00%		27,488	100.00%
FCMA Total	Very Low	49,870	23.91%		58,188	23.67%
	Low	32,927	15.78%		38,679	15.74%
	Moderate	36,858	17.67%		43,450	17.68%
	Above Moderate	88,958	42.64%		105,487	42.92%
	Total	208,613	100.00%		245,804	100.00%

* Positive numbers in this column indicate that the jurisdiction has a percentage higher than the market area, while negative numbers indicate that the jurisdiction has a percentage lower than the market area. A jurisdiction with 0% would have the same percentage as the market area.

East Valley	Income Group	January 1, 2006		Difference Between East Valley Percentage and Local Jurisdiction Percentage*	June 30, 2013	
		Households #	%		Fair Share Target #	%
Fowler	Very Low	369	24.99%	2.08%	517	24.63%
	Low	254	17.16%	0.10%	360	17.15%
	Moderate	283	19.16%	-0.14%	403	19.18%
	Above Moderate	572	38.69%	-2.04%	820	39.04%
	Total	1,478	100.00%		2,100	100.00%
Kingsburg	Very Low	735	19.02%	-3.89%	1,024	19.68%
	Low	535	13.83%	-3.23%	749	14.39%
	Moderate	739	19.13%	-0.17%	997	19.15%
	Above Moderate	1,857	48.02%	7.29%	2,435	46.78%
	Total	3,866	100.00%		5,206	100.00%
Orange Cove	Very Low	731	35.42%	12.51%	942	33.28%
	Low	533	25.84%	8.77%	689	24.35%
	Moderate	358	17.36%	-1.94%	501	17.69%
	Above Moderate	441	21.39%	-19.35%	699	24.69%
	Total	2,064	100.00%		2,831	100.00%
Parlier	Very Low	922	33.31%	10.40%	1,064	31.53%
	Low	626	22.61%	5.55%	731	21.67%
	Moderate	621	22.43%	3.14%	739	21.90%
	Above Moderate	599	21.65%	-19.09%	840	24.90%
	Total	2,767	100.00%		3,375	100.00%
Reedley	Very Low	1,479	23.33%	0.43%	1,757	23.26%
	Low	1,088	17.16%	0.09%	1,295	17.15%
	Moderate	1,139	17.98%	-1.32%	1,375	18.20%
	Above Moderate	2,632	41.53%	0.80%	3,127	41.40%
	Total	6,338	100.00%		7,553	100.00%
Sanger	Very Low	1,607	25.57%	2.66%	2,086	25.11%
	Low	1,078	17.16%	0.09%	1,424	17.14%
	Moderate	1,299	20.66%	1.37%	1,697	20.43%
	Above Moderate	2,301	36.61%	-4.12%	3,100	37.31%
	Total	6,285	100.00%		8,307	100.00%
Selma	Very Low	1,398	21.67%	-1.23%	1,777	21.88%
	Low	1,100	17.05%	-0.02%	1,385	17.05%
	Moderate	1,443	22.37%	3.08%	1,774	21.85%
	Above Moderate	2,509	38.91%	-1.83%	3,185	39.22%
	Total	6,449	100.00%		8,121	100.00%
Unincorporated Area	Very Low	2,020	18.57%	-4.34%	2,179	19.31%
	Low	1,662	15.28%	-1.79%	1,759	15.58%
	Moderate	1,888	17.35%	-1.94%	1,996	17.68%
	Above Moderate	5,310	48.80%	8.07%	5,354	47.43%
	Total	10,881	100.00%		11,288	100.00%
East Valley Total	Very Low	9,191	22.90%		11,347	23.26%
	Low	6,849	17.07%		8,392	17.20%
	Moderate	7,743	19.29%		9,482	19.44%
	Above Moderate	16,346	40.73%		19,559	40.10%
	Total	40,128	100.00%		48,780	100.00%

* Positive numbers in this column indicate that the jurisdiction has a percentage higher than the market area, while negative numbers indicate that the jurisdiction has a percentage lower than the market area. A jurisdiction with 0% would have the same percentage as the market area.

Westside North	Income Group	January 1, 2006		Difference Between Westside North Percentage and Local Jurisdiction Percentage*	June 30, 2013	
		Households #	%		Fair Share Target #	%
Firebaugh	Very Low	393	24.28%	-1.85%	507	24.59%
	Low	320	19.77%	-1.65%	414	20.06%
	Moderate	366	22.62%	2.55%	458	22.19%
	Above Moderate	540	33.33%	0.96%	684	33.16%
	Total	1,620	100.00%		2,063	100.00%
Kerman	Very Low	1,040	30.14%	4.01%	1,653	29.45%
	Low	493	14.28%	-7.15%	869	15.49%
	Moderate	715	20.72%	0.64%	1,156	20.61%
	Above Moderate	1,203	34.87%	2.50%	1,933	34.45%
	Total	3,450	100.00%		5,611	100.00%
Mendota	Very Low	643	32.43%	6.30%	725	31.35%
	Low	520	26.24%	4.81%	588	25.42%
	Moderate	379	19.13%	-0.95%	446	19.29%
	Above Moderate	440	22.21%	-10.16%	554	23.94%
	Total	1,983	100.00%		2,313	100.00%
San Joaquin	Very Low	258	32.74%	6.61%	302	31.61%
	Low	187	23.80%	2.38%	223	23.39%
	Moderate	165	21.02%	0.94%	199	20.86%
	Above Moderate	177	22.44%	-9.93%	230	24.13%
	Total	787	100.00%		954	100.00%
Unincorporated Area	Very Low	2,159	23.57%	-2.56%	2,281	24.00%
	Low	2,053	22.41%	0.99%	2,113	22.24%
	Moderate	1,798	19.63%	-0.45%	1,872	19.70%
	Above Moderate	3,150	34.40%	2.02%	3,236	34.05%
	Total	9,159	100.00%		9,502	100.00%
Westside North Total	Very Low	4,442	26.13%		5,467	26.75%
	Low	3,642	21.42%		4,207	20.58%
	Moderate	3,413	20.08%		4,131	20.21%
	Above Moderate	5,503	32.37%		6,636	32.46%
	Total	16,999	100.00%		20,442	100.00%

* Positive numbers in this column indicate that the jurisdiction has a percentage higher than the market area, while negative numbers indicate that the jurisdiction has a percentage lower than the market area. A jurisdiction with 0% would have the same percentage as the market area.

Westside South	Income Group	January 1, 2006		Difference Between Westside South Percentage and Local Jurisdiction Percentage*	June 30, 2013	
		Households #	%		Fair Share Target #	%
Coalinga	Very Low	788	21.71%	-2.87%	849	22.20%
	Low	532	14.66%	-1.86%	573	14.98%
	Moderate	636	17.53%	-2.90%	690	18.02%
	Above Moderate	1,674	46.10%	7.63%	1,714	44.80%
	Total	3,631	100.00%		3,826	100.00%
Huron	Very Low	594	37.77%	13.19%	675	35.52%
	Low	287	18.22%	1.69%	341	17.93%
	Moderate	356	22.61%	2.18%	422	22.23%
	Above Moderate	337	21.41%	-17.06%	462	24.32%
	Total	1,574	100.00%		1,900	100.00%
Unincorporated Area	Very Low	113	13.93%	-10.65%	132	15.74%
	Low	177	21.78%	5.26%	177	20.89%
	Moderate	239	29.41%	8.99%	239	27.88%
	Above Moderate	283	34.87%	-3.60%	295	35.49%
	Total	812	100.00%		842	100.00%
Westside South Total	Very Low	1,479	24.58%		1,656	25.21%
	Low	994	16.53%		1,091	16.61%
	Moderate	1,229	20.43%		1,351	20.57%
	Above Moderate	2,315	38.47%		2,471	37.62%
	Total	6,017	100.00%		6,569	100.00%

* Positive numbers in this column indicate that the jurisdiction has a percentage higher than the market area, while negative numbers indicate that the jurisdiction has a percentage lower than the market area. A jurisdiction with 0% would have the same percentage as the market area.

7. The final step is to calculate and post in columns 8 and 9 of Table 15 the change in the number of households and the change in the percentage of households from January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013, by income group for each jurisdiction.

Table 15
Estimated Households on January 1, 2006 by Income Group
and Projected Households on June 30, 2013 With Income Group Allocations

Market Area	Jurisdiction	Income Group	January 1, 2006		June 30, 2013		2006 - 2013	
			Households		Households		Household Growth	
			#	%	#	%	#	%
FCMA	Clovis	Very Low	5,385	17.20%	8,380	18.35%	2,995	20.83%
		Low	4,447	14.21%	6,612	14.48%	2,166	15.06%
		Moderate	5,498	17.56%	8,032	17.58%	2,534	17.62%
		Above Moderate	15,972	51.03%	22,656	49.60%	6,684	46.49%
		Total	31,301	100.00%	45,680	100.00%	14,379	100.00%
	Fresno	Very Low	40,125	26.61%	45,136	26.15%	5,011	22.96%
		Low	24,906	16.51%	28,295	16.39%	3,389	15.53%
		Moderate	26,959	17.88%	30,798	17.84%	3,840	17.60%
		Above Moderate	58,825	39.00%	68,407	39.62%	9,582	43.91%
		Total	150,815	100.00%	172,636	100.00%	21,821	100.00%
	Unincorporated Area	Very Low	4,133	15.60%	4,672	17.01%	539	54.35%
		Low	3,528	13.32%	3,772	13.74%	244	24.58%
		Moderate	4,412	16.65%	4,620	16.82%	209	21.06%
		Above Moderate	14,424	54.44%	14,424	52.43%	0	0.00%
		Total	26,497	100.00%	27,488	100.00%	991	100.00%
	FCMA Total	Very Low	49,643	23.80%	58,188	23.67%	8,545	22.98%
		Low	32,881	15.76%	38,679	15.74%	5,798	15.59%
		Moderate	36,868	17.67%	43,450	17.68%	6,582	17.70%
		Above Moderate	89,221	42.77%	105,487	42.92%	16,266	43.74%
		Total	208,613	100.00%	245,804	100.00%	37,191	100.00%

Market Area	Jurisdiction	Income Group	January 1, 2006		June 30, 2013		2006 - 2013	
			Households #	%	Households #	%	Household Growth #	%
East Valley	Fowler	Very Low	369	24.99%	517	24.63%	148	23.79%
		Low	254	17.16%	360	17.15%	106	17.11%
		Moderate	283	19.16%	403	19.18%	120	19.24%
		Above Moderate	572	38.69%	820	39.04%	248	39.87%
		Total	1,478	100.00%	2,100	100.00%	622	100.00%
	Kingsburg	Very Low	735	19.02%	1,024	19.68%	289	21.59%
		Low	535	13.83%	749	14.39%	214	15.98%
		Moderate	739	19.13%	997	19.15%	258	19.24%
		Above Moderate	1,857	48.02%	2,435	46.78%	579	43.20%
		Total	3,866	100.00%	5,206	100.00%	1,340	100.00%
	Orange Cove	Very Low	731	35.42%	942	33.28%	211	27.54%
		Low	533	25.84%	689	24.35%	156	20.32%
		Moderate	358	17.36%	501	17.69%	142	18.58%
		Above Moderate	441	21.39%	699	24.69%	257	33.57%
		Total	2,064	100.00%	2,831	100.00%	767	100.00%
	Parlier	Very Low	922	33.31%	1,064	31.53%	143	23.46%
		Low	626	22.61%	731	21.67%	105	17.36%
		Moderate	621	22.43%	739	21.90%	118	19.46%
		Above Moderate	599	21.65%	840	24.90%	241	39.72%
		Total	2,767	100.00%	3,375	100.00%	608	100.00%
	Reedley	Very Low	1,479	23.33%	1,757	23.26%	278	22.88%
		Low	1,088	17.16%	1,295	17.15%	207	17.06%
		Moderate	1,139	17.98%	1,375	18.20%	235	19.37%
		Above Moderate	2,632	41.53%	3,127	41.40%	494	40.69%
		Total	6,338	100.00%	7,553	100.00%	1,215	100.00%
	Sanger	Very Low	1,607	25.57%	2,086	25.11%	479	23.70%
		Low	1,078	17.16%	1,424	17.14%	346	17.10%
		Moderate	1,299	20.66%	1,697	20.43%	398	19.70%
		Above Moderate	2,301	36.61%	3,100	37.31%	799	39.50%
		Total	6,285	100.00%	8,307	100.00%	2,022	100.00%
	Selma	Very Low	1,398	21.67%	1,777	21.88%	379	22.69%
		Low	1,100	17.05%	1,385	17.05%	285	17.06%
		Moderate	1,443	22.37%	1,774	21.85%	331	19.82%
		Above Moderate	2,509	38.91%	3,185	39.22%	676	40.42%
		Total	6,449	100.00%	8,121	100.00%	1,672	100.00%
	Unincorporated Area	Very Low	2,020	18.57%	2,179	19.31%	159	39.06%
		Low	1,662	15.28%	1,759	15.58%	97	23.74%
		Moderate	1,888	17.35%	1,996	17.68%	108	26.53%
		Above Moderate	5,310	48.80%	5,354	47.43%	43	10.66%
		Total	10,881	100.00%	11,288	100.00%	407	100.00%
	East Valley Total	Very Low	9,261	23.08%	11,347	23.26%	2,086	24.12%
		Low	6,876	17.13%	8,392	17.20%	1,517	17.53%
		Moderate	7,771	19.36%	9,482	19.44%	1,711	19.78%
		Above Moderate	16,222	40.42%	19,559	40.10%	3,338	38.58%
		Total	40,128	100.00%	48,780	100.00%	8,652	100.00%

Market Area	Jurisdiction	Income Group	January 1, 2006		June 30, 2013		2006 - 2013	
			Households #	%	Households #	%	Household Growth #	%
Westside North	Firebaugh	Very Low	393	24.28%	507	24.59%	114	25.75%
		Low	320	19.77%	414	20.06%	93	21.08%
		Moderate	366	22.62%	458	22.19%	91	20.60%
		Above Moderate	540	33.33%	684	33.16%	144	32.57%
		Total	1,620	100.00%	2,063	100.00%	443	100.00%
	Kerman	Very Low	1,040	30.14%	1,653	29.45%	613	28.36%
		Low	493	14.28%	869	15.49%	377	17.44%
		Moderate	715	20.72%	1,156	20.61%	441	20.43%
		Above Moderate	1,203	34.87%	1,933	34.45%	730	33.77%
		Total	3,450	100.00%	5,611	100.00%	2,161	100.00%
	Mendota	Very Low	643	32.43%	725	31.35%	82	24.90%
		Low	520	26.24%	588	25.42%	68	20.49%
		Moderate	379	19.13%	446	19.29%	67	20.26%
		Above Moderate	440	22.21%	554	23.94%	113	34.35%
		Total	1,983	100.00%	2,313	100.00%	330	100.00%
	San Joaquin	Very Low	258	32.74%	302	31.61%	44	26.30%
		Low	187	23.80%	223	23.39%	36	21.49%
		Moderate	165	21.02%	199	20.86%	34	20.10%
		Above Moderate	177	22.44%	230	24.13%	54	32.11%
		Total	787	100.00%	954	100.00%	167	100.00%
	Unincorporated Area	Very Low	2,159	23.57%	2,281	24.00%	122	35.68%
		Low	2,053	22.41%	2,113	22.24%	61	17.75%
		Moderate	1,798	19.63%	1,872	19.70%	75	21.75%
		Above Moderate	3,150	34.40%	3,236	34.05%	85	24.82%
		Total	9,159	100.00%	9,502	100.00%	343	100.00%
	Westside North Total	Very Low	4,492	26.43%	5,467	26.75%	975	28.32%
		Low	3,573	21.02%	4,207	20.58%	634	18.43%
		Moderate	3,424	20.14%	4,131	20.21%	708	20.55%
		Above Moderate	5,510	32.42%	6,636	32.46%	1,126	32.70%
		Total	16,999	100.00%	20,442	100.00%	3,443	100.00%
Market Area	Jurisdiction	Income Group	January 1, 2006		June 30, 2013		2006 - 2013	
			Households #	%	Households #	%	Household Growth #	%
Westside South	Coalinga	Very Low	788	21.71%	849	22.20%	61	31.30%
		Low	532	14.66%	573	14.98%	41	20.89%
		Moderate	636	17.53%	690	18.02%	53	27.21%
		Above Moderate	1,674	46.10%	1,714	44.80%	40	20.61%
		Total	3,631	100.00%	3,826	100.00%	195	100.00%
	Huron	Very Low	594	37.77%	675	35.52%	80	24.66%
		Low	287	18.22%	341	17.93%	54	16.54%
		Moderate	356	22.61%	422	22.23%	67	20.44%
		Above Moderate	337	21.41%	462	24.32%	125	38.36%
		Total	1,574	100.00%	1,900	100.00%	326	100.00%
	Unincorporated Area	Very Low	113	13.93%	132	15.74%	19	61.29%
		Low	177	21.78%	177	20.89%	0	0.00%
		Moderate	239	29.41%	239	27.88%	0	0.00%
		Above Moderate	283	34.87%	295	35.49%	12	38.71%
		Total	812	100.00%	842	100.00%	30	100.00%
	Westside South Total	Very Low	1,496	24.86%	1,656	25.21%	160	29.01%
		Low	996	16.55%	1,091	16.61%	95	17.18%
		Moderate	1,231	20.46%	1,351	20.57%	120	21.72%
		Above Moderate	2,294	38.13%	2,471	37.62%	177	32.10%
		Total	6,017	100.00%	6,569	100.00%	551	100.00%

Market Area	Jurisdiction	Income Group	January 1, 2006		June 30, 2013		2006 - 2013	
			Households #	%	Households #	%	Household Growth #	%
Sierra Nevada	Unincorporated Area	Very Low	1,093	16.97%	1,133	16.97%	41	16.97%
		Low	828	12.87%	859	12.87%	31	12.87%
		Moderate	1,107	17.19%	1,148	17.19%	41	17.19%
		Above Moderate	3,410	52.97%	3,537	52.97%	127	52.97%
		Total	6,438	100.00%	6,678	100.00%	240	100.00%
	Sierra Nevada Total	Very Low	1,093	16.97%	1,133	16.97%	41	16.97%
		Low	828	12.87%	859	12.87%	31	12.87%
		Moderate	1,107	17.19%	1,148	17.19%	41	17.19%
		Above Moderate	3,410	52.97%	3,537	52.97%	127	52.97%
		Total	6,438	100.00%	6,678	100.00%	240	100.00%
Market Area	Jurisdiction	Income Group	January 1, 2006		June 30, 2013		2006 - 2013	
			Households #	%	Households #	%	Household Growth #	%
County Total	Incorporated Area	Very Low	56,466	25.16%	67,394	24.73%	10,928	22.74%
		Low	36,906	16.45%	44,548	16.35%	7,642	15.90%
		Moderate	40,957	18.25%	49,686	18.24%	8,729	18.16%
		Above Moderate	90,079	40.14%	110,845	40.68%	20,766	43.20%
		Total	224,408	100.00%	272,474	100.00%	48,066	100.00%
	Unincorporated Area	Very Low	9,518	17.70%	10,397	18.63%	879	43.72%
		Low	8,248	15.33%	8,680	15.56%	432	21.48%
		Moderate	9,443	17.56%	9,876	17.70%	433	21.51%
		Above Moderate	26,578	49.41%	26,846	48.11%	267	13.29%
		Total	53,787	100.00%	55,798	100.00%	2,011	100.00%
	County Total	Very Low	65,984	23.72%	77,792	23.70%	11,808	23.58%
		Low	45,154	16.23%	53,228	16.21%	8,074	16.12%
		Moderate	50,400	18.12%	59,562	18.14%	9,162	18.30%
		Above Moderate	116,657	41.93%	137,691	41.94%	21,033	42.00%
		Total	278,195	100.00%	328,273	100.00%	50,077	100.00%

BASIC CONSTRUCTION NEED

Basic construction need is the number of new housing units that must be constructed to provide housing for the anticipated population. The calculation of the basic construction need for each local jurisdiction and market area considers existing housing units, projected number of households, vacancy factors, and an allowance for normal market removal of housing units. The methodology does not include an estimate of the need to replace dilapidated units that are beyond repair but that are not expected to be removed during the planning period as part of normal market activity. This task is beyond the scope of the 2007 RHNA Plan and is to be estimated by jurisdictions in preparing their housing elements.

Key factors and procedures for calculating the basic construction need are summarized as follows:

1. Provide one housing unit for each anticipated household.
2. Provide a sufficient number of housing units to accommodate vacant for sale units, vacant for rent units, and other vacant units.
3. The sum of items 1 and 2 constitutes the total number of housing units required to accommodate the projected population by the June 30, 2013 ending date of the Plan.
4. Reduce the total number of units required by the number of units existing on January 1, 2006, to obtain the number of units needed to accommodate population growth.
5. Provide a sufficient number of units to replace expected removals from the housing market.

6. The sum of items 4 and 5 constitutes the basic construction need, or total number of new housing units required to house the projected population between January 1, 2006 and June 30, 2013

As noted above, three separate vacancy factors are utilized to provide for units vacant for sale, units vacant for rent, and other vacant units. An owner vacancy rate of 1.8% of the owner occupied housing units, and a renter vacancy rate of 5.0% of the renter occupied housing units are applied, as suggested by the State Department of Housing & Community Development. The other vacant rate is the actual rate for each jurisdiction, from the 2000 U.S. Census.

Table 16 includes for each market area, each city, and each market area unincorporated area the various vacancy rates and also data on the percent of households that are owner-occupied and renter-occupied, all from the 2000 U.S. Census. Information from Table 16 is used in Table 17 to determine the Basic Construction Need for each jurisdiction in the County.

Table 16
2000 Occupancy and Vacancy Rates

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

	Percent of Households that are	Percent of Households that are	For Sale	For Rent	Other	Total
	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied	Vacancy Rate	Vacancy Rate	Vacancy Rate	Vacancy Rate
FCMA Total	55.33%	44.67%	1.29%	3.16%	0.94%	5.40%
Clovis	60.67%	39.33%	0.89%	1.78%	0.89%	3.56%
Fresno	50.67%	49.33%	1.39%	3.73%	0.90%	6.03%
Unincorporated Area	75.82%	24.18%	1.19%	1.16%	1.23%	3.58%
East Valley Total	61.72%	38.28%	0.72%	2.12%	1.81%	4.66%
Fowler	59.07%	40.93%	0.00%	1.25%	1.25%	2.51%
Kingsburg	67.27%	32.73%	1.44%	1.89%	0.57%	3.90%
Orange Cove	45.43%	54.57%	0.00%	3.40%	0.00%	3.40%
Parlier	61.31%	38.69%	0.44%	1.64%	1.42%	3.50%
Reedley	57.30%	42.70%	1.01%	2.03%	1.09%	4.13%
Sanger	62.00%	38.00%	0.74%	1.93%	1.32%	3.99%
Selma	62.00%	38.00%	0.74%	1.93%	1.32%	3.99%
Unincorporated Area	66.37%	33.63%	0.68%	2.76%	4.26%	7.71%
Westside North Total	51.84%	48.16%	1.42%	2.14%	3.20%	6.76%
Firebaugh	58.58%	41.42%	2.95%	6.42%	2.72%	12.08%
Kerman	58.13%	41.87%	2.28%	1.30%	0.00%	3.57%
Mendota	44.25%	55.75%	0.00%	2.24%	1.86%	4.10%
San Joaquin	50.85%	49.15%	1.24%	2.02%	1.77%	5.03%
Unincorporated Area	50.74%	49.26%	1.22%	1.66%	4.46%	7.34%
Westside South Total	47.76%	52.24%	2.75%	3.47%	1.49%	7.71%
Coalinga	58.26%	41.74%	3.43%	4.16%	1.87%	9.46%
Huron	33.91%	66.09%	0.00%	2.19%	0.50%	2.69%
Unincorporated Area	27.68%	72.32%	5.20%	1.46%	1.43%	8.09%
Sierra Nevada Total	80.27%	19.73%	3.45%	1.60%	31.71%	36.76%
Unincorporated Area	80.27%	19.73%	3.45%	1.60%	31.71%	36.76%
Incorporated Total	53.08%	46.92%	1.29%	3.27%	0.95%	5.51%
Unincorporated Total	69.15%	30.85%	1.62%	1.45%	7.60%	10.68%
County Total	56.48%	43.52%	1.32%	2.91%	2.35%	6.58%

A normal market removal rate of 0.9% of the year-round housing units is utilized, again as provided by HCD. This removal rate is the number of units to be torn down, boarded up, destroyed by fire or changed to other uses.

The basic construction need for each jurisdiction is calculated as follows:

1. Determine the number of housing units needed at the end of the planning period, June 30, 2013, with an allowance for vacant units.
 - a. Multiply the estimated June 30, 2013 number of households for each jurisdiction (from Table 15) by the percentage of total households within that jurisdiction that were owner-occupied (from Table 16). Divide by the "actual" occupancy rate of owner-occupied housing, or 98.2%, utilized for all jurisdictions pursuant to HCD. (As noted above, 1.8% of the owner occupied units are estimated to be vacant for sale.)
 - b. Add to the number in a. the estimated June 30, 2013 number of households for each jurisdiction (from Table 15) multiplied by the percentage of total households within that jurisdiction that were renter-occupied (from Table 16). Divide by the occupancy rate of renter-occupied housing, or 95.0%, also utilized for all jurisdictions pursuant to HCD. (Again, as noted above, 5% of the renter occupied units are estimated to be vacant for rent.)
 - c. Divide b. by the "other" vacancy rate for each jurisdiction (from Table 16). Post the results to column 4 of Table 17.
2. Determine for each jurisdiction the number of housing units needed to accommodate population growth from the beginning of the planning period on January 1, 2006 to the end of the planning period on June 13, 2013.
 - a. Subtract from the number of housing units needed on June 30, 2013 (determined in Step 1 above), the existing number of housing units on January 1, 2006 (from Table 4). Post the results to column 5 of Table 17.
3. Determine for each jurisdiction the normal market removal of housing units. These are housing units that will be torn down, boarded up, destroyed by fire, changed to commercial use, etc.
 - a. In accordance with methodology provided by HCD, multiply the January 1, 2006 number of housing units by the annual removal rate provided by HCD of 0.9%.
 - b. Multiply the product of a. above by $7\frac{1}{2}$, the number of years in the planning period. Post the results to column 6 of Table 17.
4. Determine by jurisdiction and market area the total basic construction need during the planning period extending from January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013.
 - a. Add the number of units needed to accommodate growth (determined in Step Two) to the number of housing units projected to be removed (determined in Step Three). Post the results to column 7 of Table 17.

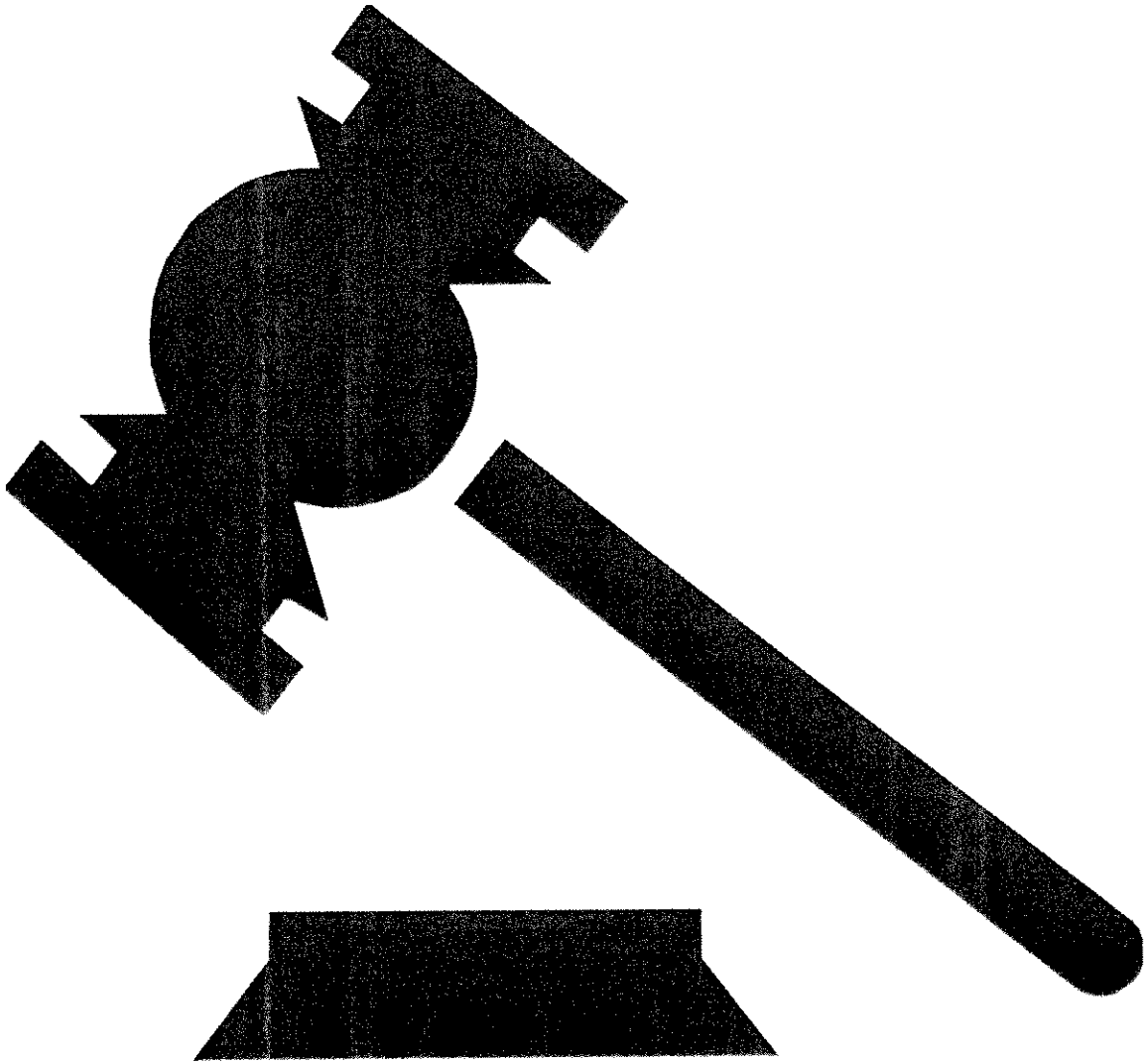
Table 17
Basic Construction Needs
January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013

Market Area	City/Unincorporated	2006 Units	2013 Units	Growth	Normal Market Removals	Total Units Needed
FCMA	Clovis	32,458	48,155	15,697	141	15,838
	Fresno	160,446	181,560	21,114	190	21,304
	Unincorporated	28,138	29,010	872	8	880
	FCMA Total	221,042	258,724	37,682	339	38,021
East Valley	Fowler	1,519	2,228	709	6	716
	Kingsburg	4,023	5,498	1,475	13	1,489
	Orange Cove	2,153	2,961	808	7	815
	Parlier	2,990	3,535	545	5	550
	Reedley	6,570	7,985	1,415	13	1,428
	Sanger	6,527	8,764	2,237	21	2,258
	Selma	6,701	8,575	1,874	17	1,891
	Unincorporated	11,561	11,919	358	3	361
	East Valley Total	42,044	51,466	9,422	86	9,507
Westside North	Firebaugh	1,806	2,228	422	4	425
	Kerman	3,555	6,016	2,461	22	2,483
	Mendota	2,039	2,413	374	3	377
	San Joaquin	822	1,019	197	2	199
	Unincorporated	9,812	10,116	304	3	307
	Westside North Total	18,034	21,791	3,758	34	3,791
Westside South	Coalinga	3,988	4,066	78	1	79
	Huron	1,614	2,020	406	4	409
	Unincorporated	864	890	27	0	27
	Westside South Total	6,466	6,976	511	5	515
Sierra Nevada	Unincorporated	9,823	10,127	304	3	307
	Sierra Nevada Total	9,823	10,127	304	3	307
Incorp. Total	Incorp. Total	237,211	287,022	49,811	449	50,260
Unincorp. Total	Unincorp. Total	60,197	62,062	1,865	17	1,882
County Total	County Total	297,408	349,084	51,676	466	52,142

The final step is to allocate the Basic Construction Need figure for each jurisdiction to the four income groups. This is accomplished by multiplying each jurisdiction's Basic Construction Need figure by the percentage growth of households during the planning period in each income group in each jurisdiction. The results are provided in Table 18.

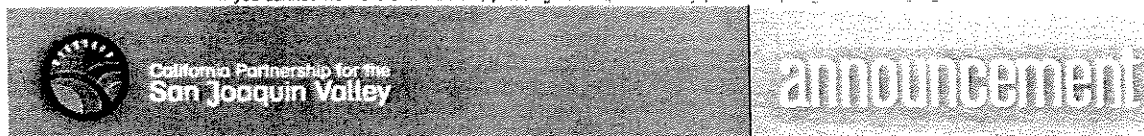
Table 18
Estimated Housing Construction Need by Jurisdiction and Income Group
January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2013

Market Area	City/Unincorporated	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
FCMA	Clovis	3,299	2,385	2,791	7,362	15,838
	Fresno	4,892	3,308	3,749	9,355	21,304
	Unincorporated	478	216	185	0	880
	FCMA Total	8,670	5,910	6,725	16,717	38,021
East Valley	Fowler	170	122	138	285	716
	Kingsburg	321	238	286	643	1,489
	Orange Cove	224	166	151	274	815
	Parlier	129	96	107	219	550
	Reedley	327	244	277	581	1,428
	Sanger	535	386	445	892	2,258
	Selma	429	323	375	764	1,891
	Unincorporated	141	86	96	39	361
	East Valley Total	2,277	1,659	1,875	3,696	9,507
Westside North	Firebaugh	110	90	88	139	425
	Kerman	704	433	507	839	2,483
	Mendota	94	77	76	130	377
	San Joaquin	52	43	40	64	199
	Unincorporated	109	54	67	76	307
	Westside North Total	1,069	697	778	1,247	3,791
Westside South	Coalinga	25	16	21	16	79
	Huron	101	68	84	157	409
	Unincorporated	17	0	0	10	27
	Westside South Total	142	84	105	184	515
Sierra Nevada	Unincorporated	52	40	53	163	307
	Sierra Nevada Total	52	40	53	163	307
Incorp. Total	Incorp. Total	11,413	7,994	9,135	21,718	50,260
Unincorp. Total	Unincorp. Total	797	396	401	288	1,882
County Total	County Total	12,211	8,390	9,535	22,006	52,142



*ADMINISTRATIVE
ACTION / DISCUSSION ITEMS
AGENDA ITEM VI. E*

If you cannot view the email below, please go to http://www.sjvpartnership.org/e-blast/03_29_07/



March 29, 2007

Contact:

Samantha Bauer
(559)977-8196 / (559)347-3908

Partnership Board awards \$2.5 million in Seed Grants to transform San Joaquin Valley

The California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley Board announced today that 15 Seed Grants - totaling \$2.5 million - were awarded to advance the work of the Partnership in turning around the region and improving the economy and quality of life for Valley residents.

"We are pleased with the innovation and level of collaboration that these Seed Grants represent, and we are confident they will jumpstart major work in the region, and bring us closer to achieving the Partnership's objectives," said Sunne Wright McPeak, Seed Grant review committee chair and Partnership board member.

Governor Schwarzenegger and the state Legislature set aside \$2.5 million for the Seed Grants. The Partnership received 106 concept proposals for the Seed Grants, and the board invited 36 organizations to submit full applications, of which 35 organizations submitted.

"We are disappointed we could not fund all of the proposals because they show great promise and value for our Valley," said Connie Conway, Partnership Board chair. "We are committed to working with federal, state and foundation partners to find other funding sources and opportunities."

The board awarded Seed Grants for the following projects:

Advanced Communications Systems

- San Joaquin Valley eHealth Network Project, UC Merced, School of Natural Science (\$225,000)

Air Quality

- Air Quality Education in Environmental Justice Areas, The Maddy Institute (\$225,000)

Economic Development

- Central California Marketing and Cluster Development, CA Central Valley Economic Develop. Corp. (\$225,000)
- Building Angel Investment & Entrepreneurship, Golden Capital Network/Pacific Community Ventures (\$225,000)
- San Joaquin Valley Tourism, Central Valley Tourism Association (\$75,000 challenge grant)

Energy

- Growing Clean Energy Capacity in the SJV, Kings River Conservation District (\$125,000)

Health and Human Services

- Methamphetamine Recovery, Central California Social Welfare Evaluation, Research & Training Center (\$125,000)
- SJV Health Enterprise Zone Project, Central Valley Health Policy Institute (\$125,000)

Workforce Development and Higher Education

- Developing a College-Counseling Access Center, Central Valley Higher Education Consortium (\$200,000)

K-12 Education

- English Learner Leadership & Mentoring Academy, Fresno County Office of Education (\$250,000)

Land Use, Ag & Housing

- Farmland Conservation Model Program, Fresno COG and Great Valley Center (\$200,000)
- Integrating Land and Water Solutions in Tulare Lake Basin, Tulare Basin Wildlife Partners (\$125,000)

Transportation

- Metro Rural Loop Corridor Preservation Feasibility Study, City of Fresno Planning & Development Dept. (\$125,000)

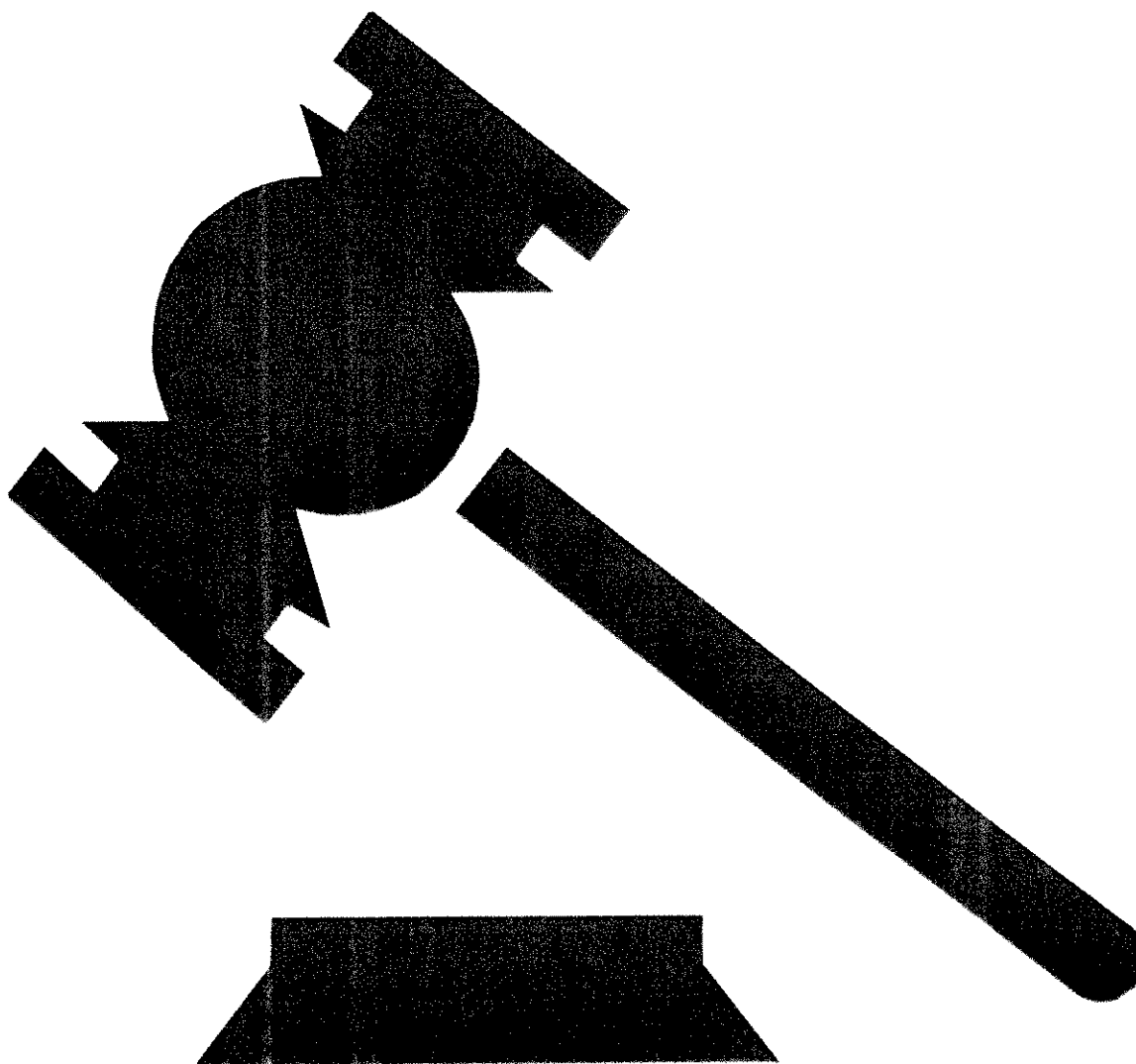
Water

- SJV Regional Water Plans Integration & Recycled Water Usage, CSUF Foundation (\$150,000)
- Sowing Seeds for Community Health, Self-Help Enterprises (\$100,000)

For more information about the Seed Grant proposal review process, contact Allysun Williams at (559) 347-3906 or awilliams@csufresno.edu.

©2007 California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

To unsubscribe from this list, send an email to info@sjvpartnership.org with the subject line, "UNSUBSCRIBE"



***ADMINISTRATIVE
ACTION / DISCUSSION ITEMS
AGENDA ITEM VI. F***

Barbara Goodwin

Executive Director
Council of Fresno County Governments
2035 Tulare Street, Suite 201
(559) 233-4148
(559) 233-9645 (fax)
bgoodwin@fresnocog.org
www.fresnocog.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Bruce Rudd [mailto:Bruce.Rudd@fresno.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 06, 2007 3:53 PM
To: Barbara Goodwin
Cc: Andy Souza; Georgeanne White
Subject: Fwd: Immigration

Barbara,
The Mayor has requested that the attached item related to the recent raids conducted by the federal government in the city of Mendota be placed on the COG Board April agenda. This is an action item in which the Mayor will be asking the Board to adopt a resolution similar to the one that is included in the attachment.

Please let me know if your staff can modify the attached resolution so that it applies to the CFCOG Board so that it includes the appropriate names, date, etc., or if there is someone on your staff that we should coordinate with.

Thanks and have a Happy Easter

Bruce

>>> Kyle Loreto 4/6/2007 3:43 PM >>>
Here is the letter and resolution that was submitted

Kyle A. Loreto, Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of Mayor Alan Autry
City of Fresno
2600 Fresno Street
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 621-8000
(559) 621-7990 FAX



MAYOR ALAN AUTRY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Henry T. Perea, Council President
Blong Xiong, Councilmember
Brian Calhoun, Councilmember
Cynthia Sterling, Councilmember
Larry Westerlund, Councilmember
Mike Dages, Councilmember
Jerry Duncan, Councilmember

FROM: Mayor Alan Autry 

DATE: March 16, 2007

SUBJECT: Resolution opposing immigration raids conducted by the United States Government

In my State of the City Address in 2005, I identified illegal immigration as a local crisis. I described the border policy of our Nation as a complete and total failure of the Federal government with most of its deleterious consequences falling squarely on the shoulders of local government. From overcrowded jails to swamped emergency rooms to overburdened social services this Federal fiasco had been ignored for so long that many of the fundamental institutions essential to the well-being of our society were close to collapse unless action was taken immediately. I stand by those statements today.

I also stated, just as strongly, that I would not be a party in demonizing the good hardworking people who simply came here looking for a better life, helped build a strong America and came here under an immigration policy that not only encouraged, but rewarded with impunity the illegal crossing of the U.S. border. I also stand firmly by these statements today as well.

In writing that address, I was convinced that this issue was going to be a defining issue of our time and the day of reckoning was at hand.

At that time, I proposed a two year moratorium on all immigration in order to ensure that this critical and complicated issue, decades in the making, would receive the adequate time and focus necessary to achieve real and lasting reform.

Without this moratorium, it was my fear that politics and emotion, rather than purity of purpose and common sense would drive the reform process. Unfortunately and tragically, my worst fears have been realized. Now, the only thing equal to the "chaos and madness" masquerading as immigration law is the chaos and madness masquerading as reform.

The failure of the Federal government to pursue practical, comprehensive and common sense immigration reform has given birth to a politically driven hodgepodge of arbitrary raids that has not only been strategically unsuccessful in its strategy, but unconstitutional in its application as well.

The latest victim of this deeply flawed policy is our neighbor to the west, the town of Mendota. A 5:00 a.m. raid by Federal agents on farm workers heading for the fields has resulted in a human tragedy that is mind-boggling in its callousness and in its total disregard for the obvious violation of the equal protection clause of the United States Constitution. Why not a raid on hotel workers in L.A.? A construction site in the Bay Area? The business owner who employed the worker? Why Mendota and why the farming industry?

It is my sincere hope that you as a Council will see as I do that the selective enforcement of the law in Mendota is an unequal application of Federal laws that has had a devastating effect on the people of Mendota that is felt throughout all of Fresno County. That today Mendota, tomorrow Fresno, is not only a possibility, but a probability if we do not condemn this action immediately.

Make no mistake, I believe passionately that we are a nation of laws and those laws must be respected and enforced. But if we turn a blind eye to what has happened in Mendota, and if we don't insist that the laws be applied equally, we will be guilty of tacitly supporting lawlessness in the name of the law. To support a secure border, which I do, and to oppose this illegal abuse of power, which I do, are not two opposing positions.

Therefore, I am asking you, the Council, to pass the resolution I have put forth condemning the immigration raids in Mendota and asking the Federal government to suspend future raids of this kind in Fresno County until all "unequal protection" concerns have been adequately addressed.

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, OPPOSING IMMIGRATION RAIDS CONDUCTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND DIRECTING THE CITY ATTORNEY TO EXAMINE ALL LEGAL OPTIONS AND TO PURSUE FILING OF A LAW SUIT TO INCLUDE ANY AND ALL VIABLE CAUSES OF ACTION RELATED TO THE IMMIGRATION RAIDS IN MENDOTA, CALIFORNIA.

WHEREAS, the United States Government has recently been conducting raids in the homes of Mendota, California, area residents for the purpose of deporting undocumented foreign nationals; and

WHEREAS, these raids have resulted in as many as 200 area families being split apart, having a devastating effect upon those families, including many minor children who are citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, these raids also have a devastating effect upon the agricultural-based Mendota area economy, as they have removed productive workers, intimidated hundreds or thousands more, and have instilled fear in many thousands of area residents; and

WHEREAS, these raids threaten, in a similar way, the residents and agricultural-based economy of the City of Fresno and San Joaquin Valley cities; and

WHEREAS, these raids have been conducted in a manner that violates the civil rights of area residents guaranteed by the United States Constitution by their unequal application, heavy-handed tactics, and lack of sensitivity to unique local needs and concerns; and

WHEREAS, it is fully understood that this is a Nation of laws and that immigration laws are necessary, but such laws must be applied and enforced in a manner consistent with civil, familial, and related rights of all affected individuals.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Fresno that the Mayor and Council disapprove and condemn the unlawful enforcement actions of the Government of the United States in conducting raids in and around the Mendota and Fresno County area for the purpose of deportation of undocumented foreign nationals residing and working in the area; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by Council of the City of Fresno that the City Attorney is directed to examine all legal options and to pursue filing of a law suit to include any and all causes of action related to the immigration raids in Mendota, California.

* * * * *

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF FRESNO) ss.
CITY OF FRESNO)

I, REBECCA E. KLISCH, City Clerk of the City of Fresno, certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Council of the City of Fresno, at a regular meeting held on the _____ day of _____, 2007.

AYES :
NOES :
ABSENT :
ABSTAIN :

Mayor Approval: _____, 2007

Mayor Approval/No Return: _____, 2007

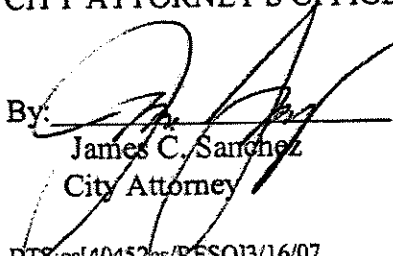
Mayor Veto: _____, 2007

Council Override Vote: _____, 2007

REBECCA E. KLISCH
City Clerk

By: _____
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

By: 
James C. Sanchez
City Attorney

DTS:cs[40452cs/RESO]3/16/07

RESOLUTION NO. 1551**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF HURON
OBJECTING TO IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT (I.C.E.) RAIDES UNDER
OEPRATION RETURN TO SENDER**

WHEREAS, enforcement activities known as "Operation Return to Sender" (the, "Operation") have taken place in the City of Mendota in recent weeks, in which the United States Government conducted raids in the homes of Mendota residents for the purpose of deporting undocumented foreign nationals; and

WHEREAS, a great number of individuals apprehended were not those individuals initially targeted by the Operation and the apprehension and deportation of undocumented workers as a result of the Operation separated mothers and fathers from their children and other family members who are U.S. Citizens, causing emotional turmoil and financial hardship; and

WHEREAS, the Operation has a devastating effect upon the agricultural-based Mendota area economy and is a threat to the City of Huron, as the Federal Government has removed productive workers, intimidated thousands more workers, and instilled fear in many thousands of area residents; and

WHEREAS, it is fully understood that this is a Nation of laws and that immigration laws are necessary, but such laws must be applied and enforced in a manner consistent with civil, familial and related rights of all affected individuals; and

WHEREAS, Congress is currently considering legislation that would legalize undocumented immigrants in this country and granting legalization is a fair and just way of addressing undocumented migration to this country and avoids the criminalization of immigrant communities; and

WHEREAS, the City of Huron believes that Government sponsored legalization and education programs for immigrants living in the United States, which promote and otherwise assist undocumented workers to become legal citizens of the United States would be much more productive than personally and economically devastating raids; and

WHEREAS, the City of Huron values all of its residents whether they be citizens, legal residents or undocumented, and strives towards all residents being able to work and live free from discrimination and exploitation.

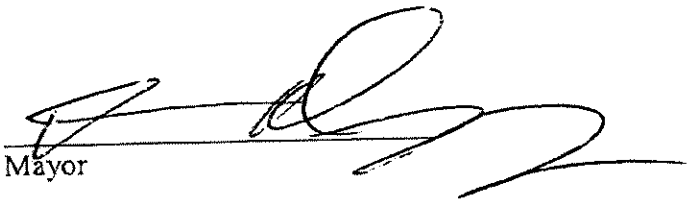
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Huron hereby strongly objects to the recent raids, detentions and deportations, under "Operation Return to Sender".

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City asks the Federal Government to shift the funding for such Operations to those programs which educate and otherwise assist undocumented workers in good standing to become legal residents and citizens of the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Huron directs the City Clerk to send copies of this resolution to Federal Representatives: Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator Barbara Boxer, Congressman Jim Costa, and Congresswoman and Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Huron on April 4, 2007 by the following roll call vote:

AYES:	Rodriguez, Morales, Zavala, Plasencia, Dominguez
NOES:	None
ABSENT:	None
ABSTAIN:	None


Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk

**BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE
CITY OF MENDOTA, COUNTY OF FRESNO**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE CITY OF MENDOTA
CITY COUNCIL OBJECTING TO
IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT (I.C.E.) RAIDS UNDER
OPERATION RETURN TO SENDER.**

RESOLUTION NO. 07-10

WHEREAS, enforcement activities known as "Operation Return to Sender" (the, "Operation") have taken place in Mendota in recent weeks, in which the United States Government has conducted raids in the homes of Mendota residents for the purpose of deporting undocumented foreign nationals; and

WHEREAS, a great number of individuals apprehended were not those individuals initially targeted by the "Operation"; and

WHEREAS, the apprehension and deportation of undocumented workers as a result of the "Operation" separated mothers and fathers from their children and other family members who are US citizens, causing emotional turmoil and financial hardship; and

WHEREAS, the "Operation" has a devastating effect upon the agricultural based Mendota area economy, as the Federal Government has removed productive workers, intimidated thousands more workers, and have instilled fear in many thousands of area residents; and

WHEREAS, it is fully understood that this is a Nation of laws and that immigration laws are necessary, but such laws must be applied and enforced in a manner consistent with civil, familial and related rights of all affected individuals; and

WHEREAS, Congress is currently considering legislation that would legalize undocumented immigrants in this country and granting legalization is a fair and just way of addressing undocumented migration to this country and avoids the criminalization of immigrant communities; and

WHEREAS, the City of Mendota believes that Government sponsored legalization and education programs for immigrants living in the United States, which promote and otherwise assist undocumented workers to become legal citizens of the United States would be much more productive than personally and economically devastating raids; and

WHEREAS, the City of Mendota values all of its residents whether they be citizens, legal residents or undocumented, and strives towards all residents being able

to work and live free from discrimination and exploitation.

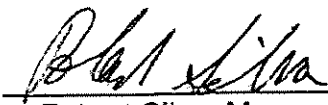
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Mendota City Council hereby strongly objects to the recent raids, arrests, detentions and deportations, under "Operation Return to Sender".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City asks the Federal Government to shift the funding for such "Operations" to those programs which educate and otherwise assist undocumented workers in good standing to become legal residents and citizens of the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Mendota respectfully requests that the Federal Government refrain from conducting further raids within the city limits, due to the fact that the raids are extremely detrimental to an already economically depressed community; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Mendota asks for the support and assistance of all San Joaquin Valley communities and asks them to join in the City of Mendota's objection to those Federal immigration raids such as "Operation Return to Sender".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Mendota directs the City Clerk to send copies of this resolution to Federal Representatives: Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator Barbara Boxer, Congressman Jim Costa, and Congresswoman and Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi.


Robert Silva, Mayor

ATTEST:

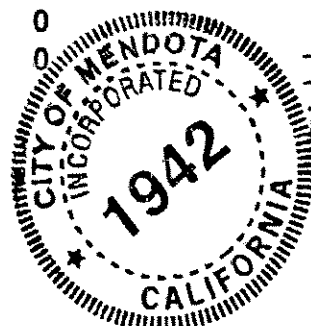
I, Brenda L. Carter, City Clerk of the City of Mendota, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted and passed by the City Council at a Special Meeting of said Council, held at the Mendota City Hall on March 20th, 2007, by the following vote:

AYES: 5 Mayor Silva, Mayor Pro Temp Amador, Council Member Capuchino, Council Member Covarrubia, and Council Member Riofrio

NOES: 0

ABSENT: 0

ABSTAIN: 0




Brenda L. Carter, City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2007-24

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARLIER SUPPORTING THE
EFFORTS OF THE CITY OF MENDOTA IN OPPOSING IMMIGRATION
RAIDS CONDUCTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
RELATED TO THE IMMIGRATION RAIDS IN
MENDOTA, CALIFORNIA**

WHEREAS, the United States Government has recently been conducting raids in the homes of Mendota, California area residents for the purpose of deporting undocumented foreign nationals; and

WHEREAS, these raids have resulted in as many as 200 area families being split apart, having a devastating effect upon those families, including many minor children who are citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, these raids also have a devastating effect upon the agricultural-based Mendota area economy, as they have removed productive workers, intimidated hundreds or thousands more, and have instilled fear in many thousands of area residents; and

WHEREAS, these raids threaten, in similar way, the residents and agricultural-based economy of the City of Fresno and San Joaquin Valley cities; and

WHEREAS, these raids have been conducted in a manner that violates the civil rights of area residents guaranteed by the United States Constitution by their unequal application, heavy-handed tactics, and lack of sensitivity to unique local needs and concerns; and

WHEREAS, it is fully understood that this is a Nation of laws and that immigration laws are necessary, but such laws must be applied and enforced in a manner consistent with civil; familial, and related rights of all affected individuals.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Parlier City Council hereby disapproves the excessive, coercive and socially disruptive enforcement actions by agencies of the Government of the United States in conducting raids in and around the City of Mendota and Fresno County in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the State of California for the purpose of deportation of undocumented foreign nationals residing and working in the area; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Parlier that it supports the efforts of the City of Mendota in pursuing of filing of a law suit to include any and all viable causes of action related to the immigration raids in Mendota, California.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted by the City Council of the City of Parlier at a meeting thereof held on the 4th day of April, 2007, by the following vote:

AYES:	Lopez, Barela, Maldonado, Padilla, Villanueva
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None



Dorothy Garza, Parlier City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 07-10**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN JOAQUIN
OBJECTING TO IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (I.C.E.) RAIDS
UNDER OPERATION RETURN TO SENDER**

WHEREAS, enforcement activities known as "Operation Return to Sender" (the, "Operation") have taken place in the neighboring City of Mendota in recent weeks, in which the United States Government has conducted raids in the homes of Mendota residents for the purpose of deporting undocumented foreign nationals; and

WHEREAS, a great number of individuals apprehended were not those individuals initially targeted by the "Operation"; and

WHEREAS, the apprehension and deportation of undocumented workers as a result of the "Operation" separated mothers and fathers from their children and other family members who are US citizens, causing emotional turmoil and financial hardship; and

WHEREAS, the "Operation" has a devastating effect upon the agricultural based San Joaquin area economy, as the Federal Government has removed productive workers, intimidated thousands more workers, and have instilled fear in many thousands of area residents; and

WHEREAS, it is fully understood that this is a Nation of laws and that immigration laws are necessary, but such laws must be applied and enforced in a manner consistent with civil, familial and related rights of all affected individuals; and

WHEREAS, Congress is currently considering legislation that would legalize undocumented immigrants in this country and granting legalization is a fair and just way of addressing undocumented migration to this country and avoids the criminalization of immigrant communities; and

WHEREAS, the City of San Joaquin believes that Government sponsored legalization and education programs for immigrants living in the United States, which promote and otherwise assist undocumented workers to become legal citizens of the United States would be much more productive than personally and economically devastating raids; and

WHEREAS, the City of San Joaquin values all of its residents whether they be citizens, legal residents or undocumented, and strives towards all residents being able to work and live free from discrimination and exploitation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of San Joaquin City Council hereby strongly objects to the recent raids, arrests, detentions and deportations, under "Operation Return to Sender".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City asks the Federal Government to shift the funding for such "Operations" to those programs which educate and otherwise assist undocumented workers in good standing to become legal residents and citizens of the United States.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of San Joaquin respectfully requests that the Federal Government refrain from conducting further raids within the central valley due to the fact that the raids are extremely detrimental to an already economically depressed community.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of San Joaquin joins the City of Mendota's objection to Federal immigration raids such as "Operation Return to Sender".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of San Joaquin directs the City Clerk to send copies of this resolution to Federal Representatives: Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator Barbara Boxer, Congressman Jim Costa, and Congresswoman and Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi.


Amarpreet Dhaliwal, Mayor

ATTEST:

I, Diana Brooks, City Clerk of the City of San Joaquin, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted and passed by the City Council at a Meeting of said Council, held at the San Joaquin Council Chambers on April 11th, 2007, by the following vote:

AYES:	4 Dhaliwal, Hernandez, Lua, Vallejo
NOES:	0
ABSENT:	1 Reynaga
ABSTAIN:	0


Diana Brooks, City Clerk



City of Kerman

GATEWAY TO THE WEST SIDE

CITY COUNCIL

Mayor Trinidad M. Rodriguez
Richard Stockwell
Raj Dhaliwal
Jack Sidhu
Charlie Jones

April 9, 2007

Mayor Alan Autry
City of Fresno
2600 Fresno St.
Fresno, CA 93721-3603

RE: Request for Resolution Opposing Recent Immigration Raids in the City of Mendota

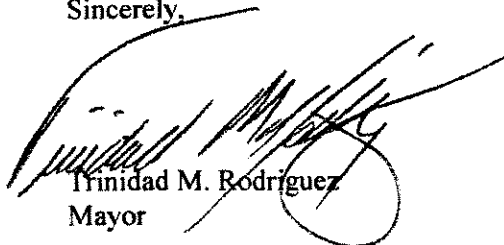
Dear Mayor Autry:

At the Kerman City Council meeting of April 4, 2007, the Council discussed a request from City of Fresno Mayor Alan Autry for the City of Kerman to adopt a resolution opposing the recent immigration raids in the City of Mendota.

The Council, after thorough discussion, unanimously agreed that this issue is not within the City of Kerman's jurisdiction or authority. However, the Kerman City Council did express its disillusionment with our Federal Government's inability and/or unwillingness to address the issue of immigrant reform on a universal scale. Any approach to the immigration issue must also address the need for farm labor and the potential shortage of such labor when raids of this nature take place. We also are concerned regarding the disturbance of local families who contribute to our regional economy.

Therefore, the City of Kerman does urge our congressional representatives and our Federal Government to do their jobs and to go forward to address the need for comprehensive immigration reform and accompanying labor laws with respect to farm labor in our central valley.

Sincerely,



Trinidad M. Rodriguez
Mayor

c Senator Barbara Boxer
Senator Diane Feinstein
Congressman George Radanovich
Kerman City Council
Fresno Council of Governments

RECEIVED

APR 13 2007

BY: _____
FRESNO COG

