

Fresno General Plan

Annual Progress Report

Submitted to The Governor's Office of Planning and Research

April 1, 2021



Introduction

The City of Fresno updated its General Plan in 2014. The plan The City of Fresno updated its General Plan in 2014. The plan was developed over four years and included over 100 community meetings. The General Plan supports the community's vision to preserve the desirable qualities that make the city of Fresno an ideal place to live, work, and play. The Plan recommends strategies to address prevalent existing conditions and trends that impede achieving and maintaining greater human, community, environmental, and economic health and prosperity. The Plan envisions Fresno as a vibrant, growing city, infused with a sense of heritage and community.

The City of Fresno embarked on a review of the General Plan with the establishment of a General Plan Implementation Review Committee (GPIRC) in December 2019. The committee is comprised of 17 members, two appointed by each council member and three appointed by the Mayor. The GPIRC

was tasked with discussing the progress toward implementing the policies of the General Plan and making recommendations to the Mayor. The review process included a meeting on each chapter of the General Plan where City Staff presented the accomplishments to date for each General Plan policy and objective as well a list of the objectives and policies that have not been addressed. This General Plan Annual Progress Report includes the accomplishments presented to the GPIRC as well an appendix that includes additional information including relevant maps, tables, and data.

The following Appendix is included with the document:

Appendix A – Maps, tables and data that correspond to questions



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Chapter 2 – Economic Development and Fiscal Sustainability



CHAPTER 2 OBJECTIVE

Objective ED-1: Support economic development by maintaining a strong working relationship with the business community and improving the business climate for current and future businesses.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy ED-1-a: Economic Development Strategy.

Policy ED-1-b: Monitor Trends.

Policy ED-1-c: Buy Local.

Policy ED-1-d: Strategic Land Regulation.

Policy ED-1-e: Ready-to-Go Sites.

Policy ED-1-f: Economic Base Profile.

Policy ED-1-g: Economic Development Communication Plan.

Policy ED-1-h: Regional Coordination.

Policy ED-1-i: Economic Progress Report.

Policy ED-1-j: Permit Streamlining and Incentives.



CHAPTER 2 OBJECTIVE

Objective ED-2: Support local business start-ups and encourage innovation by improving access to resources and capital and help overcome obstacles hampering economic development.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy ED-2-a: Technical and Financial Support. Support efforts that provide technical and financial assistance for start-up businesses.

Policy ED-2-b: Revolving Loan Program and Other Partnerships for Initial Capital. Seek private sector or grant support for existing revolving loan programs and other types of micro-lending and start-up capital for Fresno-based businesses needing temporary financial assistance.



CHAPTER 2 OBJECTIVE

Objective ED-3: Attract and recruit businesses and offer incentives for economic development.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy ED-3-a: Business Expansion and Attraction Program.

Policy ED-3-b: Marketing to Desired Businesses and Industries.

Policy ED-3-c: Targeted Incentives Program.

Policy ED-3-d: Strategic Catalysts.

Policy ED-3-e: Competitive Utility Costs.

Policy ED-3-f: Strategic Infrastructure.



CHAPTER 2 OBJECTIVE

Objective ED-4: Cultivate a skilled, educated, and well-trained workforce by increasing educational attainment and the relevant job skill levels in order to appeal to local and non-local businesses.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy ED-4-a: Industry-Education Partnerships.

Policy ED-4-b: Connect Residents to Jobs.

Policy ED-4-c: Job Training Program Incentives.

Policy ED-4-d: Employment Development Conference.

Policy ED-4-e: Access to Education and Training.

Policy ED-4-f: Private-Public Partnerships.



CHAPTER 2 OBJECTIVE

Objective ED-5: Achieve fiscal sustainability .

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

- Policy ED-5a: Standards and Service Districts.**
- Policy ED-5-b: Fair and Proportional Payments.**
- Policy ED-5-c: Properly Set Fees for Fee-Based Services.**
- Policy ED-5-d: Periodic Fee Studies.**
- Policy ED-5-e: Fiscal Impact Analyses.**
- Policy ED-5-f: Fiscal Management.**
- Policy ED-5-g: Budget for Maintenance.**
- Policy ED-5-h: Funding Shortage Notification.**
- Policy ED-5-i: Explore the use of CFD's to Offset Costs.**



Budget Updates

- The City's revenues increased \$142.8 million (20.1%) since the FY 2014 adoption of the General Plan¹
- The top 3 General Fund revenue generators:²
 - Property Tax, Sales Tax, and Charges for Services
 - ✦ Nearly 77% of the FY 2020 operating revenues budget
 - ✦ Positive average growth since FY 2014²
- Personnel Costs are the largest expenditure – 74%³
 - Growing 3% on average

1. FY 2019 CAFR, pages 205-206

2. FY 2020 Adopted Budget Book; pg. A-84

3. FY 2020 Adopted Budget; pg. A-92



Budget Updates

- **Governmental Funds & Business-Type Funds have positive Unrestricted Fund Balances since FY 2017¹**
- **Assessed Values in the city limits increased \$8.4 billion (29.8%) since the adoption of the General Plan²**
- **Per Capita Income increased ~\$7k (18.2%) from ~\$36k in FY 2014 to ~\$43k in FY 2018³**

1. FY 2019 CAFR, page 204
2. FY 2019 CAFR, page 209
3. FY 2019 CAFR, page 222



Budget Updates

- **Major employers**

- In its 1st year of operation, Amazon became (and remains) one of the top-10 largest employers in Fresno¹
- Ulta Beauty is now one of the biggest contributors of Sales Tax revenue to the City's General Fund

- **Major infrastructure**

- Surface water treatment plant - \$422 million
- Bus Rapid Transit system - \$18.3 million

1. FY 2019 CAFR, page 223



Budget Updates

- \$42 million of debt service savings through FY 2040 by refinancing General Fund-backed debt in FY 2017
- \$13 million additional annual free cash flow for Sewer Fund through FY 2034 by defeasance of sewer bonds
- Increase in credit rating from Baa1/BBB-/BBB+ in FY 2014 to A3/A+/A by Moody's, Standard & Poors, and Fitch, respectfully¹

1. FY 2019 CADR, page 10.





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY

Lupe Perez

Director of Economic Development

General Plan Implementation Review Committee, February 4, 2020



OBJECTIVE ED-1

Support economic development by maintaining a strong working relationship with the business community and improving the business climate for current and future businesses

Partnerships

Job Creation

- **Fresno County Economic Development Corp.**
- Inland California Rising and Valley to Valley initiative
- Downtown Fresno Partnership PBID
- GoBiz

Workforce Development

- Manufacturing Alliance
- Small Business Administration
- Workforce Development Board
- FUSD/FCOE/ SCCCD/ FSU/ UCSF/Pacific University

Housing & Community

- Saint Rest Community EDC
- Fresno Metro Ministry
- Chinatown Foundation
- Central Valley Community Foundation
- Fresno Arts Council
- Fresno Housing Authority

Infrastructure

- Better Blackstone (Southern Blackstone Smart Mobility Strategy)
- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
- PG&E

Funding & Advocacy

Transformative Climate Communities Program

- \$66.5M Master Grant Agreement signed in 2019; funding allocated to 22 partners

Measure C Transit-Oriented Development program

- Measure C TOD \$880K/year on average

Hosted California Economic Summit in November 2019

- Governor in attendance to focus on importance of regional strategy and Central Valley leaders

Hosted Job Fair at Orange Center School

- 17 businesses, more than 700 participants

Highlight: EDC Services

City of Fresno contracts with the Fresno County EDC to further the City's Economic Development Goals, including:

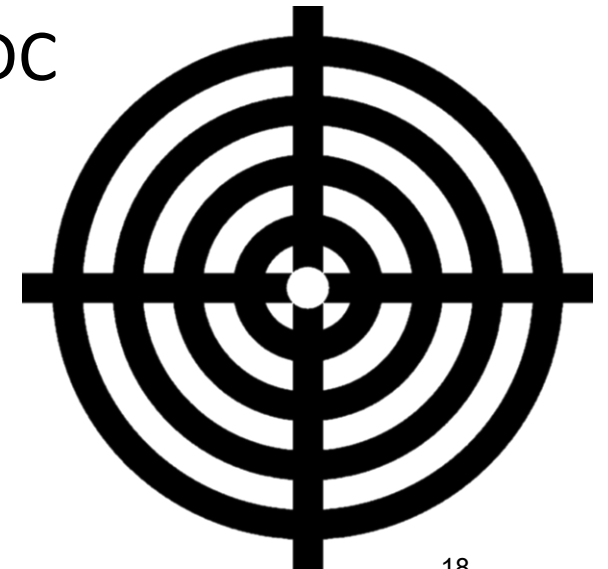
- Assist in marketing the City and its industrial parks
- Help attract, retain and expand industrial and value added manufacturers
- Communicate leads to the city and facilitate the site selection process in conjunction with both agencies
- Create a business expansion and retention plan that is data-driven, conducting targeted outreach among local businesses poised for growth
- Participate in trade shows with the City and create and update marketing collateral, such as economic profiles when necessary

EDC's Data-Driven Process



EDC Targeted Outreach

- EDC helps identify businesses in City of Fresno that have the greatest potential for growth
- Using a regression analysis, EDC Staff Economist prepares a predictive model on employment, estimating the likelihood of a business to expand or decline
- Targeted Business Analysis allows City of Fresno and EDC staff to coordinate focused engagements among local businesses poised for growth or a decline



EDC City of Fresno Leads Generated

EDC Leads Generated:

2018-2019: 52

2019-2020: 18 (to date)

Notable Project Successes:

Project Phoenix (2019) – Client engaged through Targeted Outreach in 2018. Project represents consolidation of out-of-state sister company, which will create 83 skilled, blue collar manufacturing jobs avg. \$55,000 a year.

Surya (2019) – E-commerce attractions client locating in 200,000SF and creating 70 new positions with starting wages beginning at \$16/hr.

OBJECTIVE ED-2

Support local business startups and encourage innovation by improving access to resources and capital and help overcome obstacles hampering economic development

City Programs

- Business Startup Guide
- **FAASTER & Money Back Guarantee**
- Economic Expansion Act
- \$800K Revolving Loan Fund
- **Job Fairs**
- **Business Education Seminars**
- **Opportunity Fresno**
- **EIFD + CRIAs analysis and pending feasibility study**

Cheerleading

- Bitwise business expansion to a four building campus
- Launch of the Pi Shop
- Access + Capital, CenCal Financial, SCORE for Technical Assistance
- Fresno Pacific - Social Enterprise Academy
- **New Vision Aviation & Fresno Flight Training**
 - Pilot training, electric airplanes

Highlight: Money-Back Guarantee

	Total	%
Applications Submitted/Opened	4494	-
Applications Subject to Money Back Guarantee	4320	-
Currently In Completeness Review	50	-
Currently Rejected	243	-
Currently In Review	98	-
Cancelled	32	-
On Hold	1	-
Completed	3845	-
Completed Before or On Project Due Date	3796	99.24%
Completed After Project Due Date	29	0.76%
Current or Previous Rejections	468	10.83%

From 05/01/2019 to 02/03/2020

Highlight: Opportunity Fresno

- Soon to be published digital prospectus; goal is to activate equity capital in projects creating economic and community value



OPPORTUNITY FRESNO
AN INITIATIVE FOR INVESTMENT IN FRESNO COUNTY

POWERED BY



Highlight: Tax-Increment Financing Feasibility Analysis

- Sponsored by Councilmember Esparza, City of Fresno staff working with Kosmont Companies on feasibility analysis
- Tax increment financing allows for city governments to count on future property tax revenue to pay for redevelopment, infrastructure expansion or other catalytic investments
- Aligns perfectly with Opportunity Zones

OBJECTIVE ED-3

Attract and recruit businesses and offer incentives for economic development

Incentives

- **iDIFER**
 - Industrial Development Impact Fee Elimination/Reduction
- PG&E's **Enhanced Economic Development Rate**
 - 25% reduction to businesses that California risks losing
- Governor's **Economic Development Initiative**
 - *California Competes, New Employment Credit, Sales & Use Tax Credit for Manufacturing*
- **HUBzone and Foreign Trade Zone**

New Businesses and Expansions

Company	Type	Project Size (SF)	New Jobs	Investment \$
Amazon.com	New	855,000	2,500	\$200M
ULTA Beauty	New	670,000	642	\$110M
GAP	Expansion	-	515	\$100M
OK Produce	Expansion	314,915	100	-
Bitwise Industries	Expansion	300,000	100	\$30M
Valley Wide Beverage	Expansion	225,000	50	-
Tires Warehouse	New	122,000	60	\$50M
Scelzi Enterprises	Expansion	80,000	100	\$4M
Cintas Corp	Expansion	55,000	60	\$20M
Brenntag Pacific	Expansion	53,787	22	\$9M
Lightning Source	New	50,000	25	-
Caylym Technologies	Expansion	41,000	53	\$3.5M
Aetna Health	Expansion	-	225	\$29.1M



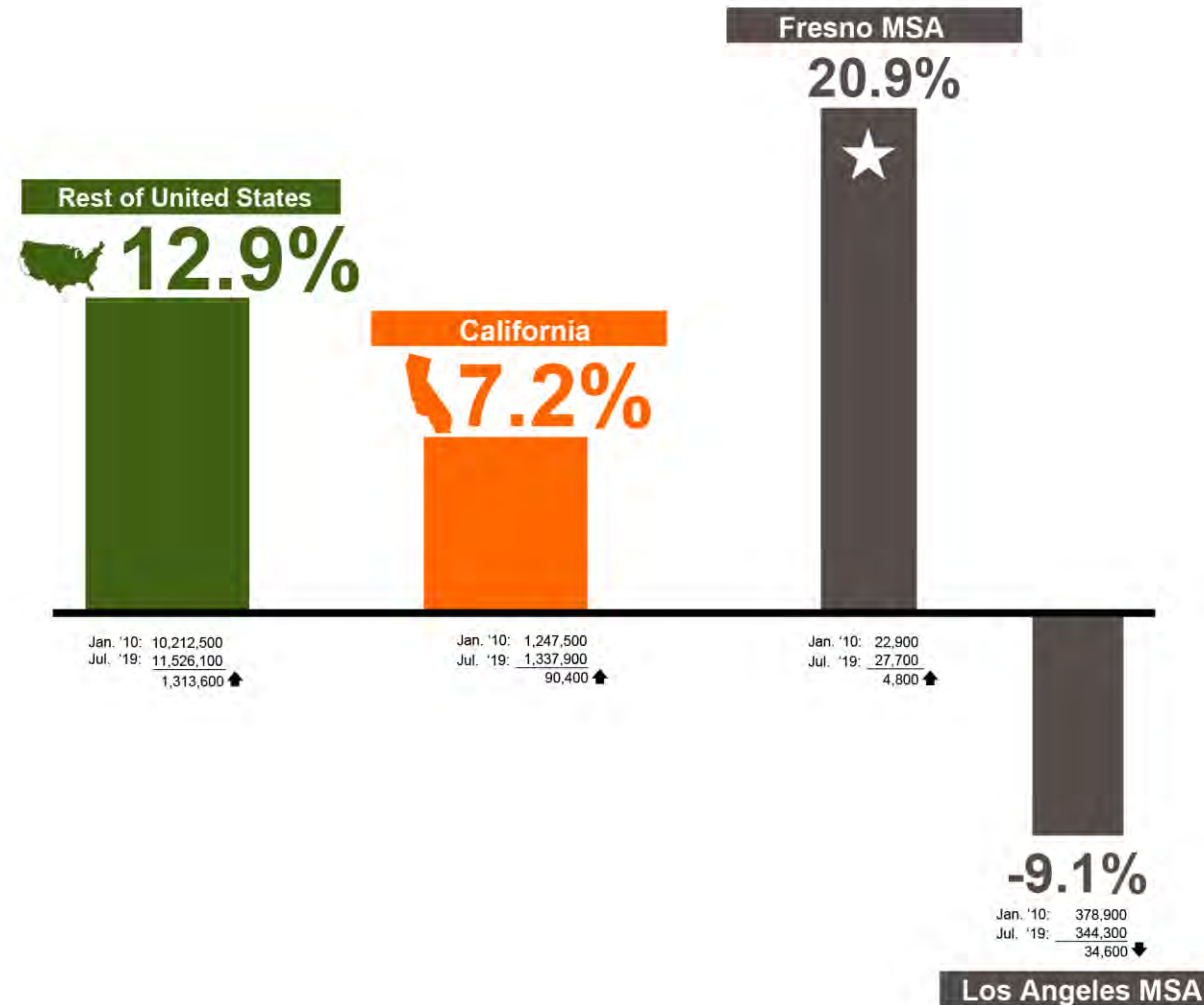
More Relocation Successes

- Universal Meditech relocated from Tulare to North Pointe Industrial Business Park; hired approx. 10 new employees to date
- Ossogood Bone Broth relocated from Santa Rosa, hired approx. 15 new employees to date
- [Surya on its way from Atlanta](#)



CA MFG job growth continues to lag rest of U.S.

Percent change since 2010, end of last recession



Source: CMTA

Presentation to San Joaquin Valley Manufacturers Association, Sept. 2019

Highlight: UCSF School of Medicine Fresno Branch Campus

Businesses Drawn by Strong Education, Healthcare Anchors

- Annually trains more than 300 physicians, nearly 50% stay in the Valley, and trains 300 rotating medical students each year;
- San Joaquin Valley PRIME is tailored track educating 6 students in 2019 and 12 in 2020 with long-term objective of 50
- Proposed state budget allocates \$15M in ongoing funding
- Expanding Medical Education Act of 2020 introduced by Congressman Jim Costa to allocate \$50M if approved



OBJECTIVE ED-4

Cultivate a skilled, educated, and well-trained workforce by increasing educational attainment and the relevant job-skill levels in order to appeal to local and non-local businesses

Education

Career Technical Education Charter (CTEC) high school with new Innovation Center

- Grades 9-12, 162 students enrolled in its first year 2019

Geekwise Academy

- 4,500 students trained to date, 155 currently enrolled

Phillip J Patiño School of Entrepreneurship

- Grades 10-12; 226 students enrolled

Duncan Polytechnical

- Grades 9-12; 206 graduates in 2019, 1,108 currently enrolled

Workforce Development

Establishment of **Manufacturing Alliance** (partnership) and **Valley Made** event

- 1,000+ membership, sixth annual event in April 2020

New Employment Opportunities by EDC

- 1,620 participants

State Center Community College District Apprenticeship Program

- Heavy Duty Automotive, Welding, Machining, Maintenance Mechanic, and Food Safety.

Valley Apprenticeship Connections (EOC)

- Construction

Highlight: New Employment Opportunities

NEO

New Employment Opportunities

The NEO Program responds to the needs of enrolled job seekers and provides an incentive to job creators and has provided over **\$12,000,000** reimbursed to participating employers.

Initial 6 Month Placement	Wage Reimbursement
Weeks 1-13	100%
Weeks 14-26	75%

PARTICIPATION SINCE PROGRAM INCEPTION (2014)

1,620

311

Job Seekers

Participating
Employers

Highlight: CTEC

Technical career pathway

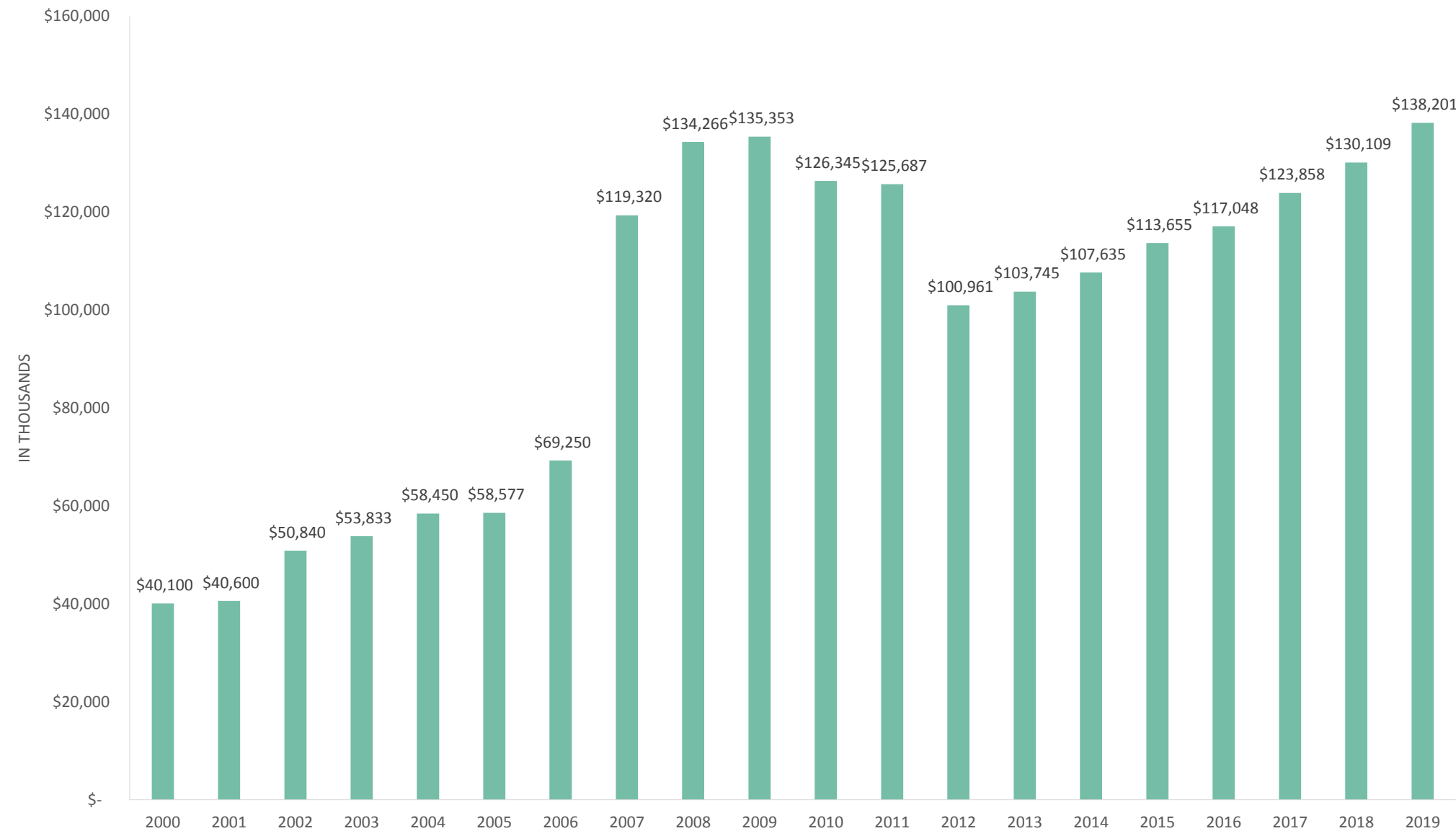
- 162 students enrolled in its first year 2019
- Community-anchored, project-based learning for New Collar professions in Commercial Construction, Advanced Manufacturing

Dual enrollment with Fresno City College



Business Snapshot: City of Fresno

CITY OF FRESNO PROPERTY TAX REVENUE 2000-2019

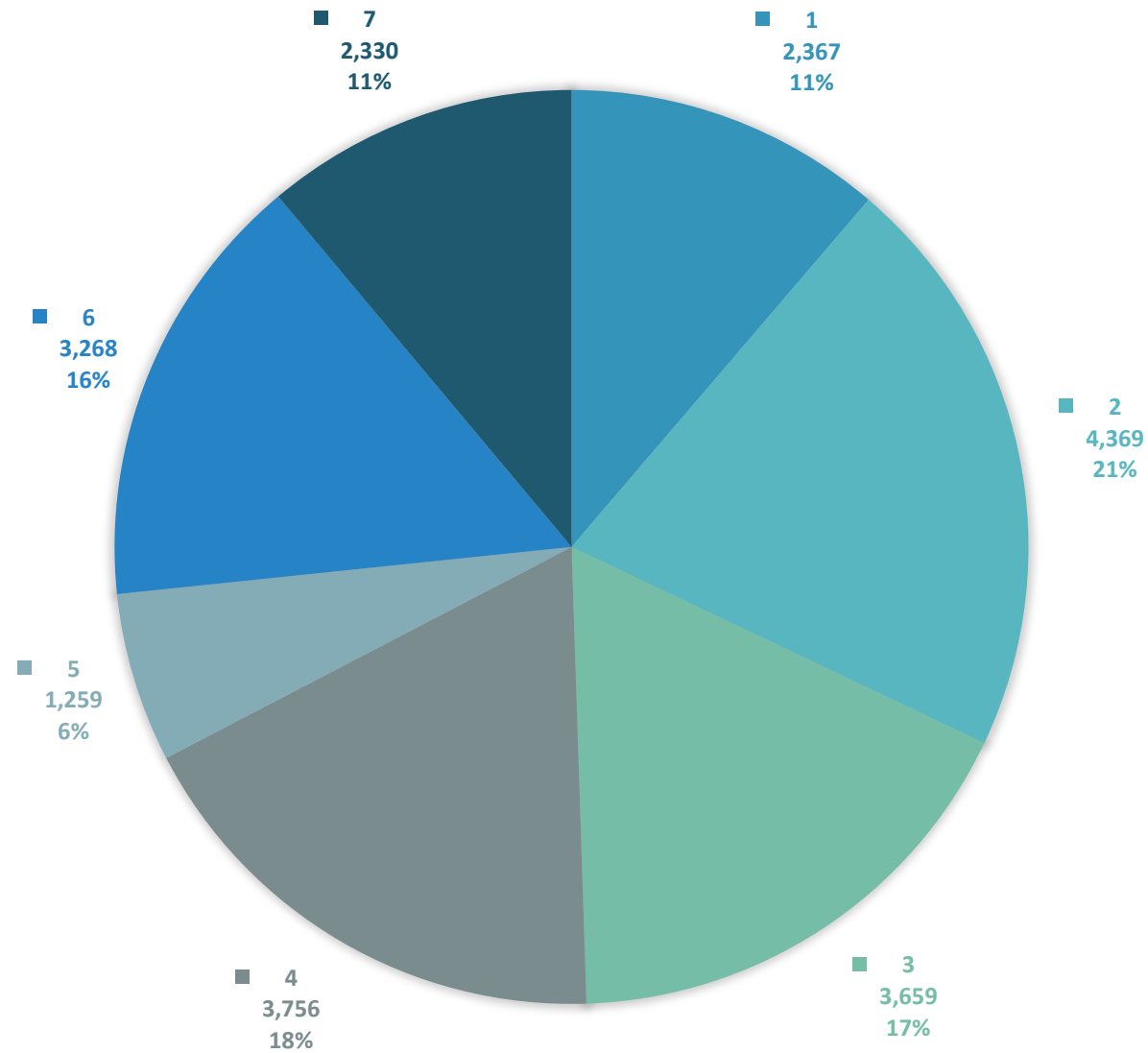


Source: City of Fresno Finance Department

Infill Housing Development

PROJECT NAME	ADDRESS	UNITS	OTHER
Lingo Project	501 N Blackstone	88 affordable	6K SQ FT of Retail
Cesar Chavez Foundation Las Palmas de Sal Gonzales	5070 E Kings Canyon	89 low-income 46 low-income seniors	Community facilities
Granville Properties	Multiple, Downtown	600	Live-work units
<i>Proposed Units</i>	<i>Downtown</i>	<i>600</i>	
<i>Shaw-41 Site</i>		142, 20% affordable	
<i>Shaw-Glenn Project</i>	<i>63 W Shaw Ave</i>	138, up to 20% affordable	Studio and one-bedroom units
<i>5C Construction Development and Management Inc.:</i>	<i>4914 North Blackstone</i>	123 market-rate 14 affordable	Retail/ offices

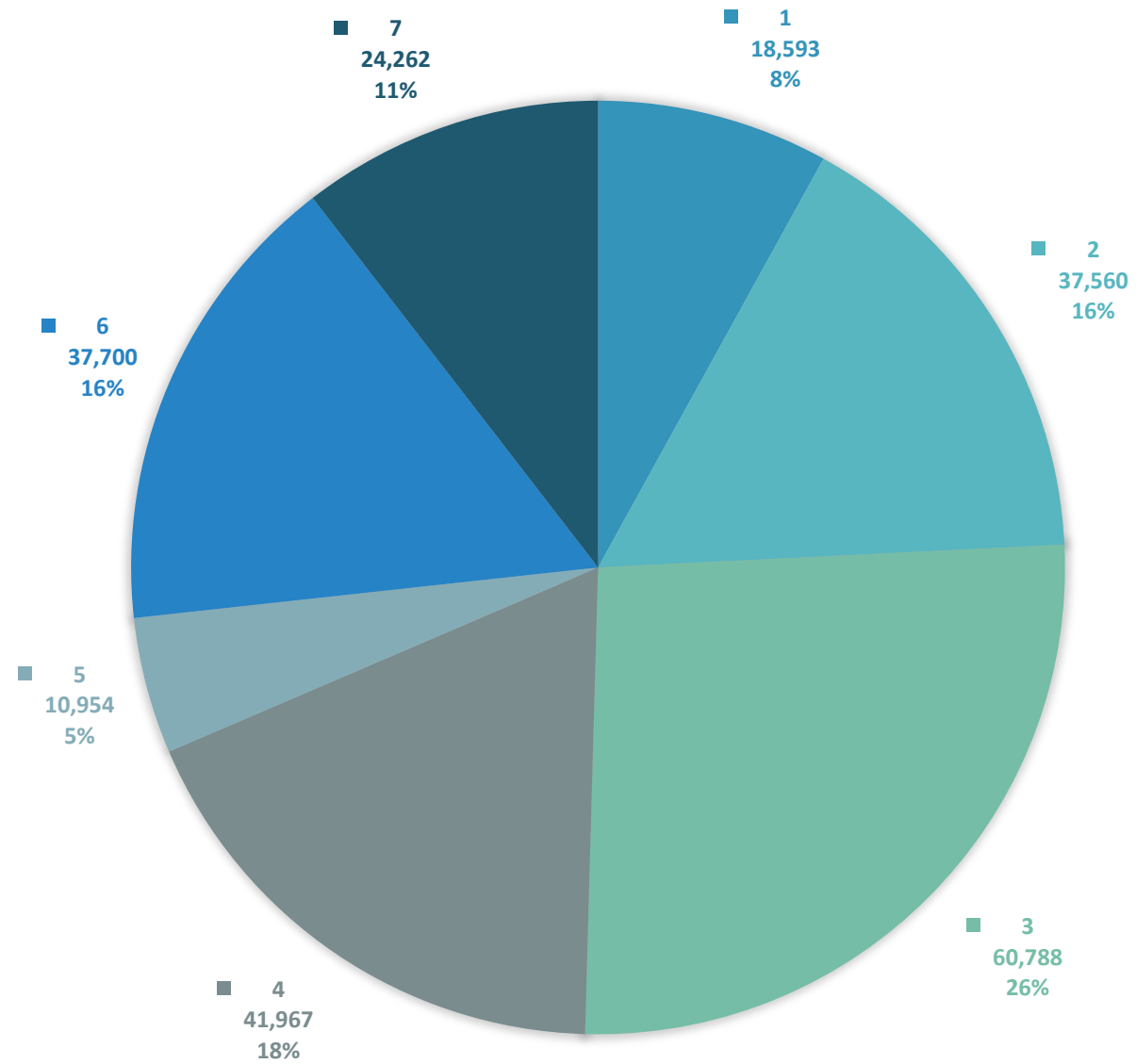
TOTAL BUSINESSES BY COUNCIL DISTRICT



TOTAL=21,008

Source: 2019 ESRI US Business Locations and Business Summary

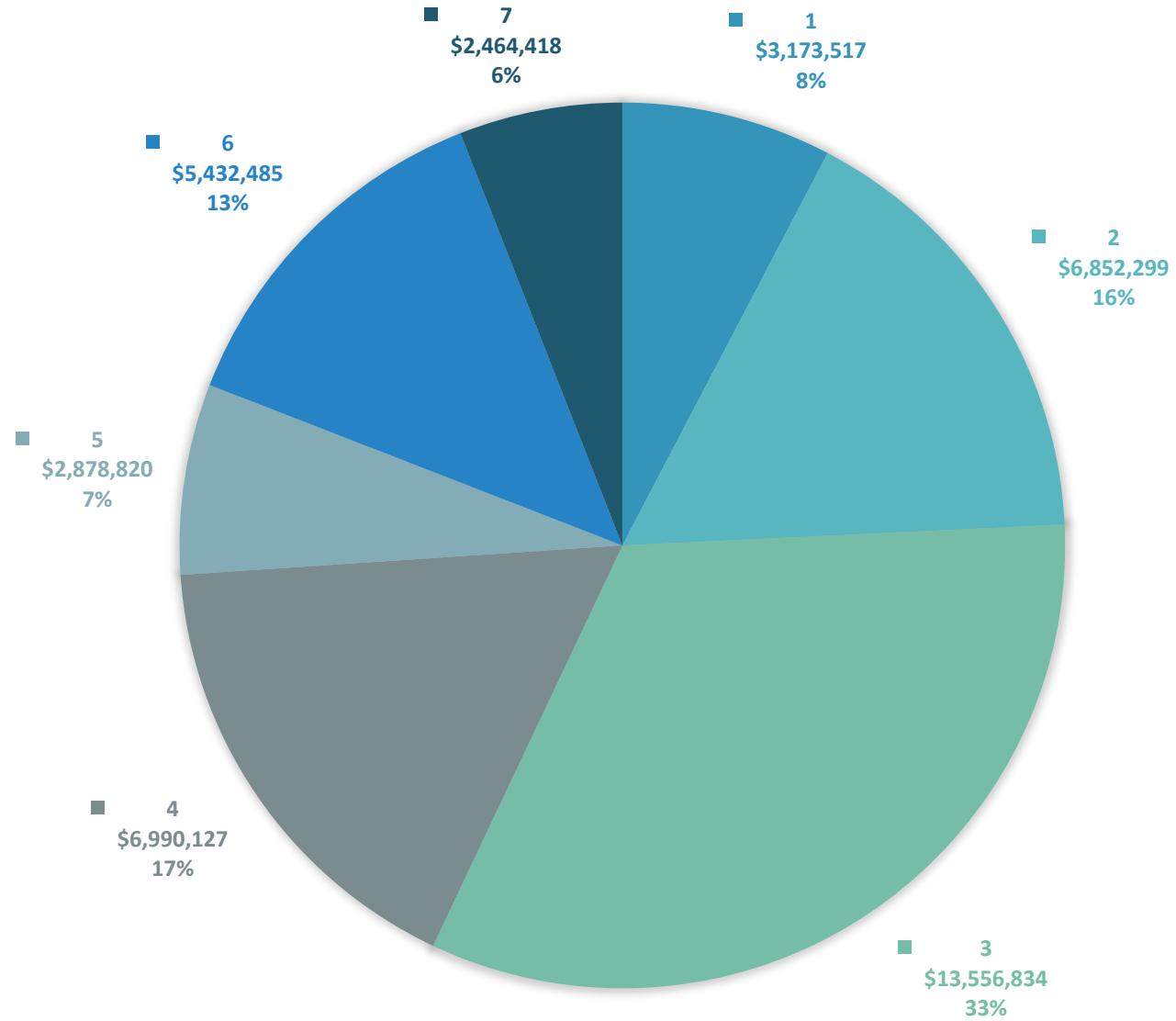
TOTAL EMPLOYEES BY COUNCIL DISTRICT



TOTAL=231,824

Source: 2019 ESRI US Business Locations and Business Summary

ANNUAL SALES BY COUNCIL DISTRICT



TOTAL=\$41,348,500

Source: 2019 ESRI US Business Locations and Business Summary

Chapter 3 – Urban Form, Land Use, and Design



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-1: Emphasize the opportunity for a diversity of districts, neighborhoods, and housing types.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy UF-1-a: Diverse Neighborhoods

Policy UF-1-b: Revitalized Downtown Planning Area

Policy UF-1-c: Identifiable City Structure

Policy UF-1-d: Range of Housing Types

Policy UF-1-e: Unique Neighborhoods

Policy UF-1-f: Complete Neighborhoods, Densities, and Development Standards



Accomplishments:

- Citywide Development Code and Downtown Development Code (2015 & 2016)
- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016)
- Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan (2016)
- Fulton Corridor Specific Plan (2016)
- Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017)
- Active Transportation Plan (2018)
- Parks Master Plan (2018)
- Southern Blackstone Smart Mobility Plan (2019)
- Specific Plan of the West Area (Ongoing)
- Cesar Chavez Senior Housing Project on Kings Canyon Road (Ongoing)
- The Row at Heritage Grove (Ongoing)

- Policy UF-1-a
- Policy UF-1-b
- Policy UF-1-c
- Policy UF-1-d
- Policy UF-1-e
- Policy UF-1-f

Policies Not Referenced



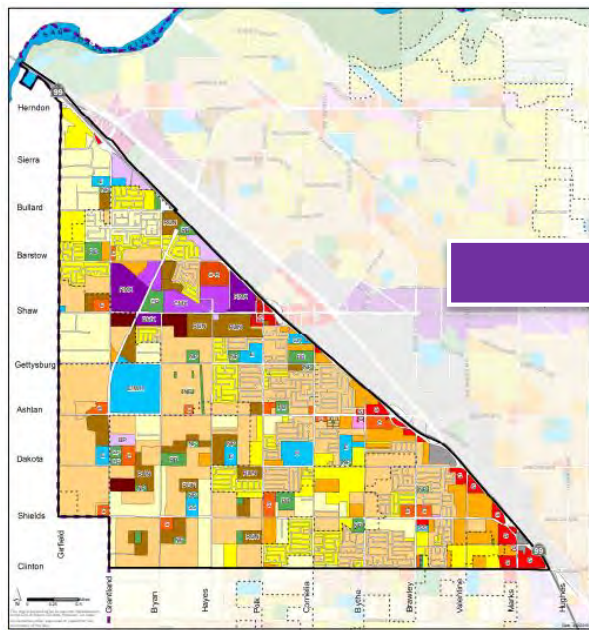


FIGURE 2-1 General Plan Land Use Map

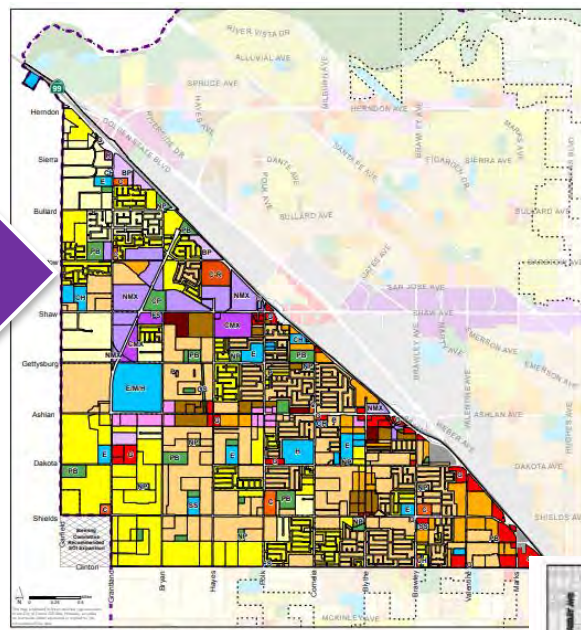


FIGURE 2-2 Proposed Land Use Map

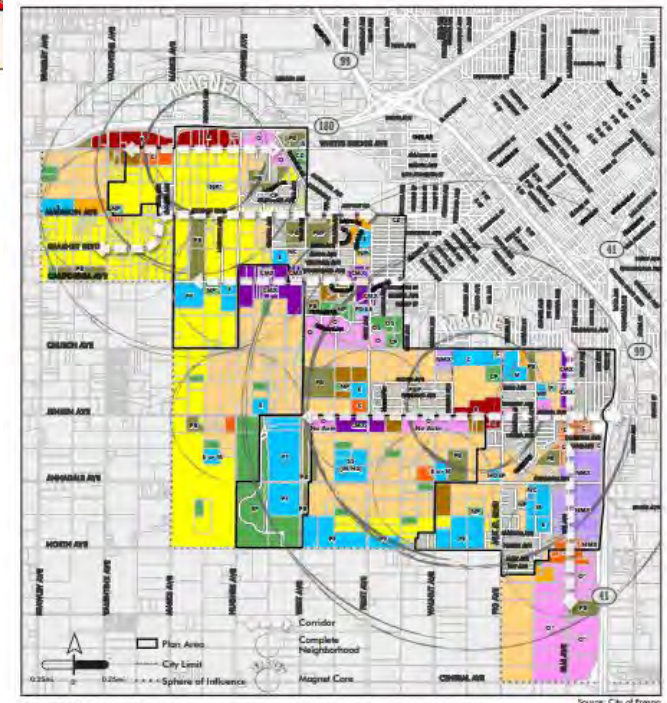


FIGURE 3-1 Land Use Map with Conceptual Overlays, including SOI

Source: City of Fresno



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-2: Enhance the unique sense of character and identity of the different subareas of the Downtown neighborhoods.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

None.



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-3: Revitalize the Downtown to be the economic and cultural heart of Fresno and the region.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

None.



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-4: Support and encourage arts and culture in the Downtown neighborhoods.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

None.



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-5: Promote a greater concentration of buildings and people in the Downtown.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

None.



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-6: Support new development in the Downtown through investment in public infrastructure.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

None.



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-7: Promote a diverse mix of uses in the Downtown in order to create a community with a 24 hour entertainment district.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

None.



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-8: Develop each of Downtown's neighborhoods and districts, according to its unique character.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

None.



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-9: Capitalize on the High Speed Train system to help revitalize the Downtown neighborhoods.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

None.



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-10: Calibrate parking according to the Downtown's parking needs and make it efficient and easy to find.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

None.



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-11: Revitalize the Fulton Corridor consistent with the reconstruction project.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

None.



Accomplishments:

- Citywide Development Code and Downtown Development Code (2015 & 2016)
- Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan (2016)
- Fulton Corridor Specific Plan (2016)
- Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017)
- Fulton Street Restoration (2017)
- Fulton Street Art Restoration (2017)
- BRT System (2018)
- HSR Station Area Master Plan (2019)
- Mariposa Plaza (Ongoing)
- Art Hop (Ongoing)
- Downtown Traffic Signals and Intersection Improvements (ongoing)

- Objective UF-2
- Objective UF-3
- Objective UF-4
- Objective UF-5
- Objective UF-6
- Objective UF-7
- Objective UF-8
- Objective UF-9
- Objective UF-10
- Objective UF-11

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-12: Locate roughly one-half of future residential development in infill areas—defined as being within the City on December 31, 2012—including the Downtown core area and surrounding neighborhoods, mixed-use centers and transit-oriented development along major BRT corridors, and other non-corridor infill areas, and vacant land.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy UF-12-a: BRT Corridors

Policy UF-12-b: Activity Centers

Policy UF-12-c: Local-Serving Neighborhood Centers

Policy UF-12-d: Appropriate Mixed-Use

Policy UF-12-e: Access to Activity Centers

Policy UF-12-f: Mixed-Use in Activity Centers

Policy UF-12-g: Impacts on Surrounding Uses

Policy UF-12-h: Parking Standards for Shared Parking



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code, including Downtown District Section (2015 & 2016)
- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016)
- Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan (2016)
- Fulton Corridor Specific Plan (2016)
- Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017)
- Fulton Street Improvements (2018)
- BRT System (2018)
- HSR Station Area Master Plan (2018)
- Active Transportation Plan (2018)
- Southern Blackstone Smart Mobility Plan (2019)
- Cesar Chavez Senior Housing Project on King Canyon Road (Ongoing)
- The Row at Heritage Grove (Ongoing)

- Policy UF-12-a
- Policy UF-12-b
- Policy UF-12-d
- Policy UF-12-e
- Policy UF-12-f
- Policy UF-12-g
- Policy UF-12-h

Policies Not Referenced

- Policy UF-12-c



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-13: Locate roughly one-half of future residential development in the Growth Areas—defined as unincorporated land as of December 31, 2012 SOI—which are to be developed with Complete Neighborhoods that include housing, services, and recreation; mixed-use centers; or along future BRT corridors.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy UF-13-a: Future Planning to Require Design Principles



Accomplishments:

- Fulton Corridor Specific Plan (2016)
- Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan (2016)
- Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017)
- Fulton Street Improvements (2017)
- BRT System (2018)
- HSR Station Area Master Plan (2018)
- Active Transportation Plan (2018)
- Southern Blackstone Smart Mobility Plan (2019)
- Specific Plan of the West Area (Ongoing)
- Central Southeast Specific Plan (Ongoing)

- Policy UF-13-a

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective UF-14: Create an urban form that facilitates multi-modal connectivity.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy UF-14-a: Design Guidelines for Walkability

Policy UF-14-b: Local Street Connectivity

Policy UF-14-c: Block Length



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code, including Subdivision Standards (2015)
- Commercial Development Incentives in the New Development Code (2015)
- Active Transportation Plan (2018)
- BRT System (2018)

- Policy UF-14-a
- Policy UF-14-b
- Policy UF-14-c

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-1: Establish a comprehensive citywide land use planning strategy to meet economic development objectives, achieve efficient and equitable use of resources and infrastructure, and create an attractive living environment.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-1-a: Promote Development within the Existing City Limits as of December 31, 2012

Policy LU-1-b: Land Use Definition and Compatibility

Policy LU-1-c: Provision of Public Facilities and Services

Policy LU-1-d: Orderly Transition of Existing Uses

Policy LU-1-e: Annexation Requirements

Policy LU-1-f: Coordination with Fresno County Land Use Planning

Policy LU-1-g: SOI Expansion



Accomplishments:

- SOI Boundary Held (2013)
- Growth Areas Identified (2014)
- Citywide Development Code and Downtown Development Code (2015 & 2016)
- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016)
- Build Act Adopted (2013 & 2015)
- **CFD's, Impact Fees, and Fire Transition Fees**

- Policy LU-1-a
- Policy LU-1-b
- Policy LU-1-d
- Policy LU-1-e
- Policy LU-1-g

Policies Not Referenced

- Policy LU-1-f (in progress)



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-2: Plan for infill development that includes a range of housing types, building forms, and land uses to meet the needs of both current and future residents.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-2-a: Infill Development and Redevelopment

Policy LU-2-b: Infill Development for Affordable Housing

Policy LU-2-c: Infill Design Toolkit

Policy LU-2-d: Infrastructure Upgrades

Policy LU-2-e: Neighborhood Preservation

Policy LU-2-f: Lot Consolidation



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code, which allows for consolidation of lots which in turn allows for up to 15 percent deviation from property development standards(2015)
- Fulton Corridor Specific Plan (2016)
- Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan (2016)
- Build Act (2013 & 2015)
- Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017)
- BRT System (2018)
- Southern Blackstone Smart Mobility Plan (2019)
- Elm Avenue Revitalization Strategy (2019)
- Specific Plan of the West Area (Ongoing)
- Central Southeast Specific Plan (Ongoing)
- EPA Coalition Assessment Grant (Ongoing)
- Transit Oriented Development Toolkit Grant (Ongoing)
- The Better Blackstone Design Challenge (Ongoing)

- Policy LU-2-a
- Policy LU-2-b
- Policy LU-2-c
- Policy LU-2-e
- Policy LU-2-f

Policies Not Referenced

- Policy LU-2-d



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-3: Support the successful fulfillment of plans when adopted for the Downtown Planning Area.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-3-a: Downtown Planning Area Plans

Policy LU-3-b: Mixed-Use Urban Corridors that Connect the Downtown Planning Area

Policy LU-3-c: Zoning for High Density on Major BRT Corridors



Accomplishments:

- Citywide Development Code—including Mixed-Use Districts—and Downtown Development Code (2015 & 2016)
- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016)
- Fulton Corridor Specific Plan (2016)
- Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan (2016)
- BRT System (2018)
- Corridor Economic Development Coordinator hired (2019)

- Policy LU-2-a
- Policy LU-2-b
- Policy LU-2-c

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-4: Enhance existing residential neighborhoods through regulations, code enforcement, and compatible infill development.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-4-a: Neighborhood Nuisance Abatement

Policy LU-4-b: Neighborhood Reinvestment

Policy LU-4-c: Housing Task Force



Accomplishments:

- School Area Team Established (Formerly Neighborhood Revitalization Team)
- Reactive Team
- Community Compliance Team
- Rental Housing Inspection
- Anti-Slumlord Enforcement Team
- District Teams

- Policy LU-4-a
- Policy LU-4-b
- Policy LU-4-c

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-5: Plan for a diverse housing stock that will support balanced urban growth, and make efficient use of resources and public facilities.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-5-a: Low Density Residential Uses

Policy LU-5-b: Medium-Low Density Residential Uses

Policy LU-5-c: Medium Density Residential Uses

Policy LU-5-d: Medium-High Density Residential Uses

Policy LU-5-e: Urban Neighborhood Residential Uses

Policy LU-5-f: High Density Residential Uses

Policy LU-5-g: Scale and Character of New Development

Policy LU-5-h: Housing Offering Amenities

Policy LU-5-i: Housing for Seniors

Policy LU-5-j: Campus-Centered Communities



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code, including Transition Standards (2015)
- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016)
- Examples:
 - Cesar Chavez Senior Housing Project on Kings Canyon Road (under construction)
 - Campus Point near Fresno State
 - The Row at Heritage Grove

- Policy LU-5-a
- Policy LU-5-b
- Policy LU-5-c
- Policy LU-5-d
- Policy LU-5-e
- Policy LU-5-f
- Policy LU-5-g
- Policy LU-5-h
- Policy LU-5-i
- Policy LU-5-j

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-6: Retain and enhance existing commercial areas to strengthen Fresno's economic base and site new office, retail, and lodging use districts to serve neighborhoods and regional visitors.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-6-a: Design of Commercial Development

Policy LU-6-b: Commercial Development Guidelines

Policy LU-6-c: Appropriate Office Development

Policy LU-6-d: Neighborhood and Community Commercial Center Design

Policy LU-6-e: Regional Center Planning and Design

Policy LU-6-f: Auto-Oriented Commercial Uses

Policy LU-6-g: Lodging Facilities Location



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code (2015)

- Policy LU-6-a
- Policy LU-6-b
- Policy LU-6-c
- Policy LU-6-d
- Policy LU-6-e
- Policy LU-6-f
- Policy LU-6-g

**Policies Not
Referenced**



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-7: Plan and support industrial development to promote job growth.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-7-a: Incentives for a Diversity of Industries, Increased Food Processing and Manufacturing, and Related Employment Opportunities in Fresno

Policy LU-7-b: Business and Industrial Parks

Policy LU-7-c: Efficiency of Industrial Uses

Policy LU-7-d: Industrial Waste

Policy LU-7-e: Shared Parking for Industrial Uses



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code (2015)
- South Central Specific Plan (Ongoing)
- OK Produce Relocation due to HSR
- Palm Lakes Business Park

- Policy LU-7-a
- Policy LU-7-b
- Policy LU-7-c
- Policy LU-7-d
- Policy LU-7-e

**Policies Not
Referenced**



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-8: Provide for the development of civic and institutional land uses to meet the educational, medical, social, economic, cultural, and religious needs of the community.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-8-a: Civic and Institutional Use Compatibility

Policy LU-8-b: Access to Public Facilities

Policy LU-8-c: Zoning for Public Facilities

Policy LU-8-d: Public Facilities and Institutions Meeting City Standards



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code (2015)
- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016)
- Project Examples:
 - Expansion of Community Regional Medical Center
 - Expansion of the State Center Community College District facilities into Southwest Fresno

- Policy LU-8-a
- Policy LU-8-b
- Policy LU-8-c
- Policy LU-8-d

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-9: Plan land uses, design, and development intensities to supplement and support, and not compete with, the Downtown.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-9-a: Residential Locations

Policy LU-9-b: Activity Centers

Policy LU-9-c: Primacy of Downtown

Policy LU-9-d: Directional Signage

Policy LU-9-e: Downtown Sightline

Policy LU-9-f: View Corridors

Policy LU-9-g: Improve Access



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code (2016)
- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016)
- Fulton Street Improvements (2017)
- Fulton Street Art Restoration (2017)
- BRT System (2018)
- Mariposa Plaza (Ongoing)

- Policy LU-9-a
- Policy LU-9-b
- Policy LU-9-c
- Policy LU-9-d
- Policy LU-9-e
- Policy LU-9-f
- Policy LU-9-g

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-10: Promote regional cooperation and coordination on land use and planning issues among local jurisdictions.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-10-a: Regional Land Use and Transportation Planning Program

Policy LU-10-b: Integrity of the General Plan

Policy LU-10-c: Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)



Accomplishments:

- Regional Transportation Plan (COG, 2014)
- Sustainable Communities Strategy (COG, 2014)
- Ongoing work with LAFCO
- MOU with County in Progress

- Policy LU-10-a
- Policy LU-10-b
- Policy LU-10-c

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective LU-11: Encourage coordination with adjacent jurisdictions in providing public services, infrastructure and cooperative economic development.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy LU-11-a: Regional Programs

Policy LU-11-b: Regional Economic Development

Policy LU-11-c: General Plan Consistency



Accomplishments:

- Fresno Madera Continuum of Care
- Fresno, Clovis, Madera County, and Fresno County meet and coordinate on a variety of issues including:
 - Homelessness
 - Water
 - Public Health
 - Service Needs
- All entitlements are routed to the appropriate parties and relevant agencies
- Community Emissions Reduction Plan (AB 617 process) with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (2019)

- Policy LU-11-a
- Policy LU-11-b
- Policy LU-11-c

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective D-1: Provide and maintain an urban image that creates a “sense of place” throughout Fresno.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy D-1-a: Direct Access to Units

Policy D-1-b: Active Ground Floor Frontage

Policy D-1-c: Privately Owned Public Spaces

Policy D-1-d: Public Art

Policy D-1-e: Graphic Identity

Policy D-1-f: Update Street Signs

Policy D-1-g: Reducing Surface Parking

Policy D-1-h: Screening of Parking

Policy D-1-i: Wrapping Parking Structures

Policy D-1-j: Lighting Standards



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code (2015)

- Policy D-1-a
- Policy D-1-b
- Policy D-1-c
- Policy D-1-d
- Policy D-1-e
- Policy D-1-h
- Policy D-1-i
- Policy D-1-j

Policies Not Referenced

- Policy D-1-f
- Policy D-1-g



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective D-2: Enhance the visual image of all "gateway" routes entering the Fresno Planning Area.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy D-2-a: Design Requirements for Gateways

Policy D-2-b: Funding for Gateway Enhancements

Policy D-2-c: Highway Beautification



Accomplishments:

- Agreement established with Caltrans for Highway Beautification funding

- Policy D-2-c

Policies Not Referenced

- Policy D-2-a
- Policy D-2-b



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective D-3: Create unified plans for Green Streets, using distinctive features reflecting Fresno's landscape heritage.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy D-3-a: Green Street Tree Planting

Policy D-3-b: Funding for Green Street Tree Planting Program

Policy D-3-c: Local Streets as Urban Parkways

Policy D-3-d: Undergrounding Utilities



Accomplishments:

- Continuous work with PG&E to underground utility lines
- Urban Greening Projects in Southwest Fresno and Chinatown as part of Transform Fresno (ongoing)

- Policy D-3-d

Policies Not Referenced

- Policy D-3-a
- Policy D-3-b
- Policy D-3-c



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective D-4: Preserve and strengthen Fresno's overall image through design review and create a safe, walkable and attractive urban environment for the current and future generations of residents.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy D-4-a: Design Review for Large Buildings

Policy D-4-b: Incentives for Pedestrian-Oriented Anchor Retail

Policy D-4-c: Appropriate Day and Night Activity

Policy D-4-d: Design for Safety

Policy D-4-e: Flexibility through Overlay Districts

Policy D-4-f: Design Compatibility with Residential Uses

Policy D-4-g: Development Code Update for Design Concepts

Policy D-4-h: Metal Buildings



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code with Streamlined Design Review Process (2015)
- All entitlements are routed to the appropriate parties and relevant agencies
- Industrial Compatibility Study (Ongoing)

- Policy D4-a
- Policy D-4-b
- Policy D-4-c
- Policy D-4-d
- Policy D4-e
- Policy D-4-f
- Policy D-4-g
- Policy D-4-h

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective D-5: Maintain and improve community appearance through programs that prevent and abate blighting influences.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy D-5-a: Code Enforcement

Policy D-5-b: Clean Streets

Policy D-5-c: Façade Improvements

Policy D-5-d: Graffiti Prevention and Abatement

Policy D-5-e: Community Sanitation



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code (2015)
- Pilot Program to Beautify the Tower District in Partnership with Neighborhood Industries (On Going)
- **FresGo and the Graffiti Team (everyone's hero)**
- Keep Fresno Beautiful Program (On Going)
- Operation Clean-Up (Ongoing)

- Policy D-5-a
- Policy D-5-b
- Policy D-5-d
- Policy D5-e

Policies Not Referenced

- Policy D-5-c



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective D-6: Encourage design that celebrates and supports the cultural and ethnic diversity of Fresno.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy D-6-a: Consult with neighboring populations, including non-English speaking groups, to inform the architecture, landscape, programming, and interior design of City-owned facilities such as parks, offices, street lighting, and other visible features

Policy D-6-b: Consider adopting and implementing incentives for, and support efforts by, private development to incorporate culturally-specific architectural elements in areas with a predominant ethnic population



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code, which includes Public Art Incentive (2015)

- Policy D-6-b

Policies Not Referenced

- Policy D-6-a



CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVE

Objective D-7: Continue applying local urban form, land use, and design policies to specific neighborhoods and locations.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

Policy D-7-a: Amend or repeal the Community and Specific Plans as listed below

Policy D-7-b: Consider preparing new community, neighborhood, and/or Specific Plans for neighborhoods and locations that were covered by repealed plans

Policy D-7-c: Forestiere Underground Gardens



Accomplishments:

- The Following Plans have or are planned to be amended or repealed:
 - Local Planning and Procedures Ordinance
 - Fulton/Lowell Specific Plan
 - Central Area Community Plan
 - Edison Community Plan
 - Civic Center Master Plan
 - West Area Community Plan
 - Butler-Willow Specific Plan
 - Roosevelt Community Plan
- The following Specific Plans have been adopted or are underway:
 - Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan/Fulton Corridor Specific Plan (2016)
 - Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017)
 - Specific Plan of the West Area (Ongoing)
 - Central Southeast Specific Plan (Ongoing)
 - South Central Specific Plan (Ongoing)

- Policy D-7-a
- Policy D-7-b
- Policy D-7-c

Policies Not Referenced



Chapter 4 – Mobility & Transportation



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-1: Create and maintain a transportation system that is safe, efficient, provides access in an equitable manner, and optimizes travel by all modes.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-1-a: Transportation Planning Consistent with the General Plan

MT-1-b: Circulation Plan Diagram Implementation

MT-1-c: Plan Line Adoption

MT-1-d: Integrate Land Use and Transportation Planning

MT-1-e: Ensure Interconnectivity Across Land Uses

MT-1-f: Match Travel Demand with Transportation Facilities



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-1: Create and maintain a transportation system that is safe, efficient, provides access in an equitable manner, and optimizes travel by all modes.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

- MT-1-g: Complete Streets Concept Implementation**
- MT-1-h: Update Standards for Complete Streets**
- MT-1-i: Local Street Standards**
- MT-1-j: Transportation Improvements Consistent with Community Character**
- MT-1-k: Multi-Modal Level of Service Standards**
- MT-1-l: Level of Service in the Downtown Area**



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-1: Create and maintain a transportation system that is safe, efficient, provides access in an equitable manner, and optimizes travel by all modes.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-1-m: Standards for Planned Bus Rapid Transit Corridors and Activity Centers

MT-1-n: Peak Hour Vehicle LOS

MT-1-o: LOS Deviations Outside of Activity Centers and Areas Designated for Mixed-Use

MT-1-p: Participate in Sustainable Communities Strategy/Regional Transportation Plan



Accomplishments:

- Public **Transportation “Strategic Service Evaluation”** – established grid system (FCOG, 2015)
- **“System Restructure Study”** – implemented grid system (FAX, 2018)
- Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) (FCOG, 2018)
- Long Range Transit Plan (LRTP) (FCOG, 2019)
- Short Range Transit Plan (SRTP) (FCOG, 2019)
- Title VI Program, equitable transit access to minorities and low income (FAX, 2019)
- Unmet Transit Needs assessment (FCOG, annually)
- Station Area Master Plan for High Speed Rail in DT Fresno (2018)
- Proposed transit service changes (FAX, underway)
- Measure C TOD grant: BRT station area plan, Kings Canyon (2019)
- CMAQ grant application: transit service to Northpointe Industrial Center (2018, 2019)

- MT-1-a
- MT-1-b
- MT-1-c
- MT-1-d
- MT-1-g
- MT-1-h
- MT-1-i
- MT-1-j
- MT-1-l
- MT-1-m
- MT-1-n
- MT-1-o
- MT-1-p

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-1-e
- MT-1-f
- MT-1-k



Accomplishments:

- FAX 15 on Routes 9 (Shaw) and 38 (Cedar) (2017)
- BRT system along Blackstone/Ventura/Kings Canyon high-density corridors (2018)
- Bus service to Inspiration Park (Route 12) (2019)
- Sat/Sun bus service – higher daytime frequencies (2017)
- Weeknight bus service (2017)
- Saturday night – extended bus service (2019)
- Pilot transit shuttle from Veterans Home to CHP with Fresno EOC (2019)
- Renovation of FAX transit hub at Courthouse Park (2018)
- Accessibility improvements at 18 bus stops in buffer islands (2019-20)
- Traffic Signal Prioritization upgrades along Shaw Avenue currently underway (2020)
- Renovation of FAX transit hub at MTC (Construction 2020-21)
- Planning for Shaw/Cedar bus stop upgrades (Construction 2021-22)

- MT-1-a
- MT-1-b
- MT-1-c
- MT-1-d
- MT-1-g
- MT-1-h
- MT-1-i
- MT-1-j
- MT-1-l
- MT-1-m
- MT-1-n
- MT-1-o
- MT-1-p

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-1-e
- MT-1-f
- MT-1-k



Accomplishments:

- Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan for the Right of Way (ROW Transition Plan) (2016)
- Trail Network Expansion Feasibility Plan (2020)
- Southern Blackstone Avenue Smart Mobility Strategy
- 41 & North Corridor Complete Streets Plan (2016)
- Fulton Corridor Specific Plan (2016)
- The Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan (2016)
- Worked with COG, Caltrans, FCTA to prepare INFRA grant for North/American interchange reconstruction (2020)
- Completed the OPLs on Shaw Avenue, North Avenue, Temperance Avenue, and McKinley Avenue

- MT-1-a
- MT-1-b
- MT-1-c
- MT-1-d
- MT-1-g
- MT-1-h
- MT-1-i
- MT-1-j
- MT-1-l
- MT-1-m
- MT-1-n
- MT-1-o
- MT-1-p

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-1-e
- MT-1-f
- MT-1-k



Accomplishments:

- Active Transportation Plan (2017)
- Adopted Prioritization Tool (2017)
- Adopted Complete Streets Policy (2019)
- Updated Curb ramp standards
- Policy for Accessible On Street Parking (both for Residential & Business/Mixed Use)
- Green bike lanes standard
- Bicycle detection loop standards
- LED streetlight standards
- Standard drawings
- Added a qualitative analysis of bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the transportation study scoping process

- MT-1-a
- MT-1-b
- MT-1-c
- MT-1-d
- MT-1-g
- MT-1-h
- MT-1-i
- MT-1-j
- MT-1-l
- MT-1-m
- MT-1-n
- MT-1-o
- MT-1-p

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-1-e
- MT-1-f
- MT-1-k



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-2: Make efficient use of the City's existing and proposed transportation system and strive to ensure the planning and provision of adequate resources to operate and maintain it.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-2-a: Intensification of Bus Rapid Transit Corridors

MT-2-b: Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled and Trips

MT-2-c: Reduce VMT through Infill Development

MT-2-d: Street Redesign where Excess Capacity Exists

MT-2-e: Driveway and Access Consolidation

MT-2-f: Optimization of Roadway Operations



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-2: Make efficient use of the City's existing and proposed transportation system and strive to ensure the planning and provision of adequate resources to operate and maintain it.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

**MT-2-g: Transportation Demand Management and
Transportation System Management**

MT-2-h: Update TIS

MT-2-i: Transportation Impact Studies

MT-2-j: Funding for Multi-Modal Transportation System

MT-2-k: Funding for Complete Streets Retrofits

MT-2-l: Region-Wide Transportation Impact Fees



Accomplishments:

- BRT system along Blackstone/Ventura/Kings Canyon high-density corridors (2018)
- FAX 15 on Routes 9 (Shaw) and 38 (Cedar) (2017) Short Range Transit Plan (SRTP) (FCOG, 2019)
- Title VI Program, equitable transit access to minorities and low income (FAX, 2019)
- Proposed transit service changes (FAX, underway)
- Measure C TOD grant: BRT station area plan, Kings Canyon (2019)
- CMAQ grant application: transit service to Northpointe Industrial Center (2018, 2019)
- Renovation of FAX transit hub at CHP (2018)

- MT-2-a
- MT-2-d
- MT-2-e
- MT-2-f
- MT-2-h
- MT-2-i
- MT-2-j
- MT-2-k
- MT-2-l

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-2-b
- MT-2-c
- MT-2-g



Accomplishments:

- Accessibility improvements at 18 bus stops in buffer islands (2019-20)
- Traffic Signal Prioritization upgrades along Shaw Avenue currently underway (2020)
- Planning for Shaw/Cedar bus stop upgrades (Construction 2021-22)
- Transit pass program for FSU, FCC, and CCC (2016-2020)
- Electric bus procurement; first electric buses in SW Fresno to leverage TCC grant (ant. 2021)
- Installed 244 security cameras at all BRT stations, CHP, and MTC (2018/19)
- Contracted 9 additional Police Officers to monitor transit system (2018)
- Smart Cards & Mobile Ticketing procurements (2019)

- MT-2-a
- MT-2-d
- MT-2-e
- MT-2-f
- MT-2-h
- MT-2-i
- MT-2-j
- MT-2-k
- MT-2-l

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-2-b
- MT-2-c
- MT-2-g



Accomplishments:

- Redesign of Sierra Ave. (2019)
- Site Plan Review
- 21 ITS projects constructed
 - 3 in construction, 3 in design in 2020
 - ~\$50 million in grant funding
 - Dig Once – DPU Water Project
 - Excess conduit & fiber being used by FAX, Clovis Unified, Egov
 - ~18-25% travel time savings along ITS corridors
 - Annual emission reductions - ~330,000 CO, ROG 41,000, NOX 44,000, PM10 8,300
- TIS Guidelines Update (in process)
- TIZ implemented in all studies and plans
- Active Transportation Funding received
- SB 1 funds
- RTMF Nexus Update (2019)

- MT-2-a
- MT-2-d
- MT-2-e
- MT-2-f
- MT-2-h
- MT-2-i
- MT-2-j
- MT-2-k
- MT-2-l

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-2-b
- MT-2-c
- MT-2-g



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-3: Identify, promote and preserve scenic or aesthetically unique corridors by application of appropriate policies and regulations.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-3-a: Scenic Corridors

MT-3-b: Preserve street trees lining designated scenic corridors or boulevards



Accomplishments:

- Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017)
- Huntington Boulevard Median Island Watering (2017)
- Van Ness Avenue Improvements (On Going)
- Old Fig Garden Community Transportation & Land Use Study (2012)
- Street Tree Inventory Grant (On Going)
- McKenzie Trail (On Going)

- MT-3-a
- MT-3-b

**Policies Not
Referenced**



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-4: Establish and maintain a continuous, safe, and easily accessible bikeways system throughout the metropolitan area to reduce vehicle use, improve air quality and the quality of life, and provide public health benefits.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-4-a: Active Transportation Plan

MT-4-b: Bikeway Improvements

MT-4-c: Bikeway Linkages

MT-4-d: Prioritization of Bikeway Improvements

MT-4-e: Minimum Bike Lane Widths

MT-4-f: Bike Detection Devices

MT-4-g: Advocacy for Bike Accommodation



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-4: Establish and maintain a continuous, safe, and easily accessible bikeways system throughout the metropolitan area to reduce vehicle use, improve air quality and the quality of life, and provide public health benefits.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-4-h: Bicycle Parking Facilities

MT-4-i: Bicycling and Public Transportation

MT-4-j: Street Maintenance for Bicycle Safety

MT-4-k: Bicycle Safety, Awareness, and Education



Accomplishments:

- Active Transportation Plan (2017)
- Prioritization Tool adopted (2017)
- Bicycle Friendly Community Bronze status 2019-2023
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee (BPAC)
- Three position bike racks on all buses (ongoing)
- Trail Feasibility Study (2020)
- Standards, Conditions for Development
- Bicycle detection loop standards
- Caltrans bicycle plan (2019)
- Fresno COG ATP

- MT-4-a
- MT-4-b
- MT-4-c
- MT-4-d
- MT-4-e
- MT-4-f
- MT-4-g
- MT-4-h
- MT-4-i
- MT-4-j
- MT-4-k

Policies Not Referenced



Accomplishments:

- Regular street sweeping; right-sized sweepers
- PD bicycle/pedestrian safety enforcement operations
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Education Plan (2016)
- PD Officer president of Safe Kids Central California
- PD participation in bike rodeos, safety education booths/assemblies at schools
- Mall to Hall Ride
- Ride of Silence
- BPAC bus wrap safety campaign
- Parks has bicycle safety programs
- Citywide Development Code (2015)

- MT-4-a
- MT-4-b
- MT-4-c
- MT-4-d
- MT-4-e
- MT-4-f
- MT-4-g
- MT-4-h
- MT-4-i
- MT-4-j
- MT-4-k

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-5: Establish a well-integrated network of pedestrian facilities to accommodate safe, convenient, practical, and inviting travel by walking, including for those with physical mobility and vision impairments.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-5-a: Sidewalk Development

MT-5-b: Sidewalk Requirements

MT-5-c: New Subdivision Design

MT-5-d: Pedestrian Safety

MT-5-e: Traffic Management in Established Neighborhoods

MT-5-f: Modifications to Street Standards



Accomplishments:

- Active Transportation Plan (2017)
- Complete Streets Policy (2019)
- Site Plan Review
- ADA ROW Transition Plan (2016)
- Traffic calming
- Street widths
- Traffic signal APS standard
- New traffic signals
- Left-turn phasing
- Crosswalk Policy (2017)
- Braille Bus Stop Signs (2016)
- Expansion of Real Time Passenger Information (2018)
- Citywide Development Code (2015)

- MT-5-a
- MT-5-b
- MT-5-c
- MT-5-d

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-5-e
- MT-5-f



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-6: Establish a network of multi-purpose pedestrian and bicycle paths, as well as limited access trails, to link residential areas to local and regional open spaces and recreation areas and urban Activity Centers in order to enhance Fresno's recreational amenities and alternative transportation options.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-6-a: Link Residences to Destinations

MT-6-b: Multi-Agency Planning for Paths and Trail System

MT-6-c: Link Paths and Trails and Recreational Facilities

MT-6-d: Link Paths and Trails and Cultural Resources

MT-6-e: Utilize Public Rights of Way

MT-6-f: Path and Trail Designation Process

MT-6-g: Path and Trail Development



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-6: Establish a network of multi-purpose pedestrian and bicycle paths, as well as limited access trails, to link residential areas to local and regional open spaces and recreation areas and urban Activity Centers in order to enhance Fresno's recreational amenities and alternative transportation options.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-6-h: Preference for Public Ownership

MT-6-i: Path and Trail Design Standards

MT-6-j: Variety in Path and Trail Design

MT-6-k: Path and Trail Buffers

MT-6-l: Environmentally Sensitive Path and Trail Design

MT-6-m: Path and Trail Crossings

MT-6-n: Emergency Vehicle Access along Paths and Trails



Accomplishments:

- Active Transportation Plan (2017)
- Trail Network Expansion Feasibility Plan (2020)
- Draft City of Fresno Trail Design Guidelines
- Class I Trail Placement policy 2016
- Awarded funding for Wayfinding Program
- Disability Advisory Commission input
- Public Works Standards
- Super Arterial Access Policy (2016)
- Citywide Development Code (2015)

- MT-6-a
- MT-6-b
- MT-6-c
- MT-6-d
- MT-6-e
- MT-6-f
- MT-6-g
- MT-6-i
- MT-6-j
- MT-6-k
- MT-6-l
- MT-6-m

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-6-h
- MT-6-n



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-7: Pursue a variety of funding sources to maximize implementation and development of the City's path and trail system.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-7-a: Urban Path and Trail Development Funds

MT-7-b: Supporting Nonprofit Organizations

MT-7-c: Citywide Funding Program for Path and Trail Network



Accomplishments:

- Measure C funding
- ATP Funding

- MT-7-a

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-7-b
- MT-7-c



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-8: Provide public transit options that serve existing and future concentrations of residences, employment, recreation and civic uses and are feasible, efficient, safe, and minimize environmental impacts.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-8-a: Street Design Coordinated with Transit

MT-8-b: Transit Serving Residential and Employment Nodes

MT-8-c: New Development Facilitating Transit

MT-8-d: Coordination of Transportation Modes

MT-8-e: Regional Coordination

MT-8-f: Multi-modal Downtown Transportation Facility

MT-8-g: High Speed Train



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-8: Provide public transit options that serve existing and future concentrations of residences, employment, recreation and civic uses and are feasible, efficient, safe, and minimize environmental impacts.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-8-h: Move Forward with High Speed Train Station Area Planning

MT-8-i: Legislative Support

MT-8-j: Transit Services



Accomplishments:

- FAX comments on proposed dev. projects (ongoing)
- Measure C TOD grant: BRT station area plan, Kings Canyon (2019)
- CMAQ grant application: transit service to Northpointe Industrial Center (2018, 2019)
- FAX 15 on Routes 9 (Shaw) and 38 (Cedar) (2017)
- BRT system along Blackstone/Ventura/Kings Canyon high-density corridors (2018)
- Bus service to Inspiration Park (Route 12) (2019)
- Renovation of FAX transit hub at CHP (2018)
- ADA Bus Stop Transition Plan (in progress)
- ADA accessibility improvements at 18 bus stops in buffer islands (2019-20)
- Traffic Signal Prioritization upgrades along Shaw Avenue currently underway (2020)
- Renovation of FAX transit hub at MTC (Construction 2020-21)
- Planning for Shaw/Cedar bus stop upgrades (Construction 2021-22)
- Electric bus procurement; 1st electric buses in SW to leverage TCC grant (ant. 2021)

- MT-8-a
- MT-8-b
- MT-8-c
- MT-8-e
- MT-8-h
- MT-8-i
- MT-8-j

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-8-d
- MT-8-f
- MT-8-g



Accomplishments:

- Installed 244 Security cameras at all BRT stations, CHP, and MTC (2018/19)
- Contracted 9 additional Police Officers to monitor transit system (2018)
- **Public Transportation “Strategic Service Evaluation”** – established grid system (FCOG, 2015)
- **“System Restructure Study”** – implemented grid system (FAX, 2018)
- Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) (FCOG, 2018)
- Long Range Transit Plan (LRTP) (FCOG, 2019)
- Short Range Transit Plan (SRTP) (FCOG, 2019)
- Title VI Program, equitable transit access to minorities and low income (FAX, 2019)
- Unmet Transit Needs assessment (FCOG, annually)
- Station Area Master Plan for High Speed Rail in DT Fresno (2018)
- Proposed transit service changes (FAX, underway)
- Disability Advisory Commission Transportation Subcommittee community input

- MT-8-a
- MT-8-b
- MT-8-c
- MT-8-e
- MT-8-h
- MT-8-i
- MT-8-j

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-8-d
- MT-8-f
- MT-8-g



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-9: Provide public transit opportunities to the maximum number and diversity of people practicable in balance with providing service that is high in quality, convenient, frequent, reliable, cost- effective, and financially feasible.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-9-a: Equitable Transit Provision

MT-9-b: Transit Service Productivity Evaluation

MT-9-c: Addressing Unmet Transit Needs

MT-9-d: Long-Range Transit Options

MT-9-e: Area Specific Transit Improvements

MT-9-f: Encourage Telecommuting



Accomplishments:

- **Public Transportation “Strategic Service Evaluation”** – established grid system (FCOG, 2015)
- **“System Restructure Study”** – implemented grid system (FAX, 2018)
- Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) (FCOG, 2018)
- Long Range Transit Plan (LRTP) (FCOG, 2019)
- Short Range Transit Plan (SRTP) (FCOG, 2019)
- Title VI Program, equitable transit access to minorities and low income (FAX, 2019)
- Transit Service Productivity Evaluation Report (FCOG, annually)
- Unmet Transit Needs assessment (FCOG, annually)
- Station Area Master Plan for High Speed Rail in Downtown Fresno (2018)

- MT-9-a
- MT-9-b
- MT-9-c
- MT-9-d
- MT-9-e

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-9-f



Accomplishments:

- Proposed transit service changes (FAX, underway)
- Fixed Route Bus and Handy Ride Customer Satisfaction Surveys (FAX, 2018)
- Measure C TOD grant: BRT station area plan, Kings Canyon (2019)
- CMAC grant application: transit service to Northpointe Industrial Center (2018, 2019)
- FAX 15 on Routes 9 (Shaw) and 38 (Cedar) (2017)
- BRT system along Blackstone/Ventura/Kings Canyon high-density corridors (2018)
- Bus service to Inspiration Park (Route 12) (2019)
- Saturday and Sunday bus service – higher daytime frequencies (2017)
- Week night bus service (2017)
- Saturday night – extended bus service (2019)

- MT-9-a
- MT-9-b
- MT-9-c
- MT-9-d
- MT-9-e

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-9-f



Accomplishments:

- FAX to the Fest BRT service (2018, 2019)
- Pilot transit shuttle from Veterans Home to CHP with Fresno EOC (2019)
- Renovation of FAX transit hub at CHP (2018)
- ADA Bus Stop Transition Plan (in progress)
- ADA Accessibility improvements at 18 bus stops in buffer islands (2019-20)
- Renovation of FAX transit hub at MTC (Construction 2020-21)
- Planning for Shaw and Cedar bus stop upgrades (Construction 2021-22)

- MT-9-a
- MT-9-b
- MT-9-c
- MT-9-d
- MT-9-e

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-9-f



Accomplishments:

- Transit pass program for FSU, FCC, and CCC (2016-2020)
- MyFAXBus App (2018)
- Smart Cards & Mobile Ticketing procurements (2020)
- Resources to manage 1,000 FresGo Requests (2019)
- Electric bus procurement; first electric buses in SW Fresno to leverage TCC grant (ant. 2021)
- Installed 244 Security cameras at all BRT stations, CHP, and MTC (2018/19)
- Contracted 9 additional Police Officers to monitor transit system (2018)
- Disability Advisory Commission Transportation Subcommittee community input

- MT-9-a
- MT-9-b
- MT-9-c
- MT-9-d
- MT-9-e

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-9-f



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-10: Establish parking standards that are strategically tuned to support neighborhoods, shopping districts and employment centers that have a complete range of transportation choices.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-10-a: Updating Parking Standards

MT-10-b: Shared Parking

MT-10-c: Transportation Demand Management Guidelines

MT-10-d: Parking Maximums

MT-10-e: Parking Cash-Out

MT-10-f: Parking Benefit Districts



Accomplishments:

- Policies for Accessible On Street Parking (residential and Business/Mixed use)
- Citywide Development Code (2015)
- Implemented changes to Master Fee Schedule relative to parking citations
- Downtown parking payment modernization (On Going)
- Feasibility analysis of an independent parking authority **(2020)**

- MT-10-a
- MT-10-b
- MT-10-d

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-10-c
- MT-10-d
- MT-10-f



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-11: Achieve necessary capacity increasing and inter-modal connectivity enhancing improvements to the goods movement transportation system to support the growth in critical farm product and value added industries.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-11-a: Improve Goods Movement for Product Export

MT-11-b: Railroad Improvements

MT-11-c: Truck Route Designations

MT-11-d: Appropriate Truck Route Roadway Design

MT-11-e: Railroad Crossing Improvements

MT-11-f: State Route 99 / Goods Movement



Accomplishments:

- 99 corridor Improvements
- Shaw Feasibility Study
- Truck Route Signs Installed
- Routine Truck Route street improvements (On Going)
- Grade separations at 14 railroad intersections funded by HSR (On Going)

- MT-11-b
- MT-11-d
- MT-11-e
- MT-11-f

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-11-a
- MT-11-c



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-12: Operate the City's municipal airport facilities to meet present and anticipated demands in a manner that maintains compliance with federal regulations, enhances safety to the public, minimizes the adverse effects of aircraft operations on people, and promotes the economic health of the community.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-12-a: Funding for Airport Capital Improvements

MT-12-b: Airport Ground Movement Improvements

MT-12-c: Airport Management and Viability



Accomplishments:

- FAX initiated exploration of additional transit service via McKinley Avenue to FYI for proposed implementation in 2020-2021. Based on ridership in FY19 of over 10,000 rides to and from FYI.

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-12-a
- MT-12-b
- MT-12-c



CHAPTER 4 OBJECTIVE

Objective MT-13: Improve the competitiveness of domestic and international air carrier service, and air cargo operations to and from Fresno Yosemite International Airport (FYI).

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

MT-13-a: Increase Competitiveness

MT-13-b: Marketing Air Travel

MT-13-c: Expanding Service

MT-13-d: Airport Property Development

MT-13-e: Aviation Support Services

MT-13-f: Environmental Remediation of Hammer Field



Accomplishments:

Policies Not Referenced

- MT-13-a
- MT-13-b
- MT-13-c
- MT-13-d
- MT-13-e
- MT-13-f



Chapter 5- Parks, Open Space, and Schools



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective POSS-1: Provide an expanded, high quality and diversified park system, allowing for varied recreational opportunities for the entire Fresno community.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

POSS-1-a: Parkland standard

POSS-1-b: Parks Implementation Planning

POSS-1-c: Public Input in Park Planning

POSS-1-d: Additional parkland in certain areas

POSS-1-e: Criteria for Parks in Development Areas

POSS-1-f: Parks and Open Space Diagram

POSS-1-g: Regional Urban Forest



Accomplishments:

- Parkland standard established (*POSS-1-a*)
 - The Parks Master Plan in Table 6.3 on pages 184 and 185, further clarified the needs by Development Area of our city
- Citywide Development Code (2015) (*POSS-1-a, POSS-1-b, POSS-1-e, POSS-1-f*)
- Inspiration Park is the first fully accessible park with multiple accessible amenities (*POSS-1-b*)
 - Playground, skate park, basketball, dog park, splash pad, sensory structure, ballfield
- Playground equipment purchased, replaced include specific accessible elements and include ADA access surfacing
 - Chandler, Einstein, Orchid, Fink White, Belcher, Holman, WWP, Holmes, Granny's
- Parks Master Plan (2017) (*POSS-1-b, POSS-1-c, POSS-1-e*)
 - There was much public participation in the Parks Master Plan process and there has been public participation for specific park master plans since the adoption
- Through the TCC grant the City is establishing a park just south of the new SCCCDC college campus (*POSS-1-b*)
 - The pedestrian and bike paths that are planned for the new campus will have an outlet near the park that will act as a connector to extend the pedestrian and bike paths of both facilities
- Establishing formal 5-year Capital Improvement Plan (*POSS-1-b*)
- Prop 68 Grant Applications (2019) (*POSS-1-b, POSS-1-d*)
- PARCS Department coordinating efforts with other City Departments (On Going) (*POSS-1-c*)
- PARCS working with Housing Division on Public Needs Hearings for CDGB Funds (*POSS-1-c*)
- Lingo Project which includes park space (*POSS-1-d*)
- New Park included at MLK Activity Center Development in Southwest Fresno (*POSS-1-d*)
- Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017) (*POSS-1-f*)
- New tree planting standards can be found in Public Works standards, Trail Design Guidelines, and Development Code (*POSS-1-g*)
- As part of the TCC grant SCCCDC is planting 490 trees on its 39 acre campus to help develop a more robust urban forest in the Southwest Fresno area (*POSS-1-g*)
- Joint application for a CalFire grant with Tree Fresno lead to the planting of over 1000 trees in the last 24 months (*POSS-1-g*)

Policies Referenced

- POSS-1-a • POSS-1-d • POSS-1-g
- POSS-1-b • POSS-1-e
- POSS-1-c • POSS-1-f

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective POSS-2: Ensure that adequate land, in appropriate locations, is designated and acquired for park and recreation uses in infill and growth areas.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

POSS-2-a: Identify opportunities to site, develop and co-locate Fire and Police stations with needed parks and open space as joint-use facilities

POSS-2-b: Park and Recreation Priorities

POSS-2-c: Review of Development Applications

POSS-2-d: Recreation Opportunities near Freeway Corridors

POSS-2-e: Open Space Dedication for Residential Development

POSS-2-f: Freeway Landscaping



Accomplishments:

- Parks Master Plan (2018) (*POSS-2-a, POSS-2-b*)
- Added park acreage (*POSS-2-b*):
 - CAD (.77 acres), Martin Ray Reilly in D7 (3.38 acres), Inspiration in D1 (8.3 acres), Almy Park in D3 (.41 acres), and Maxie L Park Expansion (.29 acres)
- Planned and Built Parks Projects (*POSS-2-b*):
 - Park at the Lingo Project
 - ADA Swings installed at Mosqueda Community Center (2020)
 - Added Splash Pads to Vinland and Mosqueda – currently in design – Melody and Fink White
 - Dog Park amenities installed at: Stallion, Belcher, Al Radka, Todd Beamer, Figarden Loop, Koligian and expansion of WWP Dog Park
 - BMX Bike Park at the Mary Ella Brown Community Center in Southwest Fresno (2019)
 - Maxie L. Parks planned expansion
- PARCS Project Administrator designated to attend Development Review meetings (*POSS-2-c*)
- Citywide Development Code, which includes parks and open space requirements (2015) (*POSS-1-c, POSS-2-e*)
- Agreement established with Caltrans for highway beautification funding (*POSS-2-f*)

Policies Referenced

- POSS-2-a • POSS-2-d
- POSS-2-b • POSS-2-e
- POSS-2-c • POSS-2-f

Policies Not Referenced

- POSS-2-e



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective POSS-3: Ensure that park and recreational facilities make the most efficient use of land; that they are designed and managed to provide for the entire Fresno community; and that they represent positive examples of design and energy conservation.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

POSS-3-a: Centralized Park Locations

POSS-3-b: Park Location and Walking Distance

POSS-3-c: Link Parks with Walkways

POSS-3-d: Sidewalks to Connect Neighborhoods

POSS-3-e: Minimum Park Size for Active Recreation

POSS-3-f: Park Design Guidelines

POSS-3-g: Park Security and Design

POSS-3-h: Coordination with School Districts

POSS-3-i: Joint Use with Drainage Facilities



Accomplishments:

- PARCS Department coordinating efforts with other City Departments (On Going) (*POSS-3-a, POSS-3-b, POSS-3-c*)
- Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017) (*POSS-3-a*)
- Active Transportation Plan (*POSS-3-c*)
- Through the TCC grant SCCCD will be adding approximately two miles of pedestrian and bike paths to its campus connecting the campus to the surrounding community (*POSS-3-c*)
 - The campus pedestrian and bike paths will foster biking and walking to work, home and school.
 - The city through a CMAC grant is adding bike paths along Church Ave adjacent to the new West Fresno community college campus
- Planned energy efficiency audit (*POSS-3-f*)
- Recycled water to be supplied to Parks and Caltrans for use on 99, 41, and 180 (*POSS-3-f*)
- Citywide Development Code, which includes sidewalks and parks and open space requirements (2015) (*POSS-3-d, POSS-3-f, POSS-3-g*)
- Parks Master Plan (2018) (*POSS-3-f, POSS-3-g*)
- City investment in private security for Regional Parks – addresses vandalism, destruction, homelessness, ensuring parks are vacated “after hours” etc. - helps with mitigating damage to amenities (*POSS-3-g*)
- Joint Use Agreement with Fresno and Clovis Unified (On Going) (*POSS-3-h*)
- The PARCS Department in collaboration with Fresno and Central Unified School districts launches the Weekend Recreation and Fitness Program (WRFP) at a combined 17 school sites throughout the City of Fresno (*POSS-3-h*)
 - WRFP allows community members access to school grounds (greenspace) and amenities on weekends in addition to opportunities for participation in structured fitness activities, games, sports leagues and community events, conducted by PARCS staff. Since its inception over 107,666 have attended WRFP sites.
- The PARCS Department in collaboration with Fresno and Central Unified School launched the Summer Aquatics Blue Space Program (*POSS-3-h*)
 - Conducted at seven FUSD high school aquatic facilities, Blue Space gives citizens an option to enjoy daily community recreation swim and opportunities to register for swim lessons at an affordable cost. Average combined seasonal attendance is 19,287
- Joint Use Agreement with Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District (On Going) (*POSS-3-i*)
 - FMFCD currently has 23 drainage basins designated as secondary use for recreational purposes within the City

Policies Referenced

- POSS-3-a • POSS-3-d • POSS-3-g
- POSS-3-b • POSS-3-e • POSS-3-h
- POSS-3-c • POSS-3-f • POSS-3-i

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective POSS-4: Pursue sufficient and dedicated funding for parks acquisition, operations, and maintenance.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

POSS-4-a: Supplemental Revenue

POSS-4-b: Operation and Maintenance Financing

**POSS-4-c: Improvements in Established
Neighborhoods**

POSS-4-d: Maintain Adopt-A-Park Program



Accomplishments:

- Acquisition efforts made through grant opportunities (*POSS-4-a*)
- Citywide Development Code, which includes parks and open space maintenance requirements (2015) (*POSS-4-b*)
- The PARCS Department works with neighborhood revitalization teams – (Lowell, King and El Dorado neighborhoods, etc.) on specific park project improvements (*POSS-4-c*)
- The PARCS Department has worked with over 50 individual groups on the “Adopt-a-Park” program and is currently revisiting the program to ensure improved alignment with volunteer resources and priority maintenance support tasks (*POSS-4-d*)

Policies Referenced

- POSS-4-a
- POSS-4-b
- POSS-4-c
- POSS-4-d

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective POSS-5: Provide for long-term preservation, enhancement, and enjoyment of plant, wildlife, and aquatic habitat.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

POSS-5-a: Habitat Area Acquisition

POSS-5-b: Habitat Conservation Plans

POSS-5-c: Buffers for Natural Areas

POSS-5-d: Guidelines for Habitat Conservation

**POSS-5-e: Pursue development of conjunctive habitat and recreational trail
uses in flood control and drainage projects**

POSS-5-f: Regional Mitigation and Habitat Restoration

POSS-5-g: Assistance in Valley Arboretum Master Planning



Accomplishments:

- Preserved area along FancherCreek (*POSS-5-a*)
- San Joaquin River Parkway Master Plan Update (2018) (*POSS-5-b*, *POSS-5-d*)
- Citywide Development Code, which includes required buffers along San Joaquin River and FancherCreek (2015) (*POSS-5-c*)
- All approved tract maps along FancherCreek have dedicated easement for the channel, which includes space for FID Maintenance, and additional space for a landscaped trail (*POSS-5-c*, *POSS-5-e*)
- Development restricted along San Joaquin River bottom) (*POSS-5-d*)
- City has ongoing Coordination with SJRCD (*POSS-5-f*)
- City has pursued and been awarded grants for urban forest improvements (*POSS-5-g*)

Policies Referenced

- POSS-5-a
- POSS-5-b
- POSS-5-c
- POSS-5-d
- POSS-5-e
- POSS-5-f
- POSS-5-g

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective POSS-6: Maintain and restore, where feasible, the ecological values of the San Joaquin River corridor.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

POSS-6-a: San Joaquin River Parkway Master Plan

POSS-6-b: Effects of Stormwater Discharge



Accomplishments:

- San Joaquin River Parkway Master Plan Update (2018) (*POSS-5-a*)
- Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District conducts consistent testing and maintenance of basins (*POSS-5-b*)
- Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District basins filter water prior to entering San Joaquin River (*POSS-5-b*)
- Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District has implemented the Post-Development Standards Technical Manual for all projects identified as priority projects (*POSS-5-b*)
 - This includes development that drains to FMFCD basins that ultimately discharges to the San Joaquin River

Policies Referenced

- POSS-6-a
- POSS-6-b

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective POSS-7: Support the San Joaquin River Conservancy in its collaborative, multiagency efforts to develop the San Joaquin River Parkway.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

POSS-7-a: Preserve Wildlife Corridors

POSS-7-b: Wildlife Corridor along San Joaquin River

POSS-7-c: Monitoring River Corridor Conditions

POSS-7-d: Buffer Zones near Intensive Uses

POSS-7-e: Natural Habitats and Historic Resources

POSS-7-f: River Bluffs

POSS-7-g: San Joaquin River Parkway - River West Fresno Project Area

POSS-7-h: Interlink City and San Joaquin River Parkway Trail Networks

POSS-7-i: Public Access to San Joaquin River Parkway Trail Networks



Accomplishments:

- The San Joaquin River Conservancy has acquired 2,608 acres on the San Joaquin River for conservation and public access purposes (*POSS-7-a, POSS-7-b*)
- San Joaquin River Conservancy has funded several restoration projects (*POSS-7-a, POSS-7-e*):
 - River Bottom Park
 - River West
 - Jenson Ranch
- Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District basins filter water prior to entering San Joaquin River (*POSS-5-c*)
- Citywide Development Code which includes required buffers along San Joaquin River and additional buffer standards (2015) (*POSS-7-d*)
- The River West Eaton Trail Extension (expected completion 2020) (*POSS-7-g, POSS-7-h*)
- SJRC, Fresno County, Madera County, and the City of Fresno are contemplating the formation of a Joint Powers Authority (*POSS-7-f, POSS-7-i*)
- Active Transportation Plan (2017) (*POSS-7-i*)

Policies Referenced

- POSS-7-a • POSS-7-d • POSS-7-g
- POSS-7-b • POSS-7-e • POSS-7-h
- POSS-7-c • POSS-7-f • POSS-7-i

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective POSS-8: Work cooperatively with school districts to find appropriate locations for schools to meet the needs of students and neighborhoods.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

POSS-8-a: Support School Districts' Programs

POSS-8-b: Appropriate School Locations

POSS-8-c: Park and School Site Coordination



Accomplishments:

- The city provides contracted services to the school districts with the Science program (mobile science mobile, science field trips, etc.) (*POSS-8-a*)
- The city provides contracted services to FUSD – recreational services as part of their SPARK program at 29 sites (*POSS-8-a*)
- SCCCD planned satellite campus in west Fresno (*POSS-8-a*)
 - In response to the TCC grant that was allocated to West Fresno, SCCCD leveraged and re-allocated \$70M dollars of its bond program to establish a new campus in West Fresno
- The City maintain a collaborative relationship with the school districts, reviewing and approving sites through the subdivision process to ensure that they are consistent with and supportive of the General Plan (*POSS-8-b*)
- The City coordinates land use plans and subdivision approvals with local districts and cooperates with them to ensure that school fees are collected prior to the issuance of building permits (*POSS-8-b*)
 - Substantial population growth, changing demographic characteristics, and funding constraints have made it difficult for school districts to meet growing student capacity demands - School districts have encouraged the City to work with both commercial and private developers in setting aside land to support urban infill and densification also provide in addition to developer fees provide the necessary capital outlay to support expansion of existing facilities
- FUSD adopted a District Facilities Master Plan in 2009 - updated in 2016 (*POSS-8-b*)
 - The plan is intended to revise and improve feeder patterns, adjust school boundaries to balance enrollment, improve building and site conditions, reduce the use of portable classrooms, and build new classrooms and facilities where needed.

Policies Referenced

- POSS-8-a
- POSS-8-b
- POSS-8-c

Policies Not Referenced



Accomplishments:

- FUSD is involved on an ongoing basis with the City to provide information and demographic data to support infrastructure improvements (such as crosswalk improvements and traffic signals) to facilitate safe and convenient walking and biking to schools (*POSS-8-b*)
- Active Transportation Plan (2017) (*POSS-8-b*)
- Grant opportunities applied for (*POSS-8-b*)
 - Active Transportation Program (ATP)
 - Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)
 - Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)
- Safer Routes to School Resolution (2020) (*POSS-8-b*)
- School Locations discussed during the General Plan process, updated during the Southwest Fresno Specific Plan process (*POSS-8-b*)
- The City and SCCCDC worked to coordinate the siting of the new West Fresno satellite college campus (*POSS-8-b*)
- Through the TCC grant SCCCDC will be adding approximately two miles of pedestrian and bike paths to its campus connecting the campus to the surrounding community (*POSS-8-b*)
 - The campus pedestrian and bike paths will foster biking and walking to work, home and school.
 - The city through a CMAC grant is adding bike paths along Church Ave adjacent to the new West Fresno community college campus
- The City has joint use agreements with Central, Fresno and Clovis Unified School Districts (*POSS-8-c*)

Policies Referenced

- POSS-8-a
- POSS-8-b
- POSS-8-c

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective POSS-9: Work with California State University, Fresno, and other institutions of higher learning in Fresno, to enhance the City's workforce, job creation, and economic development, as well as its image and desirability as a place to live.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

POSS-9-a: Economic Potential of Institutions of Higher Education in Fresno

POSS-9-b: Regular Coordination with Institutions of Higher Education in Fresno

POSS-9-c: University Neighborhood Planning



Accomplishments:

- FPU has added to the skilled workforce, particularly in the areas of education, social work, and health care. FPU's new Bachelors in Nursing program, starting this fall, will add much needed nurses to the Valley (*POSS-9-a*)
- FPU's Center for Community Transformation (CCT) has helped to spark 48 social businesses that accomplish social objectives while being sustainable (*POSS-9-a*):
 - The CCT launched a micro enterprise initiative in Fresno, Hanford and Merced that will help people with barriers start their own sole-proprietorships to provide for their families. The CCT has trained more than 100 local leaders in a specialized financial literacy curriculum designed for concentrated poverty neighborhoods and collaborates with the Housing Authority to train its residents
- FPU hosts free tax preparation and financial planning workshops focused on the residents of Southeast and West Fresno but open to all Fresno as part of the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program (*POSS-9-a*)
- FPU maintains a strong partnership with the Fresno Police Dept - FPU regularly shares its video surveillance with FPD, coordinates safety training with FPD, and hosts a ShotSpotter site (*POSS-9-b*)
- FPU's CCT leads the Mayor's Faith-Based Partnership Cabinet catalyzing collaboration with 26 diverse faith institutions (*POSS-9-b*)
 - The CCT co-sponsors the CCD Collective, most recently coordinating a housing survey of tenant vulnerability in light of the expiring COVID-19 eviction moratorium - The CCT also serves the Mayor's anti-human trafficking research initiative
- FPU is about to begin construction on its Culture and Arts Center, which will serve the university, Southeast Fresno, and the greater Fresno area with a 400-seat theatre, 100-seat black box theater, and an art gallery - The City of Fresno has supported the planning process (*POSS-9-c*)
- Through the TCC grant - SCCC and the City of Fresno worked together to coordinate the design and site layout of the Southwest Fresno satellite campus so that pedestrian and bike paths could be connected (*POSS-9-c*)
 - SCCC is also designing an open campus free of fencing to create a welcoming campus environment

Policies Referenced

- POSS-9-a
- POSS-9-b
- POSS-9-c

Policies Not Referenced



Chapter 6 - Public Utilities and Services



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-1: Provide the level of law enforcement and crime prevention services necessary to maintain a safe, secure, and stable urban living environment through a Police Department that is dedicated to providing professional, ethical, efficient and innovative service with integrity, consistency and pride.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-1-a: Integration of Crime Data

PU-1-b: Involvement in General Plan

PU-1-c: Safety Considerations in Development Approval

PU-1-d: New Police Station Locations

PU-1-e: Communication with Public



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-1: Provide the level of law enforcement and crime prevention services necessary to maintain a safe, secure, and stable urban living environment through a Police Department that is dedicated to providing professional, ethical, efficient and innovative service with integrity, consistency and pride.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-1-f: Law Enforcement Collaboration

PU-1-g: Plan for Optimum Service

PU-1-h: Retail Conversion

PU-1-i: Crime and Nuisances

PU-1-j: Lighting and Safety



Accomplishments:

- Implementing new Crime Analysis program currently later this year that enhances regional data integration and sharing
- Implemented iCAD (Computer Assisted Dispatch) system.
 - FSO IT has collaborated with Fresno PD and Clovis PD IT to develop a web based portal to share CAD (iCAD) data in real time. This allows first responders to share calls for service, as well as, view crime date.
- Advisory committees in all Policing Districts, **Chief's Advisory Committee, Youth Advisory Committee's and Mayor's Public Safety Committee**
- The **Department participates in the Citizen's Police Academy, the Hispanic Citizens Police Academy, and the Hmong (Southeast Asian) Citizens Police Academy as part of the agency's ongoing outreach**
- Each Policing District has **a variety of "specialty" boards and groups dependent on the need of the District and Police Department partners with 40+ organizations, including:**
 - Neighborhood Watch
 - Business Watch
 - Crime Free Multi Housing
 - Apartment Associations
 - Faith Based Organizations
 - Non-Governmental **Organizations (NGO's)**
 - ✦ Bringing Broken Neighborhoods back to life
 - ✦ Boys and Girls Clubs
 - ✦ Restore Fresno
 - ✦ School Districts

Policies Referenced

- PU-1-a
- PU-1-b
- PU-1-c
- PU-1-d
- PU-1-e
- PU-1-f
- PU-1-h
- PU-1-i
- PU-1-j

Policies Not Referenced

- PU-1-g



Accomplishments:

- Currently review all development applications, Conditional Use Permits, Alcohol and Beverage Control applications to ensure safe development and business practices
- Apply Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CEPTED) to promote safe business and residential development; provide comments in conditions of approval
- New Southeast station - near Kings Canyon and Clovis Avenue – based on the Southeast Growth Area (SEGA) Development Plan and the future growth projections for our community. (Planned completion and occupied by Fresno PD late summer 2020)
- A 6th policing district will be discussed as population reaches 600k
- Communications are done through the Communications Director Public Information Officer and coordinated with the City of Fresno Information Office
- Active in social media platforms and with traditional media sources

Policies Referenced

- PU-1-a
- PU-1-b
- PU-1-c
- PU-1-d
- PU-1-e
- PU-1-f
- PU-1-h
- PU-1-i
- PU-1-j

Policies Not Referenced

- PU-1-g



Accomplishments:

- Partnered with Rescue Mission to create an alternative to arrest for people under the influence of alcohol and narcotics alternatives to incarceration, drug **rehabilitation counseling and a safe place to “detoxify” when individuals are** under the influence in our Community
- Fresno Police Department Chaplaincy has established a new Resiliency Center to provide resources within 24 hours of an incident where children are witness to a traumatic event. The Resilience Center provides social workers, counseling and immediate intervention for children
- Fresno Police Chaplaincy program has and educational resilience program in approximately half of the FUSD Elementary School sites where trained individuals provide age appropriate curriculum that provides anti-drug education, delinquency prevention, anti-bullying, and civic responsibility to children
- Partnered with Fresno County Behavioral Health to establish and staff a Crisis Intervention Team of officers and Fresno County Mental Health workers to more effectively provide immediate resources for individuals with psychological disorders
- Over 300 officers have attended, in conjunction with American Ambulance, a 40 hour Crisis Intervention Training for law enforcement officers from throughout the Valley on Crisis Intervention, De-escalation techniques, and Information on developmental disabilities including cognitive and developmental auditory disabilities
- 15 officers assigned to the Fresno Unified School District Middle Schools as Student and Neighborhood Resource Officers and 16 officers to Fresno Unified, Central Unified and the Fresno County Office of Education which utilize restorative justice techniques as a means of providing anti delinquency measures to these schools as well as the feeder elementary schools in Fresno

Policies Referenced

- PU-1-a
- PU-1-b
- PU-1-c
- PU-1-d
- PU-1-e
- PU-1-f
- PU-1-h
- PU-1-i
- PU-1-j

Policies Not Referenced

- PU-1-g



Accomplishments:

- The Fresno Police Department participates in the Neighborhood **revitalization efforts with the City of Fresno “Restore Fresno”** project that takes a comprehensive look at the criminogenic, quality of life, and educational needs of neighborhoods and provides wrap-around services for those residents in these identified neighborhoods
- Student and Neighborhood Resource Officers provide Problem Oriented Policing approaches to crime and quality of life issues - active for at least last 4 years
- Work with State of California Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) to ensure new Liquor Licenses are in compliance and analyzes different data points (like crime concentration) to evaluate applications
- The Fresno Police Department coordinates the review process for Conditional Use Permits and ABC license applications for off-sale liquor sales
- The Fresno Police Department has a Detective that works directly with ABC to make sure that these retail outlets maintain compliance with the licensing documents
- Policing District Problem Oriented Policing Officers oversee compliance issues and complaints from off-sales liquor retail outlets

Policies Referenced

- PU-1-a
- PU-1-b
- PU-1-c
- PU-1-d
- PU-1-e
- PU-1-f
- PU-1-h
- PU-1-i
- PU-1-j

Policies Not Referenced

- PU-1-g



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-2: Ensure that the Fire Department's staffing and equipment resources are sufficient to meet all fire and emergency service level objectives and are provided in an efficient and cost effective manner.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-2-a: Unify Fire Protection

PU-2-b: Maintain Ability

PU-2-c: Rescue Standards

PU-2-d: Station Siting

PU-2-e: Service Standards

PU-2-f: Plan for Optimum Service

PU-2-g: Community Facilities District for Emergency Services



Accomplishments:

- North Central Fire Protection District (NCFPD) cancelled the service delivery contract for the majority of their district in 2019 - a contract with NCFPD for county islands within the City of Fresno boundary remains.
- Fire Department currently maintains service delivery contracts with all fire districts for county islands within the City of Fresno boundary
- Department policies were reviewed and updated in 2019 - depending on the policy, the new review periods range from one to three years
- One permanent fire stations is currently under construction (will replace the current 13 year temporary fire station); second fire station is in the plans for relocation with the land for the station purchased in 2019 - new sites are not an increase in staffing, but will better serve the community in their new locations.
 - Station 18 (Shaw and Grantland)
 - Station 10 (Clinton and Armstrong)

Policies Referenced

- PU-2-a
- PU-2-b
- PU-2-c
- PU-2-d
- PU-2-e

Policies Not Referenced

- PU-2-f
- PU-2-g



Accomplishments:

- Current response rate times per the 2019 Annual Report are:
 - First arriving within 4 minutes
 - ✦ Structure fires 73%
 - ✦ Medical aid 65%
 - Effective Firefighting Force (EFF)
 - ✦ Low Risk 87%
 - ✦ High Risk 86%
- Fire Department is working steps to increase revenues:
 - Fee study to increase the Fire department Master Fee Schedule
 - Increase of citywide fire impact fee
 - Low interest internal fund loan used to finance new fires stations - to be paid back in 5 years rather than 30 year bonds

Policies Referenced

- PU-2-a
- PU-2-b
- PU-2-c
- PU-2-d
- PU-2-e

Policies Not Referenced

- PU-2-f
- PU-2-g



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-3: Enhance the level of fire protection to meet the increasing demand for services from an increasing population.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-3-a: Fire Prevention Inspections

PU-3-b: Reduction Strategies

PU-3-c: Public Education Strategies

PU-3-d: Review Development Applications

PU-3-e: Building Codes



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-3: Enhance the level of fire protection to meet the increasing demand for services from an increasing population.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-3-f: Adequate Infrastructure

PU-3-g: Cost Recovery

PU-3-h: Annexations

PU-3-i: New Fire Station Locations



Accomplishments:

- Currently meeting goals for state mandated inspections, which are required annually - most other occupancies are inspected only every three years due to staffing limitations
- An updated Master Fee Schedule (2020) dramatically improved Department revenues, potentially creating opportunities to improve staffing and subsequent inspection of businesses
- Self-certification program was unsuccessful in 2015 and terminated within 13 months.
- Continual public education for school-aged children occurs each year.
 - Central California Burn Aware program sponsored by the **Fresno Fire Chief's Foundation**.
 - Fire department witnessed fire drills at all elementary schools within the City of Fresno.

Policies Referenced

- PU-3-a
- PU-3-b
- PU-3-c
- PU-3-d
- PU-3-e
- PU-3-f
- PU-3-g
- PU-3-h
- PU-3-i

Policies Not Referenced



Accomplishments:

- Grants opportunities are continually pursued for professional PSA creation
- Ongoing partnership with the Fresno Fire **Chief's** Foundation
- All development applications reviewed and conditions of approval provided by Fire Department
- Fire Department improved its Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating from class 3 to class 2 fire department in 2018
- Increased recovery rate to approximately 96% across all fees charged
- Actively pursues those who cause negligent fires
- Challenges occur in annexations due to the fire fees paid to the de-annexed agency

Policies Referenced

- PU-3-a
- PU-3-b
- PU-3-c
- PU-3-d
- PU-3-e
- PU-3-f
- PU-3-g
- PU-3-h
- PU-3-i

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-4: Ensure provision of adequate trunk sewer and collector main capacities to serve existing and planned urban development, consistent with the Wastewater Master Plan.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-4-a: Plan for Regional Needs

PU-4-b: New Trunk Facilities

PU-4-c: System Extension and Cost Recovery

PU-4-d: Capacity Modeling

PU-4-e: Evaluate and Maintain Infrastructure



Accomplishments:

- Ongoing coordination with the City of Clovis on sewer collection facilities
- Need Temperance Ave. service trunk line to service SEDA/SEGA
- Waste collection system/water system actively monitored
- Developing a 5-year CIP plan for evaluating sewer lines and capacities; Preparing necessary documents regarding replacement/expansion
- Annually Wastewater does a physical, video inspection

Policies Referenced

- PU-4-a
- PU-4-b
- PU-4-c
- PU-4-d
- PU-4-e

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-5: Preserve groundwater quality and ensure that the health and safety of the entire Fresno community is not impaired by use of private, on-site disposal systems.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-5-a: Mandatory Septic Conversion

PU-5-b: Non-Regional Treatment

PU-5-c: Satellite Facilities



Accomplishments:

- Enforces the abatement of private septic systems through connection to the public sewer system as properties are annexed and as new facilities are constructed
 - Have 3 years to connect
 - Department works with property owners to help offset fees (loan programs)
- Future planning efforts will examine the feasibility of developing and permitting satellite treatment and reclamation facilities

Policies Referenced

- PU-5-a
- PU-5-b
- PU-5-c

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-6: Ensure the provision of adequate sewage treatment and disposal by utilizing the Fresno-Clovis Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility as the primary facility, when economically feasible, for all existing and new development within the Metropolitan Area.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-6-a: Treatment Capacity and Cost Recovery

PU-6-b: Consider Capacity in Plan Amendments



Accomplishments:

- Works with Planning Department on Specific Plan documents to calculate conveyance models
- Reviews and provides conditions of approval for all new developments

Policies Referenced

- PU-6-a
- PU-6-b

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-7: Promote reduction in wastewater flows and develop facilities for beneficial reuse of reclaimed water and biosolids for management and distribution of treated wastewater.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-7-a: Reduce Wastewater

PU-7-b: Reduce Stormwater Leakage

PU-7-c: Biosolid Disposal

PU-7-d: Wastewater Recycling

PU-7-e: Infiltration Basins

PU-7-f: Infiltration Basins



Accomplishments:

- Installation of water meters has shown a drastic reduction of wastewater
- Identifying areas where there were connections in downtown and have eliminated them in order to reduce stormwater leakage
- Active replacement of historic pipes
- New biosolids disposal contracts were approved in 2019
- Department continues to look for most economical disposal and viable alternatives
- Biosolids master plan completed in 2020
- Recently completed tertiary treatment facility
- Extensive conveyance system under construction
- On-going efforts to maintain basins
- Ensures adequate provision of facilities for food processors
- Majority flows routed to regional facility

Policies Referenced

- PU-7-a
- PU-7-b
- PU-7-c
- PU-7-d
- PU-7-e
- PU-7-f

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-8: Manage and develop the City's water facilities on a strategic timeline basis that recognizes the long life cycle of the assets and the duration of the resources, to ensure a safe, economical, and reliable water supply for existing customers and planned urban development and economic diversification.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-8-a: Forecast Need

PU-8-b: Potable Water Supply and Cost Recovery

PU-8-c: Conditions of Approval

PU-8-d: CIP Update

PU-8-e: Repairs

PU-8-f: Water Quality

PU-8-g: Review Project Impact on Supply



Accomplishments:

- City reviews facility needs on near-term and long-term projections
- Metropolitan Water Resources Management Plan Update (completed in 2014) provided vision for the \$429 million capital program including new surface water treatment facility (Plan will be updated soon)
- New surface water treatment facility completed in 2018
- Each new development project is reviewed and evaluated; conditions of approval provided as needed
- 5 year CIP completed - laid out expenditures and identified repairs needed
- Water System Renewal and Replacement Plan identifies long-term CIP program and expenditures
- Regularly monitors water quality per State requirements and installs wellhead treatment facilities on impacted wells
- Implemented the new water capacity fee (2017) - funds treatment plants, well site, transmission mains

Policies Referenced

- PU-8-a
- PU-8-b
- PU-8-c
- PU-8-d
- PU-8-e
- PU-8-f
- PU-8-g

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 6 OBJECTIVE

Objective PU-9: Provide adequate solid waste facilities and services for the collection, transfer, recycling, and disposal of refuse.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PU-9-a: New Techniques

PU-9-b: Compliance with State Law

PU-9-c: Cleanup and Nuisance Abatement

PU-9-d: Facility Siting

PU-9-e: Tire Dumping

**PU-9-f: Household-Generated Hazardous Waste and
Hazardous Waste Facilities**



Accomplishments:

- Continual monitoring of Franchise contracts for state compliance
- Meet with the state annually to communicate needs and metrics
- Abatement done by code enforcement
- Current Community sanitation programs: response to reports through FresGo, assistance with Homeless Task force, general litter control
- Convenience centers – drop off for bulky items
- Helped county site new locations for environmental compliance center for household hazardous waste drop-off

Policies Referenced

- PU-9-a
- PU-9-b
- PU-9-c
- PU-9-d
- PU-9-e
- PU-9-f

Policies Not Referenced



Chapter 7 - Resource Conservation and Resilience



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-1: Make efficient use of existing and future public infrastructure.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-1-a: Setting Service Standards

RC-1-b: Capital Improvement Program

RC-1-c: Prioritize Revenues

RC-1-d: Coordinate Public Construction

RC-1-e: Dig Once

RC-1-f: Telecommunications Strategy

RC-1-g: Grant Funding

RC-1-h: Public-Private Partnerships



Accomplishments:

- Wastewater is measured by capacity of sewer lines
 - Investment pursued when capacity gets to 80%
- Waster set and monitored to specific pressures throughout water system avoiding interruptions
- Waste is picked up as scheduled
- City maintains annual CIP for all City managed utilities
- City and County have monthly coordination meeting
- City hosts quarterly utilities meetings
- City partnered with Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District (FMFCD) on water main rehab project in order to make improvements all at once in neighborhoods
- City has internal utilities coordination meetings with multiple departments
- Upgrades to City radio system to ensure services
- City is working with carriers on 5g implementation
- Master license agreement just approved (2020)
- City conducts cost study and charges conduit fees
 - Some carriers want to keep and use their own infrastructure
- RFQ developed to utilize excess fiber/conduits - still open for any carriers
- Information Services Department (ISD) partnership with Clovis Unified School District on Vast networks(CVIN) and fiber sharing/conduit sharing
 - Developing similar partnership with Fresno and Central Unified School District, and SCCC

Policies Referenced

- RC-1-a
- RC-1-b
- RC-1-c
- RC-1-d
- RC-1-e
- RC-1-f
- RC-1-g
- RC-1-h

Policies Not Referenced



Accomplishments:

- ISD continually seeks funding
- ISD worked with Department of Public Utilities on recycled water project to include conduits, built 15 miles of conduits:
 - Underneath highway 99 and High Speed Rail right of way
 - City infrastructure to the parks, community centers
- ISD invites carriers to be a part of projects to share cost burden
- FMFCD consistently coordinates projects with the City
- Joint-use agreement with FUSD
- DPU has partnered with private companies when possible:
 - T3 water storage facility
 - Downtown water conveyance system improvements
- FAX is exploring providing free Wifi for passengers along BRT corridor
- Fax is expanding services in areas with highest population densities, established neighborhoods, and Downtown Fresno
 - Title VI equity analysis requirements must be followed for service changes and fare changes
 - Implemented Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridor in 2018 along Blackstone, Kings Canyon, and into Downtown Fresno
- Short Range Transit Plan (SRTP), a Council of Governments document - updated every 2 years, contains performance standards, such as:
 - Minimum transit coverage, maximum headways, 7 days per week
 - On time performance
 - Bus cleanliness
 - Maintenance schedule/replacement

Policies Referenced

- RC-1-a
- RC-1-b
- RC-1-c
- RC-1-d
- RC-1-e
- RC-1-f
- RC-1-g
- RC-1-h

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-2: Promote land uses that conserve resources.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-2-a: Link Land Use to Transportation

RC-2-b: Provide Infrastructure for Mixed-Use and Infill



Accomplishments:

- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016)
- Active Transportation Plan (2018)
- BRT System (2018)
- Fax 15 Service (2017)
- T4 facility constructed downtown to prepare for more development
- Improved transmission grid mains to improve circulation and service
- Continue to make expenditures to make the sewer system more viable
- Metro plan was on parallel path at the time of General Plan
- Southern Blackstone Smart Mobility Plan (2019)

Policies Referenced

- RC-2-a
- RC-2-b

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-3: Actively engage, listen to, educate, and enlist the support of the Fresno community on the need and strategies for resource conservation.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-3-a: Track Trends in Resource Consumption

**RC-3-b: Community Outreach and Joint Solution
Making**

RC-3-c: Multi-Jurisdictional Efforts



Accomplishments:

- Water meters installed (2012)
 - Transitioned to volumetric rate for water supply
- City Water app for smart phones
- Regular state reporting
- Urban Water Management Plan (every 5 years)
- City has ongoing coordination with PG&E
- Fresno Irrigation District has annual reporting to the State

Policies Referenced

- RC-3-a
- RC-3-b

Policies Not Referenced

- RC-3-c



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-4: In cooperation with other jurisdictions and agencies in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, take necessary actions to achieve and maintain compliance with State and federal air quality standards for criteria pollutants.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-4-a: Support Regional Efforts

RC-4-b: Conditions of Approval

RC-4-c: Evaluate Impacts with Models

RC-4-d: Forward Information

RC-4-e: Support Employer-Based Efforts

RC-4-f: Municipal Operations and Fleet Actions



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-4: In cooperation with other jurisdictions and agencies in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, take necessary actions to achieve and maintain compliance with State and federal air quality standards for criteria pollutants.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-4-g: FAX Actions

RC-4-h: Airport Actions

RC-4-i: Methane Capture

RC-4-j: All Departments

RC-4-k: Electric Vehicle Charging



Accomplishments:

- All entitlements are routed to the appropriate parties and relevant agencies
- BRT System (2018)
- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) Incentive programs
- Active Participation in AB 617 implementation
- Departments evaluating potential long term remote work plan
 - 60% ISD staff telecommuting from home during the COVID 19 pandemic
- All solid waste vehicles use alternative fuel (CNG or LNG)
- FAX transitioning to CNG bus fleet to Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) fleet per Innovative Clean Technology regulations and mandated timelines including:
 - 25% of fleet purchases by 2023,
 - 50% by 2026
 - 100% by 2030
 - Full fleet as ZEV by 2040
- City installed digesters at wastewater treatment plant
 - Working with PG&E to sell gas generated
 - Ultra low-nox flare to burn off excess gas
- Solar panels and electric vehicle charging (Citywide EV pilot program)
 - Funding from Air District and CALEVIP
- Airports developed and implementing ground transportation strategies to reduce excessive vehicle usage use and avoid shuttling activities commonly found at larger airports
 - Enlarged dedicated cell phone waiting lot, completed in 2019 – avoids/reduces circling through the airport facility
 - Onsite location of new parking facilities (garage) – no shuttling necessary
 - New parking garage ready for construction (July 2020 start with November 2021 completion) – increased capacity reduces airport trips by 50%

Policies Referenced

- RC-4-a
- RC-4-b
- RC-4-c
- RC-4-d
- RC-4-e
- RC-4-f
- RC-4-g
- RC-4-h
- RC-4-i
- RC-4-j
- RC-4-k

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-5: In cooperation with other jurisdictions and agencies in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, take timely, necessary, and the most cost-effective actions to achieve and maintain reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and all strategies that reduce the causes of climate change in order to limit and prevent the related potential detrimental effects upon public health and welfare of present and future residents of the Fresno community.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-5-a: Support State Goal to Reduce Statewide GHG Emissions

RC-5-b: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan

RC-5-c: GHG Reduction through Design and Operations

RC-5-d: SCS and CAP Conformity Analysis

RC-5-e: Ensure Compliance

RC-5-f: Toolkit

RC-5-g: Evaluate Impacts with Models



Accomplishments:

- City works closely with Fresno GOG
- General Plan PEIR (ongoing)
- VMT policy (ongoing)
- Departments evaluating potential long term remote work plan
 - 60% ISD staff telecommuting from home during the COVID 19 pandemic
- Northeast surface water treatment facility
 - Pipeline from Friant Kern canal that uses gravity, rather than electricity - southeast pipeline from river to use similar method
- 20 Megawatts solar projects being developed at wastewater treatment plants
- CEQA requirements for all entitlements
- FAX installing solar panels above bus bays at Municipal Service Center yard and the FAX Administration building
 - FAX adding 200 solar lights at bus stops across the city.
- All solid waste vehicles use alternative fuel (CNG or LNG)
- FAX transitioning to CNG bus fleet to Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) fleet per Innovative Clean Technology regulations and mandated timelines including:
 - 25% of fleet purchases by 2023,
 - 50% by 2026
 - 100% by 2030
 - Full fleet as ZEV by 2040

Policies Referenced

- RC-5-a
- RC-5-b
- RC-5-c
- RC-5-e
- RC-5-g

Policies Not Referenced

- RC-5-d
- RC-5-f



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-6: Ensure that Fresno has a reliable, long-range source of drinkable water.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-6-a: Regional Efforts

RC-6-b: Water Plans

RC-6-c: Land Use and Development Compliance

RC-6-d: Recycled Water

RC-6-e: Protect Aquifer

RC-6-f: Regulate Sewage Disposal Facilities



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-6: Ensure that Fresno has a reliable, long-range source of drinkable water.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-6-g: Protect Recharge Areas

RC-6-h: Conditions of Approval

RC-6-i: Natural Recharge



Accomplishments:

- Upper Kings Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan updated – still needs to be adopted
- Collaboration with members of Groundwater Sustainability agency
- All entitlements are routed to the appropriate parties and relevant agencies and appropriate conditions applied
- City of Fresno Recycled Water Master Plan (2015)
- Most large canals are lined with open bottom to allow for recharge.
 - Canals are lined only when necessary for maintenance and integrity issues.
 - Canals small enough to be conveyed in a 54” pipe or smaller are piped for public safety

Policies Referenced

- RC-6-a
- RC-6-c
- RC-6-d
- RC-6-g
- RC-6-h
- RC-6-i

Policies Not Referenced

- RC-6-b
- RC-6-e
- RC-6-f
- RC-6-g



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-7: Promote water conservation through standards, incentives and capital investments.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-7-a: Water Conservation Program Target

RC-7-b: Water Pricing and Metering

RC-7-c: Best Practices for Conservation

RC-7-d: Update Standards for New Development

RC-7-e: Retrofit City Facilities, and Consider Incentives Programs to Encourage Retrofitting of Other Existing Public and Private Residential and Non-Residential Facilities and Sites



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-7: Promote water conservation through standards, incentives and capital investments.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-7-f: Implementation and Update Conservation Program

RC-7-g: Educate on State Requirements

RC-7-h: Landscape Water Conservation Standards

RC-7-i: PACE Financing



Accomplishments:

- Water meters installed (2012)
 - Volumetric water rates - tiered rates will be analyzed during the next rate planning effort.
- 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day target met - new targets will be defined in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)
- Conservation programs are ongoing and routinely updated meet customer need - water Conservation Ordinance in FMC was updated in 2019.
- Visually inspections for water wasting
- Yearly Outdoor Water Use Schedule
- Water Conservation measures identified in the Municipal Code (updated 2019)
- Application of California Green Building Code and Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
- All new City facilities and retrofits incorporate water wise landscaping to achieve a reduction in outdoor water use
 - Current efforts include retrofits to reduce the spread of COVID-19
- Education efforts are incorporated into the Water Conservation Program to attain water conservation goals outlined in the City's UWMP
- The Department of Public Utilities works with the Planning and Development Department to apply water conservation standards to all new development proposed in the City
 - Standards include CA Green Building Code and State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

Policies Referenced

- RC-7-a
- RC-7-b
- RC-7-c
- RC-7-d
- RC-7-e
- RC-7-f
- RC-7-g
- RC-7-h

Policies Not Referenced

- RC-7-i



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-8: Reduce the consumption of non-renewable energy resources by requiring and encouraging conservation measures and the use of alternative energy sources.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-8-a: Existing Standards and Programs

RC-8-b: Energy Reduction Targets

RC-8-c: Energy Conservation in New Development

RC-8-d: Incentives

RC-8-e: Energy Use Disclosure

RC-8-f: City Heating and Cooling



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-8: Reduce the consumption of non-renewable energy resources by requiring and encouraging conservation measures and the use of alternative energy sources.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-8-g: Revolving Energy Fund

RC-8-h: Solar Assistance

RC-8-i: Renewable Target

RC-8-j: Alternative Fuel Network

RC-8-k: Energy Efficiency Education



Accomplishments:

- **Coordinating with the City's Electric Utility (PG&E)**
 - The goal of reducing energy use in both the residential and non-residential segments continues to evolve and report progress
- **The City is currently in compliance with CA AB 802**
 - Requires the energy usage reporting of all large facilities meeting the states reporting criteria
- **City has made progress in reducing kWh and GHG by:**
 - Converting City Streetlights and Parking Garages to LED,
 - Comprehensive Energy reduction projects and City Hall and the MSC
 - The City is actively working on more projects citywide
- **The City has worked to improve their permitting process for solar installations which has increased the number of solar installations throughout the City**
- **The City has increased the number of City owned facilities utilizing renewable energy (solar, biogas & gravity) with plans to become more aggressive going forward**
- **The City has installed over 40 EV Chargers throughout facilities**
 - The Airport is implementing up to 87 additional Network Charges with a pilot program citywide
- **The City of Fresno Partnered with PG&E to implement the Fresno Energywatch program which educated constituents on the importance and value of being energy efficient**

Policies Referenced

- RC-8-a
- RC-8-b
- RC-8-e
- RC-8-f
- RC-8-g
- RC-8-h
- RC-8-i
- RC-8-j
- RC-8-k

Policies Not Referenced

- RC-8-c
- RC-8-d



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-9: Preserve agricultural land outside of the area planned for urbanization under this General Plan.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-9-a: Regional Cooperation

RC-9-b: Unincorporated Land in the Planning Area

RC-9-c: Farmland Preservation Program



Accomplishments:

- Fresno, Clovis, Madera County, and Fresno County meet and coordinate on a variety of issues
- SOI Boundary Held (2013)
- Growth Areas Identified (2014)
- Citywide Development Code (2015)
- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016)
- Specific Plan of the West Area (ongoing)

Policies Referenced

- RC-9-a
- RC-9-b
- RC-9-c

Policies Not Referenced

- RC-9-c



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-10: Conserve aggregate mineral resources within the Planning Area, as identified by the Division of Mines and Geology, and allow for responsible extraction to meet Fresno's needs.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-10-a: Meet Future Needs

RC-10-b: Zoning in San Joaquin Riverbottom

RC-10-c: Processing-Mining Link

RC-10-d: Manage MRZ-2 Areas

RC-10-e: Existing Permits

RC-10-f: Cooperate on Uniform Criteria



Accomplishments:

- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016)
 - Which includes Mining Overlay District
- Application and Operation Standards for surface mining and reclamation activities in Fresno Municipal Code
- Fresno, Clovis, Madera County, and Fresno County meet and coordinate on a variety of issues

Policies Referenced

- RC-10-a
- RC-10-b
- RC-10-c
- RC-10-d
- RC-10-e
- RC-10-f

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 7 OBJECTIVE

Objective RC-11: Strive to reduce the solid waste going to landfills to zero by 2035.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

RC-11-a: Waste Reduction Strategies

RC-11-b: Zero Waste Strategy

RC-11-c: Industry Efforts



Accomplishments:

- All residential development is required to participate in recyclable material collection and storage
- Solid waste and recycling material collection and storage is reviewed during the entitlement phase to establish the appropriate size and recycling areas based upon anticipated volume of material generated
- Continue to work with AB939 MOU partners to educate community on hazardous material - Relocation of facility to the Fresno area Spring of 2022 is underway
- Mandatory recycling ordinance, recycling and organics diversion are conditions of Franchise agreements (2011)
- Waste audits, recycling audits, and driver tagging systems used to identify contamination in loads
 - Recycling coordinators for both franchise haulers to do large unit and commercial outreach
 - Residential outreach done by city teams
- Yearly meetings with CalRecycle and Franchise haulers to identify missed opportunities and goals achieved
- Franchise haulers are actively engaged in organics recycling as part of their contract requirements
- Solid waste trucks currently run on liquid natural gas (LNG) as a low emission clean air collection fleet
- The city is looking at composting programs in conjunction with the 2019 Biosolids Master Plan
- Through the use of the city's recycle hotline we educate the public on programs designed to reduce wastes going to landfill such as Bye Bye Mattress, carpet recycling, electronic recycling, and other regional programs
 - The city has not met it's 75% goal to date

Policies Referenced

- RC-11-a
- RC-11-b
- RC-11-b

Policies Not Referenced



Chapter 8 – Historic Cultural Resources



CHAPTER 8 OBJECTIVE

Objective HCR-1: Maintain a comprehensive, citywide preservation program to identify, protect and assist in the preservation of Fresno's historic and cultural resources.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HCR-1-a: Certified Local Government

HCR-1-b: Preservation Office, Commission and Program

HCR-1-c: Historic Preservation Ordinance



Accomplishments:

- City of Fresno's 1979 Historic Preservation Ordinance, as amended, continues to be administered for the purpose of preserving, promoting, and improving the historic resources and districts of the City of Fresno for educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the public
- Certified Local Government (CLG) Program continues to be administered for the identification and protection of historic, architectural, and archeological resources – in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- Advisory Committee for Historic Maintenance Monitoring initiated in December 2018
 - This committee consists of City staff from different Divisions and Departments in addition to three Historic Preservation Commission members who meet quarterly to proactively monitor potential threats to Fresno's historic properties and to explore possible options to prevent them from harm. A watch list for vulnerable historic properties is maintained that includes status and actions needed
- Historic Preservation Database that includes all designated historic properties was created in 2018 and continues to be maintained. It was connected to the Accela program and FresGo application in 2019, and is accessible through an interactive map on the Historic Preservation web page
- Survey data continues to be made available on the Historic Preservation web page
- Historic Preservation Commission created a priority district list in 2018 and continues to reassess on an annual basis, in relation to the status of potential historic districts and historic resource surveys
- Approximately 200 Historic Reviews are completed on an annual basis.
 - These include reviews for permit applications pursuant to the 1979 Historic Preservation Ordinance, as amended, and the Historic and Cultural Resources Element of the General Plan as well as Section 106 reviews pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

Policies Referenced

- HCR-1-a
- HCR-1-b
- HCR-1-c

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 8 OBJECTIVE

Objective HCR-2: Identify and preserve Fresno's historic and cultural resources that reflect important cultural, social, economic, and architectural features so that residents will have a foundation upon which to measure and direct physical change.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HCR-2-a: Identification and Designation of Historic Properties

HCR-2-b: Historic Surveys

HCR-2-c: Project Development

HCR-2-d: Native American Sites

HCR-2-e: Alternate Public Improvement Standards

HCR-2-f: Archaeological Resources

HCR-2-g: Demolition Review



CHAPTER 8 OBJECTIVE

Objective HCR-2: Identify and preserve Fresno's historic and cultural resources that reflect important cultural, social, economic, and architectural features so that residents will have a foundation upon which to measure and direct physical change.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HCR-2-h: Minimum Maintenance Standards

HCR-2-i: Preservation Mitigation Fund

HCR-2-j: Window Replacement

HCR-2-k: City Owned Resources:

HCR-2-l: City Historic Preservation Team

HCR-2-m: Local Register Listing

HCR-2-n: Property Database and Informational System



Accomplishments:

- City Council adopted two economic incentive programs to assist owners of qualified historic properties, the Mills Act Program in 2016 and the Historic Preservation Mitigation Program in 2018
 - Historic Preservation Mitigation Program - this program is a reimbursement grant program for projects that contribute to the historic character of qualified historic properties. It is available to all historic properties within city limits. Six grant awards have been processed since the adoption of the program
 - Mills Act Program adopted - this program is a property tax abatement program for qualified historic properties that enter into 10-year contracts with work plans for rehabilitation and maintenance. It is available to all designated historic properties within city limits **except** Heritage Properties. Potential reductions in property tax vary for each property. Contracts for 22 properties have been recorded with the Fresno County Recorder since the adoption of the program
- Advisory Committee for Historic Maintenance Monitoring initiated in December 2018
 - This committee consists of City staff from different Divisions and Departments in addition to three Historic Preservation Commission members who meet quarterly to **proactively monitor potential threats to Fresno's historic properties and to explore** possible options to prevent them from harm. A watch list for vulnerable historic properties is maintained that includes status and actions needed
- Historic Preservation Database that includes all designated historic properties was created in 2018 and continues to be maintained
 - It was connected to the Accela program and FresGo application in 2019, and is accessible through an interactive map on the Historic Preservation web page
- Survey data continues to be made available on the Historic Preservation web page
- City Council approved resolutions designating 21 properties to the Local Register of Historic Resources
- City Council approved resolution designating one Local Historic District
 - The Huntington Boulevard Historic District, which includes 84 properties - 80 of these properties are contributors to the district
- Reports made through the FresGo application within designated historic properties are being monitored

Policies Referenced

- HCR-2-a • HCR-2-l
- HCR-2-b • HCR-2-m
- HCR-2-c • HCR-2-n
- HCR-2-d
- HCR-2-g
- HCR-2-h
- HCR-2-i
- HCR-2-j
- HCR-2-k

Policies Not Referenced

- HCR-2-e
- HCR-2-f



CHAPTER 8 OBJECTIVE

Objective HCR-3: Promote a “New City Beautiful” ethos by linking historic preservation, public art, and planning principles for Complete Neighborhoods with green building and technology.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HCR-3-a: Adaptive Reuse

HCR-3-b: Public Art

HCR-3-c: Context Sensitive Design



Accomplishments:

- **City of Fresno’s 1979 Historic Preservation Ordinance, as amended,** continues to be administered for the purpose of preserving, promoting, and improving the historic resources and districts of the City of Fresno for educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the public
- Certified Local Government (CLG) Program continues to be administered for the identification and protection of historic, architectural, and archeological resources – in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- Advisory Committee for Historic Maintenance Monitoring initiated in December 2018
 - This committee consists of City staff from different Divisions and Departments in addition to three Historic Preservation Commission members who meet quarterly to proactively monitor potential **threats to Fresno’s historic properties and to explore possible options to prevent them from harm.** A watch list for vulnerable historic properties is maintained that includes status and actions needed
- Historic Preservation Commission created a priority district list in 2018 and continues to reassess on an annual basis, in relation to the status of potential historic districts and historic resource surveys
- City collaborated with Fresno Arts Museum on a NEA Grant that placed public art on Mariposa Plaza
- 2019 **Exhibition “Coiled and Twined” showing FAMs CA Native American Basket Collection.** FAM brought basket makers from local tribes to a one day workshop where they helped us identify our baskets by date, maker, and tribe

Policies Referenced

- HCR-3-a
- HCR-3-b
- RC-3-c

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 8 OBJECTIVE

Objective HCR-4: Foster an appreciation of Fresno's history and cultural resources.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HCR-4-a: Inter-Agency Collaboration

HCR-4-b: Heritage Tourism and Public Education

HCR-4-c: Training and Consultation

HCR-4-d: Public Archives

HCR-4-e: Preservation Awards

HCR-4-f: Economic Incentives



Accomplishments:

- Advisory Committee for Historic Maintenance Monitoring initiated in December 2018
 - This committee consists of City staff from different Divisions and Departments in addition to three Historic Preservation Commission members who meet quarterly to proactively monitor potential **threats to Fresno's historic properties and to explore possible options to prevent them from harm.** A watch list for vulnerable historic properties is maintained that includes status and actions needed
- City Council adopted two economic incentive programs to assist owners of qualified historic properties, the Mills Act Program in 2016 and the Historic Preservation Mitigation Program in 2018
 - Historic Preservation Mitigation Program - this program is a reimbursement grant program for projects that contribute to the historic character of qualified historic properties. It is available to all historic properties within city limits. Six grant awards have been processed since the adoption of the program
 - Mills Act Program adopted - this program is a property tax abatement program for qualified historic properties that enter into 10-year contracts with work plans for rehabilitation and maintenance. It is available to all designated historic properties within city limits **except** Heritage Properties. Potential reductions in property tax vary for each property. Contracts for 22 properties have been recorded with the Fresno County Recorder since the adoption of the program
- Survey data continues to be made available on the Historic Preservation web page
- National Historic Preservation Month is promoted in May of each year
- Fresno Arts Museum works with the Fresno Arts Council when applicable

Policies Referenced

- HCR-4-a
- HCR-4-b
- HCR-4-c
- HCR-4-d
- HCR-4-e

Policies Not Referenced



Chapter 9 – Noise and Safety



CHAPTER 9 OBJECTIVE

Objective NS-1: Protect the citizens of the City from the harmful and annoying effects of exposure to excessive noise.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

NS-1-a: Desirable and Generally Acceptable Exterior Noise Environment

NS-1-b: Conditionally Acceptable Exterior Noise Exposure Range

NS-1-c: Generally Unacceptable Exterior Noise Exposure Range

NS-1-d: Allowable Exterior Noise Environment for BRT and Activity Centers

NS-1-e: Update Noise Ordinance

NS-1-f: Performance Standards

NS-1-g: Noise mitigation measures

NS-1-h: Interior Noise Level Requirement



CHAPTER 9 OBJECTIVE

Objective NS-1: Protect the citizens of the City from the harmful and annoying effects of exposure to excessive noise.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

NS-1-i: Mitigation by New Development

NS-1-j: Significance Threshold

NS-1-k: Proposal Review

NS-1-l: Enforcement

NS-1-m: Transportation Related Noise Impacts

NS-1-n: Best Available Technology

NS-1-o: Sound Wall Guidelines

NS-1-p: Airport Noise Compatibility



Accomplishments:

- New Development Code, which includes noise study requirements and standards based on use, proximity to residential zoning, and transition standards for Mixed-Use development (2015)
- Fresno Municipal Code updated to be in line with state standards - all Building Permits required to meet current building code requirements
- All entitlements are routed to the appropriate parties and relevant agencies
- Excluding residential and noise sensitive uses along BRT corridors happens during the land use approval process. No specific role or action required by FAX.

Policies Referenced

- NS-1-a
- NS-1-b
- NS-1-c
- NS-1-d
- NS-1-e
- NS-1-f
- NS-1-g
- NS-1-h
- NS-1-i
- NS-1-j
- NS-1-k
- NS-1-l
- NS-1-m
- NS-1-n
- NS-1-o
- NS-1-p

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 9 OBJECTIVE

Objective NS-2: Minimize risks of property damage and personal injury posed by geologic and seismic risks.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

NS-2-a: Seismic Protection

NS-2-b: Soil Analysis Requirement

NS-2-c: Landfill Areas

NS-2-d: Bluff Preservation Overlay Zone



Accomplishments:

- Fresno Municipal Code updated to be in line with state standards - all Building Permits required to meet current building code requirements
- All entitlements are routed to the appropriate parties and relevant agencies
- Citywide Zoning Map Update (2016) – Including Bluff Protection Overlay District

Policies Referenced

- RC-2-a
- RC-2-c
- RC-2-d

Policies Not Referenced

- RC-2-b



CHAPTER 9 OBJECTIVE

Objective NS-3: Minimize the risks to property, life, and the environment due to flooding and stormwater runoff hazards.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

NS-3-a: Stormwater Drainage and Flood Control Master Plan

NS-3-b: Curb and Gutter Installation

NS-3-c: Dual Use Facilities

NS-3-d: Landscaped Buffer

NS-3-e: Pollutants

NS-3-f: Flooding Emergency Response Plans

NS-3-g: Essential Facilities Siting Outside of Floodplains



CHAPTER 9 OBJECTIVE

Objective NS-3: Minimize the risks to property, life, and the environment due to flooding and stormwater runoff hazards.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

NS-3-h: Runoff Controls

NS-3-i: New Development Must Mitigate Impact

NS-3-j: National Flood Insurance Program

NS-3-k: 100-Year Floodplain Policy

NS-3-l: 200-Year Floodplain Protection

NS-3-m: Flood Risk Public Awareness

NS-3-n: Precipitation Changes



Accomplishments:

- The District basins lie within the newly formed North Kings GSA, and the District is an active participant in its regional planning. To date, the District has identified dual use basins that can potentially be utilized for SGMA purposes.
- The District has implemented a basin sediment monitoring and management program called the Standard Operating Procedures for Monitoring Maintenance, and Disposal of Stormwater Basin Sediment (SOP) to protect public health, groundwater quality, and the environment.
- The District adopted the Post Development Standards Technical Manual as part of the Regional Water Board NPDES, MS4 Permit which regulates stormwater and non-stormwater discharges for areas that drain to the Water of the United States located within the City of Fresno.
- Adoption of a new Stormwater Quality Management Program (SWQMP) is anticipated by 2022.
- DPW coordinates with FMFCD in the review of existing and new stormwater conveyance systems consistent with projected precipitation patterns.

Policies Referenced

- NS-3-a
- NS-3-b
- NS-3-c
- NS-3-d
- NS-3-e
- NS-3-f
- NS-3-g
- NS-3-h
- NS-3-i
- NS-3-j
- NS-3-k
- NS-3-l
- NS-3-m
- NS-3-n

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 9 OBJECTIVE

Objective NS-4: Minimize the risk of loss of life, injury, serious illness, and damage to property resulting from the use, transport, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

NS-4-a: Processing and Storage

NS-4-b: Coordination

NS-4-c: Soil and Groundwater Contamination Reports

NS-4-d: Site Identification

NS-4-e: Compliance with County Program

NS-4-f: Hazardous Materials Facilities



CHAPTER 9 OBJECTIVE

Objective NS-4: Minimize the risk of loss of life, injury, serious illness, and damage to property resulting from the use, transport, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

NS-4-g: Hazmat Response

NS-4-h: Household Collection

NS-4-i: Public Information



Accomplishments:

- The City works with Fresno County Department of Public Health to ensure appropriate hazard and emergency plans are developed and maintained
- The City works with the State Water Resources Control Board and the California Department of Substances Control to identify soil and groundwater contamination
- The City coordinates with Fresno County Health Department, SWRCB and DTSC in the identification and mapping of waste disposal sites
- The City coordinates with the County to ensure appropriate submittal and compliance with Hazardous Materials Business Plans
- **The City incorporates the Fresno County's Hazardous Materials Incident Response Plan elements into the City's EOC**
- Fresno Municipal Code updated to be in line with state standards - all Building Permits required to meet current building code requirements
- All entitlements are routed to the appropriate parties and relevant agencies – includes ongoing coordination with the County
- DPU continues to work with AB939 MOU partners to educate the community. The new County HHW Facility will be constructed in SW Fresno by Spring of 2022
- DPU Solid Waste Management Division along with the City's Commercial Franchise Haulers implement annual educational and outreach programs to inform the public on hazardous materials and proper disposal

Policies Referenced

- RC-4-a
- RC-4-b
- RC-4-c
- RC-4-d
- RC-4-e
- RC-4-f
- RC-4-g
- RC-4-h
- RC-4-i

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 9 OBJECTIVE

Objective NS-5: Protect the safety, health, and welfare of persons and property on the ground and in aircraft by minimizing exposure to airport-related hazards.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

NS-5-a: Land Use and Height

NS-5-b: Airport Safety Hazards

NS-5-c: Aviation Easements

NS-5-d: Disclosure

NS-5-e: Planned Expansion



Accomplishments:

- The Fresno County ALUC adopted updated Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans (ALUCP) on December 3, 2019 for all three airports within the City of Fresno. The updated ALUCP's address noise and safety and includes land use restrictions to maintain aviation safety in the proximity of airports. The City of Fresno approved a Text Amendment that eliminated the previously City of Fresno adopted ALUCP's and referenced the ALUC adopted ALUCP's as taking precedence in all applicable specific plans.
 - The Fresno County ALUC adopted ALUCP's addresses safety zones, location, height and noise.
 - FAA Part 77 compliance is incorporated into the adopted Fresno County ALUC ALUCP's.
 - The Fresno County ALUC adopted ALUCP's addresses these safety hazards as does the FAA Part 77 process.
 - The Fresno County ALUC adopted ALUCP's addresses the use of aviation easements to ensure unimpeded operation of the publically owned airports.
 - The Fresno County adopted ALUCP's address land uses associated with the three airports within the City of Fresno and replaced the previously adopted City of Fresno ALUCP's.
- The State of California requires this disclosure as part of the residential acquisition process
- Development Code Text Amendment adopted August 15, 2019 to clarify priority of plans and confirm that Fresno County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, adopted in December of 2018, takes priority over all other plans.

Policies Referenced

- NS-5-a
- NS-5-b
- NS-5-c
- NS-5-d
- NS-5-e

Policies Not Referenced



Accomplishments:

- The State of California requires this disclosure as part of the residential acquisition process.
- FAT and FCH conduct Airport Master Plan updates in accordance with FAA guidance. The master plan update process identifies how each airport will expand to address the short, mid and long term aviation needs of Central California. Specific expansion projects are planned, studied and evaluated through both CEQA and NEPA, as applicable, to ensure that adverse environmental impacts associated with these facilities, if any, are minimized.
- FAT and FCH conduct Airport Master Plan updates in accordance with FAA guidance. Most recently, a FAT master plan update was completed in 2019 and a FCH master plan update is underway with a planned completion in Spring 2021.
- The City of Fresno Airports Department provides guidance to all jurisdictions, owners, developers and other entities who desire to develop land within both public airports spheres of influence.

Policies Referenced

- NS-5-a
- NS-5-b
- NS-5-c
- NS-5-d
- NS-5-e

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 9 OBJECTIVE

Objective NS-6: Foster an efficient and coordinated response to emergencies and natural disasters.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

NS-6-a: County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan

NS-6-b: Disaster Response Coordination

NS-6-c: Emergency Operations Plan

NS-6-d: Evacuation Planning

NS-6-e: Critical Use Facilities

NS-6-f: Emergency Vehicle Access

NS-6-g: Emergency Preparedness Public Awareness Programs



Accomplishments:

- The City portion of the Fresno County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan has been completed and delivered to the State - via County OES- for approval
- The Emergency Operations Plan needs to be reviewed and updated (add Pandemic response) - the COOPs need to be finished/ updated and formatted to match the EOP
- Critical facilities need to review and update their needs to stay operational during emergencies
 - Power shut off and fuel delivery should be a priority
 - City should create a list of priorities based on the needs of departments.
- With the limited staffing of the EPO Office, there is little interaction with critical infrastructure stakeholders
- All entitlements are routed to the appropriate parties and relevant agencies including Fire
- FAX **participates in the City's Emergency Operations** Plan and related planning efforts, including evacuation planning, with a special emphasis on addressing accessibility and addressing the needs of disadvantaged populations

Policies Referenced

- NS-6-a
- NS-6-b
- NS-6-c
- NS-6-d
- NS-6-f
- NS-6-g

Policies Not Referenced

- NS-6-e



Chapter 10- Healthy Communities



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective HC-1: Work with neighborhood associations of local residents, businesses, and institutions on neighborhood and community health initiatives.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HC-1-a: Neighborhood Associations

HC-1-b: Local Health Workshops

HC-1-c: Neighborhood Care Facilities

HC-1-d: Cultural Sensitivity



Accomplishments:

- The School Area Team (SAT) conducts proactive code enforcement and community engagement activities around schools to reduce blight and improve housing conditions throughout the City of Fresno (**HC-1-a**):
 - The SAT inspectors conduct the enforcement aspect and seek compliance of all health, safety, blight, and nuisance violations in the school areas
 - The SAT community coordinators engage residents to equip them with tools to improve their quality of life and connect low-income homeowners to available housing resources
 - The SAT conducts Neighborhood Improvement Modules, Tenant Rights and Responsibilities Workshops, Landlord Forums, community stakeholder meetings, and other neighborhood engagement activities in the school areas
 - SAT works with several community partners to connect residents with resources
- Previously implemented by Code Enforcement through the "Neighborhood Revitalization Team", under DARM - The SATs, now **under the City Attorney's** Office, are working with neighborhood associations, businesses, and institutions on neighborhood and community health initiatives (**HC-1-a**):
 - Many neighborhoods in Fresno have the highest pollution burdens in the state of California. The SATs works to connect resources to neighborhoods - As one example, the Team, in conjunction with the Beneficial State Foundation, held a Clean Vehicle Ride and Drive event at Fresno City College - The event focused on providing financial assistance to working families to acquire clean air vehicles.
- The Police Department works within neighborhoods in a variety of ways (**HC-1-a**):
 - Collaborates with Organizations in Neighborhoods (Bringing Broken Neighborhoods Back to Life, Hope Coalition)
 - Organizations for Crime Reduction (Neighborhood Watch, NextDoor-Virtual Neighborhood Watch-Business Watch, Crime Free Multihousing)
 - Worked in the past with RESTORE Fresno
 - School based Programs (Resilience Program, Trauma Informed Intervention, Mentorship for High Risk Children)

Policies Referenced

- HC-1-a
- HC-1-b
- HC-1-c

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-1-d



Accomplishments:

- PARCS currently have service agreements with **(HC-1-a)**:
 - Reading & Beyond and West Fresno Family Resource Center who provide a variety of public services through our Community Centers located at Mosqueda, Mary Ella Brown, Maxie L Parks
 - Agreement with Wesley Church to use part of their property for providing a variety of recreational activities for the El Dorado neighborhood
 - Service agreement with Baptist Temple Church to run a variety of social and recreational programming **through Granny's Park**
- Fresno Community & Economic Development Partnership led by ENP and Fresno Metro Ministry has 12 neighborhood based CDC/EDC 501c3 members - with mission to grow membership, capacities and positive impact **(HC-1-a)**
- CalFresh Healthy Living Program (CFHL) community physical activity, nutrition education, and gardens **(HC-1-a, HC-1-b)**:
 - Lowell Neighborhood Association, Lowell Community Development Corporation, Martin Park Inc., Gaston Middle School Workgroup, West Fresno Family Resource Center/ Maxie L. Parks Center & Mary Ella Brown Center, Every Neighborhood Partnership, Fresno Housing Authority
- State Physical Activity Nutrition Program **(HC-1-b, HC-1-c)**:
 - Working with Central Valley Children Services Network, Educare Inc. to do physical activity, nutrition education and gardens at their early child care sites
 - Working with United Health Centers on lactation accommodations

Policies Referenced

- HC-1-a
- HC-1-b
- HC-1-c

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-1-d



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective HC-2: Create complete, well-structured, and healthy neighborhoods and transportation systems.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HC-2-a: Healthy Neighborhoods

HC-2-b: Supportive Housing

HC-2-c: Prevent Crime through Design

HC-2-d: Mobility for Carless Population

HC-2-e: Bike and Pedestrian Network



Accomplishments:

- The City has worked toward the creation of complete neighborhoods through its planning processes since implementation of the General Plan - the following plans have been adopted that support complete neighborhoods **(HC-2-a)**:
 - The Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan, Fulton Corridor Specific Plan, Southwest Fresno Specific Plan, Parks Master Plan, Active Transportation Plan, Blackstone Smart Mobility Strategy
- FAX has moved toward implementing a transit system based on a grid pattern and cross-town service, providing greater opportunities for transit use and transfers throughout the City - also upgraded transit stations and is currently in the process of adding solar lighting to 200 bus stops around the City **(HC-2-a, HC-2-d)**
- Build a Better Blackstone is working on various corridor planning and mixed-use TOD development encouragement efforts along Blackstone south of Barstow Avenue **(HC-2-a)**:
 - Recommend City using 2019 Fresno County Health Needs Assessment CHIP Tool with extensive development of priorities for healthy neighborhoods and communities
 - Recommend various Prevention Institute studies on place-making for health and resilience as guides for updating framework and implementation for this objective
- CFHL is a coalition member with the City of Fresno on a Brownfields Grant **(HC-2-a)**
- The Development Code has been updated to be consistent with current State law **(HC-2-b)**
- City continues to annually allocate ESG and HOPWA funds for emergency shelter, rapid re-housing and related supportive services **(HC-2-b)**
- Some aspects of CPTED have been incorporated into the Development Code, particularly focused on encouraging pedestrian activity and "eyes on the **street**" **(HC-2-c)**
- The Policing District works with Planning and Development Department to review plans for new projects to ensure best practices in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (Lighting, Fencing, Emergency Access, etc.) **(HC-2-c)**

Policies Referenced

- HC-2-a
- HC-2-b
- HC-2-c
- HC-2-d
- HC-2-e

Policies Not Referenced



Accomplishments:

- The Police Department has Crime Prevention officers to address areas of vulnerability on existing residences and businesses *(HC-2-c)*
- The Police Department reviews Conditional Use Permits and Alcohol Beverage Control for permits and applications reviewing historical criminal activity and concentration issue to provide a recommendation and appropriate policing plan. Ongoing oversight to ensure compliance of CUP's and ABC permits *(HC-2-c)*
- The Development Code encourages connectivity to nearby commercial centers, civic uses, and public open spaces *(HC-2-d)*
- Complete Streets Policy adopted by City Council (October 2019) *(HC-2-d, HC-2-e)*
- Active Transportation Plan (March 2017) *(HC-2-d , HC-2-e)*
- Grant opportunities perused when applicable - Active Transportation Program (ATP), Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) *(HC-2-d , HC-2-e)*
- Safer Routes to School Resolution (January 2020) *(HC-2-d , HC-2-e)*
- Some aspects of CPTED have been incorporated into the Development Code, particularly focused on encouraging pedestrian activity and "eyes on the street." *(HC-2-c)*
- The Policing Districts works with Planning and Development Department to review plans for new projects to ensure best practices in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (Lighting, Fencing, Emergency Access, etc.) *(HC-2-c)*

Policies Referenced

- HC-2-a
- HC-2-b
- HC-2-c
- HC-2-d
- HC-2-e

Policies Not Referenced



Accomplishments:

- The Police Department has Crime Prevention officers to address areas of vulnerability on existing residences and businesses *(HC-2-c)*
- The Police Department reviews Conditional Use Permits and Alcohol Beverage Control for permits and applications reviewing historical criminal activity and concentration issue to provide a recommendation and appropriate policing plan. Ongoing oversight to ensure compliance of CUP's and ABC permits *(HC-2-c)*
- The Development Code encourages connectivity to nearby commercial centers, civic uses, and public open spaces *(HC-2-d)*
- Complete Streets Policy adopted by City Council (October 2019) *(HC-2-d, HC-2-e)*
- Active Transportation Plan (March 2017) *(HC-2-d, HC-2-e)*
- Grant opportunities perused when applicable - Active Transportation Program (ATP), Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) *(HC-2-d, HC-2-e)*
- Safer Routes to School Resolution (January 2020) *(HC-2-d, HC-2-e)*
- The Development Code encourages the development of pedestrian facilities *(HC-2-e)*
- Southern Blackstone Smart Mobility Strategy (2019) *(HC-2-e)*
- County Health Department staff participates on City's BPAC *(HC-2-e)*

Policies Referenced

- HC-2-a
- HC-2-b
- HC-2-c
- HC-2-d
- HC-2-e

Policies Not Referenced



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective HC-3: Create healthy, safe, and affordable housing.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HC-3-a: Universal Design

HC-3-b: Housing-Related Illness Assessment and Testing

HC-3-c: Housing Services

HC-3-d: Green Standards for Affordable Housing

**HC-3-e: Health Services and Medical Facilities in Underserved
Neighborhoods**

HC-3-f: New Drive-Through Facilities

HC-3-g: Residential Compatibility



Accomplishments:

- Fresno County Department of Public Health provides health testing services (*HC-3-b*)
- City subrecipients (currently Habitat for Humanity, Fresno EOC and Self-Help Enterprises) market City-funded home repair programs to eligible owner-occupants within the City in accordance with their respective agreements with the City (*HC-3-c*)
 - Subrecipients **are nonprofits “stepping into the shoes” of the City to deliver pass-through** funds to low income program beneficiaries. Within the allowances specified in the scope of work and budget, subrecipients provide program marketing services and receive reimbursements for such.
- LEED and CALGreen Tier 1 or Tier 2 standards or third-party equivalents costs are allowed as part of affordable housing project or shelter facility improvement (*HC-3-d*)
- County is collaborating for Wellness staff works with local FQHCs, specifically Valley Health Team, to implement new protocols and or policies for better identifying patients who have hypertension (*HC-3-e*)
- The Development Code includes measures to prevent an over-concentration of drive-through facilities (*HC-3-f*)
- The Industrial Compatibility Study was initiated in 2018 and is anticipated to be complete by the end of 2020 (*HC-3-g*)

Policies Referenced

- HC-3-b • HC-3-e
- HC-3-c • HC-3-f
- HC-3-d • HC-3-g

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-3-a



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective HC-4: Improve property maintenance.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HC-4-a: Business Maintenance Standards

HC-4-b: Local Business Assistance

HC-4-c: Residential Maintenance Standards

HC-4-d: Cooperative Compliance Monitoring

HC-4-e: Code Enforcement

HC-4-f: Chronic Violators



Accomplishments:

- Accessible Fresno Small Business Initiative (Accessible Fresno) consists of programs which encourage businesses within the City of Fresno to take proactive steps toward construction related accessibility compliance. This initiative consists of the following programs **(HC-4-b)**:
 - Access Inspection Program - provides eligible small businesses with Certified Access Specialists (CAsp) inspection services, report, disability access inspection certificate, and inspection support services
 - Training, Education, and Outreach - provides educational workshops and discussions forums for the business community - Outreach Business Partners include SCORE Central Valley, Downtown Fresno Partnership, Fresno Chamber of Commerce, Fresno Metro Black Chamber of Commerce, Fresno Regional Workforce Development Board, Fresno Area Hispanic Foundation, and BizFed Central Valley
- Anti-Slumlord Enforcement Team (ASET) **(HC-4-c)**:
 - In 2016 the Strike Team on Problem Properties (STOPP), addressed 14 cases of properties with severely substandard conditions.
 - These cases investigated substandard housing conditions in rental housing, and pursued violations of multiple different codes and ordinances including the California State Health and Safety Code, California Building, Plumbing, Mechanical and Electrical Codes, and Fresno City Municipal Codes in 377 individual units.
 - In November of 2016, the City Council re-aligned the STOPP team, adding City Attorney staffing to the team and re-branding it ASET (Anti-Slumlord Enforcement Team), which is the name it operates under currently.
 - ✦ Total number of cases addressed since the beginning of the ASET program - 53
 - ✦ Violations to date 26,283
 - ✦ Units Inspected to date 554
 - ✦ Current Open Cases 29 per the status report from last week
 - ✦ Current # of units 549 per the status report from last week

Policies Referenced

- HC-4-b
- HC-4-c
- HC-4-d
- HC-4-e
- HC-4-f

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-4-a



Accomplishments:

- The Proactive Rental Housing Inspection Program (*HC-4-c*):
 - The Proactive Rental Housing Inspection Program was created through the Rental Housing Improvement Act (FMC Chapter 10 Article 16), adopted by the City Council in February of 2017 and which went into effect on March 13, 2017. The stated purpose of the program was to, **“Identify substandard housing violations through an effective pro-active and re-active inspection program to ensure rental housing units in the city meet minimum health and safety standards required by the State of California and are safe to occupy, and provide: (1) adequate resources to effectively and timely remedy violations; and (2) to greatly reduce substandard housing in the city.”** Initially a set of data was provided to the City by a private vendor, which identified locations of rental properties and contact information for the owners of those properties. On April 1st 2018, **85,677 informational brochures were mailed out to these property owners, which provided information about the City’s Rental Housing Improvement Program** and the next steps property owners would need to take to register their properties. Beginning in July of 2018, Notices of Violation for failure to register residential rental properties were mailed out in a total of six rounds, for a total of 22,131 notices issued. In February of 2019 the first of three rounds of escalating citations for failure to register residential rental properties began to be mailed out, beginning with 2,744 in the first round, 1,299 in the second round and 941 in the third round, for a total of 4,984 citations.
 - ✦ To date, there are approximately 85,254 units registered in the Rental Housing Registry, which exist at more than 30,000 properties. Inspections of residential rental housing units have been progressing, and to date, the Program has worked through 10,793 total inspections of multi-family locations in 87 APN books.
 - 85,254 Registered individual Unit
 - 24,124 Single Family Home Registrations
 - 4,350 Multi Family Property Registration (58,804 Units)
 - 2,326 Condominium Property Registrations
 - 10,793 total baseline inspections of multi-family locations in 87 APN books
 - These APN books comprise all of the registered multi-family properties south of Nees Avenue
 - Before standing down due to Covid-19 concerns there were 150 baseline inspections conducted across 21 single family home portfolios.
 - Staff from the Rental Housing unit has been working with the other units in Code Enforcement to investigate, educate and enforce complaints and violations of non-essential businesses continuing to operate, price gouging, and social distancing. Beginning with the initial emergency orders issued by the City on March 17, 2020, Code staff proactively visited businesses throughout the City and posted signage prohibiting price gouging, initially visiting more than 500 businesses in the first days of the crisis. As events unfolded and new emergency orders were issued, Code staff transitioned from the price gouging assignment into investigations of open businesses and then to social distancing complaints.
 - In response to the COVID-19 state of emergency and the suspension of interior inspections, inspectors have been actively canvassing neighborhoods to find unregistered properties and to date have successfully identified 983 unregistered rental properties. Property owners of these unregistered rental properties that have been identified by Code Enforcement Officers have been issued notices of violation for their **failure to register and will face monetary penalties if they fail to comply with the City’s Rental Housing Improvement Act.**

Policies Referenced

- HC-4-b
- HC-4-c
- HC-4-d
- HC-4-e
- HC-4-f

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-4-a



Accomplishments:

- Reactive Rental Housing (*HC-4-c*):
 - The Reactive Rental Housing Team was established within the Code Enforcement Division, in October of 2018, for the purpose of addressing complaints of substandard housing conditions in multi-family units, on a reactive basis, throughout the City of Fresno.
 - Since its formation, the Reactive Rental Housing Team has successfully addressed violations and closed 526 cases.
 - Beginning in January of 2020, the Reactive Rental Housing Team was transferred to the Rental Housing Unit and incorporated into the Anti Slumlord Enforcement Team (ASET), and are currently addressing violations on 109 active cases.
 - Under the new model, the Reactive Rental Housing Team works with members of the ASET team, and staff from both teams address a mixture of cases in both areas of ASET and Reactive Rental Housing enforcement.
- The School Area Team (SAT) conducts proactive code enforcement and community engagement activities around schools to reduce blight and improve housing conditions throughout the City of Fresno (*HC-4-d*):
 - The SAT inspectors conduct the enforcement aspect and seek compliance of all health, safety, blight, and nuisance violations in the school areas
 - The SAT community coordinators engage residents to equip them with tools to improve their quality of life and connect low-income homeowners to available housing resources
 - The SAT conducts Neighborhood Improvement Modules, Tenant Rights and Responsibilities Workshops, Landlord Forums, community stakeholder meetings, and other neighborhood engagement activities in the school areas
 - SAT works with several community partners to connect residents with resources

Policies Referenced

- HC-4-b
- HC-4-c
- HC-4-d
- HC-4-e
- HC-4-f

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-4-a



Accomplishments:

- SAT staff includes bilingual inspectors and community coordinators - SAT is partnered with Parent University (for all Fresno Unified School District school areas). This partnership provides SAT with 2 part-time Primary Language Instructional Specialists to allow all SAT presentations, events, documents, and services to be available in English, Spanish, and/or Hmong (*HC-4-e*)
- Within the last year - **since Code Enforcement has been under the City Attorney's Office**; outreach efforts typically occurred in cooperation with City Councilmembers events (*HC-4-e*)
 - For example, a Code Enforcement Officer attended a Spanish-speaking virtual town hall meeting (over zoom), hosted by Councilmember Esmeralda Soria.
- In September of 2016 the City Council, through Emergency Ordinance 2016-38, ammended FMC 11-307 - VIOLATIONS, to include language which defined an "Egregious Violator" as a property owner who received correction notices for health and safety, or building code violations, at three (3) or more of their properties within a 12 month period, and also set forth a penalty schedule for those violators (*HC-4-f*)
- In October of 2019 the City Council, through Ordinance 2019-035, amended FMC 11-307 - VIOLATIONS, to replace the "Egregious Violator" classification and replaced it with language which defined a "Serial Violator", and established an escalating citation schedule for property owners who receive citations for housing code violations at ten (10) or more of their properties within a 12 month period (*HC-4-f*)

Policies Referenced

- HC-4-b
- HC-4-c
- HC-4-d
- HC-4-e
- HC-4-f

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-4-a



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective HC-5: Promote access to healthy and affordable food.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HC-5-a: Healthy Grocery Incentives

HC-5-b: Food Assistance Awareness

HC-5-c: Refrigeration Assistance for Local Stores

HC-5-d: Work with Farmers Markets

HC-5-e: Food Policy Council

HC-5-f: Urban Agriculture

HC-5-g: Commercial Agriculture



Accomplishments:

- CFHL is working with Retail stores in West Fresno & Lowell Neighborhood (for example - Zack's, Lucky's, Grocery Outlet, Fresno Community Market 2, Dollar King, and Family Food Market) to participate in our healthy retail program - provide healthy food merchandizing materials, encourage healthy checkout aisles, and any other policy or environmental change they can make to encourage healthier seeing **(HC-5-a)**
- The Development Code includes remove barriers and provides incentives to the creation of healthy grocery stores **(HC-5-a)**
- Fresno County health department is continually promoting food assistance awareness via social media, website and at events **(HC-5-b)**
- CFHL work with the Kern Farmers Market, St Rest Church Farmers Market - increased promotion by informing residents and social media **(HC-5-d)**
- The Development Code reduces limitations on farmer's markets **(HC-5-d)**
- CFHL participates on the Fresno Community Health Improvement Plan's Food Insecurity Workgroup in which it strives to increase access to healthy foods **(HC-5-e)**
- Fresno Metro Ministry's Food to Share program is recovering millions of pounds of healthy food each year that would be wasted and distributes the food through a network of 50 churches and CBOs - substantively increasing access to healthy food - FCHIP Food Security Workgroup is functioning toward this objective **(HC-5-e)**
- The Development Code encourages community gardens and urban agriculture **(HC-5-f)**
- PARCS has a contract with community organizations **(HC-5-f)**:
 - Fresno Metro Ministries to assist us with managing three Community Gardens Al Radka, Peach Prop and San Pablo Community Gardens
 - Street Saints for a small garden at Sunset Community Center
- Yo'Ville Community Garden and Urban Farm Incubator in Southwest Fresno **(HC-5-f)**
- CFHL - work on gardens in West Fresno and Lowell Neighborhood **(HC-5-f)**

Policies Referenced

- HC-5-a
- HC-5-b
- HC-5-d
- HC-5-e
- HC-5-f

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-5-c
- HC-7-g



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective HC-6: Improve access to schools and their facilities for the community.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HC-6-a: Safe Routes to Schools

HC-6-b: Site Schools on Safe Streets

HC-6-c: Work with School Districts on Facilities Agreements*
(Will be covered during Parks, Open Space, and Schools meeting)

HC-6-d: New School Strategies*
(Will be covered during Parks, Open Space, and Schools meeting)



Accomplishments:

- The Police Department has a Safe Schools Initiative – assigning Traffic Enforcement Officers to monitor safe drop off and pick ups at schools focusing specifically on first two weeks of each school year **(HC-6-a)**
- The Police Department has assigned Student Resource Officers at area High Schools and Student and Neighborhood Resource Officers at FUSD Middle Schools to monitor Traffic Safety at school sites and large school-based events **(HC-6-a)**
- The Police Department Traffic Enforcement Unit has a "Safe Driving, Safe Biking" Program that is given to students at area schools to provide awareness as well as participating in the "Every 5 Minutes" Program to demonstrate the tragic effects of Driving Under the Influence to driving age High School Children **(HC-6-a)**
- The Police Department conducts the California Office of Traffic Safety Program for Pedestrian Safety around Schools **(HC-6-a)**
- Complete Streets Policy adopted by City Council (October 2019) **(HC-6-a, HC-6-b)**
- Active Transportation Plan (March 2017) **(HC-6-a, HC-6-b)**
- Grant opportunities perused when applicable - Active Transportation Program (ATP), Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) **(HC-6-a, HC-6-b)**
- Safer Routes to School Resolution (January 2020) **(HC-6-a, HC-6-b)**
- PARCS have a joint use agreement with Fresno Unified and Central Unified to offer **(HC-6-c)**:
 - Weekend Recreation Fitness Program on 17 school sites on Saturday and Sundays –
 - Allows residents access to greenspace for general recreational uses.
 - Agreements for use of School pools for our summer aquatics programming (CUSD and FUSD)

Policies Referenced

- HC-6-a
- HC-6-b
- HC-6-c

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-6-d



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective HC-7: Establish priorities and mechanisms for park facilities improvements linked to effectiveness and improving health.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HC-7-a: Prioritization System for Parks Improvements

HC-7-b: Performance-Based Capital Improvements

HC-7-c: Funding Mechanisms for Open Space

Maintenance

HC-7-d: Integrated Pest Management



Accomplishments:

- The Parks Master Plan evaluated parks and park amenities and included recommendations for the provision of more and improved existing open space *(HC-7-a)*
- The Parks Master Plan identifies that Fresno scores at the bottom for major cities in the number of acres, parks and green space *(HC-7-a)*
 - Pocket parks have proven to more of a maintenance issue than a benefit
- Parks has developed a 5 year Capital Improvement Plan - Parks Master Plan - Section 6- Needs Assessment *(HC-7-b)*
- Parks Master Plan included a section on financing parks - Section 8- Financing Your Parks *(HC-7-c)*

Policies Referenced

- HC-7-a
- HC-7-b
- HC-7-c

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-7-d



CHAPTER 10 OBJECTIVE

Objective HC-8: Support programs, leadership, and opportunities for Fresno's youth.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HC-8-a: Out-of-School Youth Programs

HC-8-b: Youth Leadership Program

HC-8-c: Job Training, Apprenticeships, and Placement

HC-8-d: Youth Master Plan



Accomplishments:

- PARCS partners with FUSD and provided contracted services for their afterschool SPARK program – PARCS department provides the recreation aspect of their programming *(HC-8-a)*
- CFHL works with the following community centers' afterschool programs (community physical activity, nutrition education, and gardens) *(HC-8-a)*
 - Mary Ella Brown Community Center, Fenix Champion Youth, Martin Park
- Youth Leadership Institute (YLI) coordinates the City of Fresno Youth Commission, which has served as a platform and space for Youth to voice and uplift youth priorities, including but not limited to *(HC-8-b)*:
 - programming and services such as holistic mental wellness services and paid internships, alcohol outlet saturation, police reform, and youth jobs within City of Fresno departments, like the PARCS department.
- YLI and Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission Street Saints partnered to coordinate the Transform Fresno Youth Leadership Development Program to train an annual cohort of youth leaders in the Transformative Climate Communities project area to serve as leaders and ambassadors for their community *(HC-8-b)*
- CFHL partners with Youth Leadership Institute on youth related activities around nutrition & physical activity that includes working with youth to change the environments to create access to healthy foods and physical activity *(HC-8-b)*
- The City of Fresno Youth Commission in partnership with YLI youth leaders, advocated for the creation of the Youth Jobs Task Force. The Youth Jobs Task force has leveraged funding to create paid youth internships and job training to connect youth to after school and summer job opportunities throughout the city *(HC-8-c)*
- City provides subrecipient with CDBG funding for Section 3 and micro-enterprise technical assistance *(HC-8-c)*
- PARCS regularly works with Fresno State and City with placing interns and provide summer youth employment through the various recreational camps, aquatic programming, ect *(HC-8-c)*

Policies Referenced

- HC-8-a
- HC-8-b
- HC-8-c

Policies Not Referenced

- HC-8-d



Chapter 11 – Housing Element



CHAPTER 11 OBJECTIVE

Objective H-1: Provide adequate sites for housing development to accommodate a range of housing by type, size, location, price, and tenure.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

H-1-a: Range of Housing Types

H-1-b: Housing Strategically Placed

H-1-c: Affordable Housing Near Transit



IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS

Program 1: Adequate Sites

Program 2: Residential Densities on Identified Sites

Program 3: Annual Reporting Program



Accomplishments:

- The City created and maintains an inventory status report of all Housing Element Inventory Sites and has evaluated all development projects for consistency with General Plan housing objectives and RHNA obligations. The City has maintained a surplus capacity of adequate sites in all categories to meet its RHNA obligations since the Housing Element was adopted in 2016. *(H-1-a, b, and c and Programs 1 and 2)*
- The City has presented Housing Element Annual Progress Reports before the Housing and Community Development Commission, the City Council, public and interested organizations to garnered feedback. Multiple methods of outreach to engage the Fresno community were used, including multilingual notices and media outlets. *(H-1-a, b and c and Program 3)*
- November 2019, the City kicked off the community engagement efforts for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. By March 2020, there were 16 community meetings held, 500 surveys collected, and over 25 stakeholder interviews and focus groups conducted. In May, two Public Hearings were held before the Housing and Community Development Commission and the City Council. On May 21, 2020 all three plans were adopted by the City Council. *(H-1-b and c and Program 3)*

Policies Referenced

- H-1-a
- H-1-b
- H-1-c

Programs Referenced

- 1
- 2
- 3



CHAPTER 11 OBJECTIVE

Objective H-2: Assist in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

H-2-a: Incentivize Affordable Housing Development

H-2-b: Special Housing Needs

H-2-c: Utilize Government Subsidies

H-2-d: Address Homelessness

H-2-e: Foreclosure Services

H-2-f: Sustainable Development



IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS

Program 4: Density Bonus Programs

Program 5: Housing Funding Sources

**Program 6: Strengthening Partnerships with
Affordable Housing Developers**

Program 7: Special Needs Housing

Program 8: Home Buyer Assistance

Program 9: Homeless Assistance

Program 10A: Mobile Home Parks

Program 10B: Housing Choice Vouchers

Program 11: Fresno Green



Accomplishments:

- To encourage transit-oriented development (TOD) and affordable housing, the City zoned mixed use along transit corridors and added TOD height & density bonuses and density bonuses for affordable housing, as part of Development Code adoption in 2016. *(H-2-a and Programs 4 and 6)*
- From 2016 thru 2019, 3 development projects received an Affordable Housing Density Bonus for a total of 131 affordable (40 of which are for seniors in the Self-Help Enterprise's Annadale Commons) and 39 market rate dwelling units; 2 projects received a TOD Density Bonus for a total of 27 dwelling units; and 5 projects received both bonuses for a total of 291 dwelling units. *(H-2-a and Programs 4 and 6)*
- Funding opportunities pursued, awarded, and expended include Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), HOME funds, Community Development Block Grant Funds (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS/HIV (HOPWA), Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC), Multifamily Housing Program (MHP), Affordable Housing Program (AHP), Transformative Climate Communities (TCC), Bonds, and Infill Infrastructure Grant Program (IIG). *(H-2-b and c and Program 5)*
- In 2018-19, the City provided technical assistance with LIHTC projects: Mariposa Meadows, Annadale Commons, Fancher Creek Senior Housing, Econo Inn a rehab and reuse of existing 25-unit structure, and Renaissance at Cincotta a rehab of vacant 1980s apartment into 27-unit special needs housing for the city's most vulnerable population. *(H-2-b and c and Programs 5 & 6)*
- In 2019, the City released a HOME Program NOFA and selected for funding: Self-Help Enterprises' Annadale Commons Phase II (\$1,462,000) for 22 single-family houses, the Housing Authority's Chinatown Housing Project (\$397,118) for 57 multi-family housing units, and Habitat for Humanity's Central Lots Project Phase II (\$392,000) for two single-family houses. *(H-2-b and c and Program 5 and 6)*
- In 2019, The City also provided a Locality Contribution Letter in support of CalHFA lending and tax exempt Bond issuance for a new 88 affordable unit infill mixed-use project at 1501 N. Blackstone Ave and the Fresno Housing Successor Agency provided \$1.1 million to the project. *(H-2-b and c and Program 5 and 6)*
- In 2019, the City provided the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco with a letter of support for the Cesar Chavez Foundation's Las Palmas de Sal Gonzales Sr. Apartments (135 senior and multi-family units) at 5070 E. Kings Canyon Rd. *(H-2-b and c and Program 5 & 6)*

Policies Referenced

- H-2-a
- H-2-b
- H-2-c

Programs Referenced

- 4
- 5
- 6



Accomplishments:

- The City of Fresno co-signed a letter of support through the Big City Mayors coalition for SB 18 (additional funding for emergency rental assistance and legal aid to residents faced with eviction). *(H-2-b and c and Programs 5 and 6)*
- In 2019, the City also assisted the Fresno Housing Authority with a National Environmental Policy Assessment for its Capital Fund 5-Year Plan which includes the rehabilitation of 387 affordable units in the Sequoia Courts Apartments, Sequoia Courts Terrance Apartments, DeSoto Gardens Apartments, Fairview Heights Apartments, and Sierra Plaza Apartments. *(H-2-b and c and Programs 5 and 6)*
- A Project Manager in the City of Fresno Housing and Community Development Division is in communication throughout the year with numerous affordable housing developers on upcoming federal, State, and local funding sources for various types of affordable housing developments. *(H-2-b and c and Programs 5 and 6)*
- Reporting and annual meetings completed as part of Annual Action Plan process and included a variety of housing stakeholders at public workshop on January 10, 2017, and public hearings with HCDC on January 25, 2017, January 9, 18, and 24, 2018, and January 3 and 7, 2019. Yearly accomplishments reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report. *(H-2-b and c and Program 6)*
- The City administered Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) funds with Habitat for Humanity, Community Housing Works, and Self-Help Enterprises. *(H-2-b and c and Program 6)*
- In 2018, the City held an annual application workshop for its federal housing programs. *(H-2-b and c and Program 6)*
- In 2019, the City of Fresno entered into a \$2,568,000 HOME Program Agreement with Self-Help Enterprises for the construction of Annadale Commons 40 affordable senior housing units. *(H-2-b and c and Programs 5 and 6)*
- In 2019, the city approved \$2,259,784 in CDBG funds for the acquisition of a 2-acre parcel and \$1,420,500 in HOME Program funding for the future development of a 180 unit Fancher Creek Senior Housing Project. *(H-2-b and c and Programs 5 and 6)*

Policies Referenced

- H-2-b
- H-2-c

Programs Referenced

- 5
- 6



Accomplishments:

- ESG and HOPWA funds were used to provide direct assistance to homeless individuals or those at risk of becoming homeless. The City utilized HOPWA to provide housing location, relocation, Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and Short-Term Rental/Mortgage and Utilities (STRMU) payments. The City works with subrecipient vendors to set aside units to provide targeted housing. Between 2016 and 2019, the City utilized the HOPWA program to administer services to individuals living with HIV/AIDS. 269 AIDS clients were served thru either Housing Information Services, Supportive Services, STRMU or TBRA. HUD funds were used to assist a total of 2,683 households with temporary shelter including 2,258 people seeking emergency shelter at the Poverello House, Turning Point, and Marjoree Mason Center and 425 people seeking rapid re-housing assistance. (Policies H-2-b, c & d and Program 7)
- In 2016, the HOPWA program transitioned from Fresno County oversight to City of Fresno oversight. *(H-2-b, c & d and Program 7)*
- The City continues to work with community members and the Fresno-Madera Continuum of Care (CoC) to identify and confront systemic issues in mental health and homelessness service delivery. *(H-2-b, c, & d and Programs 7 and 9)*
- The City lobbied the State for funding to address homelessness resulting in \$500 million in State assistance via the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention program (HHAP); of which Fresno received \$6,158,246 and the Fresno-Madera CoC \$2,954,437. A comprehensive, community-wide approach was developed with key partners including County of Fresno, Housing Authority, Fresno-Madera CoC, and over 70 other groups and individuals. The funds will become available in 2020. *(H-2-b, c & d and Programs 7 & 9)*
- Any developer receiving City funds is required to comply with the Universal Housing Ordinance. Every development project that has received City funds since the Ordinance was adopted has complied with this requirement. *(H-2-b, c & d and Program 7)*
- Between 2016 and 2020, there have been at least 147 clients to upwards of 206 clients receiving HUD funded Tenant Based Rental Assistance and Emergency Shelter assistance. *(H-2-b, c & d and Program 9)*

Policies Referenced

- H-2-b
- H-2-c
- H-2-d

Programs Referenced

- 7
- 9



Accomplishments:

- Every year, the City has sent out Annual Mobile Home Rent Review Packets to mobile home park owners/managers and rent review committees with information regarding the City's Mobilehome Park Rent Review and Stabilization Ordinance which includes updated Consumer Price Index and application forms to be returned to the City. *(H-2-b and Program 10A)*
- In 2017, the City sent to on-site managers, property managers and owners of mobile home parks a letter with flyers in English and Spanish for the State of California's Mobile Home Assistance Center requesting that the flyers be posted in a common area, clubhouse or other publically accessible space for residents to view and utilize. *(H-2-b and Program 10A)*
- In 2017, the City developed a map locating all mobilehome parks in Fresno and a spreadsheet with the address and APN of each park and the contact information for on-site managers, property managers and owners. In 2019, City staff used this map and spreadsheet to drive to all mobilehome parks to post in a public space a State of California's Mobile Home Assistance Center flyer in English and Spanish. *(H-2-b and Program 10A)*
- In 2020, the City submitted an application, but was not granted, HCD CalHome program funding for up to \$2 million in financial assistance for low income households to repair, rehabilitate or replace owner-occupied manufactured homes within the City. *(H-2-b and Program 10A)*
- In 2017-18 the City of Fresno increased its visibility of Housing Choice Vouchers through its website and developed methodology to define High Opportunity Areas (HOAs), sharing the boundaries and list of information on apartments within the HOAs with the Housing Authority. *(H-2-b and c and Program 10B)*
- In 2019, the Housing Authority initiated a Landlord Outreach program. The program has one staff member and is assisted by members of the inspections team. The goal of the program is to educate and bring on new Landlords, as well as ensure current landlords are educated and providing quality housing. This includes outreach to landlords in HOAs. As of 2019, the number of Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders in High Opportunity Areas (HOAs) is 116, or 1.06% of all Voucher holders in the city. *(H-2-b and c and Program 10B)*
- The City continues to offer the Fresno Green program to developers as an incentive to build sustainably. *(H-2-f and Program 11)*

Policies Referenced

- H-2-b
- H-2-c
- H-2-f

Programs Referenced

- 10A
- 10B
- 11



CHAPTER 11 OBJECTIVE

Objective H-3: Address, and where possible, remove any potential governmental constraints to housing production and affordability.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

H-3-a: Development Regulations

H-3-b: Development Approval Process

H-3-c: Permit Processing Timeline

H-3-d: Affordable Housing Incentives

H-3-e: Housing Infill Development

H-3-f: Infrastructure Prioritization in High-Need Areas



IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS

Program 12: Downtown Development

Program 12-A: Downtown Displacement Prevention

**Program 13: City of Fresno's Home Energy Tune-Up (HETU)
Program**

Program 14: Expedited Processing/Business Friendly Fresno

Program 15: Development Incentives

Program 16: Large and Small Lot Development

Program 16A: State Laws Related to Housing Development

Program 17: Agricultural Employees (Farmworker) Housing

Program 18: Infrastructure Priority Program

Program 19: Water and Sewer Service Providers



Accomplishments:

- Since adoption in 2016 there have been no changes to the Downtown Development Standards and a tri-plex and 4 custom homes were built; the Econo Inn renovation/conversion of 25 very low income affordable single room occupancy dwelling units by the Fresno Housing Authority received entitlement approval; 13 custom homes received building permits including 4 by Habitat for Humanity and 1 accessory dwelling unit; and 4 custom homes received entitlement approval. *(H-3-a and Programs 12 & 12A)*
- The Anti-Displacement Task Force was established by City Council in 2018 and Task Force appointees were approved in 2019. In 2019, the Task Force held meetings on April 29, May 6, June 3, and October 7. The Downtown Displacement Report was completed and presented at the first meeting. At the meetings, key concerns were uniquely identified by both homeowners and renters which resulted in a Request for Proposal released in 2019 for a consultant to craft specific measurements applicable to these concerns, including strategies to prevent displacement of both people and culture. One of the concerns expressed through the Task Forces meetings was over the use of eminent domain. Two special meetings were held to reassure residents that eminent domain was not and is not part of the TCC or anti-displacement task force initiative. *(H-3-a and Program 12A)*
- The City of Fresno's Home Energy Tune-Up (HETU) Program completed 1,350 residential assessments in 2016 and approximately 1,000 residential assessments in 2017. Beginning in 2018, the City no longer offers the HETU program because funding was discontinued by the California Public Utilities Commission and Pacific Gas and Electric. *(H-3-e & f and Program 13)*
- No new incentives have been initiated, but existing incentives were implemented including Inner City Fee Reduction, impact fee waivers and Residential Build Act development fee waivers. In 2018, Business Friendly Fresno implemented the Accela software allowing for electronic submission of permit applications, improved processing of applications, accountability, and transparency. In 2019, the Planning & Development Department added 5 positions to improve application processing, plan check turnaround, customer service, and front counter support. One of the new positions, a Planner III, is designed as a Project Concierge that assists applicants through the development process from initial concept through the issuance of building permits. The Development Review Committee which provides pre-application assistance to housing related projects was reorganized to allow applicants to work with one administrator who answers questions, receives and assigns submittals, and sends response letters. This new process has increased productivity, cost effectiveness, and responsiveness. In 2019, the Money Back Guarantee/Business Streamlining Act was approved by Council creating a more streamlined review process through the implementation of mandatory processing timelines for planning entitlements and building plan check review. Under the act if the City fails to complete action on an application according to timelines, the applicant will be refunded the City's portion of the processing fee. As of March 1, 2020 there have been no overdue plan checks which amounts to a total of more than 200 consecutive days of meeting mandatory processing timelines since the program started. *(H-3-c & d and Program 14 & 15)*

Policies Referenced

- H-3-a
- H-3-c
- H-3-d
- H-3-e
- H-3-f

Programs Referenced

- 12
- 12A
- 13
- 14
- 15



Accomplishments:

- In 2016, the City assisted one project (rehabilitation of a 79-unit historic Hotel Fresno including 40 units for very low and low-income households) in the Downtown in 45 days. In 2017, two projects were processed within 75 days in the Downtown (10 story, 129 affordable dwelling unit, Fresno Housing Authority and a 57 affordable dwelling unit mixed-use Fresno Housing Authority project both processed to qualify for TCC funding). In 2018, the Econo Inn motel conversion of a 25 unit low-income deed restricted housing complex by the Fresno Housing Authority was completed within 60 days. In 2019, all of the 12 projects submitted in the Downtown for entitlement were approved in less than 75 days. *(H-3-a and Program 15)*
- In 2016, the City reduced the Voluntary Parcel Merger application fee from \$5,360 to \$627 which resulted in an increased number of Voluntary Parcel Mergers and a monitoring program for large and small lots was established with procedures which includes a biennial review process for development on large and small lots and an annual review process for monitoring the percentage of affordable units developed on large lots. Large lot development is also encouraged through the specific plan process, for example, a 115-acre site at the southwest corner of Church and Martin Luther King Jr. Avenues was identified as a key catalyst site in the Southwest Fresno Specific Plan. The site is currently in the entitlement process for a mixed-use project that includes housing. The City is incentivizing this development by constructing the required off-site improvements with grant funds. *(H-3-e and Program 16)*
- The City reviewed the Development Code for compliance with State laws and created handouts for the Planning & Development Department public counter to help inform about the State ADU standards. The Department also initiated review and evaluation of the latest State laws as they relate to the Development Code, which will carry over into 2020. *(H-3-a and Program 16A)*
- The Agricultural Employees Housing (AEH) Act was reviewed and no changes to the Development Code were necessary, because it currently meets the requirements of the AEH. *(H-3-a and Program 17)*
- The Department of Public Utilities has established written policies and procedures that ensure water and sewer services are to be provided as a priority for developments that include units affordable to lower-income households and ensures that all development applications are considered, reviewed, and approved without prejudice to the proposed residents, contingent on the development application's compliance with all entitlement requirements. *(H-3-f and Program 18)*
- In 2017, a copy of the Fresno General Plan 2015-2023 Housing Element was sent to the City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities Water and Wastewater Divisions, Pinedale County Water District, and Bakman Water Company. *(H-3-f and Program 19)*

Policies Referenced

- H-3-a
- H-3-c
- H-3-e
- H-3-f

Programs Referenced

- 15
- 16
- 16A
- 17
- 18
- 19



CHAPTER 11 OBJECTIVE

Objective H-4: Conserve and improve the condition of Fresno's existing housing stock.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

H-4-a: Code Enforcement of Health & Safety Standards

H-4-b: Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing

H-4-c: Code Enforcement to Improve Housing Conditions

H-4-d: Public Education

H-4-e: Rehabilitation Assistance

H-4-f: Blighted Housing Demolition

H-4-g: At Risk Housing Preservation



IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS

Program 20: Comprehensive Code Enforcement

Program 21: Neighborhood Infrastructure

Program 22: Housing Rehabilitation

**Program 23: Franchise Tax Board Building Code
Program**

Program 24: At-Risk Housing

**Program 25: Enhanced Police Service to High Crime
Neighborhoods**



Accomplishments:

- **Anti-Slumlord Enforcement Team (ASET) (H-4-a, b, & c and Program 20):**
 - In 2016 the Strike Team on Problem Properties (STOPP), addressed 14 cases of properties with severely substandard conditions.
 - These cases investigated substandard housing conditions in rental housing, and pursued violations of multiple different codes and ordinances including the California State Health and Safety Code, California Building, Plumbing, Mechanical and Electrical Codes, and Fresno City Municipal Codes in 377 individual units.
 - In November of 2016, the City Council re-aligned the STOPP team, adding City Attorney staffing to the team and re-branding it ASET (Anti-Slumlord Enforcement Team), which is the name it operates under currently.
 - ✦ Total number of cases addressed since the beginning of the ASET program - 53
 - ✦ Violations to date 26,283
 - ✦ Units Inspected to date 554
 - ✦ Current Open Cases 29 per the status report from last week
 - ✦ Current # of units 549 per the status report from last week
- **Reactive Rental Housing (H-4-a, b & c and Program 20):**
 - The Reactive Rental Housing Team was established within the Code Enforcement Division, in October of 2018, for the purpose of addressing complaints of substandard housing conditions in multi-family units, on a reactive basis, throughout the City of Fresno.
 - Since its formation, the Reactive Rental Housing Team has successfully addressed violations and closed 526 cases.
 - Beginning in January of 2020, the Reactive Rental Housing Team was transferred to the Rental Housing Unit and incorporated into the Anti Slumlord Enforcement Team (ASET), and are currently addressing violations on 109 active cases.
 - Under the new model, the Reactive Rental Housing Team works with members of the ASET team, and staff from both teams address a mixture of cases in both areas of ASET and Reactive Rental Housing enforcement.

Policies Referenced

- H-4-a
- H-4-b
- H-4-c

Programs Referenced

- 20



Accomplishments:

- **The Proactive Rental Housing Inspection Program (H-4-a,b, & c and Program 20):**
 - The Proactive Rental Housing Inspection Program was created through the Rental Housing Improvement Act (FMC Chapter 10 Article 16), adopted by the City Council in February of 2017 and which went into effect on March 13, 2017. The stated purpose of the program was to, “Identify substandard housing violations through an effective pro-active and re-active inspection program to ensure rental housing units in the city meet minimum health and safety standards required by the State of California and are safe to occupy, and provide: (1) adequate resources to effectively and timely remedy violations; and (2) to greatly reduce substandard housing in the city.” Initially a set of data was provided to the City by a private vendor, which identified locations of rental properties and contact information for the owners of those properties. On April 1st 2018, 85,677 informational brochures were mailed out to these property owners, which provided information about the City’s Rental Housing Improvement Program and the next steps property owners would need to take to register their properties. Beginning in July of 2018, Notices of Violation for failure to register residential rental properties were mailed out in a total of six rounds, for a total of 22,131 notices issued. In February of 2019 the first of three rounds of escalating citations for failure to register residential rental properties began to be mailed out, beginning with 2,744 in the first round, 1,299 in the second round and 941 in the third round, for a total of 4,984 citations.
 - ✦ To date, there are approximately 85,254 units registered in the Rental Housing Registry, which exist at more than 30,000 properties. Inspections of residential rental housing units have been progressing, and to date, the Program has worked through 10,793 total inspections of multi-family locations in 87 APN books.
 - 85,254 Registered individual Unit
 - 24,124 Single Family Home Registrations
 - 4,350 Multi Family Property Registration (58,804 Units)
 - 2,326 Condominium Property Registrations
 - 10,793 total baseline inspections of multi-family locations in 87 APN books
 - These APN books comprise all of the registered multi-family properties south of Nees Avenue
 - Before standing down due to Covid-19 concerns there were 150 baseline inspections conducted across 21 single family home portfolios.
 - Staff from the Rental Housing unit has been working with the other units in Code Enforcement to investigate, educate and enforce complaints and violations of non-essential businesses continuing to operate, price gouging, and social distancing. Beginning with the initial emergency orders issued by the City on March 17, 2020, Code staff proactively visited businesses throughout the City and posted signage prohibiting price gouging, initially visiting more than 500 businesses in the first days of the crisis. As events unfolded and new emergency orders were issued, Code staff transitioned from the price gouging assignment into investigations of open businesses and then to social distancing complaints.
 - In response to the COVID-19 state of emergency and the suspension of interior inspections, inspectors have been actively canvassing neighborhoods to find unregistered properties and to date have successfully identified 983 unregistered rental properties. Property owners of these unregistered rental properties that have been identified by Code Enforcement Officers have been issued notices of violation for their failure to register and will face monetary penalties if they fail to comply with the City’s Rental Housing Improvement Act.

Policies Referenced

- H-4-a
- H-4-b
- H-4-c

Programs Referenced

- 20



Accomplishments:

- The School Area Team (SAT) conducts proactive code enforcement and community engagement activities around schools to reduce blight and improve housing conditions throughout the City of Fresno (*H-4-a, b & c and Program 20*):
 - The SAT inspectors conduct the enforcement aspect and seek compliance of all health, safety, blight, and nuisance violations in the school areas
 - The SAT community coordinators engage residents to equip them with tools to improve their quality of life and connect low-income homeowners to available housing resources
 - The SAT conducts Neighborhood Improvement Modules, Tenant Rights and Responsibilities Workshops, Landlord Forums, community stakeholder meetings, and other neighborhood engagement activities in the school areas
 - SAT works with several community partners to connect residents with resources
- SAT staff includes bilingual inspectors and community coordinators - SAT is partnered with Parent University (for all Fresno Unified School District school areas). This partnership provides SAT with 2 part-time Primary Language Instructional Specialists to allow all SAT presentations, events, documents, and services to be available in English, Spanish, and/or Hmong (*H-4-a, b & c and Program 20*)
- Within the last year - since Code Enforcement has been under the City Attorney's Office; outreach efforts typically occurred in cooperation with City Councilmembers events (*H-4-a, b & c and Program 20*):
 - For example, a Code Enforcement Officer attended a Spanish-speaking virtual town hall meeting (over zoom), hosted by Councilmember Esmeralda Soria.

Policies Referenced

- H-4-a
- H-4-b
- H-4-c

Programs Referenced

- 20



Accomplishments:

- In September of 2016 the City Council, through Emergency Ordinance 2016-38, amended FMC 11-307 - VIOLATIONS, to include language which defined an "Egregious Violator" as a property owner who received correction notices for health and safety, or building code violations, at three (3) or more of their properties within a 12 month period, and also set forth a penalty schedule for those violators. *(H-4-a, b & c and Program 20)*
- In October of 2019 the City Council, through Ordinance 2019-035, amended FMC 11-307 - VIOLATIONS, to replace the "Egregious Violator" classification and replaced it with language which defined a "Serial Violator", and established an escalating citation schedule for property owners who receive citations for housing code violations at ten (10) or more of their properties within a 12 month period. *(H-4-a, b & c and Program 20)*
- Between 2016 and 2019, the City of Fresno Department of Public Works completed 137 projects at an overall cost of 104 million. The projects are as follows: 25 park projects totaling 12.3 million, 7 road and median projects totaling 9.3 million, 33 street construction projects totaling 20.9 million, 22 sewer projects totaling 19.3 million, 30 traffic signal projects totaling 12.87 million, 16 water related projects totaling 25.5 million and 4 well related project totaling 4.5 million and 7 sidewalk projects totaling 1.5 million. *(H-4- b and Program 21)*
- Between 2016 and 2019, the city completed 146 housing rehabilitation projects for low/mod income, owner occupied households in Neighborhood Revitalization Team areas and citywide. The projects were accomplished under the Housing Rehabilitation Program, Senior Paint Program, Minor Code Compliance Program, and Targeted Area Distressed Program. In 2018, the City entered into a subrecipient agreement with Habitat for Humanity to provide a Senior Paint Program to eligible households citywide and subrecipient agreements with Self-Help Enterprises, Habitat for Humanity, and Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission to implement and augment rehabilitation activities. From 2019 through July 2020, Self-Help Enterprises completed 18 rehabilitation projects and have 6 in progress. *(H-4- b & e and Program 22)*

Policies Referenced

- H-4-a
- H-4-b
- H-4-c
- H-4-e

Programs Referenced

- 20
- 21
- 22



Accomplishments:

- The City investigated participation in the Franchise Tax Board's (FTB) Substandard Housing Program, researched necessary notices and procedural requirements, and began participating in the Program as it relates to ASET properties. In 2017, the City sent Notices of Property Noncompliance on 2 properties and 6 months later were sent Notices of Compliance. In 2018 and 2019, the City did not issue any notices, because remedies were found within the required six-month window of non-compliance. *(H-4-f and Program 23)*
- The California Housing Partnership designates properties as at-risk if they do not have an overlapping federal or state subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large, stable, non-profit. In 2016, the City approved an assumption and assignment agreement for DHI to assume a \$2.9M note from the Annadale Housing Partners for the substantial rehabilitation of the King's View Estates, a 116 unit affordable housing complex in southwest Fresno. In 2017, the City received a request from Opportunity Builders to consider an assignment and assumption of its HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program Agreement and related documents to EAH for the acquisition of the affordable 48-unit Village at Kings Canyon Apartments in southeast Fresno. In 2018 and 2019, there were no notices of intent to convert to market rate for any properties. *(H-4-g and Program 24)*
- The Police Department works within neighborhoods in a variety of ways *(H-4-a & d and Program 25)*:
 - Collaborates with Organizations in Neighborhoods (Bringing Broken Neighborhoods Back to Life, Hope Coalition, and Fresno Housing Authority)
 - Organizations for Crime Reduction (Neighborhood Watch, NextDoor-Virtual Neighborhood Watch-Business Watch, Crime Free Multihousing)
 - Worked in the past with RESTORE Fresno
 - School based Programs (Resilience Program, Trauma Informed Intervention, and Mentorship for High Risk Children)

Policies Referenced

- H-4-a
- H-4-d
- H-4-f
- H-4-g

Programs Referenced

- 23
- 24
- 25



Accomplishments:

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 - Worked in the past with RESTORE Fresno
 - School based Programs (Resilience Program, Trauma Informed Intervention, Mentorship for High Risk Children)

Policies Referenced

- H-4-a
- H-4-d
- H-4-f
- H-4-g

Programs Referenced

- 24
- 25



CHAPTER 11 OBJECTIVE

Objective H-5: Continue to promote equal housing opportunity in the City's housing market regardless of age, disability/medical condition, race, sex, marital status, ethnic background, source of income, and other factors.

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

H-5-a: Housing Discrimination Prohibition

H-5-b: Enforcement of Fair Housing Laws

H-5-c: Special Needs Housing

H-5-d: Disabled-Accessible Housing

H-5-e: Development Application Process Fairness

H-5-f: Accommodation of Persons with Disabilities

H-5-g: Affordable Housing in High Opportunity Areas

H-5-h: Community Groups and Environmental Justice

H-5-i: Public Outreach Partnerships



IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS

Program 26: Fair Housing Services

Program 27: Equitable Communities

Program 28: Relocation Services



Accomplishments:

- Each year between 2016 and 2019, the City allocated \$40,000 to the Fair Housing Council of Central California (FHCCC). The FHCCC provided services to 2,500+ persons via a monthly radio broadcast ("Fair Housing: It's the Law!") and yearly through its Annual Central Valley Fair Housing Conference in which members of the housing industry received Fair Housing training certification. FHCCC also addresses 100s of housing discrimination complaints each year. *(H-5-a, b, c, d, e & f and Program 26)*
- The City of Fresno Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice was updated and adopted by Fresno City Council in 2016 and another update began in November 2019 with a round of 10 community meetings to obtain input on the state of fair housing in the city of Fresno. The report was published as part of the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan process. *(H-5-a, b, c, d, e & f and Program 26)*
- A General Plan Annual Report was published in 2017, a General Plan Implementation Review Committee (GPIRC) was established in 2019, and the GPIRC began meeting and continues to meet regularly in 2020. *(H-5-h and Program 27)*
- The City receives HUD funding annually for capital improvement projects in CDBG areas of Fresno. Each year the City prepares an Annual Action Plan that describes the public facility and public improvement projects it will undertake to carry out in predominately low and moderate income areas outlined in the Consolidated Plan (below 80% of the area median income). *(Program 27)*
- A FAX Fixed-Route System Restructure Study, prepared in June 2018, included a Title VI Service Equity Analysis with analysis of transit access to affordable housing. *(H-5-c & g and Program 27)*

Policies Referenced

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| • H-5-a | • H-5-d | • H-5-g |
| • H-5-b | • H-5-e | • H-5-h |
| • H-5-c | • H-5-f | |

Programs Referenced

- 26
- 27



Accomplishments:

- **The Proactive Rental Housing Inspection Program (H-5-h and Program 27):**
 - The Proactive Rental Housing Inspection Program was created through the Rental Housing Improvement Act (FMC Chapter 10 Article 16), adopted by the City Council in February of 2017 and which went into effect on March 13, 2017. The stated purpose of the program was to, “Identify substandard housing violations through an effective pro-active and re-active inspection program to ensure rental housing units in the city meet minimum health and safety standards required by the State of California and are safe to occupy, and provide: (1) adequate resources to effectively and timely remedy violations; and (2) to greatly reduce substandard housing in the city.” Initially a set of data was provided to the City by a private vendor, which identified locations of rental properties and contact information for the owners of those properties. On April 1st 2018, 85,677 informational brochures were mailed out to these property owners, which provided information about the City’s Rental Housing Improvement Program and the next steps property owners would need to take to register their properties. Beginning in July of 2018, Notices of Violation for failure to register residential rental properties were mailed out in a total of six rounds, for a total of 22,131 notices issued. In February of 2019 the first of three rounds of escalating citations for failure to register residential rental properties began to be mailed out, beginning with 2,744 in the first round, 1,299 in the second round and 941 in the third round, for a total of 4,984 citations.
 - ✦ To date, there are approximately 85,254 units registered in the Rental Housing Registry, which exist at more than 30,000 properties. Inspections of residential rental housing units have been progressing, and to date, the Program has worked through 10,793 total inspections of multi-family locations in 87 APN books.
 - 85,254 Registered individual Unit
 - 24,124 Single Family Home Registrations
 - 4,350 Multi Family Property Registration (58,804 Units)
 - 2,326 Condominium Property Registrations
 - 10,793 total baseline inspections of multi-family locations in 87 APN books
 - These APN books comprise all of the registered multi-family properties south of Nees Avenue
 - Before standing down due to Covid-19 concerns there were 150 baseline inspections conducted across 21 single family home portfolios.
 - Staff from the Rental Housing unit has been working with the other units in Code Enforcement to investigate, educate and enforce complaints and violations of non-essential businesses continuing to operate, price gouging, and social distancing. Beginning with the initial emergency orders issued by the City on March 17, 2020, Code staff proactively visited businesses throughout the City and posted signage prohibiting price gouging, initially visiting more than 500 businesses in the first days of the crisis. As events unfolded and new emergency orders were issued, Code staff transitioned from the price gouging assignment into investigations of open businesses and then to social distancing complaints.
 - In response to the COVID-19 state of emergency and the suspension of interior inspections, inspectors have been actively canvassing neighborhoods to find unregistered properties and to date have successfully identified 983 unregistered rental properties. Property owners of these unregistered rental properties that have been identified by Code Enforcement Officers have been issued notices of violation for their failure to register and will face monetary penalties if they fail to comply with the City’s Rental Housing Improvement Act.

**Policies
Referenced**

- H-5-h

**Programs
Referenced**

- 27



Accomplishments:

- The adoption of the ATP included an ATP Project Prioritization Tool to be used with trail, bike lane, and sidewalk projects. The tool includes scoring categories for Accessibility, Equity, and Community Identified Priority. The Trail Network Expansion Feasibility Plan (adopted in 2019) ranked all of the proposed trails in the City using the ATP Project Prioritization Tool for purposes of pursuing grant funding to build trails in high need areas. *(Program 27)*
- The City accepted an EPA grant in 2017 for consulting services to prepare a Brownfields area-wide planning document for catalyst sites along Elm Avenue Corridor. In 2019, the Elm Avenue Revitalization Strategy was adopted. Outreach included meetings, technical assistance, and a workshop with the Steering Committee, catalyst site representatives, and community members. A temporary community plaza was developed on a catalyst site in a City Planner/local church collaboration. *(Program 27)*
- In 2018, the City received \$600,000 EPA Brownfields Grant Funds and will be used to fund Phase I/II EAs and market and planning studies to move projects closer to implementation, establish a Brownfields coalition of agencies and community partners, and conduct a citywide inventory of Brownfield sites. *(Program 27)*

**Policies
Referenced**

**Programs
Referenced**

- 27



Accomplishments:

- As part of the Fresno Transformative Climate Communities Collaborative (TCC) package a community garden, Food Hub, and trail are to be built adjacent to existing affordable housing (Yosemite Village, Mariposa Meadows, and Fresno Edison apartments) in Southwest Fresno. *(Program 27)*
- 21 vacant sites located in the high opportunity areas have been identified for discussions with City Councilmembers and Property owners to rezone to higher residential densities. *(H-5-g and Program 27)*
- In 2016, the Glenn Avenue Apartments was the only project that required relocation of tenants. Between 2017 and 2019, there was no relocation assistance required. *(H-5-f and Program 27)*

Policies Referenced

- H-5-f
- H-5-g

Programs Referenced

- 27
- 28



Other Housing Initiatives and Programs Underway Beginning in 2020



Underway:

- The 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan, adopted by City Council on May 21, 2020, includes HOME funds of \$2.4 million for development and substantial rehabilitation of affordable housing.
(H-2-a & c and Program 5)
- A Substantial Amendment to the 2019 Annual Action Plan was approved by City Council on June 25, 2020 which directed HOME program income as follows *(H-2-a & c and Program 5)*:
 - \$750,000 for disposition of the City-owned property located at Willow and Byrd for the construction of at least 60 affordable single family homes in partnership with a City-approved CHDO;
 - \$1,000,000 for acquisition and disposition of land designated in the Housing Element as extremely, very, and low income parcels in areas of opportunity; and
 - \$5,366,900 in the form of Development Agreements to create affordable rental units on those parcels. At least 51% of the units will be affordable to households at or below 80% of median family income.
- The draft Plan and Application for funding through the State of California's Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) will be considered by City Council on August 20, 2020. The draft Plan includes first-year funding of \$971,000 for the development of multifamily housing and \$971,000 for the development of single-family housing. *(H-2-a & c and Program 5)*

Policies Referenced

- H-2-a
- H-2-c

Programs Referenced

- 5



Underway:

- On July 16, 2020, the City Council approved a \$1,462,000 HOME Investment Partnerships Agreement with Self-Help Enterprises for the construction of 22 affordable single-family homes on Annadale Ave. *(H-2-a & c and Program 6)*
- On July 17, 2020, the City released a HOME Program Notice of Funding Availability for the construction of new affordable housing units and/or substantial rehabilitation of existing units utilizing HOME Program funds of \$2.4 million. *(H-2-a & c and Program 6)*
- Through its continuing collaboration with the Fresno Madera Continuum of Care, and following the adoption of the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan, the City will continue to use its annual Emergency Solutions Grant funding for the provision of Emergency Shelter, Homeless Prevention, and Rapid Rehousing, totaling \$673,000 for the program year starting July 1, 2020. Additionally, The City will use HOME Program funds of \$712,000 to fund the City's Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program; CDBG funds of \$150,000 for the City's Senior Paint Program; and HOPWA funds of \$617,000 for housing assistance and housing-related supportive services for persons living with HIV/AIDS. *(H-2-a, b & c and Program 7)*
- The City received an allocation of HOPWA-Coronavirus (HOPWA-CV) funds of \$92,600 to be used to administer and award funds to WestCare California, Inc. to provide COVID-19-related housing assistance and supportive services to persons living with HIV/AIDS and an allocation of ESG-Coronavirus (ESG-CV1) funds of \$2,103,500 to be used to administer and award funds to the County of Fresno to execute the COVID-19 Homeless Response through a Substantial Amendment and agreement adopted by City Council on June 11, 2020. *(H-2-b & c and Program 7)*

Policies Referenced

- H-2-a
- H-2-b
- H-2-c

Programs Referenced

- 6
- 7



Underway:

- The City's draft Plan for the Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA), a new State of California entitlement program for affordable housing and housing services, includes \$971,000 for a new down-payment assistance program for first-time homebuyers. The Plan will be considered by the City Council on August 20, 2020, and if approved will assist an estimated 21 households per year. *(H-2-a & c and Program 8)*
- The City is the recipient of additional HUD Community Planning and Development Coronavirus funds which will be programmed and awarded in the current program year, including \$8,845,000 of ESG-CV2 funds to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the Coronavirus for Homeless populations; and \$4,184,000 of Community Development Block Grant-Coronavirus (CDBG-CV) to be used for CDBG-eligible activities which prevent, prepare for, or respond to the Coronavirus. *(H-2-c & d and Program 9)*
- The City has set aside \$4.5 million of federal CARES Act funds for the purposes of responding to homelessness during the Coronavirus pandemic. *(H-2-c & d and Program 9)*
- As the City was not awarded the CalHOME funding for this purpose, the City has included \$323,900 of first-year Permanent Local Housing Allocation funding in its draft Plan for the purposes of rehabilitating homes that don't currently qualify for City programs, such as mobilehomes. The City Council will consider the Plan on August 20, 2020, and if approved, it will provide 9.5% of PLHA annual allocations for this purpose for five years. *(H-2-c & f and Program 10A and 22)*

Policies Referenced

- H-2-a
- H-2-b
- H-2-c
- H-2-f

Programs Referenced

- 8
- 9
- 10A
- 22



Underway:

- The City will release a Fair Housing NOFA to allocate \$50,000 to eligible organizations for the purposes of advancing fair housing referral services, education, and outreach on August 14, 2020. The NOFA specifically requests applicants to assist the City with promoting the availability of vouchers to residents, and communicating responsibilities in accepting vouchers to property owners and landlords. (*H-2-b & c and Program 10B*)
- On May 21, 2020, the City Council adopted the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for HUD Community Planning and Development programs. The plan prioritizes improvements to current public infrastructure and facilities, and closing gaps in areas with aging, lower quality, or nonexistent public infrastructure and facilities. As a result, the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan included \$3.1 million for street and sidewalk improvements in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods including (*H-4-b and Program 21*):
 - Yosemite Middle School Complete Streets (year one of multi-year project) \$300,000
 - Highway City Neighborhood Street Reconstruction (year one of multi-year project) \$615,000
 - West Fresno Elementary & MLK Neighborhood Street Improvements \$1,200,000
 - Burroughs Elementary Neighborhood Street Reconstruction \$801,105
 - Ericson Elementary Neighborhood Street Reconstruction (year one of multi-year project) \$179,000

Policies Referenced

- H-2-b
- H-2-c
- H-4-b

Programs Referenced

- 10B
- 21



Underway:

- The City's 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan included \$1.35 million for housing rehabilitation to be delivered by the City's housing rehabilitation program, senior paint program, and through eligible non-profits to assist a minimum of 44 households over the program year. The City Council will consider the awarding of subrecipient agreements on August 27, 2020 for this purpose. *(H-4-b & c and Program 22)*
- On May 21, 2020, the City Council adopted the 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), which includes a Fair Housing NOFA to be released on August 14, 2020. The City is requesting applications from eligible organizations for \$50,000 (increased from PY19 funds of \$40,000) of CDBG funding to administer a Fair Housing education program for the public, outreach and education for housing providers and lenders, and Fair Housing complaint and referral services. *((H-5-a, b, c, d, e & f and Program 26)*

Policies Referenced

- H-4-b
- H-4-c
- H-5-a
- H-5-b
- H-5-c
- H-5-d
- H-5-e
- H-5-f

Programs Referenced

- 22
- 26



Underway:

- “Comprehensively Addressing Homelessness in Fresno”, a research project initiated by the Barbara Poppe & Associates, Mayor’s Office, and Fresno Housing Authority provides 13 Recommendations under four Pillars as follows (*H-2-d and Program 9*):
 - First Pillar - Leadership, alignment & community engagement
 1. Adopt Collective Impact approach and engage cross-sector community leaders
 2. Engage the entire community in solutions
 3. Strengthen the data foundation—what gets measured, gets done
 - Second Pillar - Reduce inflow to homelessness
 4. Scale up diversion and make consistent across community; enhance points of access
 5. Preserve affordable rental housing
 6. Build a path forward for collaborative community solution to reduce homelessness among domestic violence survivors
 - Third Pillar - Improve crisis response
 7. Align community programs to create a comprehensive crisis response network that provides person-centered and housing focused service
 8. Create new low-barrier crisis housing options
 - Forth Pillar - Increase permanent housing exits
 9. Enhance and expand all type of housing placement options and supports
 10. Scale up rapid rehousing
 11. Increase permanent supportive housing
 12. Aggressively expand non-traditional permanent housing options
 13. Design a cross-sector demonstration for people who experience street homelessness and are frequent users

Policies Referenced

- H-2-d

Programs Referenced

- 9



Chapter 12 - Implementation



CHAPTER 12

Responsibilities-City of Fresno

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

- **Mayor**
- **City Council**
- **Planning Commission**
- **Historic Preservation Commission**
- **Planning & Development Department**
- **Public Works Department**
- **Parks, After School, Recreation and Community Services Department**
- **Fresno Area Express**
- **Airports Department**
- **Public Utilities Department**
- **Police and Fire Departments**
- **Other Commissions, Committees & Councils**



CHAPTER 12

Responsibilities-Partnering Agencies

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

- **Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission**
- **Fresno County Transportation Authority**
- **Fresno Regional Workforce Investment Board**
- **Fresno Housing Authority**
- **Fresno Madera Area on Aging Board**
- **Special Districts (Mosquito Abatement, San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control, Fresno Irrigation, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control)**
- **Regional Agencies such as the Fresno County Council of Governments and the Local Agency Formation Commission**
- **Adjacent City and County Jurisdictions**
- **School Districts**
- **San Joaquin River Conservancy**
- **Utilities (PG&E, Communications)**



CHAPTER 12

Infill Initiatives

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

- Identify all potential funding mechanisms to replace infrastructure in established neighborhoods
- Close Funding Gap for Infill Development
- Share the Risk & Reward through Partnerships
- Change Perceptions



Accomplishments:

Grant Funding Sources in Recent Years:

1. Active Transportation Program
2. Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities
3. Sustainable Transportation Block Grant
4. Community Development Block Grant
5. Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program
6. Highway Safety Improvement Program
7. Institutional Turf Reduction Program
8. Local Partnership Program
9. Measure C Transit Oriented Development
10. Measure C New Technology
11. Transformational Climate Communities
12. Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery
13. Infrastructure for Rebuilding America
14. Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development
15. Urban Greening
16. Urban and Community Forestry
17. Urban Stream Restoration Program
18. WaterSMART

New Funding Mechanisms: Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District in progress

Funding Mechanisms to Replace Infrastructure



CHAPTER 12

Infill Initiatives

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

- **Close Funding Gap for Infill Development**
 - State Loan Guarantee Program
 - Modify the City's Impact Free Program
 - Property Tax Abatement or Rebate
 - Developer Technical Assistance/"Concierge"
 - Streamlined Development Review Process
 - Crowdfunding



Accomplishments:

Development Impact Fee Program has been modified as follows:

- 1. Road Improvements now include:**
 - a. Curb to curb improvements**
 - b. Median island landscaping**
 - c. Trails next to roads**
- 2. Traffic Signals now include ITS fiber and software**
- 3. Fire Stations and Trucks**
- 4. Police Substations and Cars**
- 5. New and Expanded Parks include**
 - a. Neighborhood parks**
 - b. Community parks**
 - c. Land value**
 - d. Play structures and other equipment**

Impact Fee Modifications



Accomplishments:

Development Impact Fee Program now includes the following incentive programs:

- **Disadvantaged Neighborhoods Act**
- **Economic Expansion Act**
- **Southwest Revitalization Incentive Act**
- **Replacement / Reconstruction Act**
- **Ventura –Kings Canyon Job Creation Act**

Impact Fee Modifications



Accomplishments:

- ***Citywide Development Code added new Streamlining:***
- Multifamily Housing is permitted by right without Conditional Use Permits (except in SF zone districts)
- Most Downtown housing development is eligible for Ministerial approval
- Fewer uses require a Conditional Use Permit (CUP)
- Many uses that previously required development permits now require zone clearances
- Mixed use development is now allowed by-right within Mixed Use (MX) and Downtown (DT) districts, as well as some Commercial (C) districts
- Parking requirements have been reduced and simplified
- In single-family zone districts, minimum lot sizes and setback requirements have been reduced
- Subjective/qualitative requirements have been replaced by objective/quantitative requirements, which allow for quicker and more consistent review
- ***Business Friendly Fresno lead to additional process improvements:***
- Development Review Committee/pre-application process
- On-line application submittal and processing through Accela
- Money-Back Guarantee, which establishes guaranteed timelines backed by refunds

Streamlined Development Review Process



CHAPTER 12

Implementation in the Public Realm

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

- **Infrastructure Priorities and Phasing**
- **Update Public Works Standards**
- **Update Subdivision Regulations**



Accomplishments:

- *Infrastructure Priorities and Phasing: See Accomplishments Noted in General Plan Chapters 3, 6 and 7*
- *Public Works Standards - Addendum in Process*
- *Subdivision Regulations were updated as part of the Citywide Development Code (2015)*

		4
		5
		6

Public Works Standards
Subdivision Regulations



CHAPTER 12

Implementation by the Private Sector

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

- **Zoning Regulations in the Development Code**
- **Consistency between the General Plan and the Development Code**
- **Subdivision Regulations**
- **Building and Housing Codes**
- **Energy Conservation**
- **Permit Streamlining**
- **Fee Policies, Reductions and Exemptions**
- **Code Enforcement**



Accomplishments:

- *Citywide Development Code & Downtown Development Code (2016)*
- *Citywide Zoning Update for General Plan Consistency (2016)*
- *Subdivision Regulations updated with the Citywide Development Code (2016)*
- *Building Codes Updated to include Zero Energy Requirements for Residential Construction*
- *Permit Streamlining (see previous slide)*
- *Fee Policies, Reductions and Exemptions (see previous slide)*

**Building Permit and Entitlement Information to be Provided at the meeting*

Private Sector Implementation

4

5

6



CHAPTER 12

Defining and Supporting Infill

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

- **Priority Investment in Established Neighborhoods**
 - **Infill Opportunity Zones**
 - **BRT Corridors**
 - **Downtown Planning Area**
 - **South Industrial Area**
- **Strategic Sequencing of Development**
- **Growth Areas**



Accomplishments:

- ***Discussed in General Plan Chapters 3, 5 and 7***
- ***The following Development Impact Fee Programs were developed to incentivize infill. Over \$5 million in fee waivers provided since General Plan adoption:***
 - **Disadvantaged Neighborhoods Act**
 - **Economic Expansion Act**
 - **Southwest Revitalization Incentive Act**
 - **Replacement / Reconstruction Act**
 - **Ventura –Kings Canyon Job Creation Act**

Defining and Supporting Infill

4
5
6



CHAPTER 12

Summary of Implementation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

- **Table**



Appendix A -





Appendix A-1

GP TABLE 1-3 (COMPARISON): RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT BUILT BETWEEN JULY 2013 AND JULY 2020

Area	Type of Dwelling Unit		Location of Dwelling Unit		Total
	Multi-family and Townhouse	Single Family	Development of sites in City Limits (December 31, 2012)	Development of sites in Growth Areas (SOI) Annexed after December 31, 2012	
Downtown Planning Area	364	18	382	0	382
BRT Corridors	0	2	2	0	2
Established Neighborhoods South of Shaw	272	2,304	2,563	13	2,576
Established Neighborhoods North of Shaw	2,279	1,109	3,060	328	3,388
South Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
DA-1: North	7	834	658	183	841
DA-1: South	41	2	43	0	43
DA-2: North	0	279	0	279	279
DA-2: South	0	402	0	402	402
DA-3: Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
DA-4: East	0	116	0	116	116
DA-4: West	0	198	178	20	198
Sub Totals	2,963	5,264	6,886	1,341	8,227
Total Dwelling Units Built so far under General Plan Horizon (2035)	8,227		8,227		8,227

Appendix A-2

CITY OF FRESNO RESIDENTIAL BUILT BY DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND ESTABLISHED NEIGHBORHOODS ON FORMERLY UNDEVELOPED LAND (Vacant and Open Agriculture) JULY 2013 to JULY 2020 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

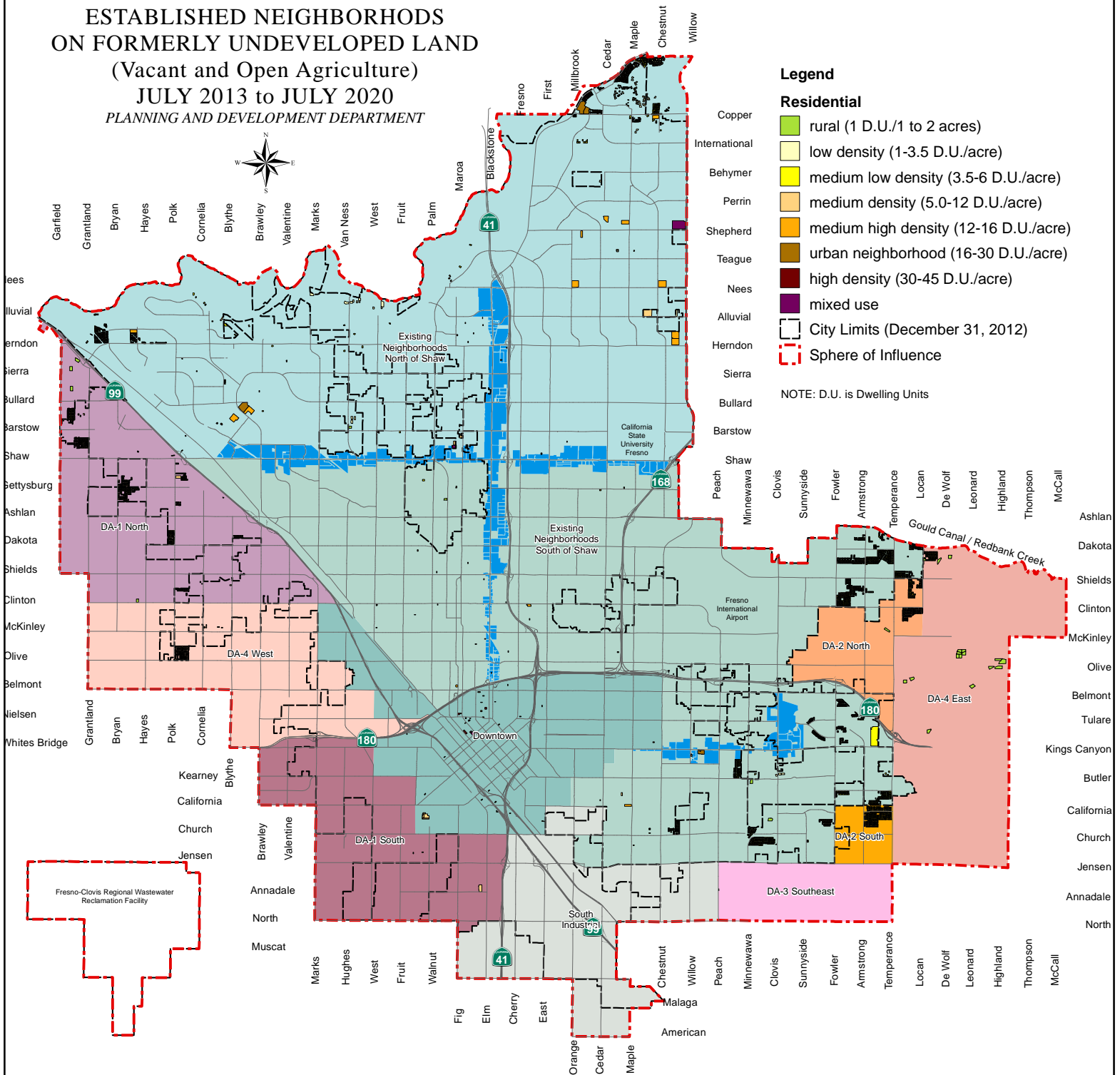


Legend

Residential

- rural (1 D.U./1 to 2 acres)
- low density (1-3.5 D.U./acre)
- medium low density (3.5-6 D.U./acre)
- medium density (5.0-12 D.U./acre)
- medium high density (12-16 D.U./acre)
- urban neighborhood (16-30 D.U./acre)
- high density (30-45 D.U./acre)
- mixed use
- City Limits (December 31, 2012)
- Sphere of Influence

NOTE: D.U. is Dwelling Units



Residential Capacity Allocation

Established Neighborhoods

- Downtown Planning Area
- BRT Corridor Outside Downtown Planning Area
- Established Neighborhoods South of Shaw
- Established Neighborhoods North of Shaw
- South Industrial Area

Development Areas

- DA-1 North
- DA-1 South
- DA-2 North
- DA-2 South
- DA-3 Southeast
- DA-4 East
- DA-4 West

While the data have been tested for accuracy and are properly functioning, City of Fresno disclaims any responsibility for the accuracy or correctness of the data. Neither the City of Fresno nor any officer, or employee warrants the accuracy, reliability or timeliness or any of the data provided.

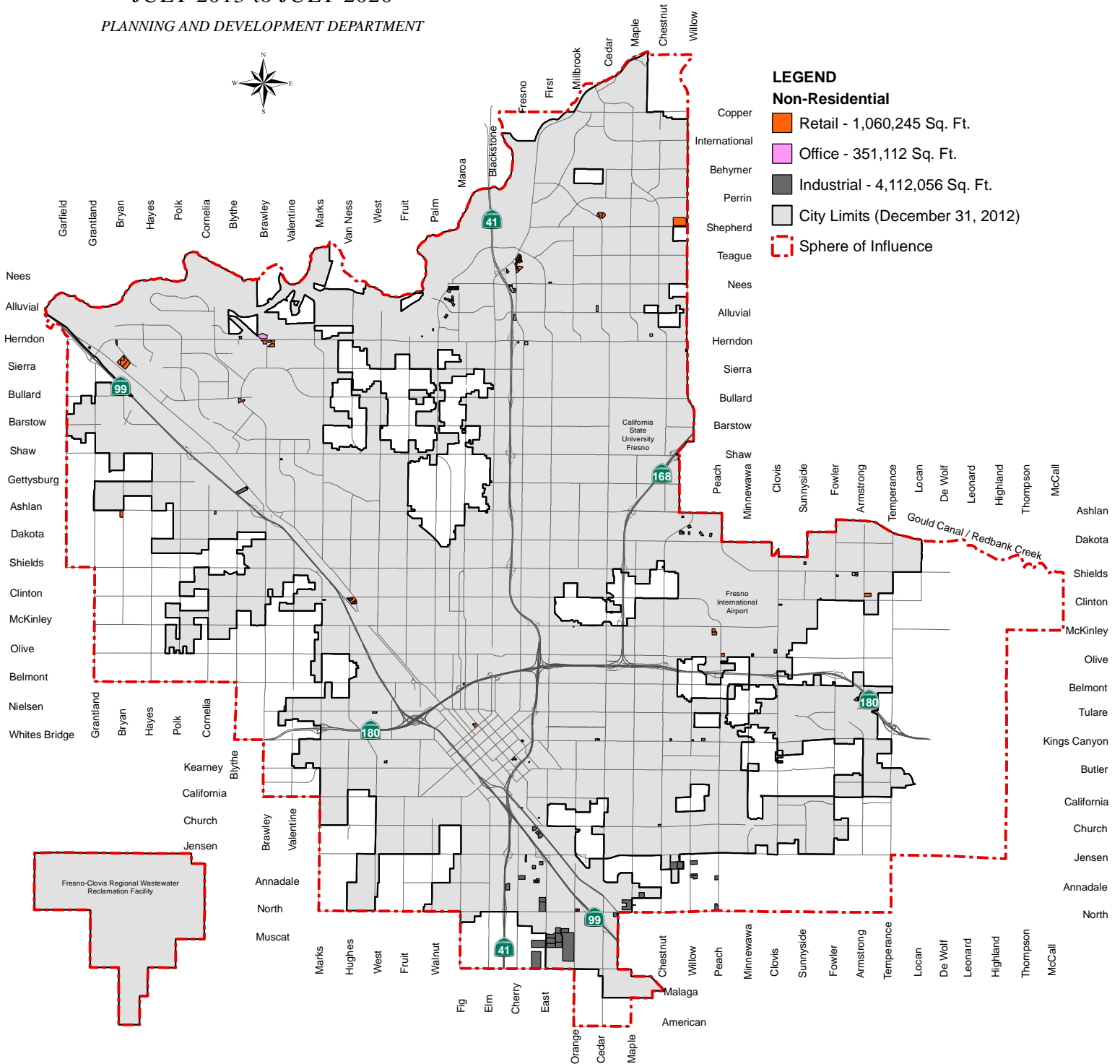
Source: 2012 City Limits, Existing Land Use, Sphere of Influence, City of Fresno GIS, 2020, Major Roads, City of Fresno Public Works Department, Traffic and Engineering Division.

NOTE: Undeveloped Land is vacant and open agricultural land. Vacant land is typically less than 10 acres with no buildings on it. Open agricultural land is typically 10 acres or greater with or without a house and/or other agricultural related buildings on it.

Appendix A-3

CITY OF FRESNO NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILT ON FORMERLY UNDEVELOPED LAND JULY 2013 to JULY 2020

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



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Source: 2012 City Limits, Existing Land Use, Sphere of Influence, City of Fresno GIS, 2020, Major Roads, City of Fresno Public Works Department, Traffic and Engineering Division.

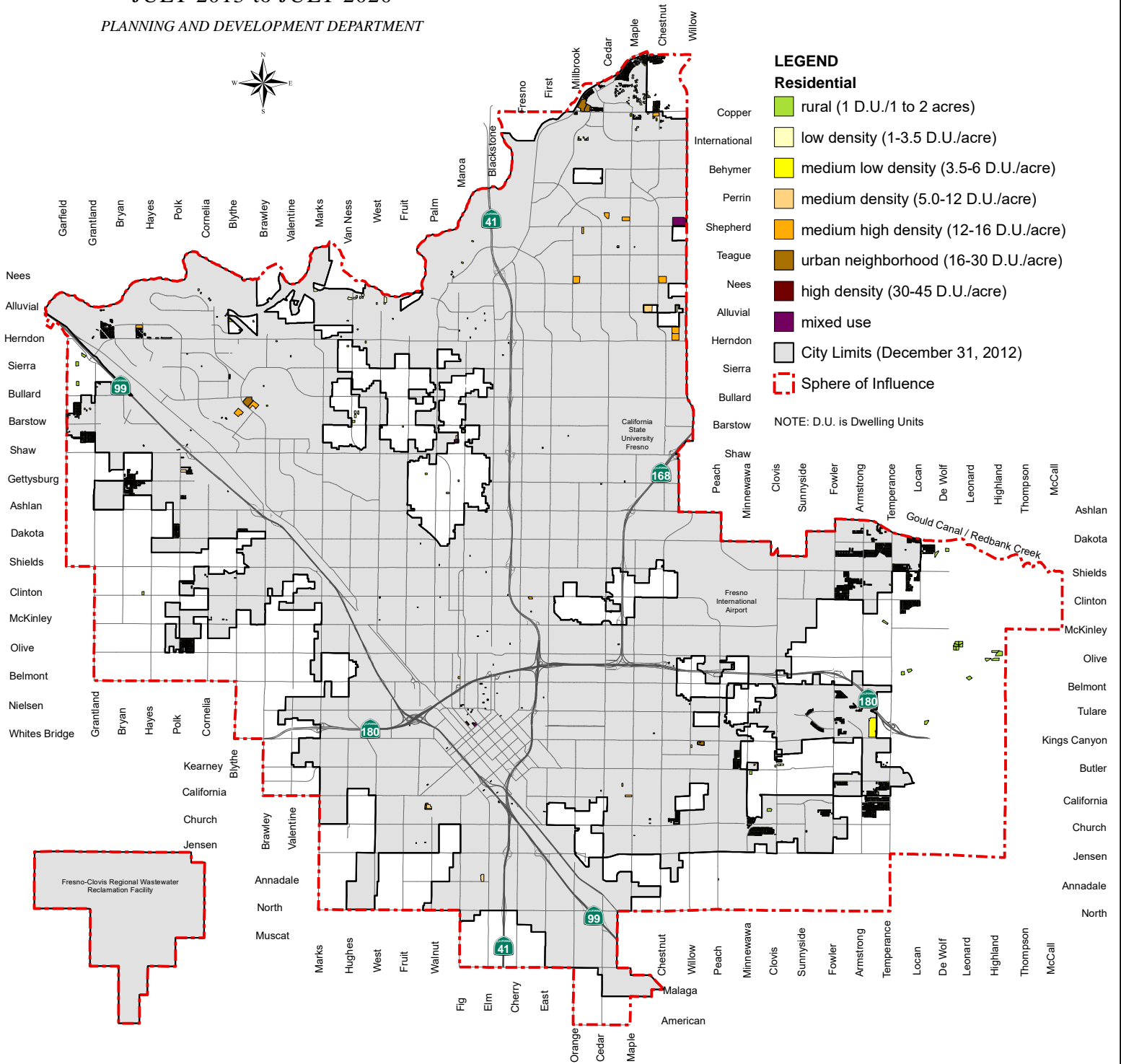
NOTE: Undeveloped Land is vacant and open agricultural land. Vacant land is typically less than 10 acres with no buildings on it. Open agricultural land is typically 10 acres or greater with or without a house and/or other agricultural related buildings on it.

Date: 9/9/2020

Appendix A-4

CITY OF FRESNO RESIDENTIAL BUILT ON FORMERLY UNDEVELOPED LAND JULY 2013 to JULY 2020

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



NOTE: Undeveloped Land is vacant and open agricultural land. Vacant land is typically less than 10 acres with no buildings on it. Open agricultural land is typically 10 acres or greater with or without a house and/or other agricultural related buildings on it.

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Source: 2012 City Limits, Existing Land Use, Sphere of Influence, City of Fresno GIS, 2020, Major Roads, City of Fresno Public Works Department, Traffic and Engineering Division.

There were 8,223 dwelling units built between July 2013 and July 2020, the breakdown was as follows:

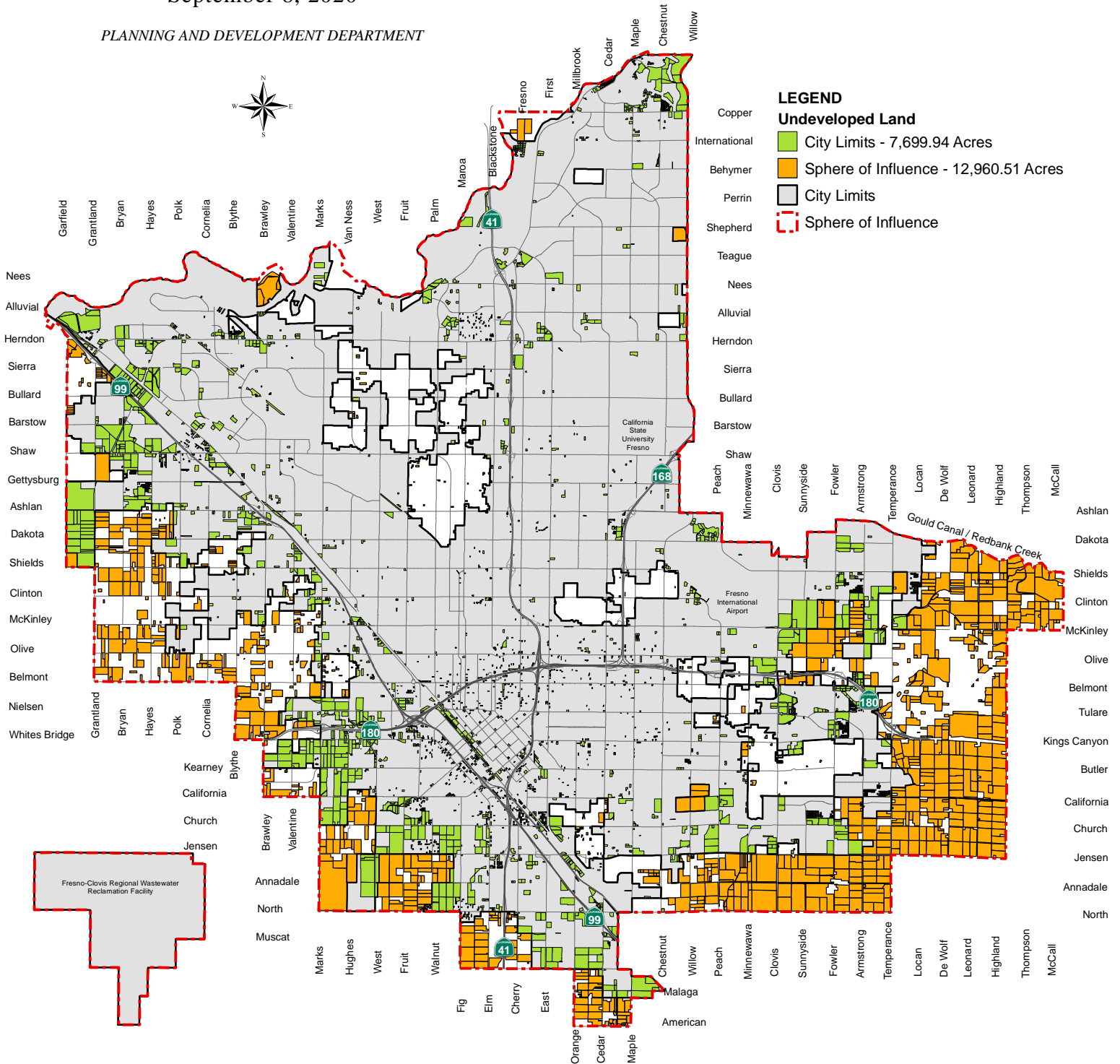
- 4,099 Single family in City Limits,
- 1,165 Single family in Sphere of Influence (SOI)
- 2,787 Multi-family in City Limits, and
- 176 Multi-family in SOI.

A total of 6,886 dwelling units (84%) were built in the City Limits and 1,341 dwelling units (16%) were built in the SOI. The City Limits in this map were set on December 31, 2012.

Appendix A-5

CITY OF FRESNO UNDEVELOPED LAND (Vacant and Open Agriculture) September 8, 2020

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



While the data have been tested for accuracy and are properly functioning, City of Fresno disclaims any responsibility for the accuracy or correctness of the data. Neither the City of Fresno nor any officer, or employee warrants the accuracy, reliability or timeliness or any of the data provided.

Source: 2012 City Limits, Existing Land Use, Sphere of Influence, City of Fresno GIS, 2020, Major Roads, City of Fresno Public Works Department, Traffic and Engineering Division.

NOTE: Undeveloped Land is vacant and open agricultural land. Vacant land is typically less than 10 acres with no buildings on it. Open agricultural land is typically 10 acres or greater with or without a house and/or other agricultural related buildings on it.

Date: 9/9/2020

Prepared by: Planning and Development Department

Date: September 2020

Location: County land within Fresno's Sphere of influence

POPULATION

	2010	2020 (Forecast)	2025 (Forecast)
Total Population	51,991	57,140	59,326
<i>Outskirts</i>	14,817	18,545	19,842
<i>County Islands</i>	37,174	38,595	39,484

[Source: US Census Bureau 2010, 2020/2025 ESRI Demographics Forecast](#)

Appendix A-7






























Residential Use Classifications	Acres	Percentage of the City
Domestic Violence Shelter-Small (<i>6 persons or less</i>)	32,939	55%
Domestic Violence Shelter-Large (<i>7 persons or more</i>)	7,596	13%
Group Residential Shelter-Small (<i>6 persons or less</i>)	33,665	56%
Group Residential Shelter-Large (<i>7 persons or more</i>)	4,473	7%
Re-Entry Facility	1,063	2%
Residential Care Facilities Residential Care- General	1,347	2%
Residential Care Facilities Residential Care- Limited	33,665	56%
Residential Care Facilities Residential Care- Senior	4,487	7%
Elderly and Long-Term Care	4,337	7%

Appendix A-8

Legend

Zoning

Base Districts

	DTC - Downtown Core
	DTG - Downtown General
	DTN - Downtown Neighborhood
	RE - Residential Estate
	RS-1 - Residential Single-Family, Extremely Low Density
	RS-2 - Residential Single-Family, Very Low Density
	RS-3 - Residential Single-Family, Low Density
	RS-4 - Residential Single-Family, Medium Low Density
	RS-5 - Residential Single-Family, Medium Density
	RM-MH - Mobile Home Park
	RM-1 - Residential Multi-Family, Medium High Density
	RM-2 - Residential Multi-Family, Urban Neighborhood
	RM-3 - Residential Multi-Family, High Density
	NMX - Neighborhood Mixed Use
	CMX - Corridor/Center Mixed Use
	RMX - Regional Mixed Use
	CMS - Commercial Main Street
	CC - Commercial Community
	CR - Commercial Regional
	CG - Commercial General
	CH - Commercial Highway and Auto
	CRC - Commercial Recreation
	O - Office
	BP - Business Park
	IL - Light Industrial
	IH - Heavy Industrial
	OS - Open Space
	PR - Park and Recreation
	PI - Public and Institutional

Appendix A-9



City of Fresno Domestic Violence Shelter- Small

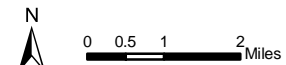
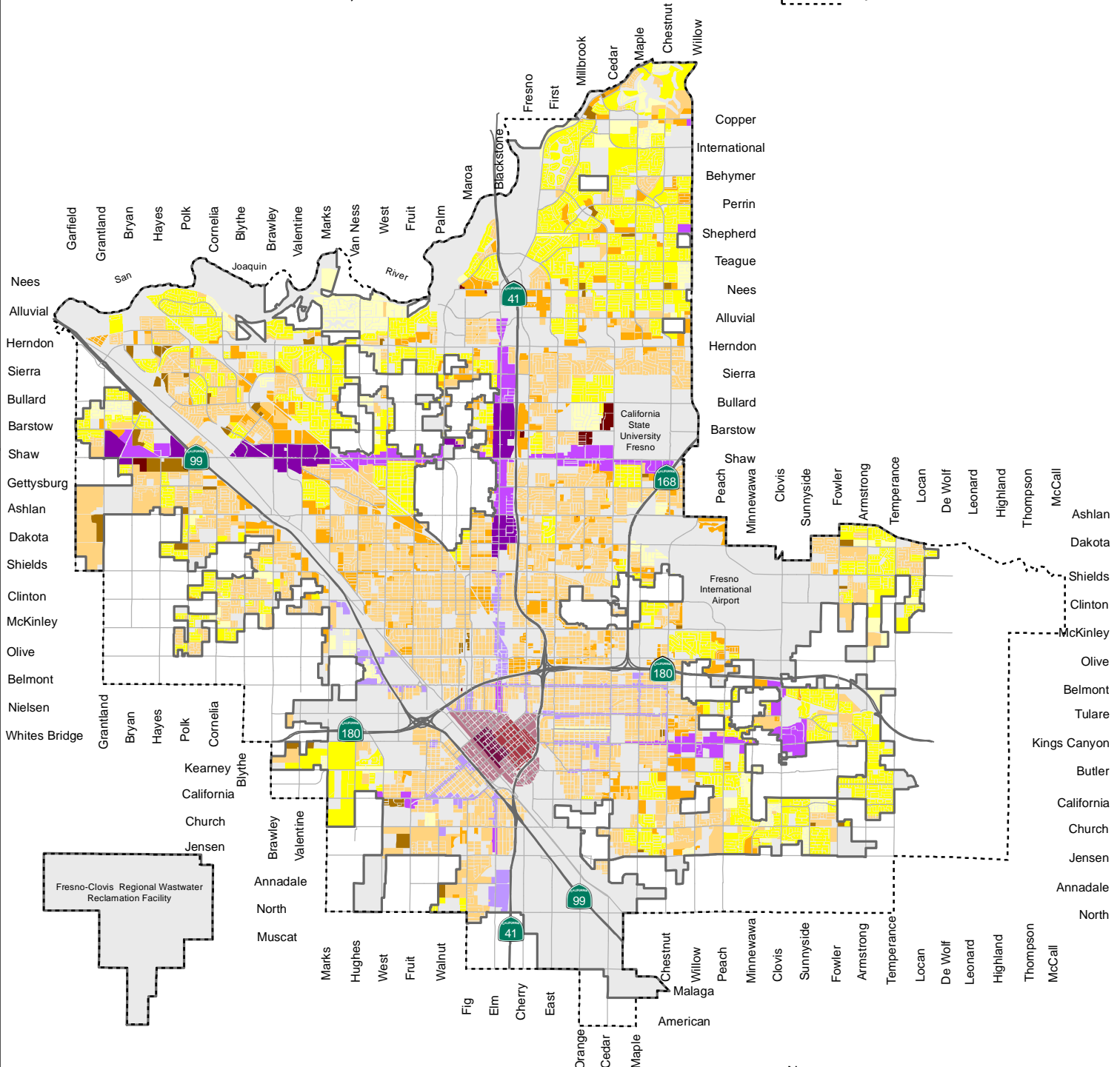
Planning and Development Department
(32,939 Acres/ 55% of the City)

Domestic Violence Shelter- Small (6 persons or less)

Is allowed in the following zoning designations: RE, RS-1, RS-2, RS-3, RS-4, RS-5, RM-1, RM-2, RM-3, NMX, CMX, RMX, DTN, DTG, DTC

Legend

-  City Limits
-  Sphere of Influence



Source: City of Fresno, Planning and Development Department.
Disclaimer: This map is believed to be an accurate representation of the City of Fresno GIS data, however we make no warranties either expressed or implied for correctness of this data.

Appendix A-10

City of Fresno Domestic Violence Shelter- Large



Planning and Development Department

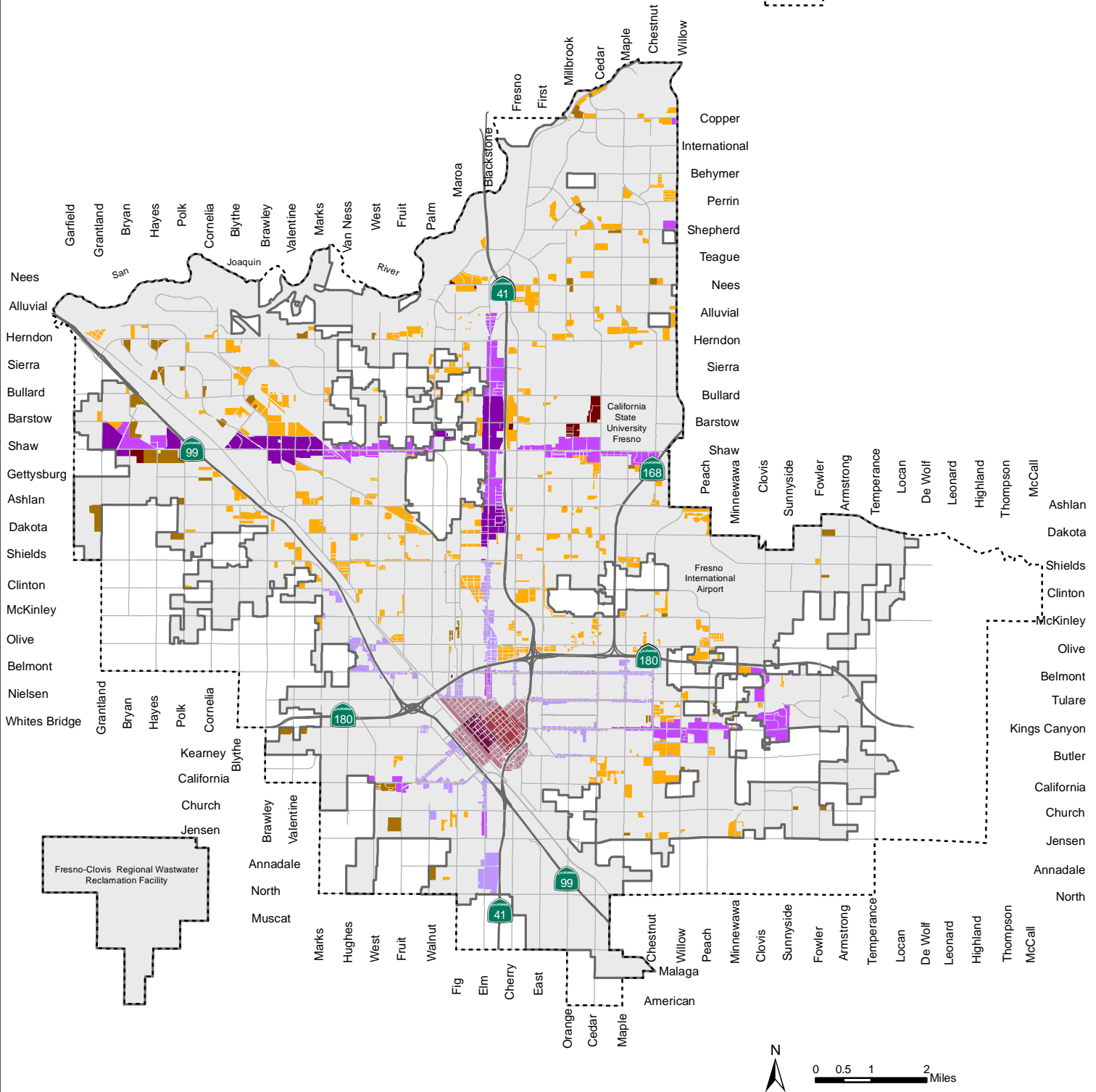
(7,596 Acres/ 13% of the City)

Domestic Violence Shelter- Large (7 persons or more)

Is allowed in the following zoning designations: RM-1,
RM-2, RM-3, NMX, CMX, RMX, DTN, DTG, DTC

Legend

-  City Limits
-  Sphere of Influence



Source: City of Fresno, Planning and Development Department.
Disclaimer: This map is believed to be an accurate representation of the City of Fresno GIS data, however we make no warranties either expressed or implied for correctness of this data.

Appendix A-11

City of Fresno Group Residential Shelter- Small



Planning and Development Department

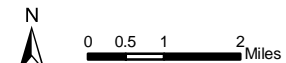
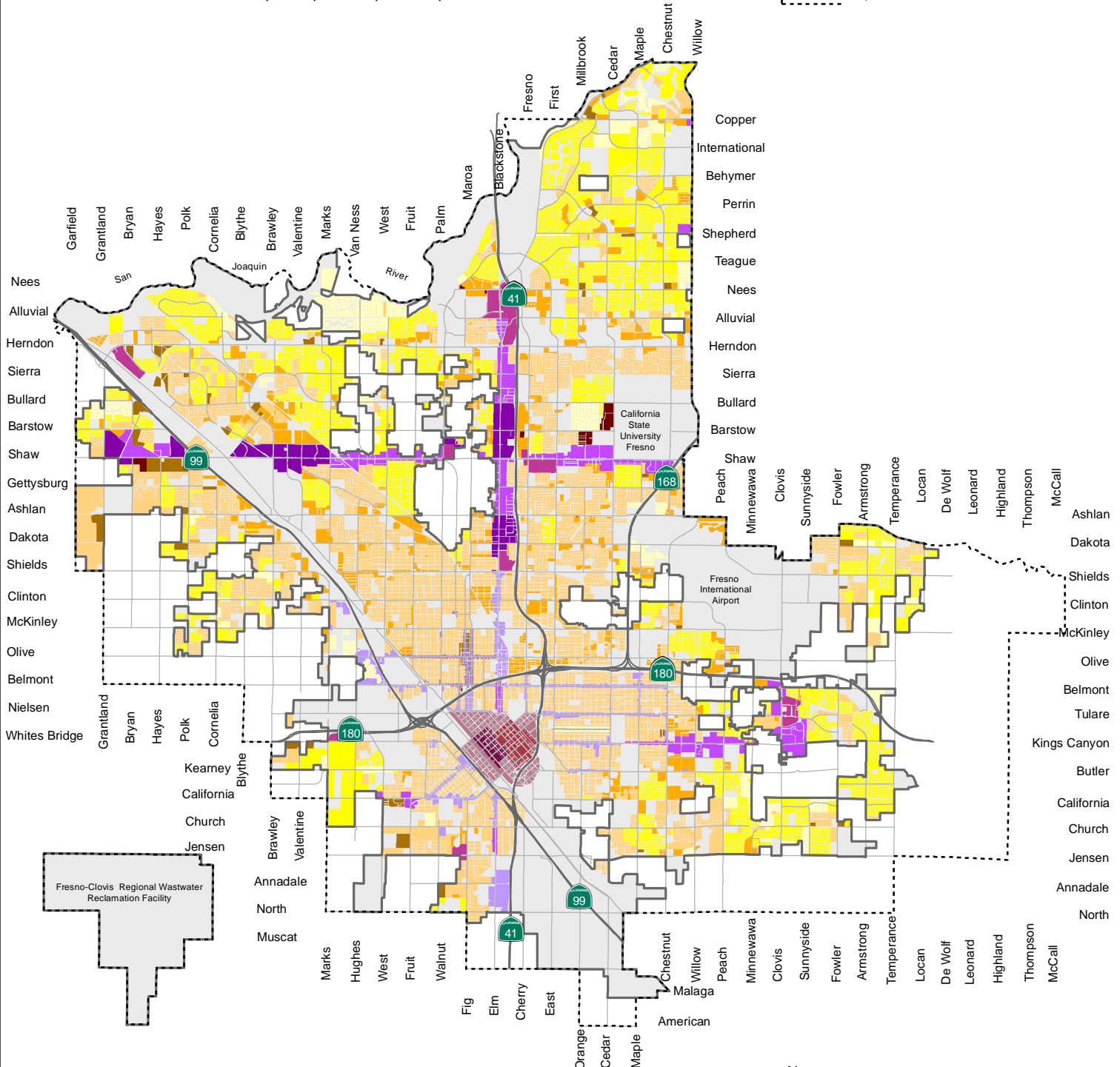
(33,665 Acres/ 56% of the City)

Group Residential Shelter-Small (6 persons or less)

Is allowed in the following zoning designations: Buffer, RE, RS-1, RS-2, RS-3, RS-4, RS-5, RM-1, RM-2, RM-3, NMX, CMX, RMX, CMS, CR, DTN, DTG, DTC

Legend

-  City Limits
-  Sphere of Influence



Source: City of Fresno, Planning and Development Department.
Disclaimer: This map is believed to be an accurate representation of the City of Fresno GIS data, however we make no warranties either expressed or implied for correctness of this data.

Appendix A-12

City of Fresno Group Residential Shelter -Large

Planning and Development Department



(4,473 Acres/ 7% of the City)

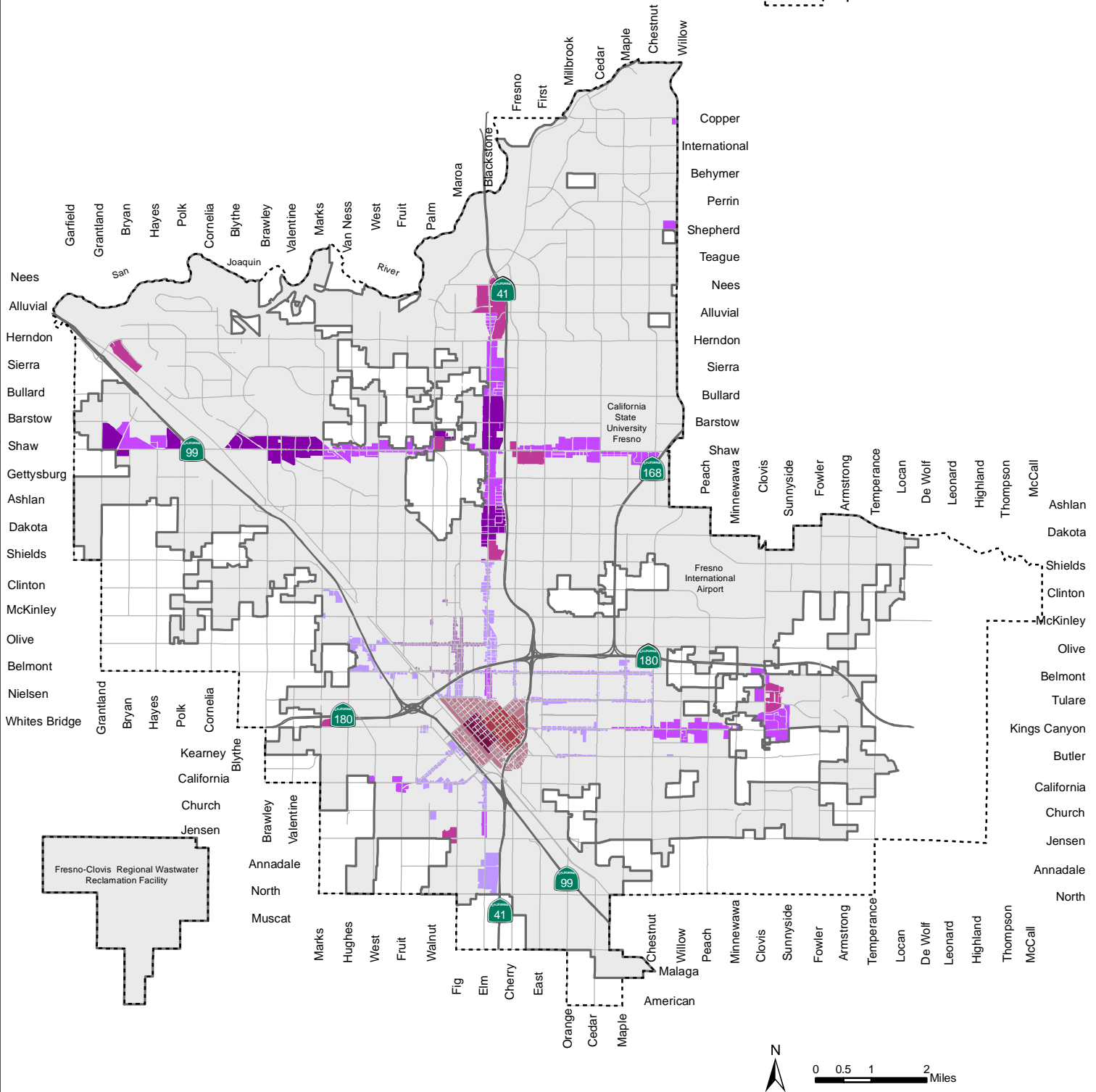
Group Residential Shelter-Large (7 persons or more)

Is allowed in the following zoning designations:

NMX, CMX, RMX, CMS, CR, DTN, DTG, DTC

Legend

-  City Limits
-  Sphere of Influence



Source: City of Fresno, Planning and Development Department.
Disclaimer: This map is believed to be an accurate representation of the City of Fresno GIS data, however we make no warranties either expressed or implied for correctness of this data.

Appendix A-13

City of Fresno Re-Entry Facility

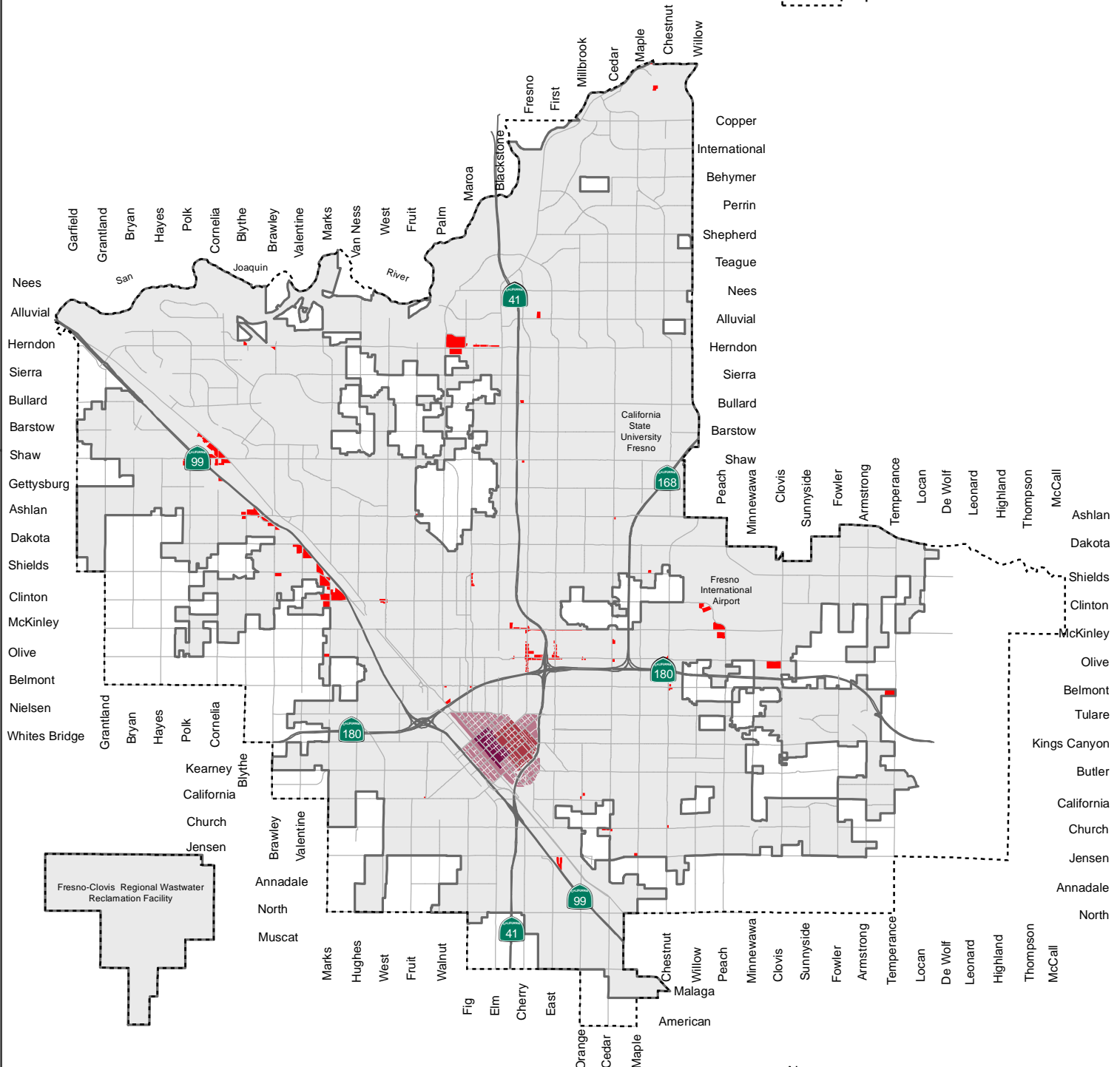
Planning and Development Department

(1,063 Acres/ 2% of the City)

Re-Entry Facility is allowed in the following zoning designations: CG, DTN, DTG, DTC

Legend

- City Limits
- Sphere of Influence



Source: City of Fresno, Planning and Development Department.
Disclaimer: This map is believed to be an accurate representation of the City of Fresno GIS data, however we make no warranties either expressed or implied for correctness of this data.

Appendix A-14



City of Fresno Residential Care Facilities- General

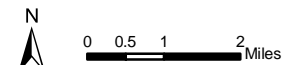
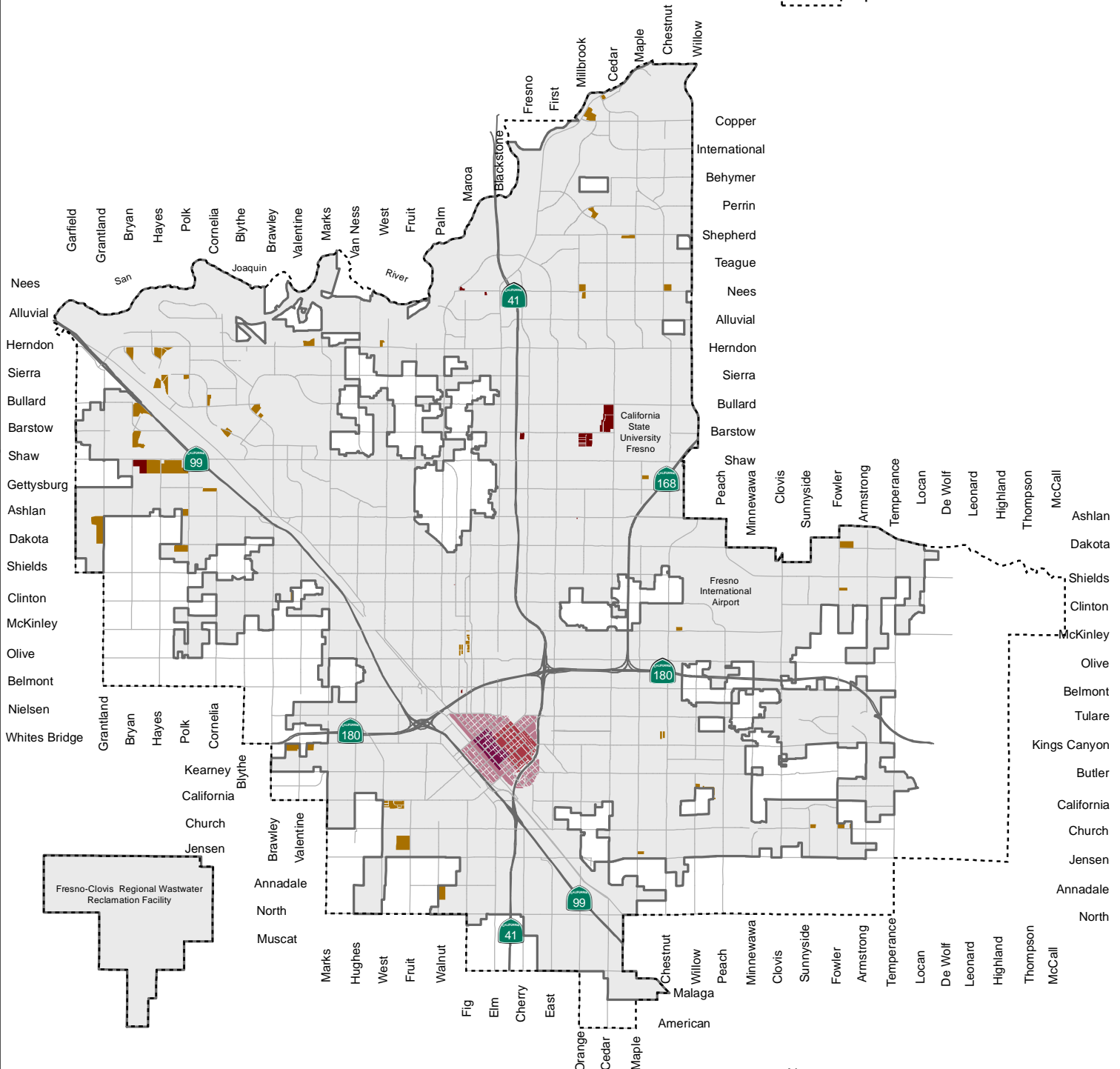
Planning and Development Department

(1,347 Acres/ 2% of the City)

Residential Care Facilities- General Is allowed in the following zoning designations: RM-2, RM-3, DTN,DTG, DTC

Legend

-  City Limits
-  Sphere of Influence



Source: City of Fresno, Planning and Development Department.
Disclaimer: This map is believed to be an accurate representation of the City of Fresno GIS data, however we make no warranties either expressed or implied for correctness of this data.

Appendix A-15



City of Fresno Residential Care Facilities- Limited

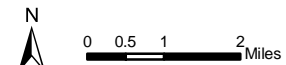
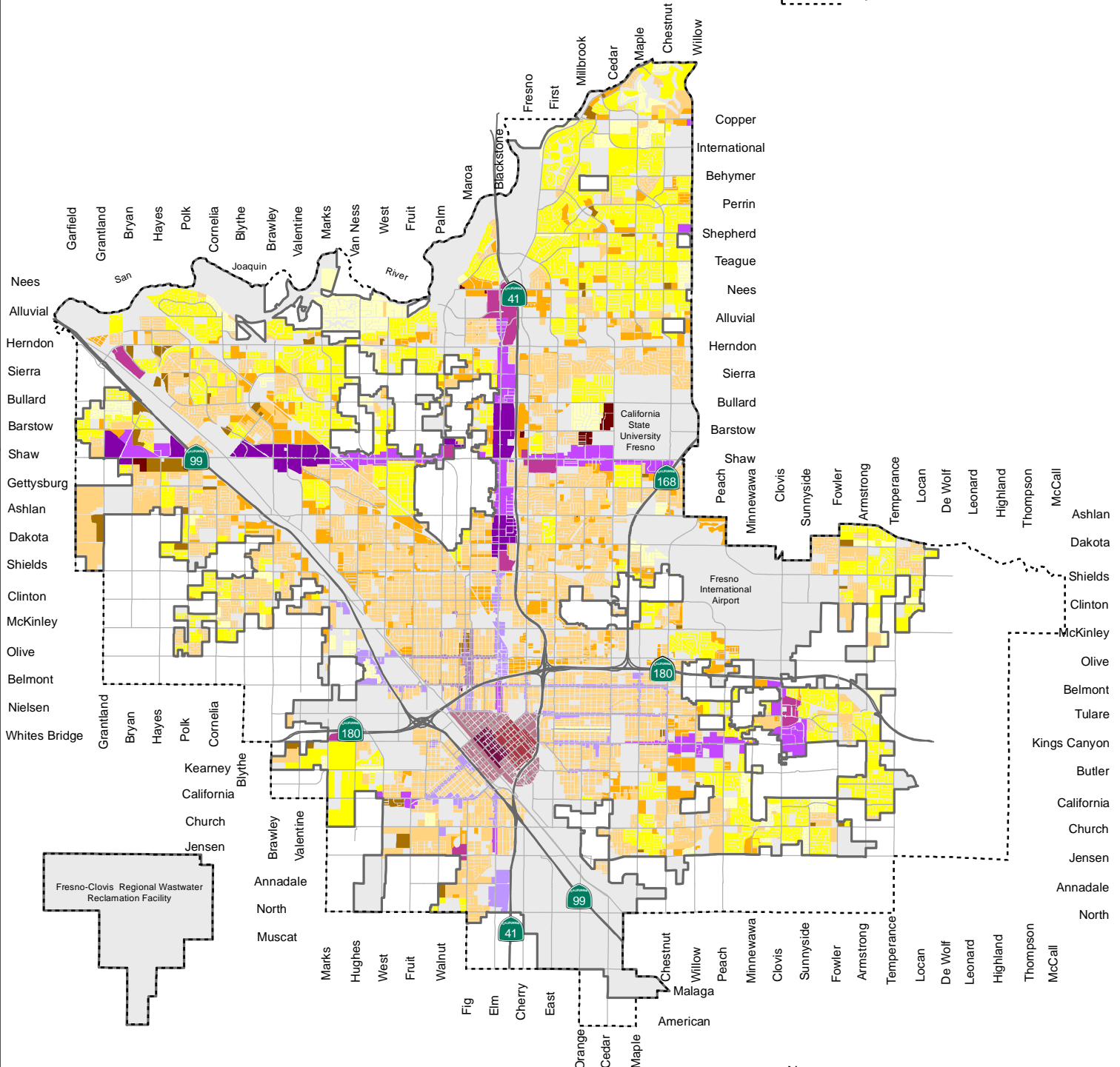
Planning and Development Department

(33,665 Acres/ 56% of the City)

Residential Care Facilities- Limited Is allowed in the following zone districts: Buffer, RE, RS-1, RS-2, RS-3, RS-4, RS-5, RM-1, RM-2, RM-3, NMX, CMX, RMX, CMS, CR, DTN, DTG, DTC

Legend

-  City Limits
-  Sphere of Influence



Source: City of Fresno, Planning and Development Department.
Disclaimer: This map is believed to be an accurate representation of the City of Fresno GIS data, however we make no warranties either expressed or implied for correctness of this data.

Appendix A-16



City of Fresno Residential Care Facilities- Senior

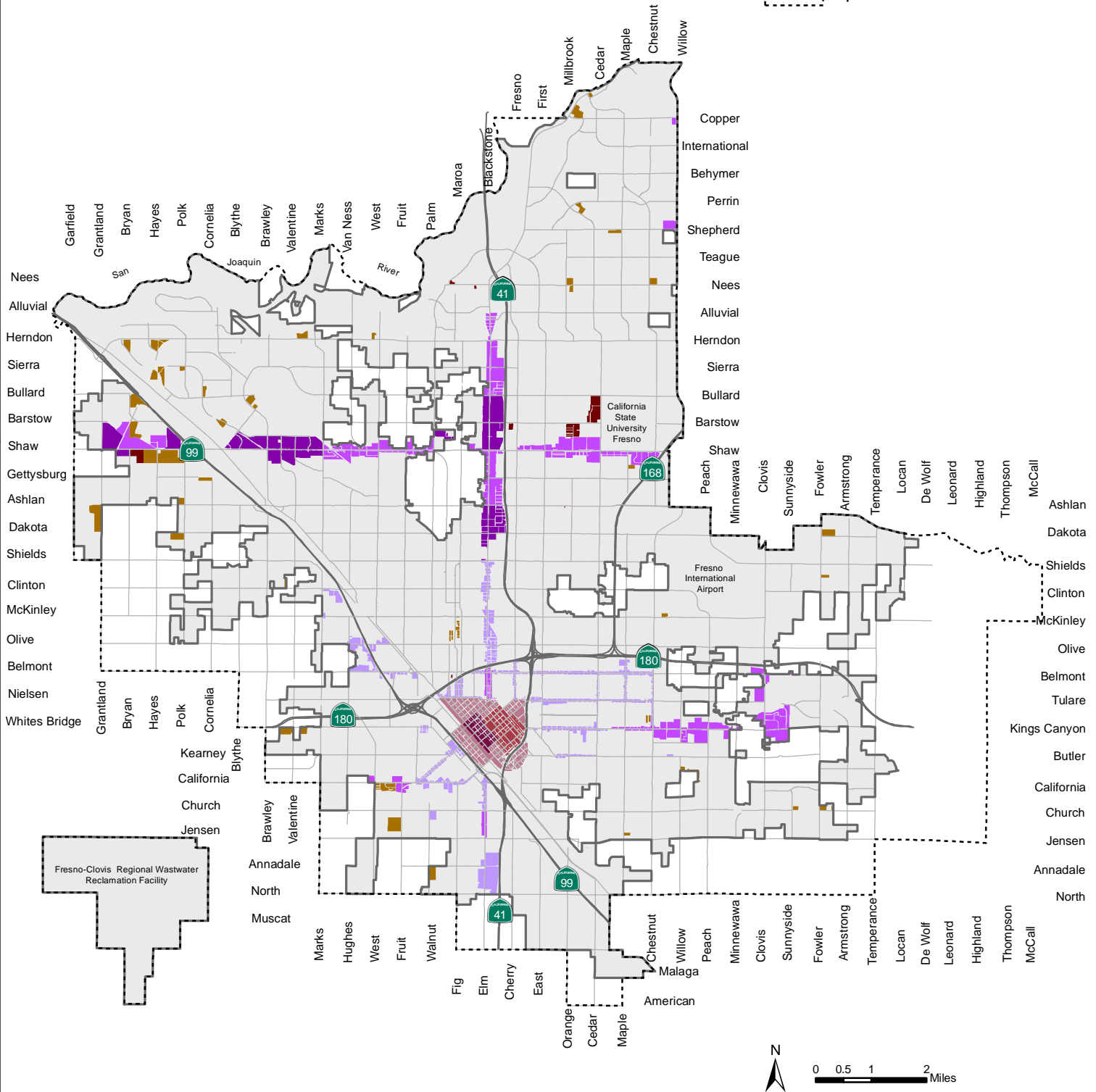
Planning and Development Department

(4,487 Acres/ 7% of the City)

Residential Care Facilities- Senior Is allowed in the following zone districts: RM-2, RM-3, NMX, CMX, RMX, DTN, DTG, DTC

Legend

-  City Limits
-  Sphere of Influence



Source: City of Fresno, Planning and Development Department.
Disclaimer: This map is believed to be an accurate representation of the City of Fresno GIS data, however we make no warranties either expressed or implied for correctness of this data.

Appendix A-17

Surplus City-Owned Parcels with Potential for Urban Agriculture

No.	1	2	3	4	5
Property	Pride Park	H Street	Belmont and Dewitt	Herndon/ Brawley	Broadway/Elizabeth
Address	No Address Assigned	735 H Street	No Address Assigned	SW Corner of West Herndon and North	SE Corner of Broadway and Elizabeth Avenues
APN	467-292-05T	467-040-23ST	456-030-34T	507-030-48ST	452-114-34T
Zoning	NMX	DTC	RM-1	O+OS/UGM	PI
Zoning Text	Neighborhood Mixed-Use	Downtown Core	Residential Multi-Family, Medium High Density	Office+ Open Space	Public and Institutional
Existing Land Use	Open Space/ Neighborhood Park	Light Industrial	Vacant Parcel	Open Space/ Agriculture	Vacant Parcel
Council District	District 3	District 3	District 4	District 2	District 3
Acres	0.38	0.55	4.17	14.58	0.55
Allowed Uses:					
Community Garden	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹	Yes
Crop Cultivation	No	No	Yes	No ¹	No
Produce Stand	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹	No
Urban Farm	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹	No
Farmers Markets	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, with restrictions ²	Yes

¹Site number 4 is partially located in Sierra Sky Park's Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) and is subject to the 2018 Fresno County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan which identifies "All assemblages of people (one or more)" as a prohibited use.

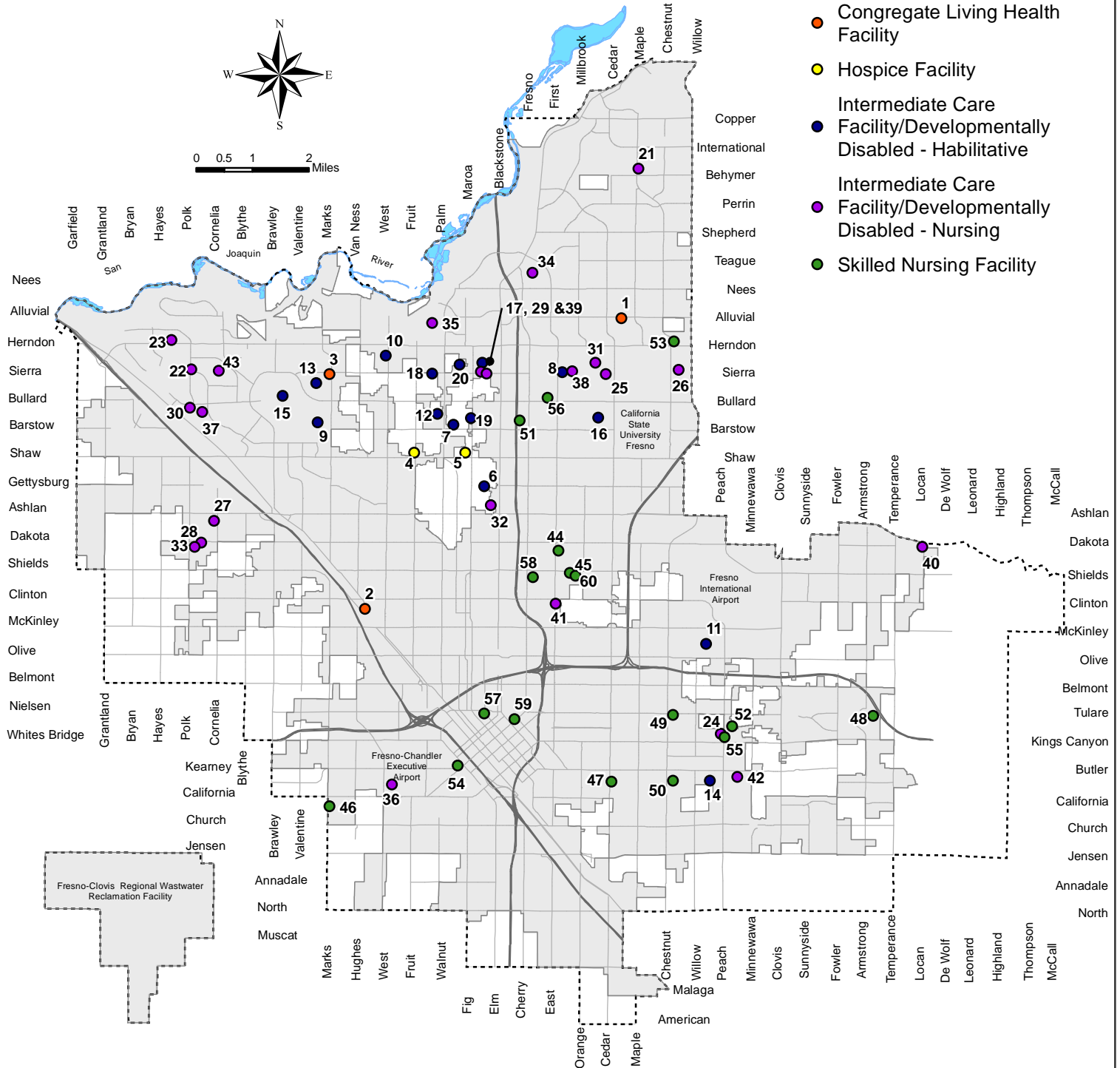
²Only allowed on the portion of the site zoned Office.

Note: Surplus city-owned parcels have been identified according to the California Surplus Land Act (*Government Code section 54220*).

Note: Allowable uses identified are based solely upon zone district and any proposed project would require further analysis to determine feasibility.

Appendix A-18

City of Fresno Group Housing- Licensed and Certified Healthcare Facilities



Appendix A-19

Group Housing- Licensed and Certified Healthcare Facilities

No.	Facility Type	Licensee Name	Facility Name	Facility Address	Zip	Contact	Capacity
1	Congregate Living Health Facility	CareMeridian, LLC	CareMeridian-Alluvial	1733 E Alluvial Ave	93720	(559)299-1200	12
2	Congregate Living Health Facility	CareMeridian, LLC	CareMeridian - Weber	2020 N Weber Ave	93705	(559) 264-0535	18
3	Congregate Living Health Facility	CareMeridian, LLC	CAREMERIDIAN	6385 N Marks Ave	93711	(559) 431-8594	12
4	Hospice Facility	Hinds Hospice	HINDS HOSPICE HOME	1416 W Twain Ave	93711	(559) 222-0793	6
5	Hospice Facility	D. Gago Inc.	Pro Hospice Agency	494 W Twain Ave	93704		6
6	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Noia Residential Services, Inc.	CASA SANTA MARIA	1236 E Gettysburg Ave	93704	(559) 227-8748	6
7	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Noia Residential Services, Inc.	CASA FAIAL	668 W Robinwood Ln	93704	(559) 435-6010	6
8	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Noia Residential Services, Inc.	CASA FLORES	1068 E Sierra Ave	93710	(559) 439-5140	6
9	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Loyd's Liberty Homes, Inc.	LOYD'S LIBERTY HOMES, INC. - LIBERTY HOME	5493 N Feland Ave	93711	(559) 435-7103	6
10	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Noia Residential Services, Inc.	CASA PICO	2036 W Fremont Ave	93711	(559) 439-1877	6
11	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Bethesda Lutheran Communities, Inc.	BETHESDA LUTHERAN COMMUNITIES - FLORADORA	5071 E Floradora Ave	93727	(559) 454-0934	6
12	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Bethesda Lutheran Communities, Inc.	Bethesda Lutheran Communities - Browning	1088 W Browning Ave	93711	(559) 435-3537	6
13	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Loyd's Liberty Homes, Inc.	LOYD'S LIBERTY HOMES, INC. - FELAND	6249 N Feland Ave	93711	(559) 439-4269	6
14	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Bethesda Lutheran Communities, Inc.	Bethesda Lutheran Communities - Helm	1696 S Helm Ave	93727	(559)454-8514	6
15	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Loyd's Liberty Homes, Inc.	LOYD'S LIBERTY HOMES, INC. - NORTH KNOLL	6062 N Knoll Ave	93711	(559) 447-8568	6
16	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Noia Residential Services, Inc.	CASA FLAMENGOS	1580 E Almendra Dr	93710	(559) 449-9226	6
17	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Noia Residential Services, Inc.	CASA TERCEIRA	268 W Los Altos Ave	93704	(559) 435-5288	6
18	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Noia Residential Services, Inc.	CASA SAO MIGUEL	1173 W Sierra Ave	93711	(559) 431-7719	6
19	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Noia Residential Services, Inc.	CASA SAO JORGE	5555 N Maroa Ave	93704	(559) 435-9096	6
20	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Habilitative	Loyd's Liberty Homes, Inc.	LOYD'S LIBERTY HOMES, INC. - COLONIAL	6520 N Colonial Ave	93704	(559) 438-9098	6
21	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Allen-Florer Family Homes, Inc.	Allen-Florer Family Home - Oak Haven	2019 E Oak Haven Dr	93730	(559) 905-6583	6
22	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Harmony Homes, Inc.	Goethe House	6429 N Ellendale Ave	93722	(559) 271-9803	6
23	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Allen-Florer Family Homes, Inc.	Allen-Florer Family Home - Carnegie	7053 N Carnegie Ave	93722	(559) 905-6583	6

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24	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Meridian Health Care Services, Inc.	St. Joseph Gardens	5180 E Balch Ave	93727	(559) 251-8489	6
25	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Valley Care Residential	Cedar House	6384 N Tenth St	93710	(626) 443-0566	6
26	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing		Bonavente Laureen Home	6567 N Laureen Ave	93710	(559) 322-7235	6
27	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Allen-Cox Family Homes	Allen-Cox Family Home IV	3831 N Brix Ave	93722	(559) 433-8976	6
28	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Harmony Homes, Inc.	Claremy House	5288 W Ramona Ave	93722	(559)275-7715	6
29	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Sue Allen - Terry Spees	ALLEN-SPEES FAMILY HOME III	286 W Sierra Ave	93704	(559) 432-3664	6
30	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Allen-Cox Family Homes	Allen-Florer Family Home - Wheeler	5704 N Wheeler Ave	93722	(559) 271-5484	6
31	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Valley Care Residential	PAUL HOUSE	6537 N Seventh St	93710	(559) 322-9305	6
32	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Valley Care Residential	SWIFT HOUSE	1435 E Swift Ave	93704	(559) 438-7743	6
33	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	LaVang Care Homes Inc.	BUCKINGHAM HOME	5409 W Robinson Ave	93722	(559) 375-1072	6
34	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Valley Care Residential	PORTLAND HOUSE	186 E Portland Ave	93720	(559) 432-5025	6
35	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Valley Care Residential	Minarets House	1076 W Minarets Ave	93650	(559) 432-4207	6
36	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Harmony Homes, Inc.	Harmony House	1034 W Mesa Ave	93711	(559) 449-1668	6
37	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Sue Allen - Terry Spees	ALLEN-SPEES FAMILY HOME	524 W Roberts Ave	93704	(559) 432-3664	6
38	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Valley Care Residential	SIERRA HOUSE	6426 N Fourth St	93710	(559) 432-5967	6
39	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Sue Allen - Terry Spees	ALLEN-SPEES FAMILY HOME II	6391 N Del Mar Ave	93704	(559) 432-7151	6
40	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Hassibah - Tlc, Inc.	HASSIBAH - TLC, INC.	345 S Locan Ave	93727	(559) 252-3968	6
41	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Meridian Health Care Services, Inc.	Saint Jude Manor	2236 N First St	93703	(559) 999-2030	6
42	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing	Meridian Health Care Services, Inc.	Saint Clare Home	5294 E Heaton Ave	93727	(559) 999-2030	6
43	Facility/Developmentally Disabled - Nursing		Bonavente ICF/DD - N Home	6404 N Cornelia Ave	93722	(559) 8401676	6
44	Skilled Nursing Facility	GGNSC Fresno LP	Golden Livingcenter - Hillcrest	3672 N First St	93726	(559) 227-5383	65
45	Skilled Nursing Facility	Beverly Healthcare-California, Inc	GOLDEN LIVING CENTER - HY-LOND	3408 E Shields Ave	93726	(559) 227-4063	121
46	Skilled Nursing Facility	California Department of Veterans Affairs	Veterans Home of California - Fresno	2811 W California Ave	93706	(559) 493-4400	120
47	Skilled Nursing Facility	ASFC, LLC	SIERRA VISTA HEALTHCARE	1715 S Cedar Ave	93702	(559) 237-8377	99

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48	Skilled Nursing Facility	California Home For The Aged, Inc. DBA California Armenian Home	CALIFORNIA HOME FOR THE AGED, INC.	6720 E Kings Canyon Rd	93727	(559) 251-8414	120
49	Skilled Nursing Facility	Valley Healthcare Center, LLC	VALLEY HEALTHCARE CENTER	4840 E Tulare Ave	93727	(559) 251-7161	99
50	Skilled Nursing Facility	Twilight Haven, Inc.	TWILIGHT HAVEN	1717 S Winery Ave	93727	(559) 251-8417	50
51	Skilled Nursing Facility	The Terraces at San Joaquin Gardens	The Terraces at San Joaquin Gardens Village	5551 N Fresno St	93710	(559) 430-8202	54
52	Skilled Nursing Facility	Raintree Convalescent Hospital, Inc.	RAINTREE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL	5265 E Huntington Ave	93727	(559) 251-8244	49
53	Skilled Nursing Facility	Horizon Health & Subacute, LLC	HORIZON HEALTH AND SUBACUTE CENTER	3034 E Herndon Ave	93720	(559) 321-0883	180
54	Skilled Nursing Facility	Fresno PostAcute Care, LLC	Fresno PostAcute Care	1233 A St	93706	(559) 268-6317	80
55	Skilled Nursing Facility	Covenant Care California, LLC	PACIFIC GARDENS NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER	577 S Peach Ave	93727	(559) 251-8463	180
56	Skilled Nursing Facility	North Point Health & Wellness Center, LLC	NorthPointe Healthcare Centre	668 E Bullard Ave	93710	(559) 320-2200	99
57	Skilled Nursing Facility	Fresno Skilled Nursing & Wellness Centre, LLC	Healthcare Centre of Fresno	1665 M St	93721	(559) 268-5361	155
58	Skilled Nursing Facility	Fresno Community Hospital and Medical Center	Community Subacute and Transitional Care Center	3003 N Mariposa St	93703	(559) 459-1711	106
59	Skilled Nursing Facility	Beverly Healthcare-California, Inc	Golden LivingCenter - Fresno	2715 Fresno St	93721	(559) 486-4433	232
60	Skilled Nursing Facility	Lily Holdings, LLC	OAKWOOD GARDENS CARE CENTER	3510 E Shields Ave	93726	(559) 222-4807	104

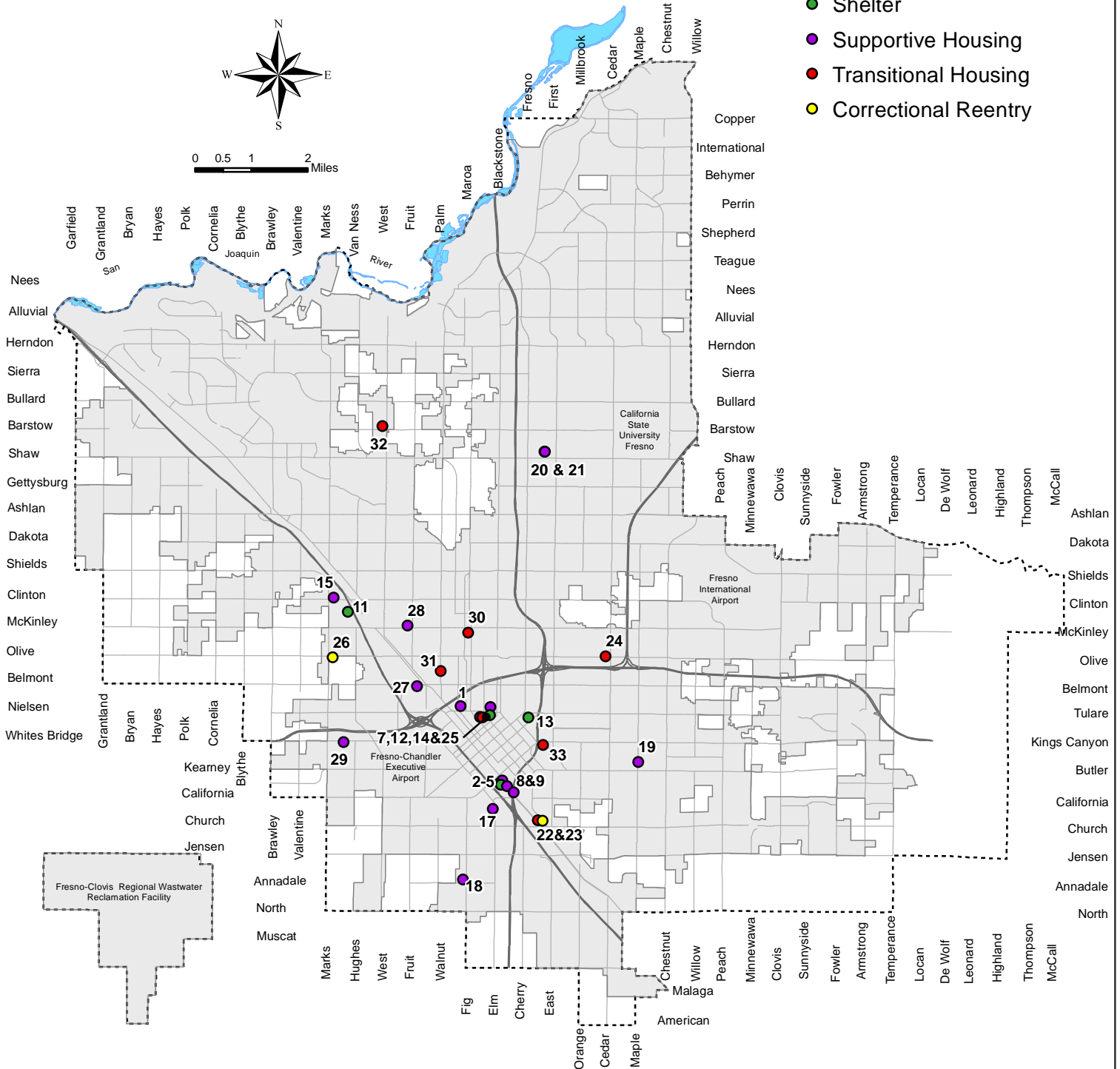
California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Licensing and Certification Listings

Spring 2018

<https://data.chhs.ca.gov/dataset/healthcare-facility-locations>

Appendix A-22

City of Fresno Group Housing- Shelters, Transitional Housing & Correctional Reentry



Note the following facilities have not been mapped due to privacy concerns; Fresno Arc, MarJaree Manson Center, Fresno Rescue Mission-Academy Transitional Apartments.

Appendix A-23

Group Housing- Shelters, Transitional Housing & Correctional Reentry

No.	Type	Facility Name	Facility Name II	Address	Zip	Contact
1	Supportive Housing		Evangel Home	137 N Yosemite	93701	(559) 264-4714
2	Supportive Housing	Poverello House	Poverello House	412 F St	93706	(559) 498-6988
3	Supportive Housing	Poverello House	Naomis House	445 F St	93706	(559) 449-6988
4	Supportive Housing	Poverello House	Village of Hope	G St & Santa Clara St	93706	(559) 498-6988
5	Shelter- Womens	Poverello House	Saint Agnes Holy Cross Center for Women	421 F St	93706	(559) 450-7800
6	Shelter- Domestic Abuse		MarJaree Manson Center	Confidential	93721	(559) 237-4706
7	Supportive Housing	WestCare	Veterans Plaza	119 N Calaveras	93701	(559) 273-3420
8	Supportive Housing	Fresno Rescue Mission	Community Care	315 G St	93706	(559) 268-0839
9	Supportive Housing	Fresno Rescue Mission	Academy	95 G St	93706	(559) 268-0839
10	Supportive Housing	Fresno Rescue Mission	Academy Transitional Apartments	Confidential		
11	Shelter- Womens	Fresno Rescue Mission	Rescue the Children	2320 W Weldon	93705	(559) 227-2190
12	Shelter- Youth	Fresn Economic Opportunity Commission	Sancturay Youth Shelter	1545 N St	93721	(800) 820-4968
13	Shelter	Fresn Economic Opportunity Commission	Sancuary Transitional Shelter	1046 T St	93721	(559) 931-1444
14	Supportive Housing		The Light House Recovery Center	1651 L St	93721	(559) 222-4824
15	Supportive Housing	Mental Health Systems	Mental Health Systems-The Hacienda	2550 W Clinton Ave	93705	(559) 264-7521
16	Development Disabilities	Fresno Arc	Fresno Arc	Confidential		(559) 448-0777
17	Supportive Housing	Kings of Kings	Kings of Kings	2267 S Geneva	93706	
18	Supportive Housing	WestCare	Westcare California Inc.	2772 S MLK Blvd	93706	
19	Supportive Housing	WestCare	Liberty Plaza	4605 E Liberty Ave	93702	(559) 237-3420
20	Supportive Housing	Univeral Health Network and Systems	The 4th dimensions	625 E Keats Ave	93701	
21	Supportive Housing	Univeral Health Network and Systems	The 4th dimensions	627 E Keats Ave	93701	
22	Transitional Housing	Turning Point of Central California	Belgravia Center	2904 E Belgravia Ave	93721	(559) 334-6432
23	Correctional Reentry	Turning Point of Central California	G Street Parolee Service Center	2369 S G St	93721	(559) 233-0515
24	Transitional Housing	Turning Point of Central California	Stasis Center	4135 E Olive	93702	(559) 225-0560
25	Transitional Housing	Turning Point of Central California	Bridge Point	1642 L St	93721	(559) 233-2663
26	Correctional Reentry	Turning Point of Central California	Quest House Residential Multi-Service Center	2731 W Olive	93728	(559) 233-5096
27	Supportive Housing	Spirit of Woman of California, Inc	Spirit of Woman of California	327 W Belmont Ave	93728	
28	Supportive Housing	Sierra Tribal Consortium Inc.	Turtle Lodge	610 W McKinley Ave	93728	(559) 445-2691
29	Supportive Housing	Comprehensive Addiction Programs Inc.	Comprehensive Addiction Programs Inc.	2445 W Whitesbridge	93706	(559) 264-5096
30	Transitional Housing		Potters Wheel Inc.	1509 Maroa Ave	93728	(559) 441-1543
31	Transitional Housing		Potters Wheel Inc.	826 N Palm Ave	93728	(559) 441-1544
32	Transitional Housing		Potters Wheel Inc.	5415 West Ave	93721	(559) 441-1545
33	Transitional Housing		Salvation Army ARC	811 S Parallel Ave	93721	(559) 490-7038

Compiled by the Planning and Development Department through a variety of resources, Spring 2018

Appendix A-24

Fresno's Existing Parks and Open Space Executive Summary Table as of September 9, 2020

	General Plan Goals for City Park Space						Other in Fresno's Sphere of Influence (SOI)		Overall Total	
	3 acres/1,000 residents			2 acres/1,000 residents						
Parks Master Plan Park Type	Acres	Acres/1,000 residents ¹	# of acres needed to meet goal	Acres	Acres/1,000 residents ¹	# of acres needed to meet goal	Acres	Acres/1,000 residents ¹	Acres	Acres/1,000 residents ¹
Pocket (0.5 to 2.0 acres includes less than 0.5 to be grandfathered in)	47.31	0.09							47.31	0.09
Neighborhood (2.01 to 10 acres)	346.40	0.66					295.90	0.56	642.30	1.22
Community (10.01 to 40 acres)	171.45	0.33					111.48	0.21	282.93	0.54
Regional (More than 40 acres)				599.78	1.14		136.58	0.26	736.36	1.40
Open Space/Natural Area				344.75	0.66				344.75	0.66
Special Use Park/Facility				8.85	0.02				8.85	0.02
Public Grounds (less than 0.5 acres in size recommended for sale)							1.46	0.00	1.46	0.00
Total:	565.17	1.07	997.00	953.38	1.81	624.12	545.42	1.04	2,063.97	3.93

General Plan Goal of City Park Space 3 acres/1,000 residents: all pocket, neighborhood, and community parks that are 0.5 to 40 acres in size [owned and/or maintained by the City of Fresno, San Joaquin River Parkway open to the public and directly accessible from the city of Fresno, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District Ponding Basin/Parks (excludes fenced-off flood area), parks where there is little likelihood that the use or access will change, and parks owned and maintained by an HOA that are publically accessible (no gate)], and parks less than 0.5 acres grandfathered in as pocket parks.

General Plan Goal of City Park Space 2 acres/1,000 residents: all regional parks that are greater than 40 acres in size [owned and/or maintained by the City Fresno, San Joaquin River Parkway open to the public and directly accessible from the city of Fresno, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District Ponding Basin/Parks (excludes fenced-off flood area), parks where there is little likelihood that the use or access will change, and parks owned and maintained by an HOA that are publically accessible (no gate)], open space/natural areas and special use park/facilities.

Other Park and Open Space in Fresno's Sphere of Influence (SOI): public grounds (less than 0.5 acres in size recommended for sale), schools with open campuses, schools with mutual-use agreements, and all parks in Fresno County Islands where there is little likelihood that the use or access will change.

All park and open space less than 0.5 acres in size in City Parkspace categories.

¹ Per California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Population Estimates for California Cities, the population of Fresno is 525,832 on January 1, 2017.
http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-1/documents/E-1_2017PressRelease.pdf

Appendix A-25

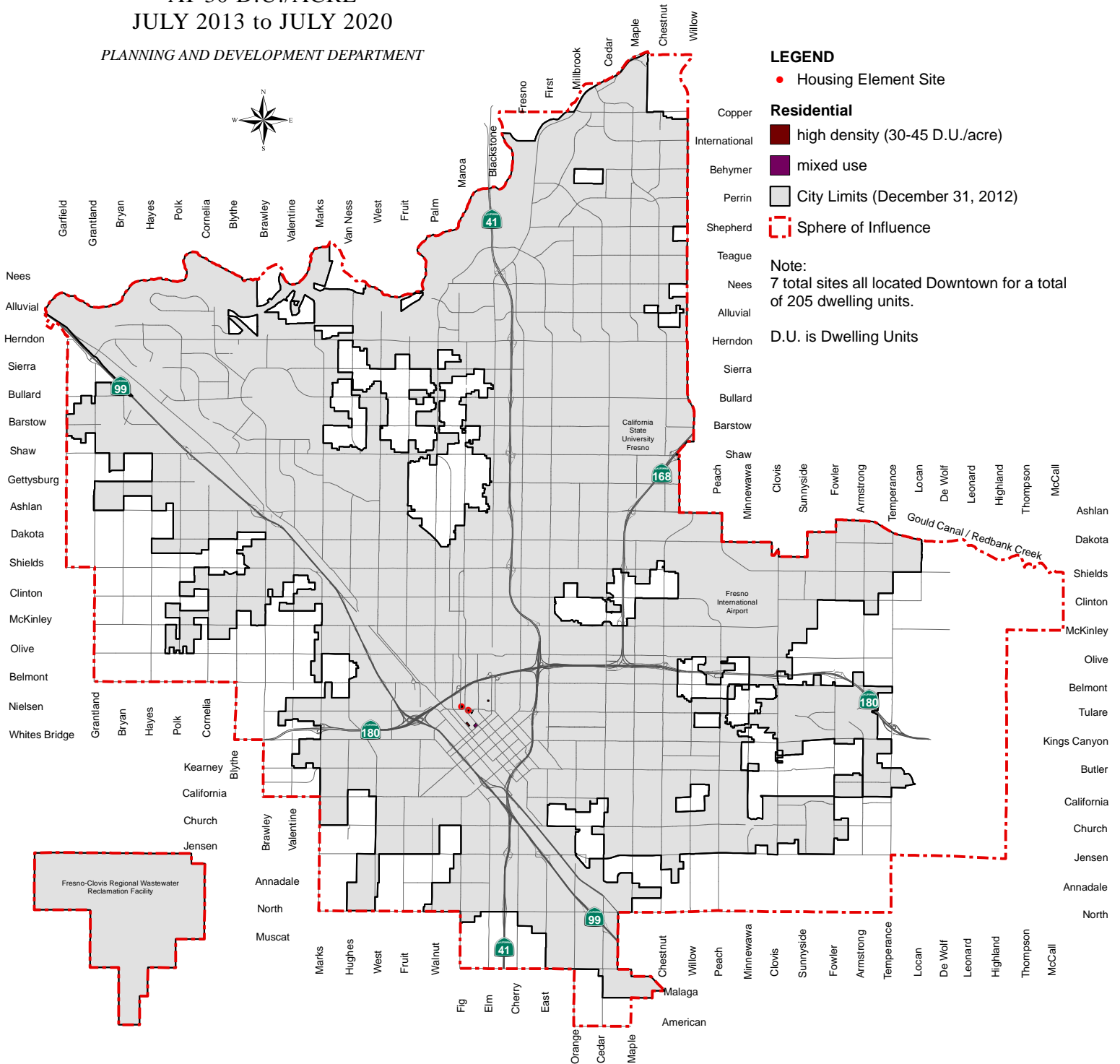
Fresno's Existing Parks and Open Space Summary Table as of September 9, 2020

		GP Goals of 3 and 2 acres/1,000 residents										Other in Fresno's Sphere of Influence (SOI)										Overall Total	
		Located in Fresno City Limits										Located in Fresno City Limits				Located in Fresno County Islands			Other in Fresno's Sphere of Influence (SOI)				
		City of Fresno		FMFCD		SJRP	Calwa Rec Park District					City of Fresno		School Districts		Fresno County	HOA's	Private					
		Parks Master Plan Update Park Type	PARCS Dept.	DPW Dept.	Ponding Basin Parks Maintained by PARCS	Ponding Basin Parks Maintained by FMFCD	Open to public and directly accessible from Fresno City Limits	Little likelihood that the use or access will change	Acres	Acres per 1,000 residents ¹	% provided by City of Fresno	# of acres needed to meet GP goal	PARCS Dept.	DPW Dept.	Open Campuses Public (Clovis & Central USDs)	Open Campuses Private (Fresno Christian)	Parks	Publically accessible (no gate)	Fort Washington Beach	Acres	Acres per 1,000 residents ¹	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 residents
GP Goal of 3 acres/ 1,000 residents	Pocket (0.5 to 2.0 acres includes less than 0.5 to be grandfathered in)	16.02	28.67		2.62			47.31	0.09	94%											47.31	0.09	
	Neighborhood (2.01 to 10 acres)	224.71	16.95	33.98	70.76			346.40	0.66	70%				280.25	7.34	5.01	3.30		295.90	0.56	642.30	1.22	
	Community (10.01 to 40 acres)	69.31	17.10	13.64		53.05	18.35	171.45	0.33	55%				85.27				26.21	111.48	0.21	282.93	0.54	
Total:							565.17	1.07	67%	997.00													
GP Goal of 2 acres/ 1,000 residents	Regional (More than 40 acres)	599.78						599.78	1.14	64%				48.02		88.56			136.58	0.26	736.36	1.40	
	Open Space/Natural Area					344.75		344.75	0.66	0%											344.75	0.66	
	Special Use Park/Facility	7.38		1.47				8.85	0.02	56%											8.85	0.02	
Total:							953.38	1.81	46%	624.12													
Other in Fresno's Sphere of Influence (SOI)	Public Grounds (less than 0.5 acres in size recommended for sale)											0.36	1.10						1.46	0.00	1.46	0.00	
Total:																			545.42	1.04	2,063.97	3.93	

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CITY OF FRESNO RESIDENTIAL BUILT ON FORMERLY UNDEVELOPED LAND AT 30 D.U./ACRE JULY 2013 to JULY 2020

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



While the data have been tested for accuracy and are properly functioning, City of Fresno disclaims any responsibility for the accuracy or correctness of the data. Neither the City of Fresno nor any officer, or employee warrants the accuracy, reliability or timeliness or any of the data provided.

Source: 2012 City Limits, Existing Land Use, Sphere of Influence, City of Fresno GIS, 2020, Major Roads, City of Fresno Public Works Department, Traffic and Engineering Division.

NOTE: Undeveloped Land is vacant and open agricultural land. Vacant land is typically less than 10 acres with no buildings on it. Open agricultural land is typically 10 acres or greater with or without a house and/or other agricultural related buildings on it.

Date: 9/9/2020

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POLICY NUMBER: 240.01

POLICY NAME: COMPLETE STREETS POLICY

Responsible Division: Traffic Operations and Planning

Date Issued: September 26, 2019

Date Revised:

Approved by Assistant Director: Andrew Benelli/Signature on File

Approved by Director: Scott Mozier/ Signature on File

Purpose: This policy is drafted to solidify current City practices and ensure consistency in the application.

Policy: To aid in the planning, design, and construction of transportation facilities that balance safety, access, and mobility for users of all abilities and ages.

A. Vision and Intent

The City of Fresno recognizes the need for complete streets and will accommodate elements that create a complete street wherever it is feasible. A complete street is a transportation facility that is planned, designed, operated, and maintained to provide safe mobility for all users - including bicyclists, pedestrians, transit vehicles, trucks, and motorists - appropriate to the function and context of the facility while connecting to a larger transportation network. Every complete street looks different, according to its context, community preferences, the types of road users, and their needs. All complete streets are designed to balance safety, access, and mobility for everyone using the street and are necessary to create connected networks citywide.

Some of the elements for consideration for inclusion on a complete street can include sidewalks, shared use paths, bike lanes, bike parking, fewer travel lanes, narrower width lanes, street lights, pedestrian scale lighting, improved street crossings, pedestrian signals, signs, street furniture, street trees, and transit shelters, access, and facilities. All designs should be context sensitive to meet the needs of the community while emphasizing safe and accessible travel for all people.

This complete streets policy shall be implemented in all neighborhoods, with particular attention to areas identified as priority areas in the Active Transportation Plan and corridors with high collision rates. This policy is intended to guide implementation of the complete street and multi-modal objectives and policies outlined in the City of Fresno's

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General Plan. Prioritization of projects will be determined using the adopted Active Transportation Project Prioritization Tool.

B. Diverse Users

A complete street allows people of all ages and abilities to safely move along and across streets, regardless of how they are traveling. Complete streets are essential for access by people who cannot drive. Streets without safe access for non-motorized transportation represent a barrier for people who use mobility devices, and for older adults and children.

Roadway projects shall be planned and designed, to the greatest extent possible, to accommodate all users of the transportation system, including but not limited to: pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, motorists, trucks, seniors, children, people with disabilities, and emergency responders while balancing the access needs of the adjacent land uses. The City shall provide transportation choices that are safe, reliable, convenient, affordable, accessible, and timely regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, income, gender identity, immigration status, age, ability, languages spoken, or level of access to a personal vehicle. Vulnerable users shall be prioritized.

C. Commitment

Every development and city transportation improvement shall be approached as an opportunity to create safer, more accessible streets for all users.

All development - public and private - and new construction projects within the public right-of-way such as reconstruction/retrofit, resurfacing, repaving, restriping, and rehabilitation transportation projects within the public right-of-way shall be planned, designed, constructed, operated, and maintained so that all modes of transportation allow all users to move safely, comfortably, conveniently, and independently.

The planning, design, and construction of transportation infrastructure shall improve conditions for pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, motorists, and other users currently using facilities. Plans and facilities should also accommodate the likely future demand for walking, bicycling, and transit facilities and not preclude the provision of future improvements.

The planning, design, and construction of facilities shall address the need for pedestrians and bicyclists to cross corridors as well as travel along them. The design of intersections shall accommodate pedestrians and bicyclists in a manner that is safe,

POLICY TITLE Complete Streets Policy

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Responsible Division: Traffic Operations and Planning Division

accessible and convenient. Coordination with adjacent jurisdictions and any other relevant public agencies shall be part of the planning, design, and construction process to ensure, wherever feasible, the network of continuous pedestrian and bicycle facilities and routes extend into adjacent jurisdictions.

Facilities shall be planned and designed for the needs and comfort of all people, with due consideration of issues such as street design and width, lane width, desired motorist operating speed, hierarchy of streets, mode balance, and connectivity.

The City shall require accommodations for all modes of transportation to continue use the road safely and efficiently during any construction or repair activities that may infringe upon the right-of-way and/or sidewalk.

The planning and design of facilities should follow the plans, guidelines and standards that are commonly used, such as:

- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities;
- AASHTO A policy of Geometric Design of Highways and Streets;
- AASHTO Guide for the Planning, Design and Operation of Pedestrian Facilities;
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design;
- California Building Code;
- California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD);
- City of Fresno Active Transportation Plan;
- City of Fresno General Plan;
- City of Fresno Department of Public Works Standard Drawings;
- City of Fresno Trail Design Guidelines;
- Highway Design Manual
- Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Recommended Practice Context Sensitive Solutions in Designing Major Urban Thoroughfares for Walkable Communities;
- National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Urban Bikeway Design Guide;
- NACTO Urban Street Design Guide; and
- Pedestrian Rights of Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG);

POLICY TITLE Complete Streets Policy

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D. Land Use and Context Sensitivity

The City shall require all new or revised plans, specifications, land use policies, zoning ordinances, or equivalent documents to support this Complete Streets Policy.

Roadway, trail, transit stop, and sidewalk design decisions shall include public outreach and input and be sensitive to the goal of developing and maintaining the City of Fresno as a walkable, vibrant, sustainable, and bike friendly community.

Design criteria shall be based on the thoughtful application of engineering, architectural, and urban design principles such that all projects shall make the City a more appealing, enjoyable, and sustainable place in which to live and work.

Projects in districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places shall be designed to enhance the district's historic character.

E. Exceptions

In certain situations, exceptions to providing for all modes in each completed project may be authorized by the Public Works Director if one or more of the following conditions are met:

1. An effected roadway prohibits, by law or adopted City plan, the use by specified users. In this instance, a greater effort may be necessary to accommodate all users (pedestrians, bicyclists, transit, motor vehicles, and trucks) elsewhere within the right-of-way, within the same transportation corridor or on adjacent roadways that provide similar access to a route or destination.
2. The activities are ordinary maintenance or emergency repair activities designed to keep assets in serviceable condition (i.e. mowing, cleaning, sweeping, spot repair, and surface treatments such as chip seal or interim measures).
3. The facility or amenity is proposed along a developable parcel.
4. If the project funds are restricted or constrained to specific purposes.
5. Funding sources have been identified and/or allocated for construction within five years.
6. Postponement of a project will not be contrary to the public health and safety and is not detrimental to the orderly development of property, as defined in Chapter 12 of the Fresno Municipal Code.

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Date Revised:

Responsible Division: Traffic Operations and Planning Division

An exception for the above conditions may be granted after consultation with the City Manager, Director of Public Works, Director of Transportation, and Director of Planning & Development concludes the application of the Complete Streets Policy is excessively disproportionate to the need or probable use. Exceptions shall be included as supporting documentation for a project. All exceptions shall be clearly explained and available on the City's website.

Exceptions for the following conditions shall require approval by the City Council through an agenda item at a regularly scheduled City Council meeting. The staff report shall clearly describe the proposed improvement project, the estimated cost and the justification for approving the exception to a particular complete streets component.

1. The cost of establishing walkways or bike facilities would be excessively disproportionate to the project costs (i.e. resurfacing). Excessively disproportionate is defined as exceeding twenty percent of the cost of the total transportation project. However, the twenty percent threshold is a guideline; in areas where high levels of pedestrian and bicycle traffic are anticipated or in areas where an immediate safety need is demonstrated through collision data, the threshold for "excessively disproportionate" could be much higher. In cases where additional cost is considered excessively disproportionate, the Public Works Director, or designee, may propose an alternative design or spend twenty percent of the project cost of the larger project to improve accommodations for all users.
2. An absence of both a current and future need to accommodate the category of user. The absence of future need may be shown via demographic, school, employment, and public transportation route data that demonstrate, for example, a low likelihood of pedestrian, bicycle or transit activity in an area over the next twenty years.

Development projects will be conditioned to plan, design, and construct facilities that allow all modes of transportation users to move safely, comfortably, conveniently, and independently per adopted City plans, standards, and this Complete Streets Policy. Appeal of conditions shall be made per the procedures outlined in Chapter 15, Sec. 15-5017 of the Fresno City Municipal Code. The Planning Commission has the authority to approve, modify, and/or delete conditions of approval, including those identified in this Complete Streets Policy.

POLICY TITLE Complete Streets Policy

Policy Number: 240.01

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Responsible Division: Traffic Operations and Planning Division

F. Performance Measures

Using performance measures to evaluate the progress of the Complete Streets Policy is a valuable and essential part of successfully implementing safer, more complete streets. For each complete streets project, the Public Works Department shall annually measure and publicly report the annual increase or decrease for each performance measure compared to the previous year(s). Data should be collected and maintained in a way that allows for presentation by geographic sub-units, mode types, etc. Performance measures will include:

- Rates of crashes, injuries and fatalities by mode;
- Percentage of transit stops accessible via sidewalks and curb ramps;
- Number of approved and denied exceptions;
- Total miles of on-street bicycle facilities constructed by class;
- Total miles of off-street pedestrian/bicycle facilities(trails) constructed;
- Linear feet of new, replaced and repaired sidewalks;
- Pedestrian, bicycle and transit ridership counts;
- Number of crosswalk and intersection improvements;
- Number of ADA compliant new curb ramps installed along city streets;
- Number of new street trees added;
- Number of new streetlights added;
- Total funds invested in complete streets improvements, by project;
- Modal share in specific locations, before and after improvements;

G. Implementation

The City of Fresno views complete streets as integral to everyday transportation options. The Department of Public Works will lead the implementation of this policy and coordination with other departments. To this end:

1. Following Council passage, all departments will incorporate complete streets principles into the plans, policies, guidelines, and other manuals, checklists, decision trees, rules, regulations, and programs as appropriate.
2. The Department of Public Works shall review, on an ongoing basis, all traffic control plans to ensure safe access is maintained for all users during special events and or construction activities per subsection 7-10.1, Traffic and Access, of

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the City of Fresno Standard Specifications and 210.01 Traffic Control Policies and Procedures.

3. The Department of Public Works will review, on an ongoing basis, current design standards that apply to new roadway construction to ensure they reflect the best available design guidelines, and effectively implement complete streets.
4. The Department of Public Works shall review, on an ongoing basis, all plans and policies when conducting routine maintenance projects (i.e. street resurfacing projects) to ensure the project reflects the designs and amenities of complete streets identified in the plans and policies to the extent possible considering exceptions outlined in this policy.
5. When available, the City Manager/Department Directors shall encourage staff professional development and training on non-motorized transportation issues through attending conferences, classes, webinars, and workshops. Complete streets training will also be provided during staff meetings on an annual basis.
6. All current and potential future sources of funding for street improvements shall be identified and improvements recommended to support complete streets projects.
7. The City Manager shall promote project coordination among departments and agencies with an interest in the activities that occur within the public right-of-way in order to better use fiscal resources.
8. An annual report shall be made to the City Council by the Public Works Department showing progress made implementing this policy as well as performance measures. Maps depicting current and planned complete streets projects shall be shown.
9. The Public Works Department shall create a community engagement policy and procedure with specific strategies for when and how public engagement will occur and with whom. This policy should provide best practices, strategies and methods to meaningfully engage all residents, including those from disadvantaged or underrepresented communities.
10. Each representative on the Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee (BPAC) shall meet, at a minimum, annually with their respective City Councilmember or Mayor, to discuss the needs and goals of each district. The BPAC representative will report these goals to the committee and staff at monthly BPAC meetings.

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CHAPTER 3 APPENDIX A: DUC DESCRIPTIONS AND DETAIL MAPS

Area #	Community Type ¹	Location	US Census Tract(s) and Median Household Income ²
1	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by Blythe Avenue, the city limits south of Saginaw Way, Brawley Avenue, and Dakota Avenue.	Tract 38.09-Block Group 1: \$48,553
2	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by Clinton Avenue at the southernmost boundary, the city limits east of Marty Avenue at the westernmost boundary, the city limits north of Princeton Avenue at the northernmost boundary, and the city limits west of Marks Avenue at the easternmost boundary.	Tract 38.05-Block Group 2: \$25,152 Tract 38.05-Block Group 3: \$43,256
3	Fringe	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by Brawley Avenue at the westernmost boundary, McKinley Avenue, approximately 600 feet east of Valentine Avenue at the easternmost boundary, and Franklin Avenue.	Tract 38.07-Block Group 2: \$30,880 Tract 38.07-Block Group 3: \$45,365
4	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by Marks Avenue, Olive Avenue, the city limits west of Crystal Avenue, and Belmont Avenue.	Tract 20.00-Block Group 4: \$26,875 Tract 20.00-Block Group 5: \$14,931
5	Fringe	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by the city limits north of California Avenue, Crystal Avenue, approximately 650 feet south of California Avenue, and approximately 650 feet west of Crystal Avenue.	Tract 07.00-Block Group 2: \$36,875 Tract 08.00-Block Group 1: \$25,658
6	Fringe	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by Cherry Avenue, approximately 200 feet north of Daleville Avenue, Mary Street, and Central Avenue.	Tract 18.00-Block Group 1: \$26,397
7	Fringe	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by Orange Avenue, approximately 650 north of Malaga Avenue at the northernmost boundary, approximately 650 feet east of Orange Avenue at the easternmost boundary, and Malaga Avenue.	Tract 15.00-Block Group 1: \$30,208
8	Fringe	Located on both sides of the Fresno SOI bounded by Orange Avenue, approximately 650 feet north of American Avenue, Cedar Avenue at the easternmost boundary, and approximately 350 feet south of American Avenue.	Tract 15.00-Block Group 1: \$30,208 Tract 17.00-Block Group 1: \$46,850
9	Fringe	A mobile home park located outside, but adjacent to the Fresno SOI bounded by Central Avenue, Freeway 99, the city limits south of Central Avenue, and approximately 600 feet east of Maple Avenue.	Tract 15.00-Block Group 1: \$30,208
10	Fringe	Located on both sides of the Fresno SOI bounded by Peach Avenue, approximately 350 feet north of North Avenue, approximately 700 feet east of Peach Avenue at the easternmost boundary, and approximately 2,050 feet south of North Avenue.	Tract 15.00-Block Group 2: \$29,375
11	Fringe	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by Chestnut Avenue, approximately 1,325 feet north of North Avenue at the northernmost boundary, approximately 1,325 feet east of Chestnut Avenue at the easternmost boundary, and North Avenue.	Tract 15.00-Block Group 2: \$29,375
12 (Calwa)	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by Church Avenue at the northernmost boundary, Cedar Avenue at the easternmost boundary, Jensen Avenue Bypass at the southernmost boundary, and the city limits east of Orange Avenue at the westernmost boundary.	Tract 12.01-Block Group 1: \$18,462 Tract 12.01-Block Group 2: \$38,269
13	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by the city limits north of Pitt Avenue, the ponding basin approximately 1,000 feet east of Orange Avenue, Belgravia Avenue, and approximately 350 feet east of Orange Avenue at the westernmost boundary.	Tract 12.01-Block Group 1: \$18,462

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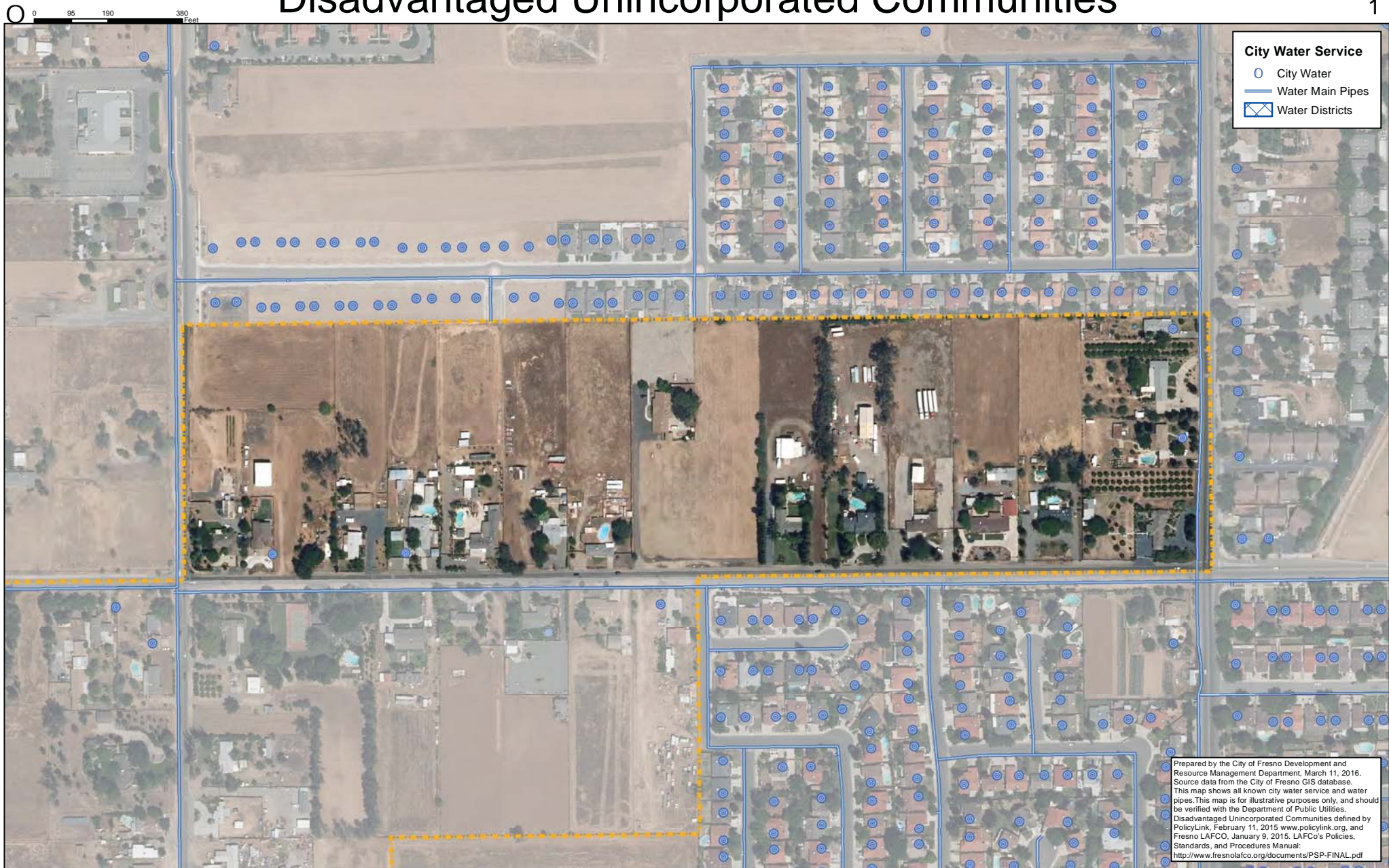
Area #	Community Type ¹	Location	US Census Tract(s) and Median Household Income ²
14	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by the city limits west of Lind Avenue at the westernmost boundary, Laurel Avenue at the northernmost boundary, the city limits west of Clovis Avenue at the easternmost boundary, and Kings Canyon Road at the southernmost boundary. The area is encompassed by the city limits to the west, north, and most of the east.	Tract 30.03-Block Group 1: \$30,690 Tract 30.03-Block Group 2: \$30,705
15a (Granz)	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI and encompassed by the city limits with the westernmost boundary at Bush Avenue, the northernmost boundary at Belmont Avenue, the easternmost boundary at Clovis Avenue, and the southernmost boundary at Huntington Avenue.	Tract 30.04-Block Group 1: \$44,191 Tract 30.04-Block Group 2: \$37,361 Tract 30.03-Block Group 1: \$30,690
15b (Granz)	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI and encompassed by the city limits with the westernmost boundary to the east of Willow Avenue, the northernmost boundary at Tulare Street, the easternmost boundary at Peach Avenue, and the southernmost boundary at Huntington Avenue.	Tract 29.03-Block Group 2: \$31,417
16	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI and encompassed by the city limits with the westernmost boundary at Winery Avenue, the northernmost boundary at Olive Avenue, the easternmost boundary at Minnewawa Avenue, and the southernmost boundary at Nevada Avenue. There are two non-contiguous portions of the area located at the southeast corner of Willow Avenue and Tyler Avenue and at the northwest corner of Helm Avenue and Turner Avenue.	Tract 29.04-Block Group 1: \$35,254 Tract 29.04-Block Group 2: \$40,481 Tract 29.05-Block Group 2: \$17,581 Tract 30.01-Block Group 2: \$31,515 Tract 30.04-Block Group 2: \$37,361
17	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI and encompassed by the city limits with the westernmost boundary at Cedar Avenue, the northernmost boundary at Fountain Way, the easternmost boundary at Winery Avenue, and the southernmost boundary (for the majority of the area) at Clinton Avenue. A non-contiguous portion lies further south at the northwest corner of Normal Avenue and Maple Avenue.	Tract 32.01-Block Group 1: \$46,392 Tract 32.01-Block Group 2: \$29,174 Tract 32.02-Block Group 2: \$39,139 Tract 52.02-Block Group 1: \$26,125
18	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by the city limits east of First Street at the westernmost boundary, Princeton Avenue at the northernmost boundary, Cedar Avenue at the easternmost boundary, and McKinley Avenue at the southernmost boundary. The area is encompassed by the city limits to the west, north, south, and most of the east.	Tract 33.01-Block Group 1: \$33,134 Tract 33.02-Block Group 1: \$24,313 Tract 33.02-Block Group 2: \$29,052 Tract 33.02-Block Group 3: \$40,288 Tract 33.02-Block Group 4: \$38,482
19	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by Wishon Avenue, Ashlan Avenue, Maroa Avenue, and Griffith Way.	Tract 49.01-Block Group 1: \$29,297
20	Island	Located within the Fresno SOI bounded by West Avenue at the westernmost boundary, Barstow Avenue, Fruit Avenue, and Twain Avenue at the southernmost boundary.	Tract 43.03-Block Group 2: \$37,344

Source: LAFCO 2015 Municipal Service Review for the City of Fresno

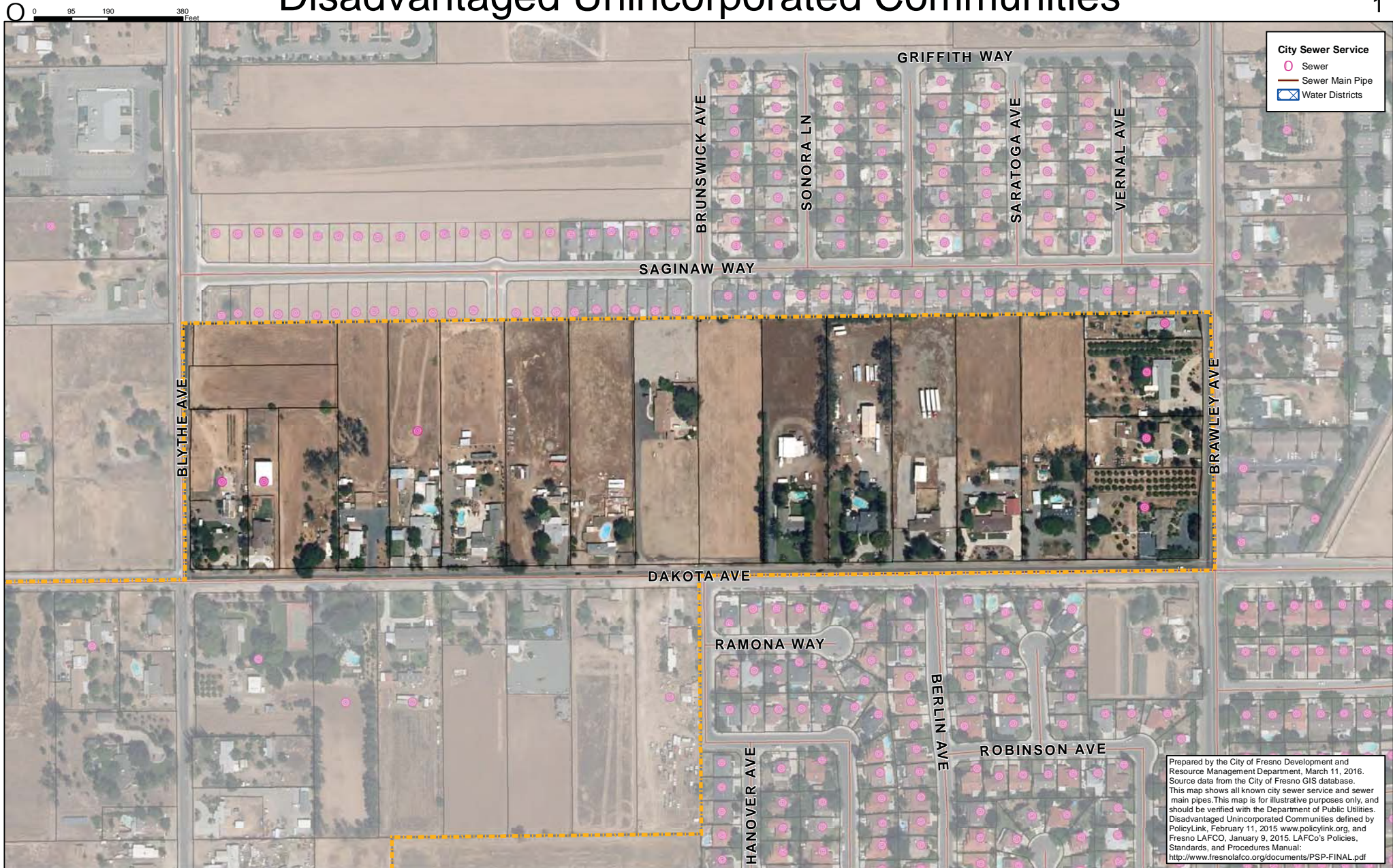
¹ Island: any inhabited and unincorporated territory that is surrounded or substantially surrounded by one or more cities or by one or more cities and a county boundary or the Pacific Ocean. Fringe: any inhabited and unincorporated territory that is within a city's sphere of influence.

² US Census ACS five-year estimate reports MHI between from 2006 to 2010

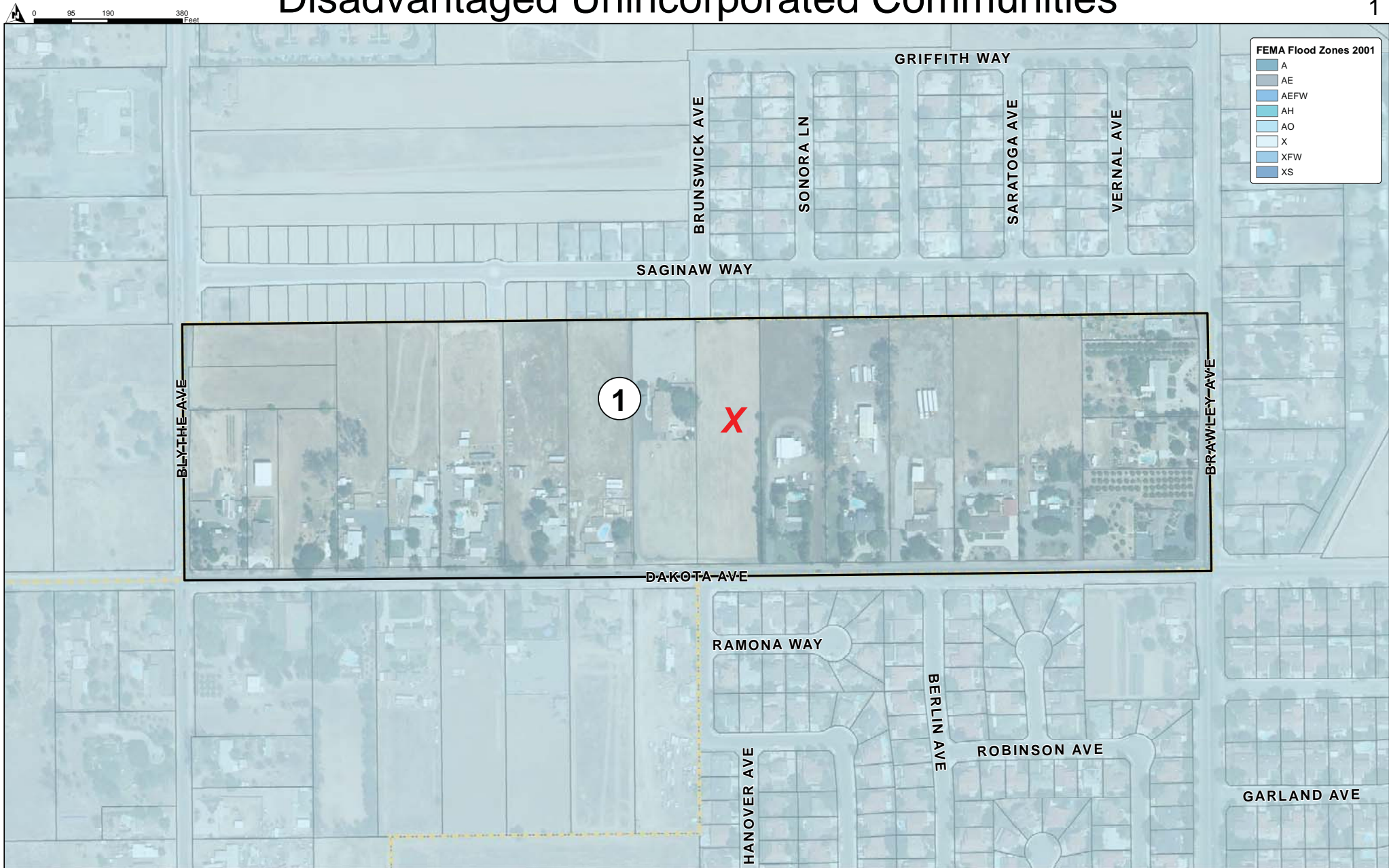
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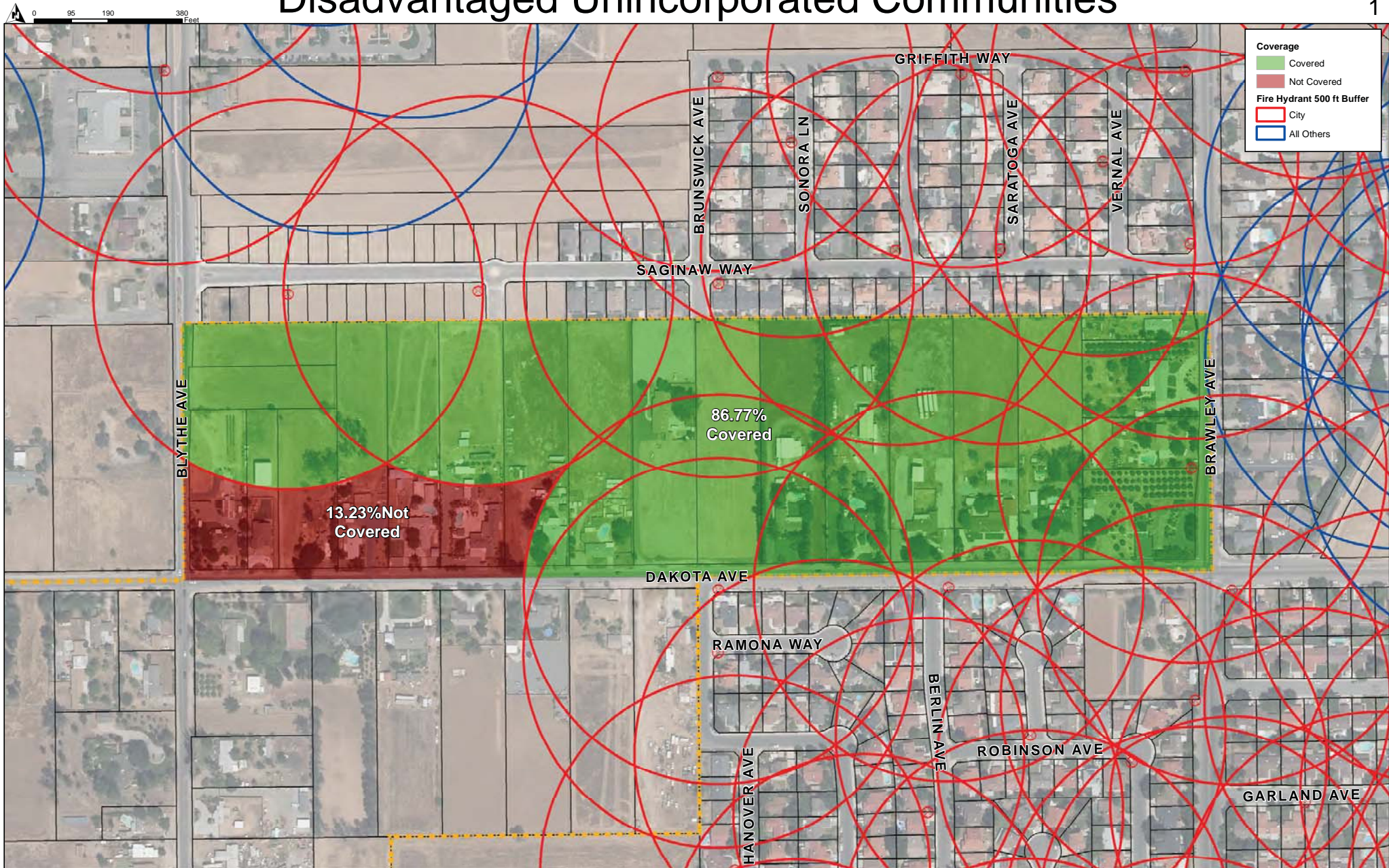
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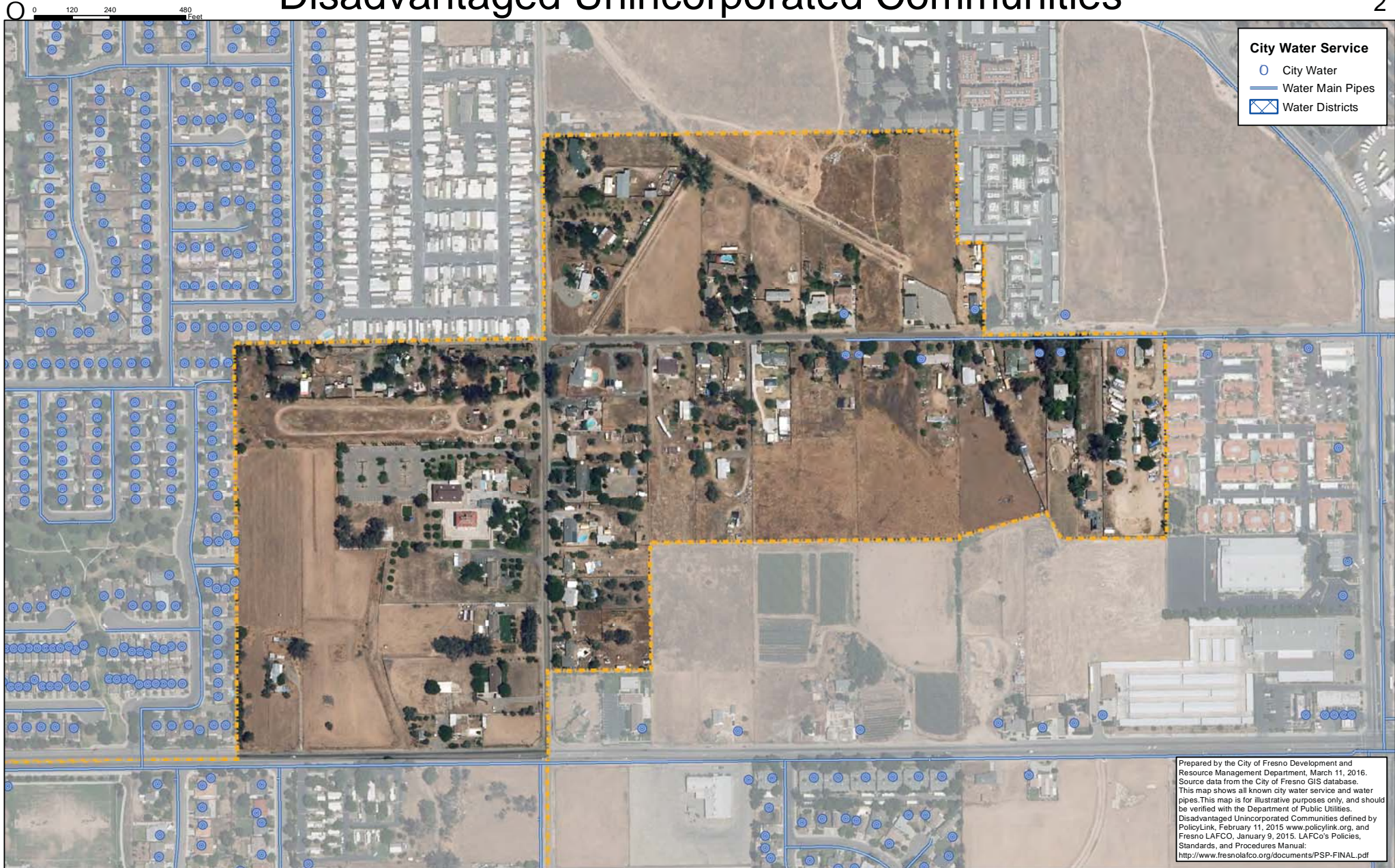
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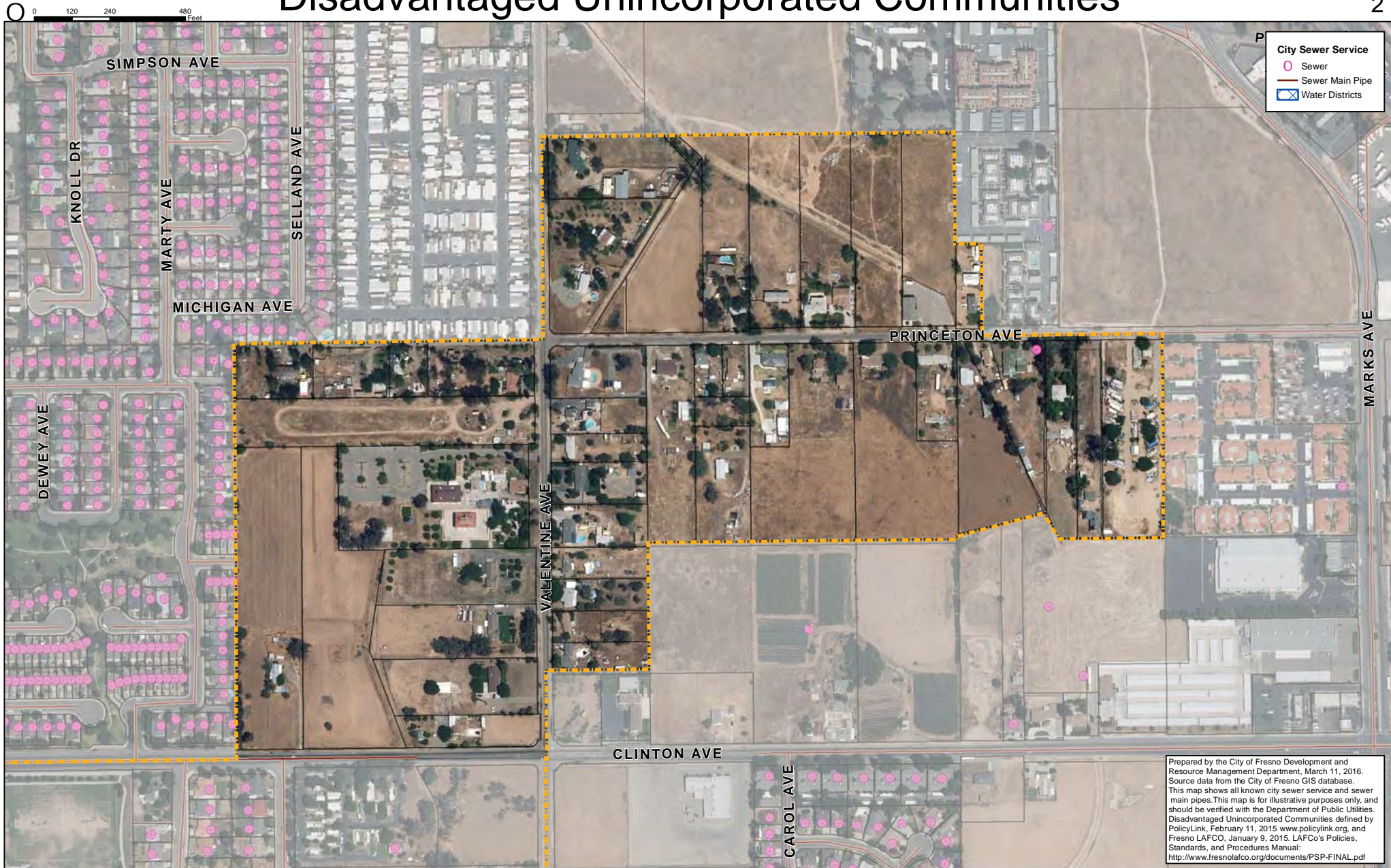
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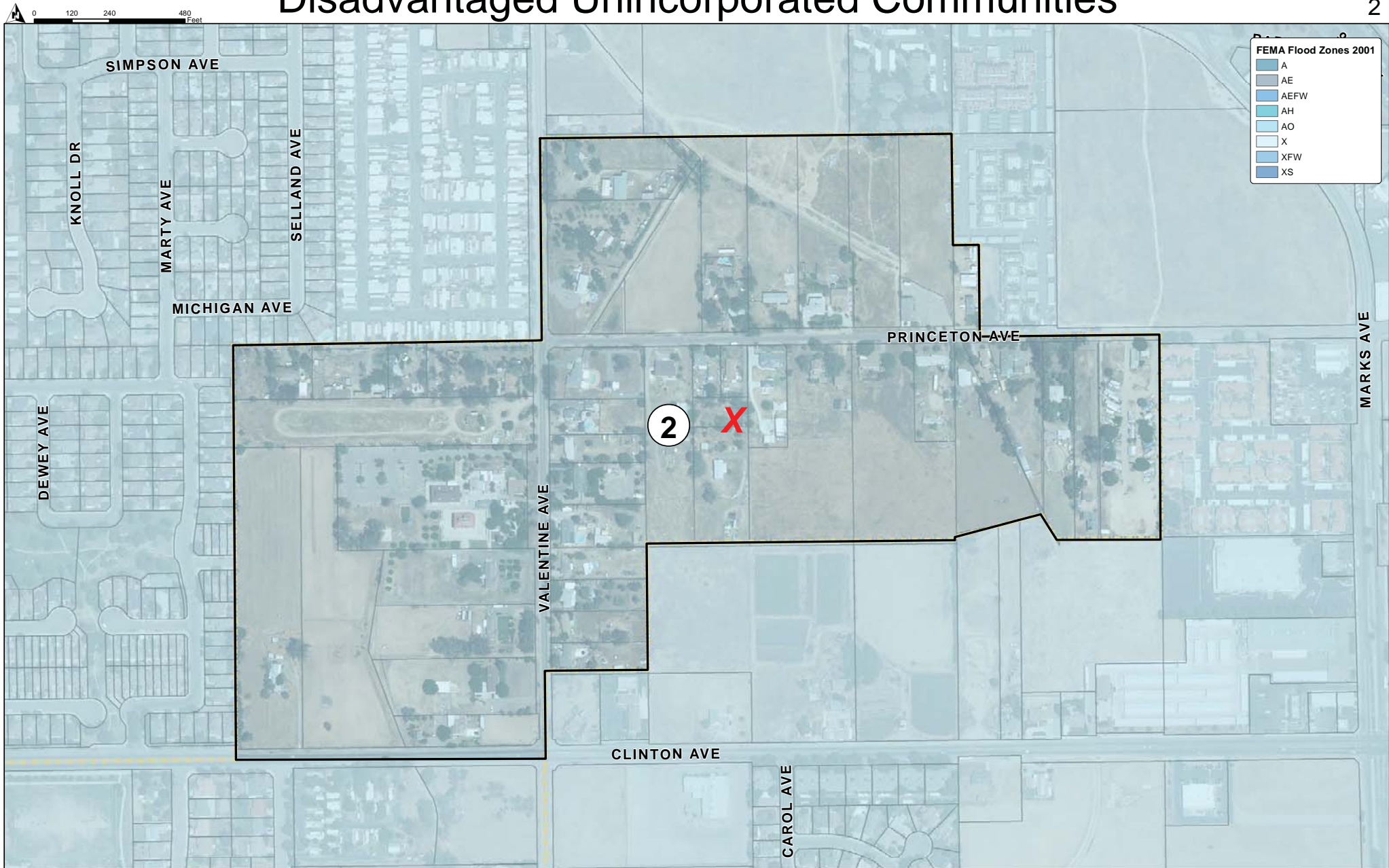
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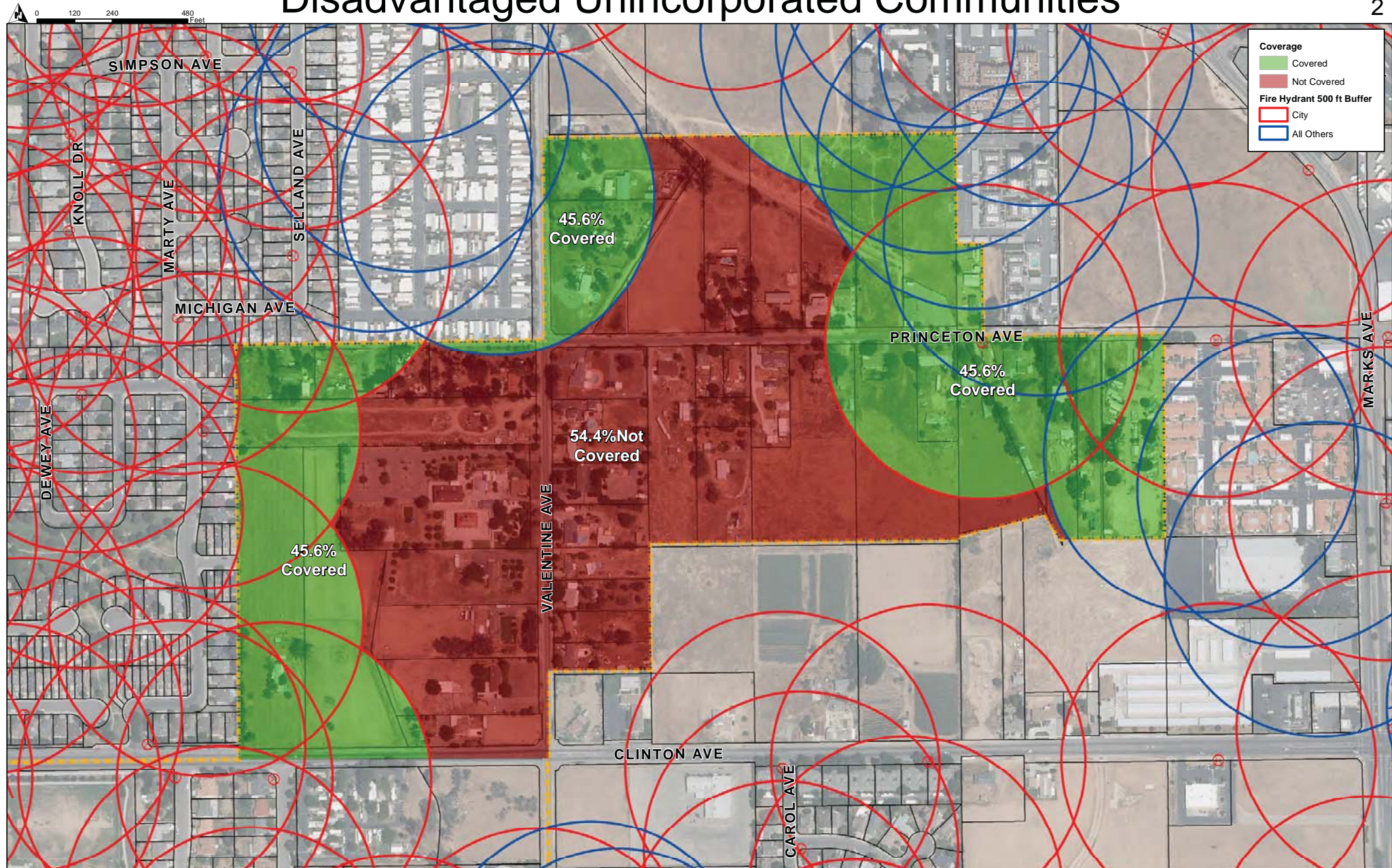
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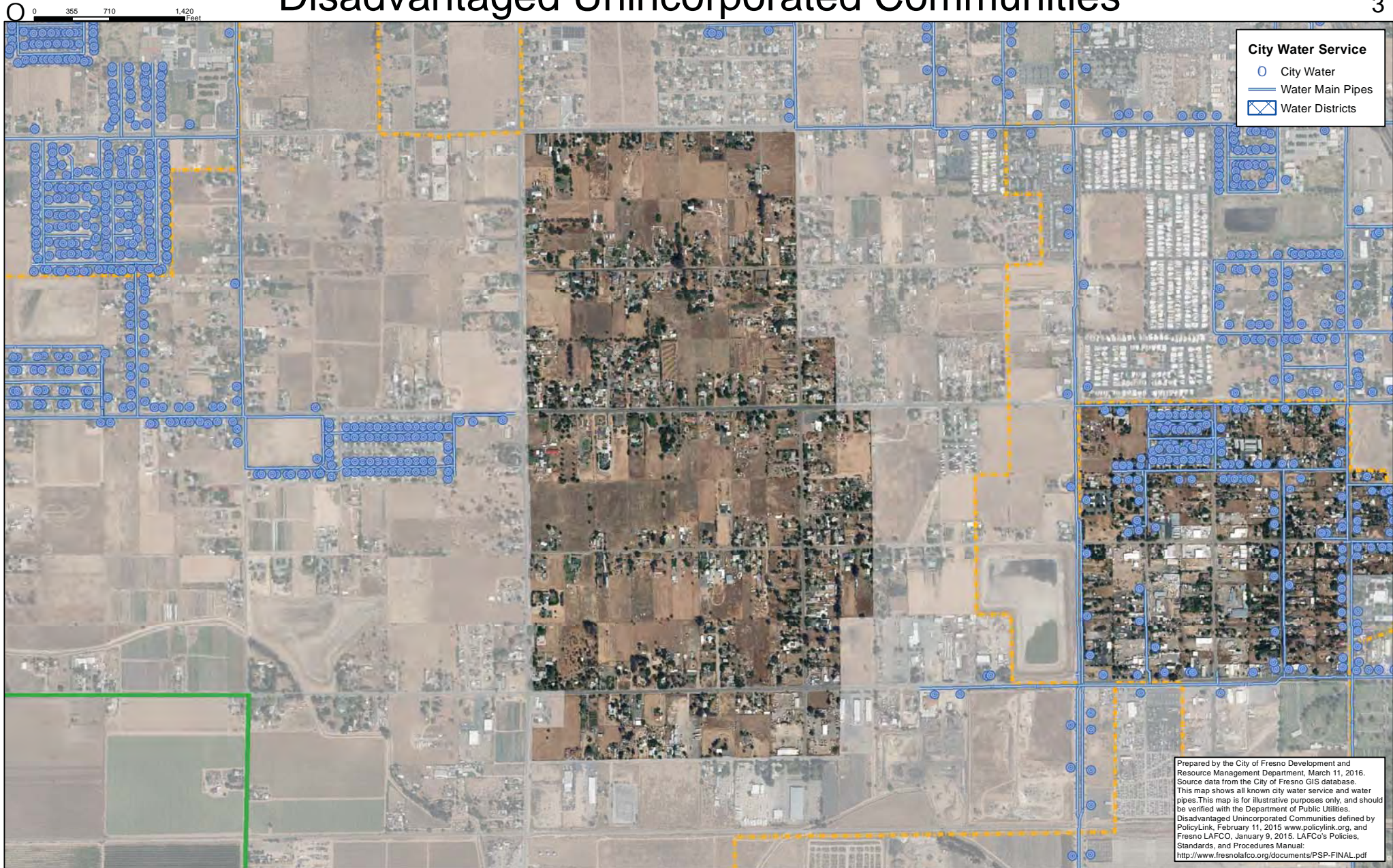
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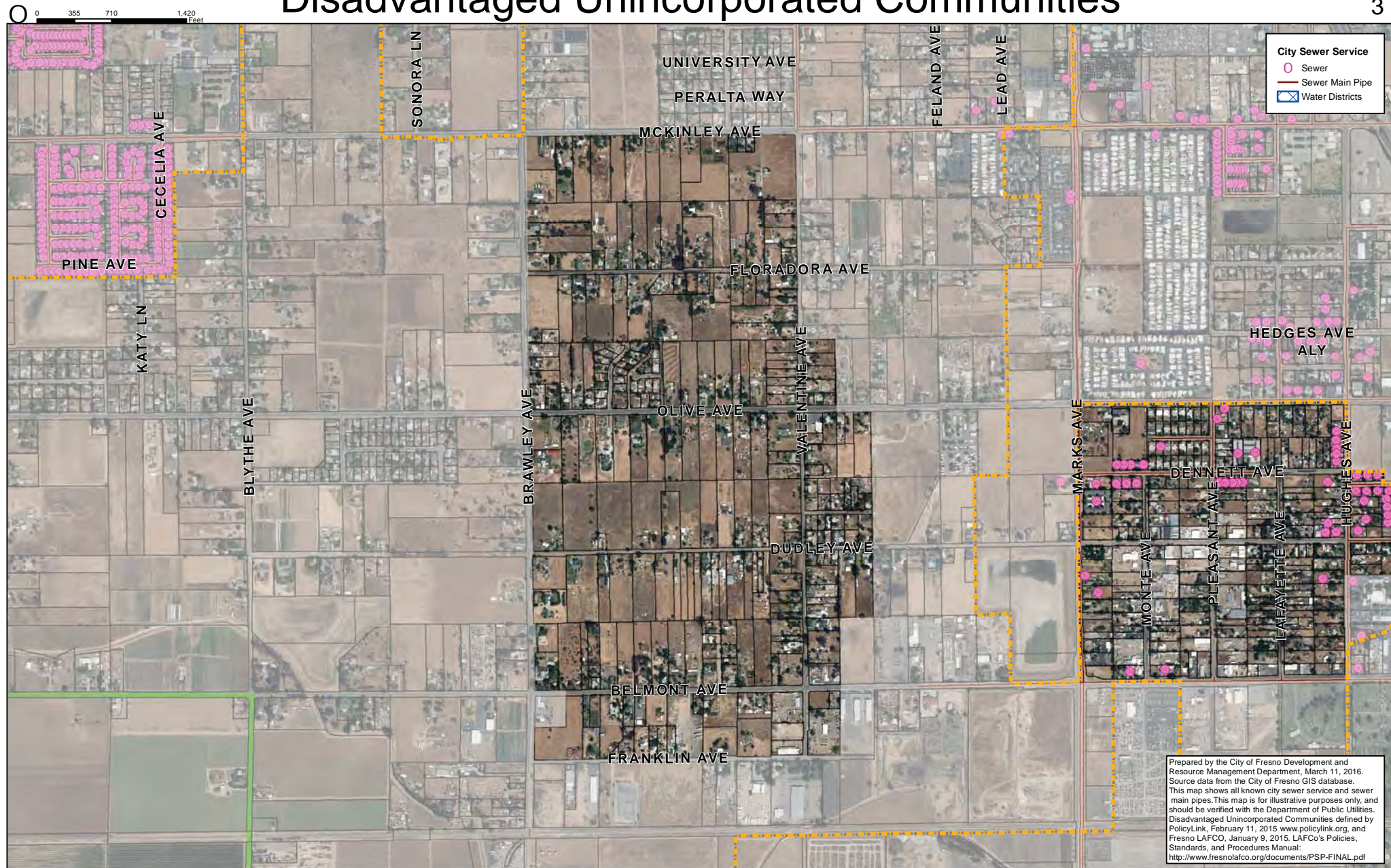
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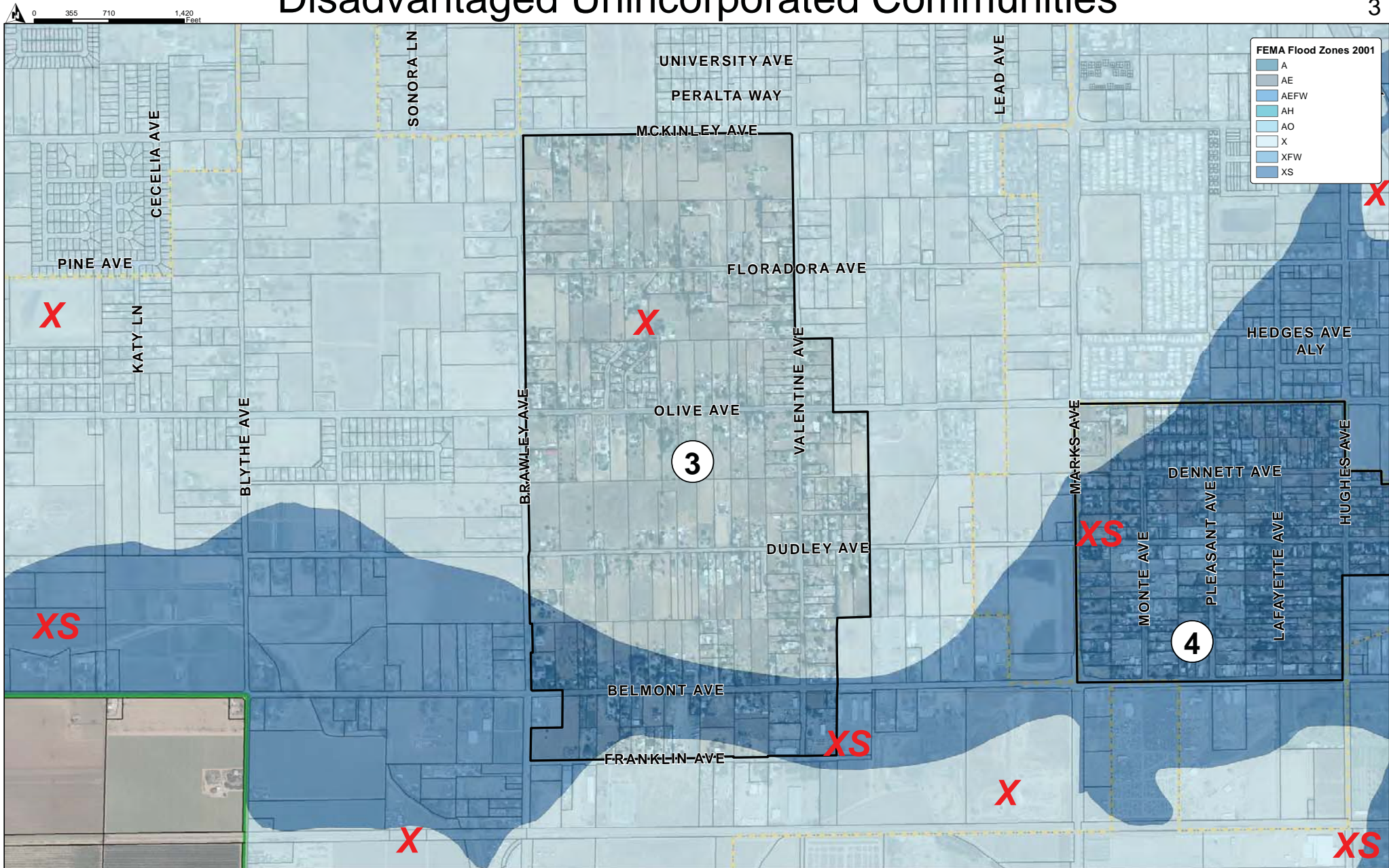
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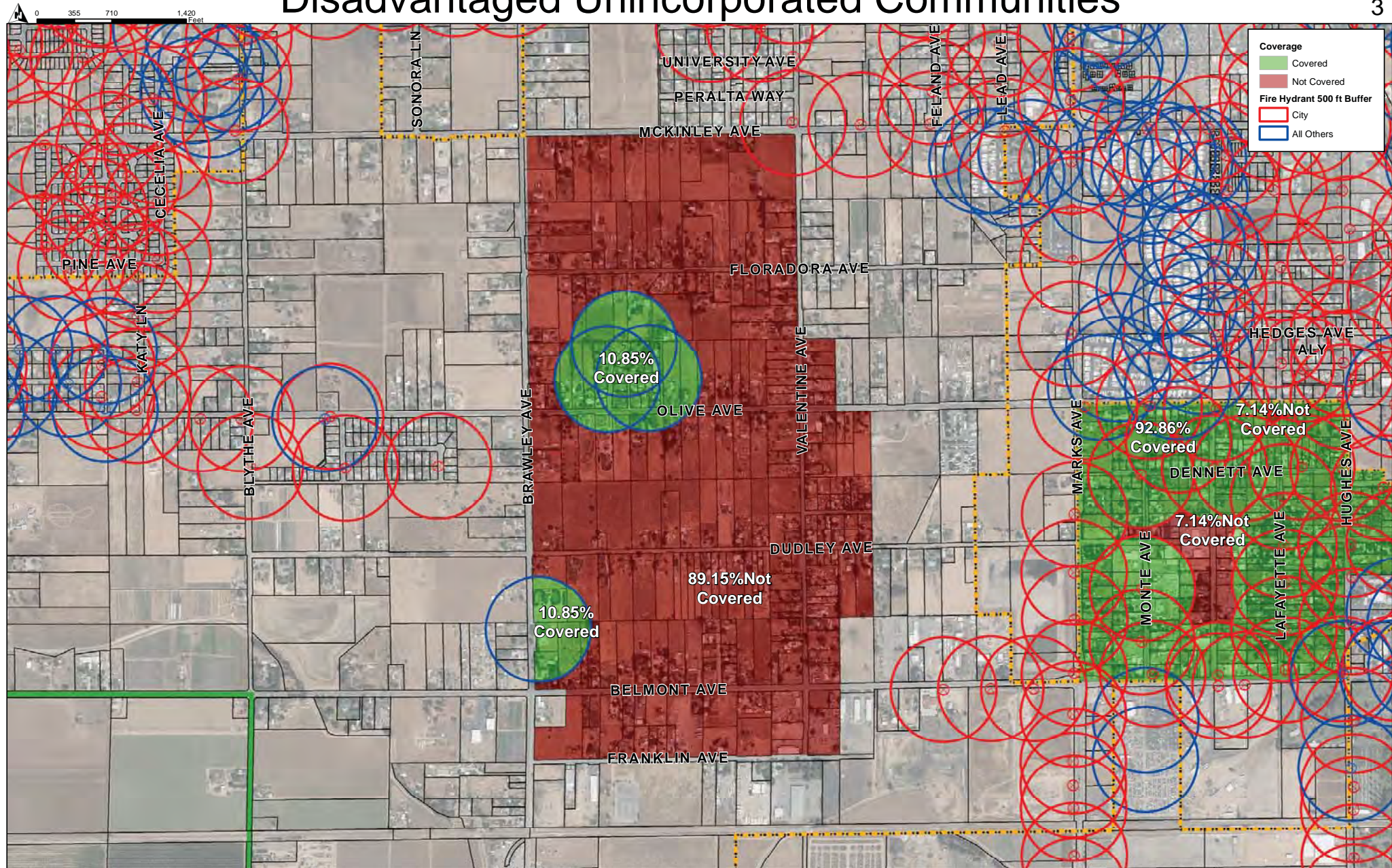
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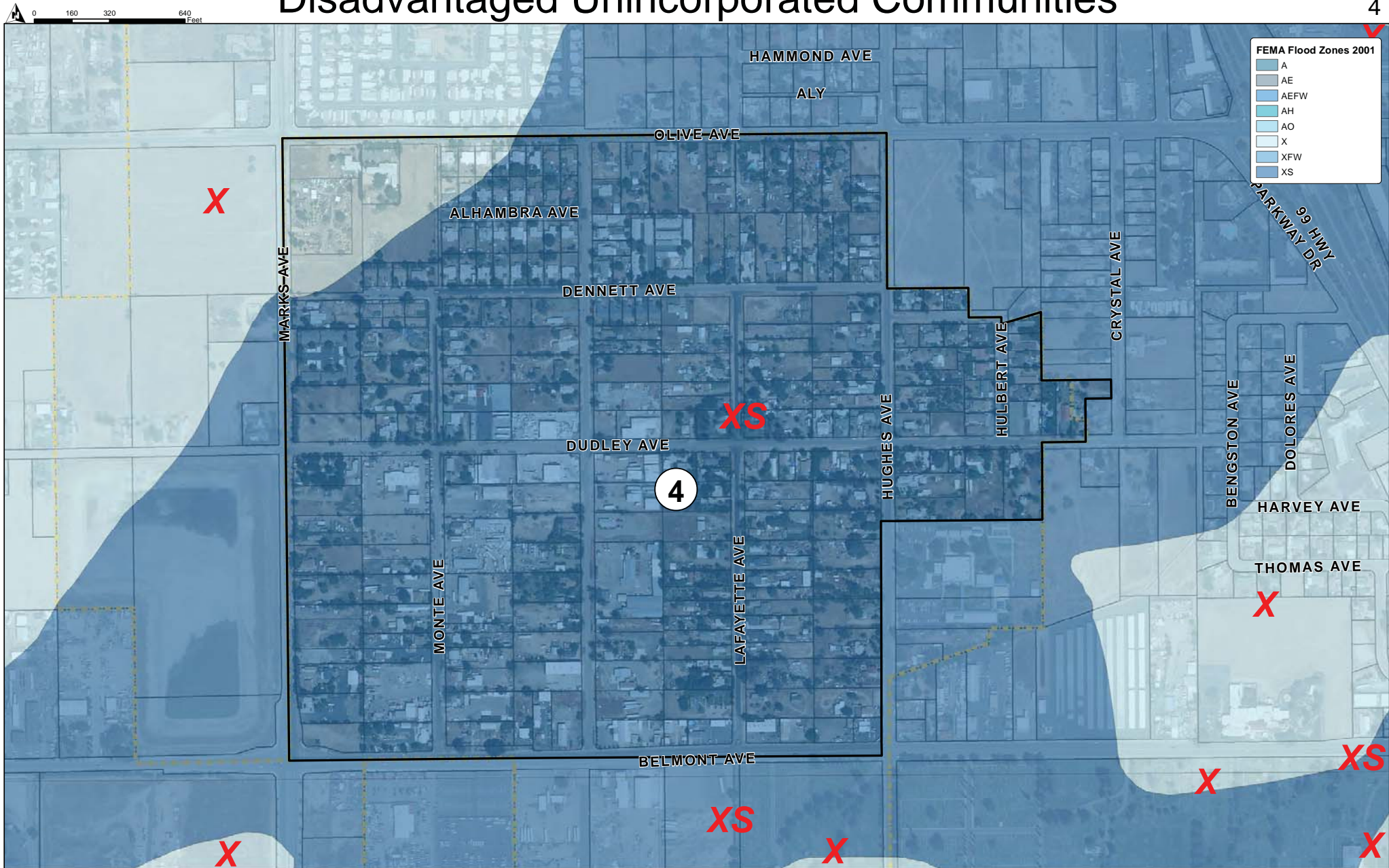
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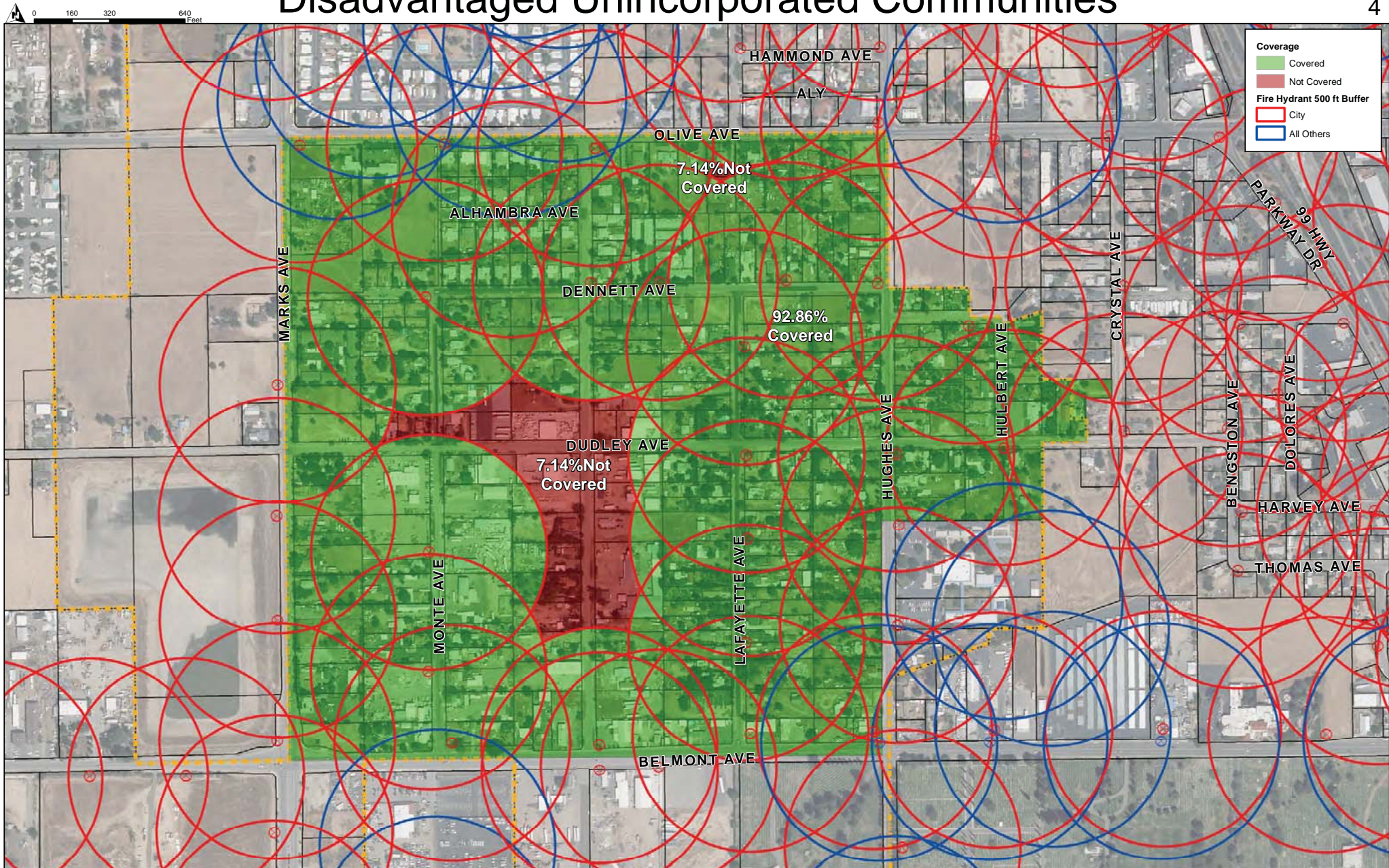
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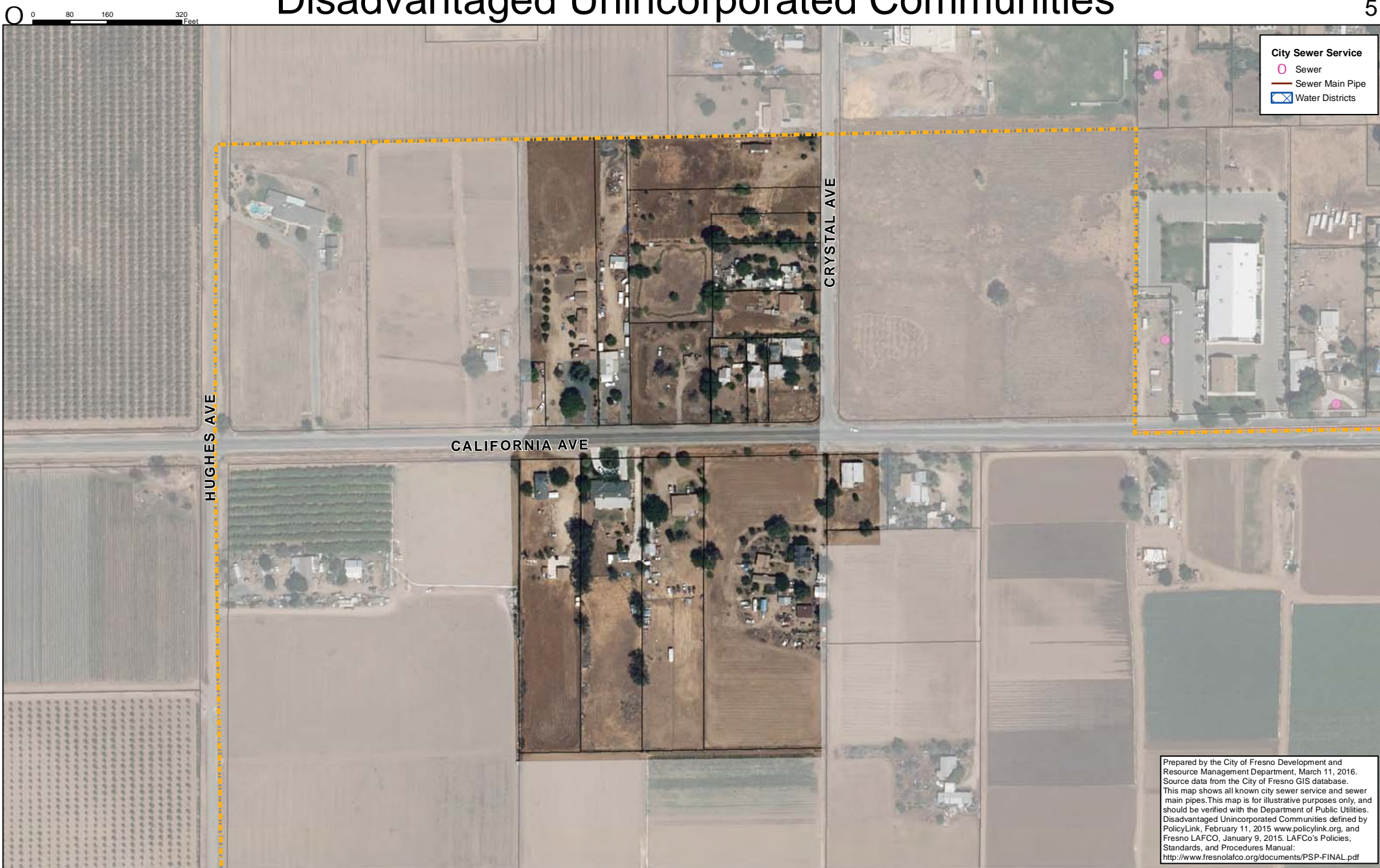
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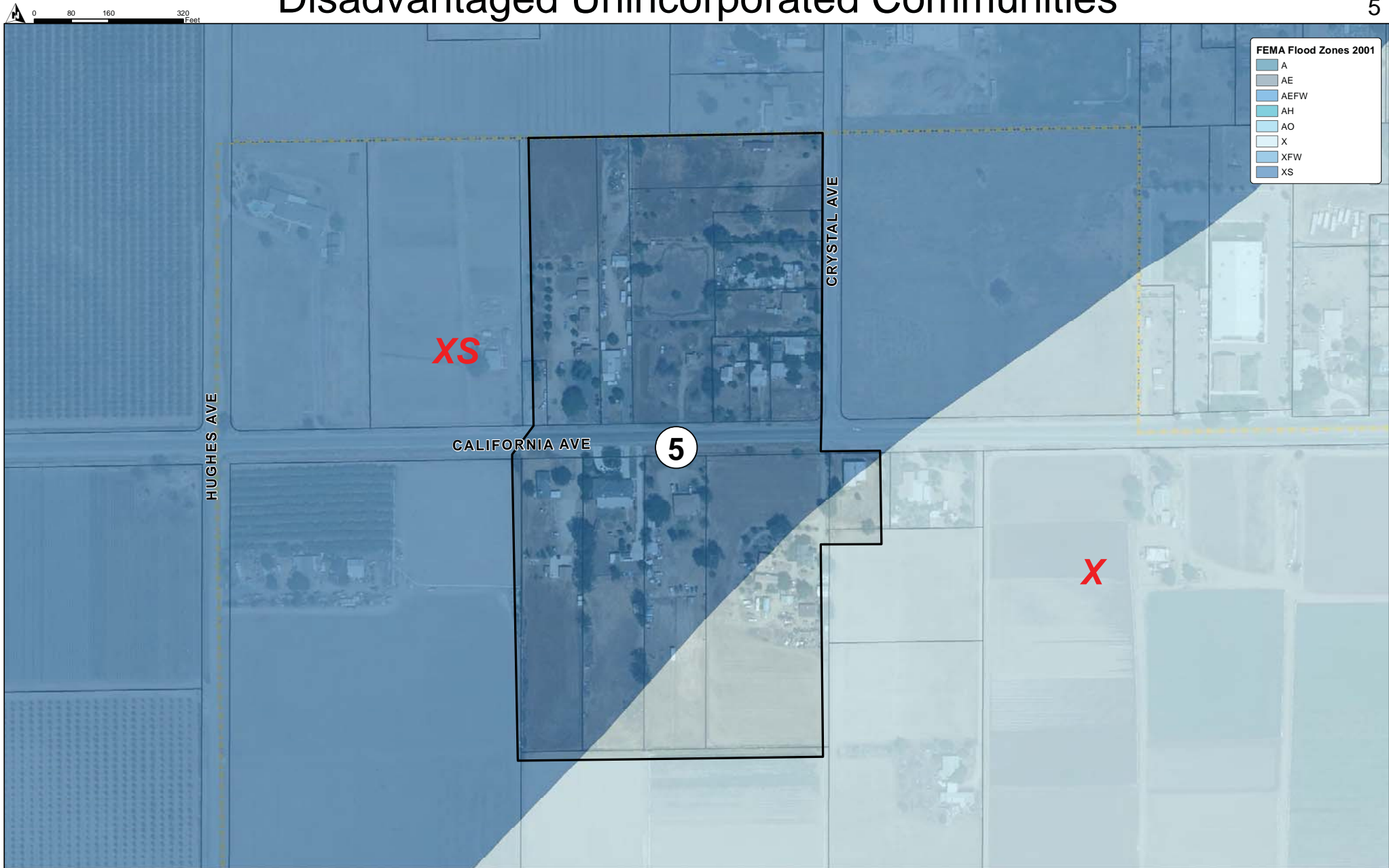
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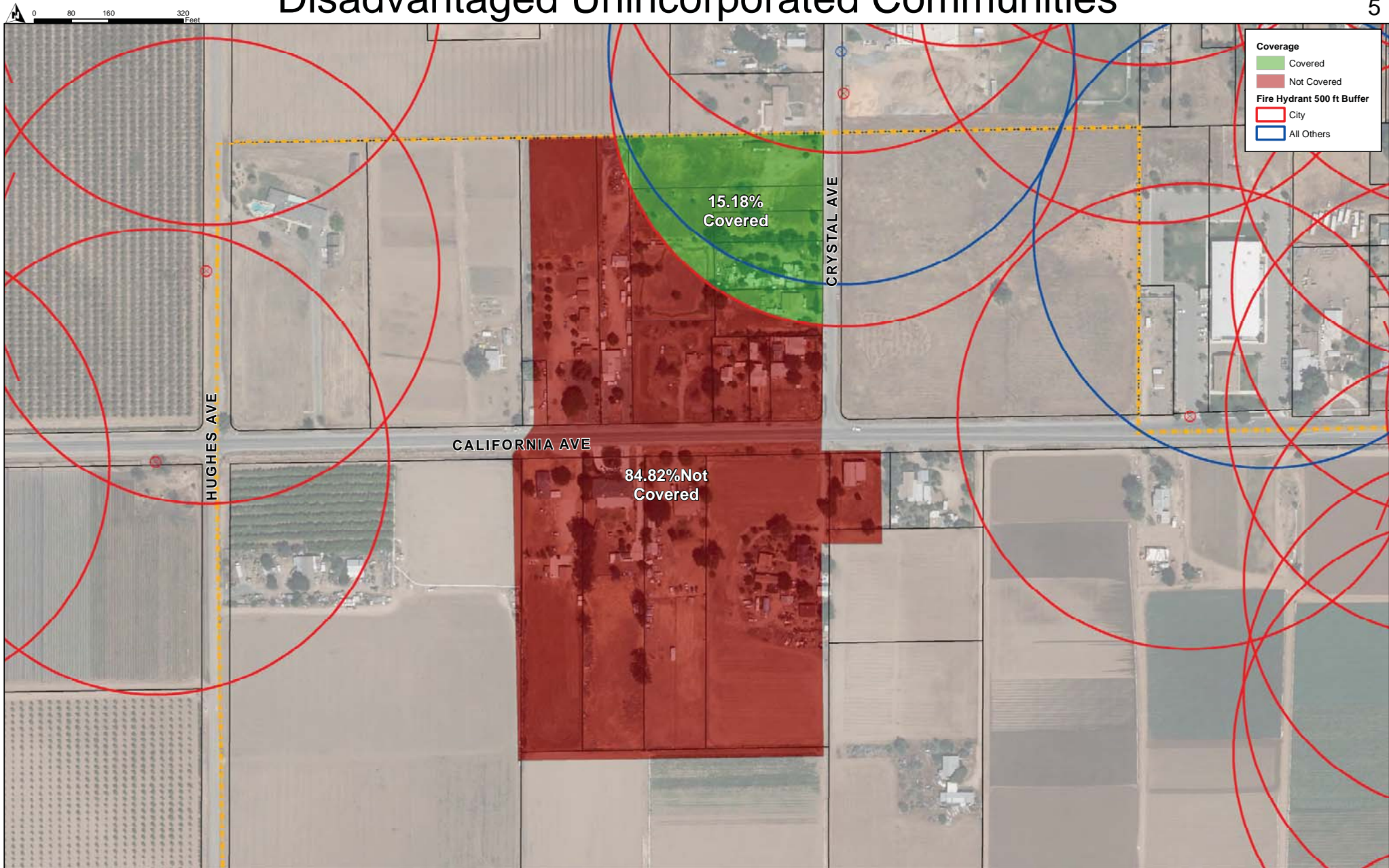
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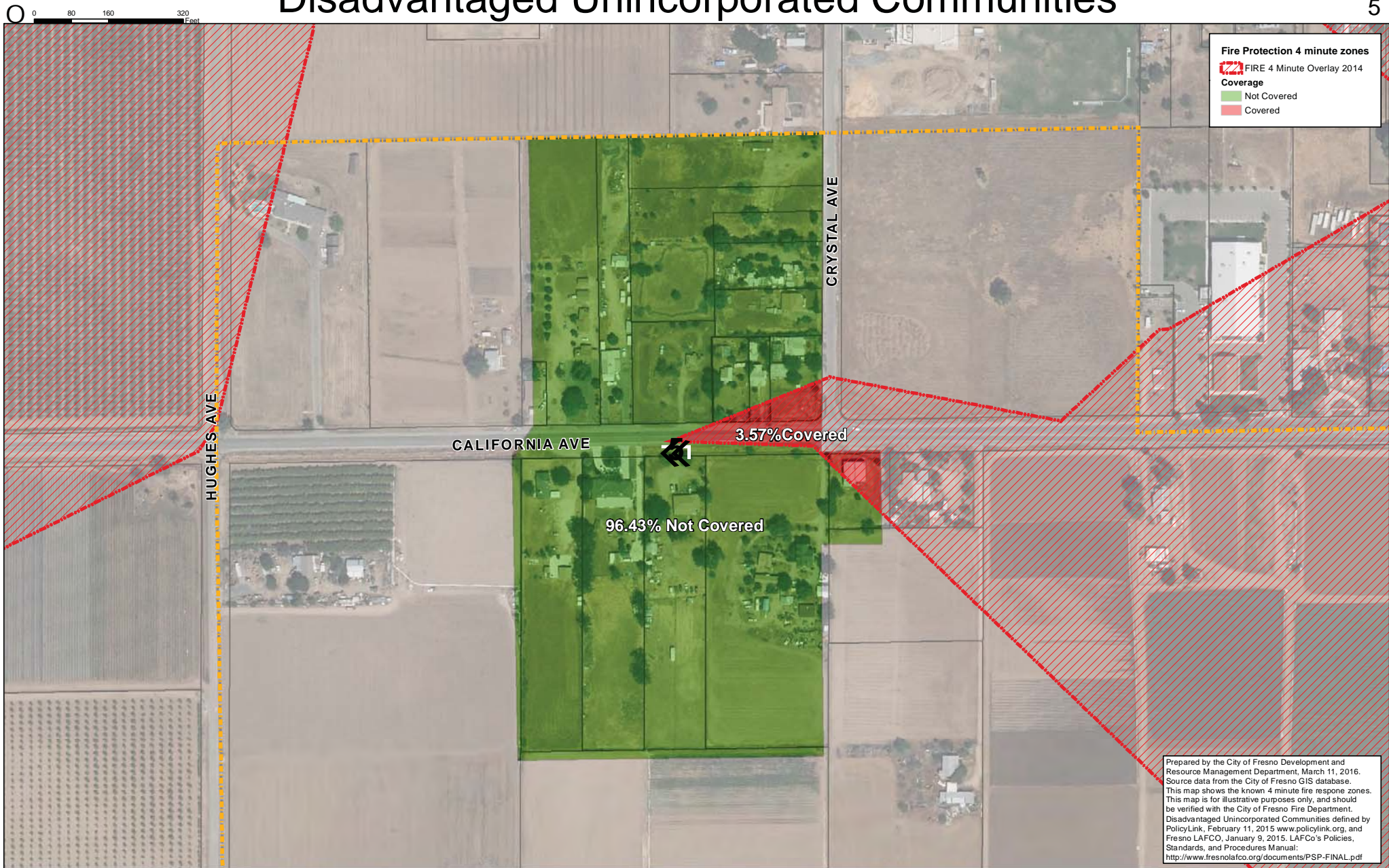
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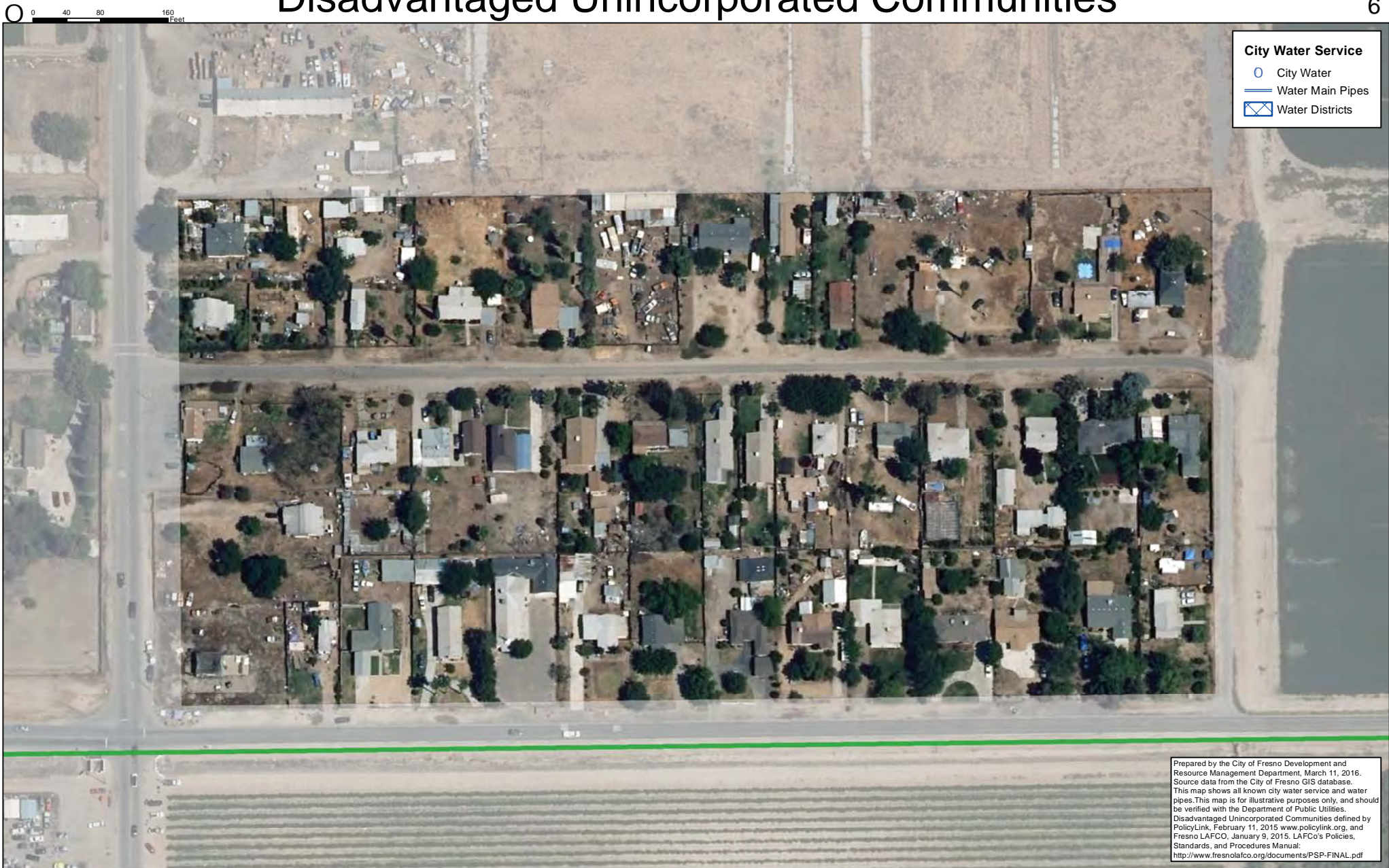
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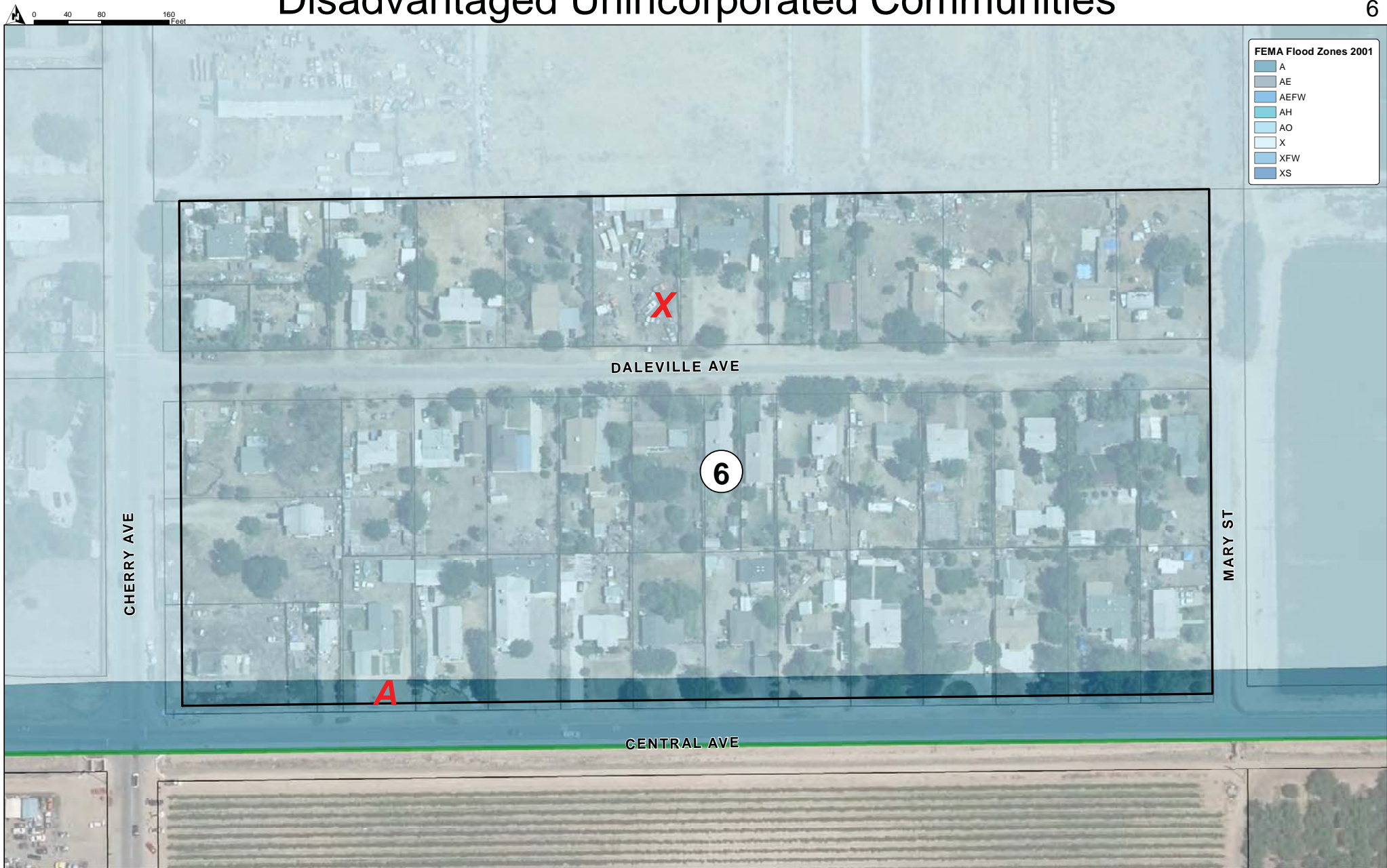
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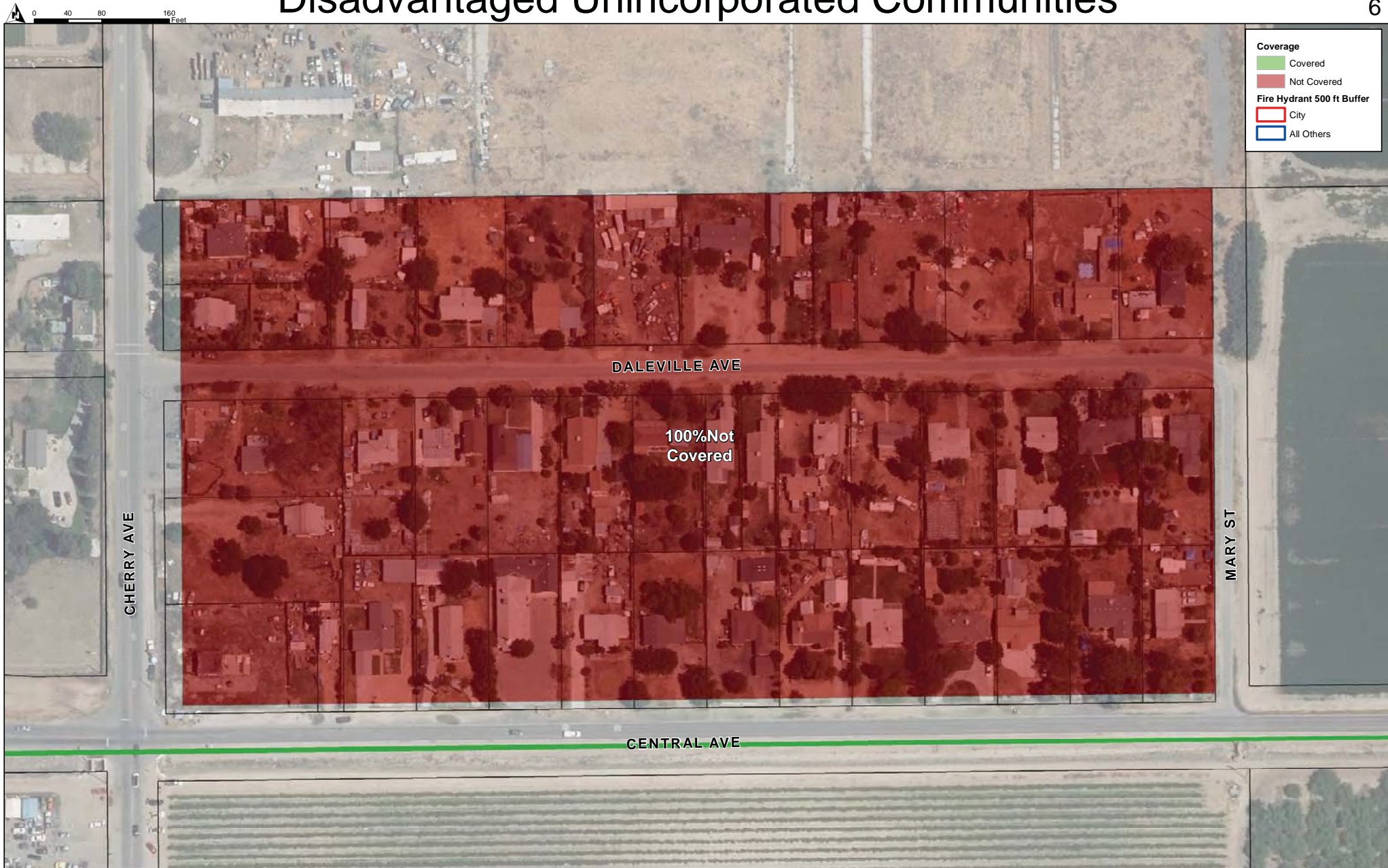
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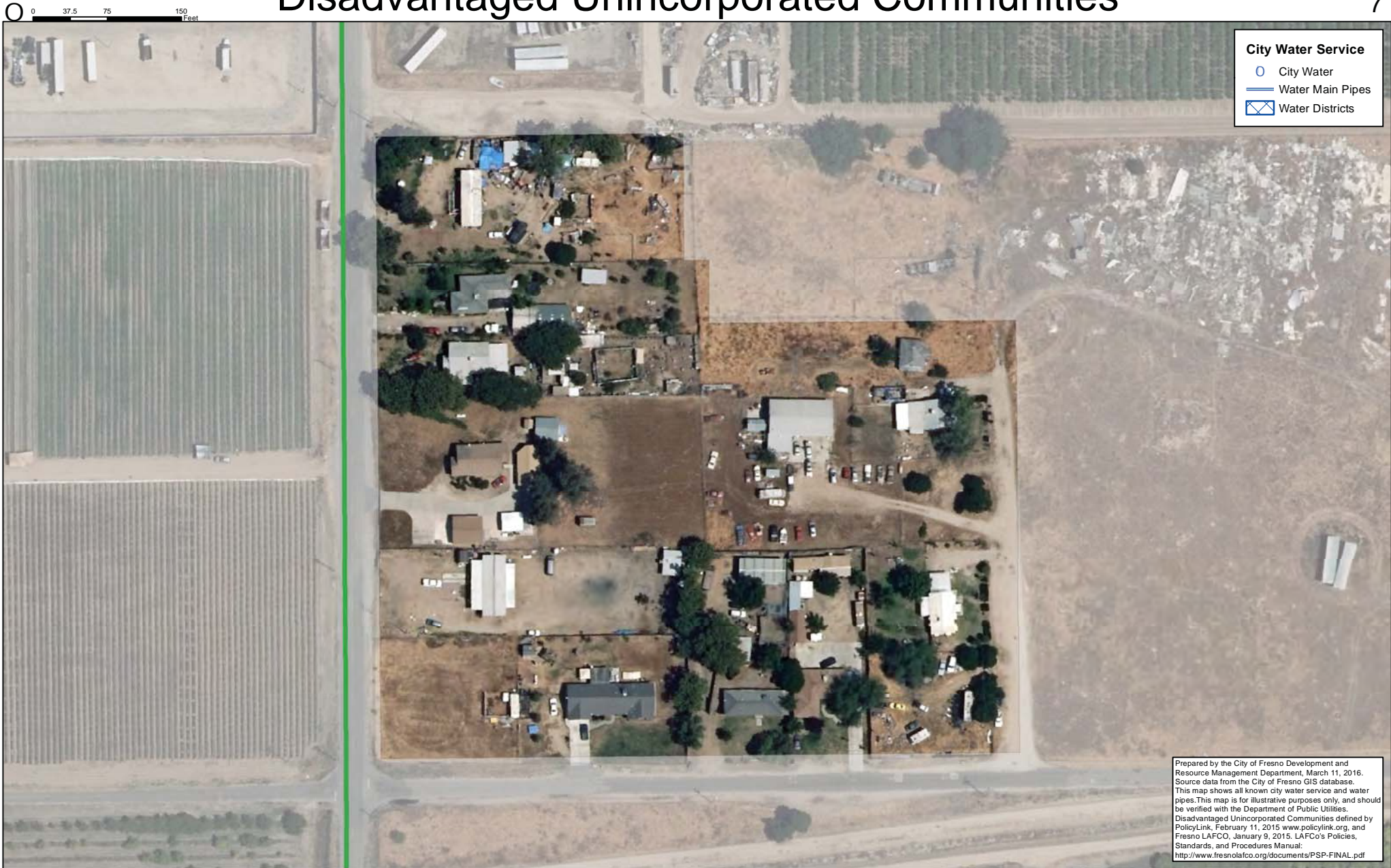
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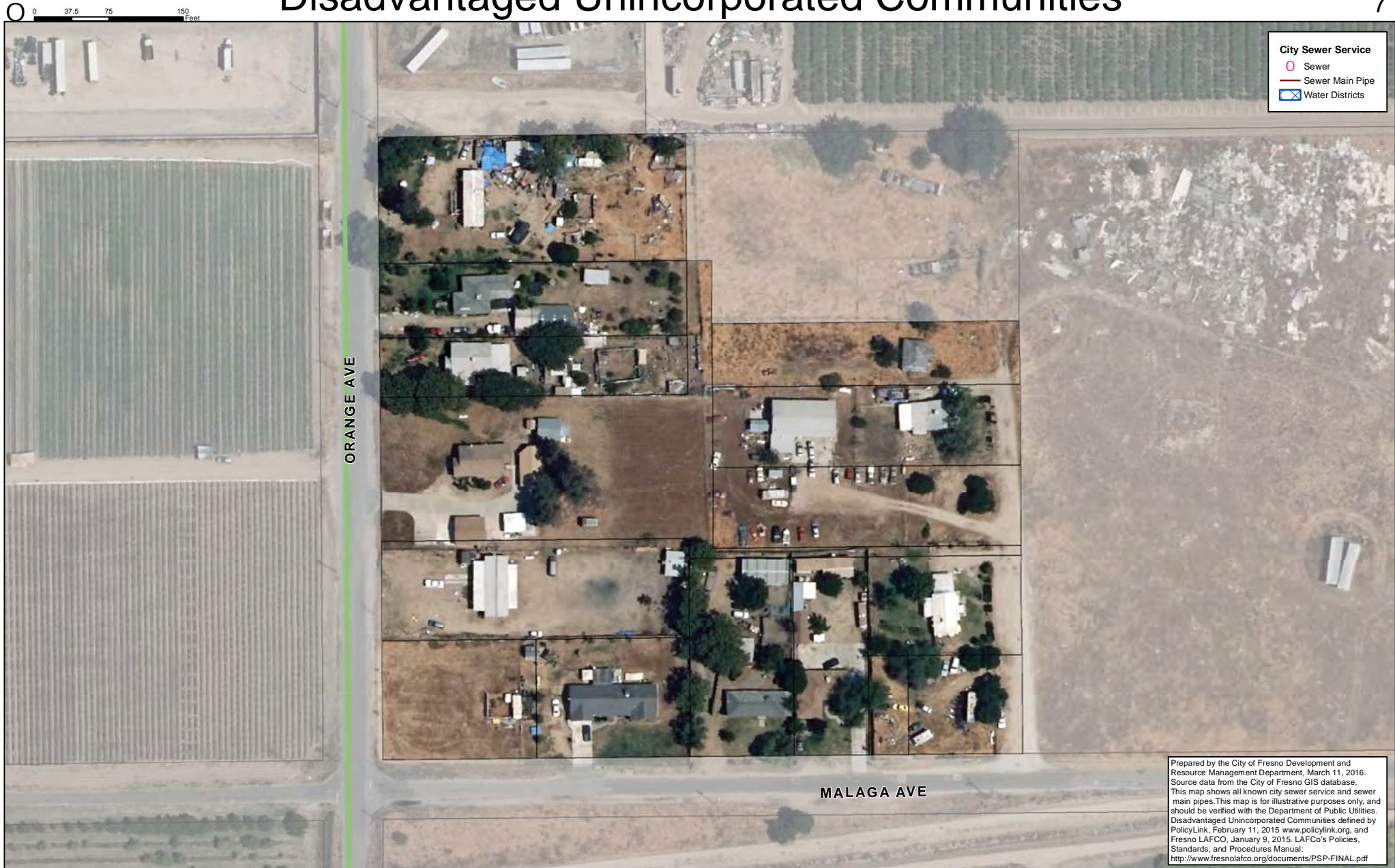
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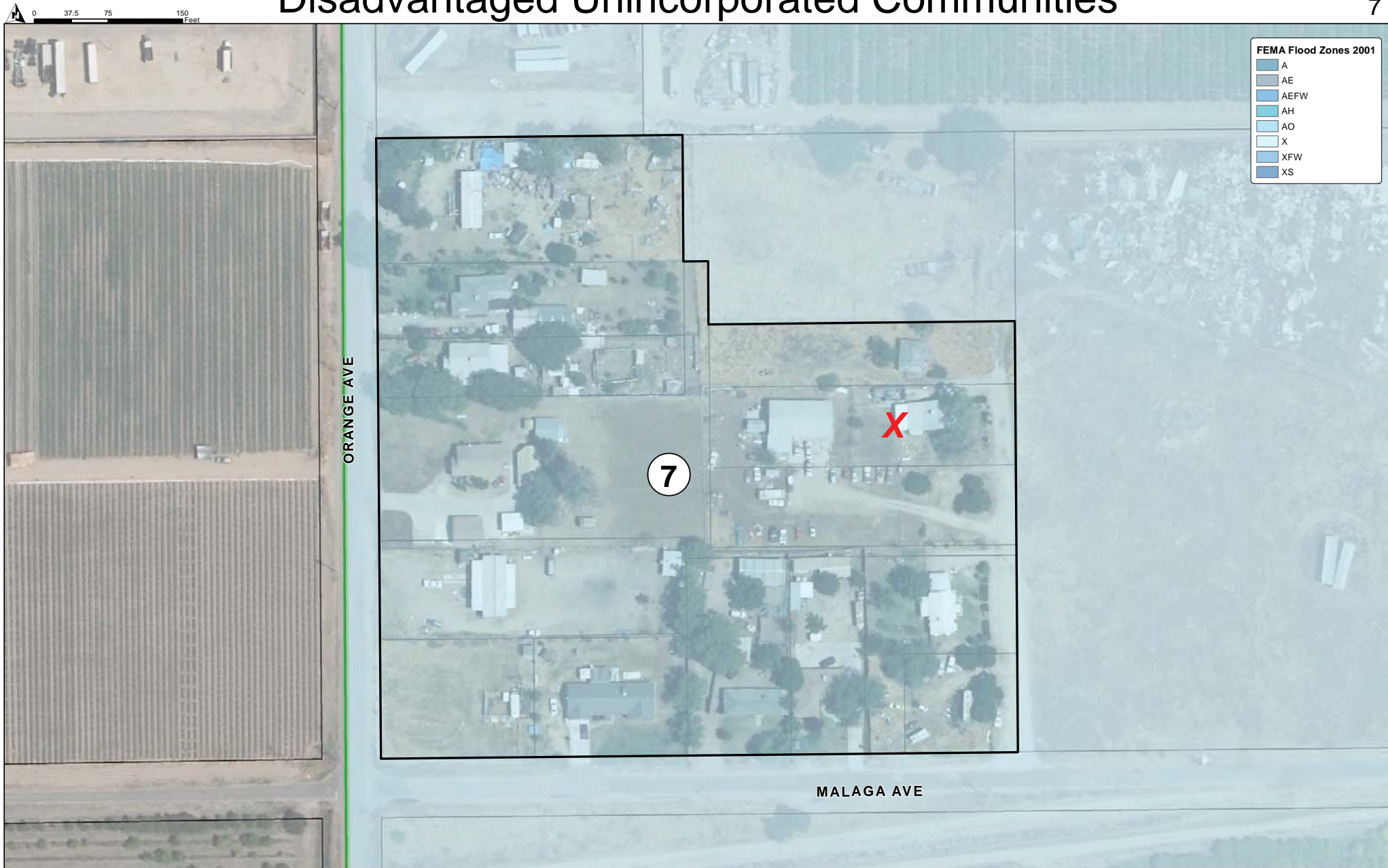
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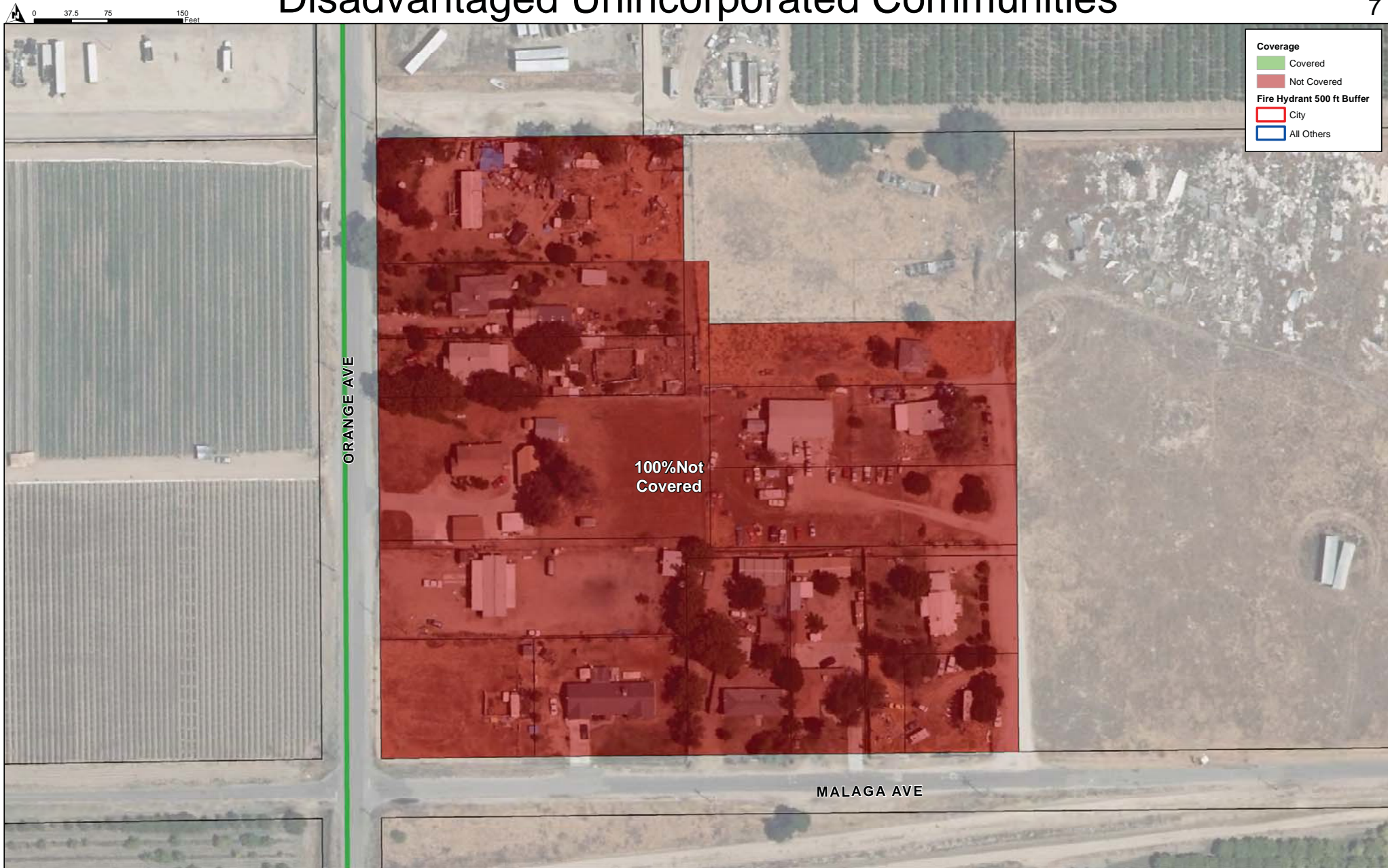
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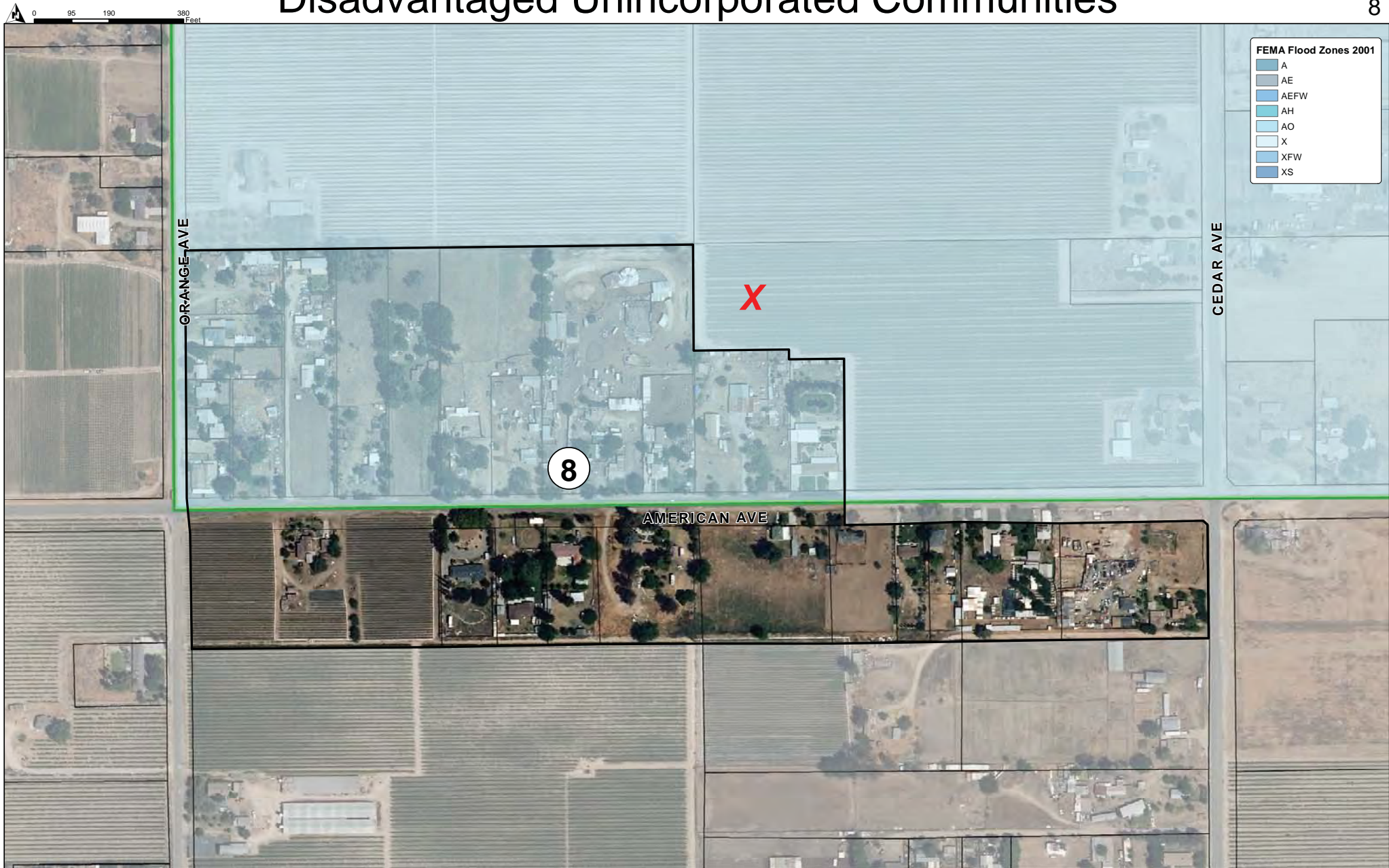
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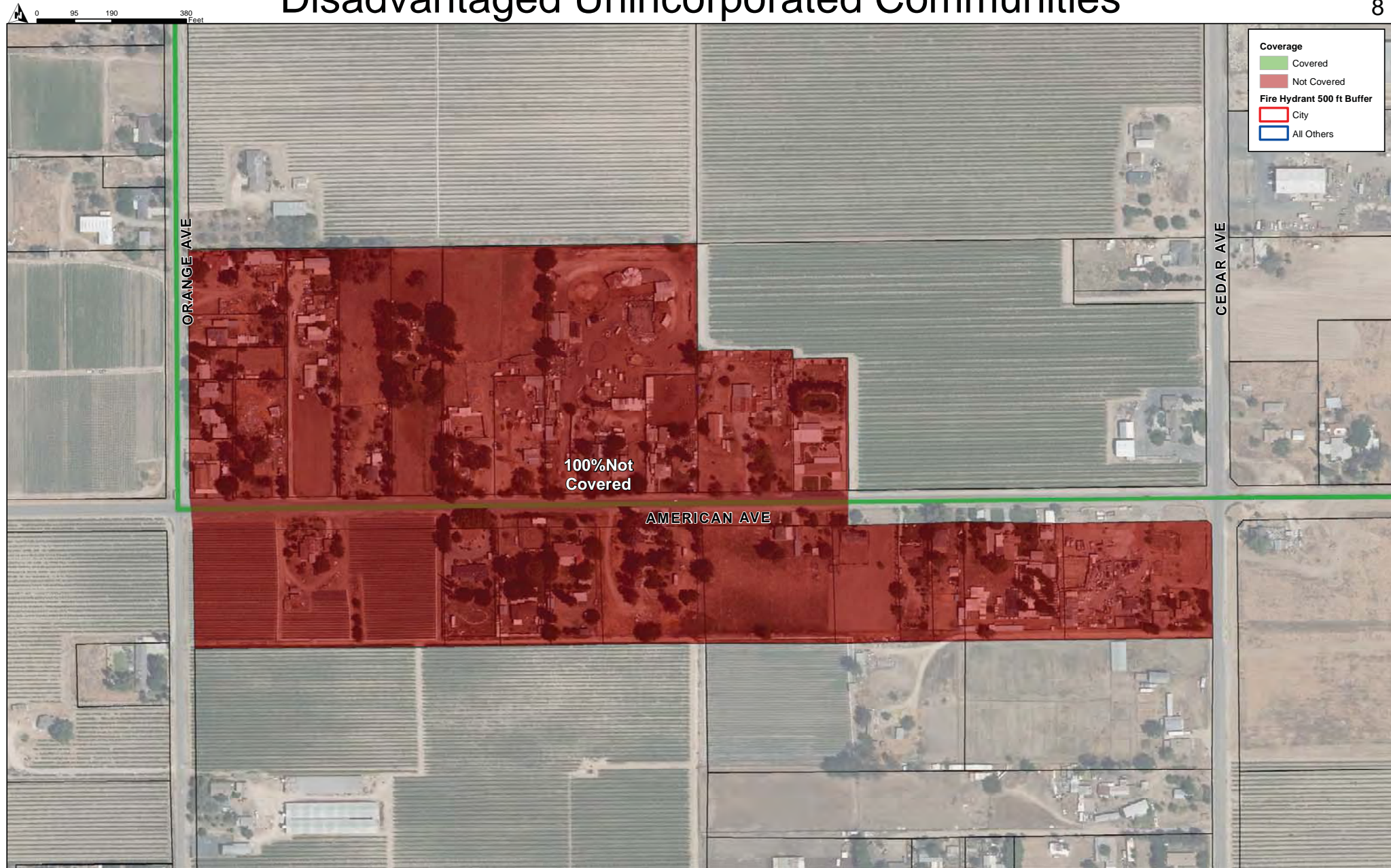
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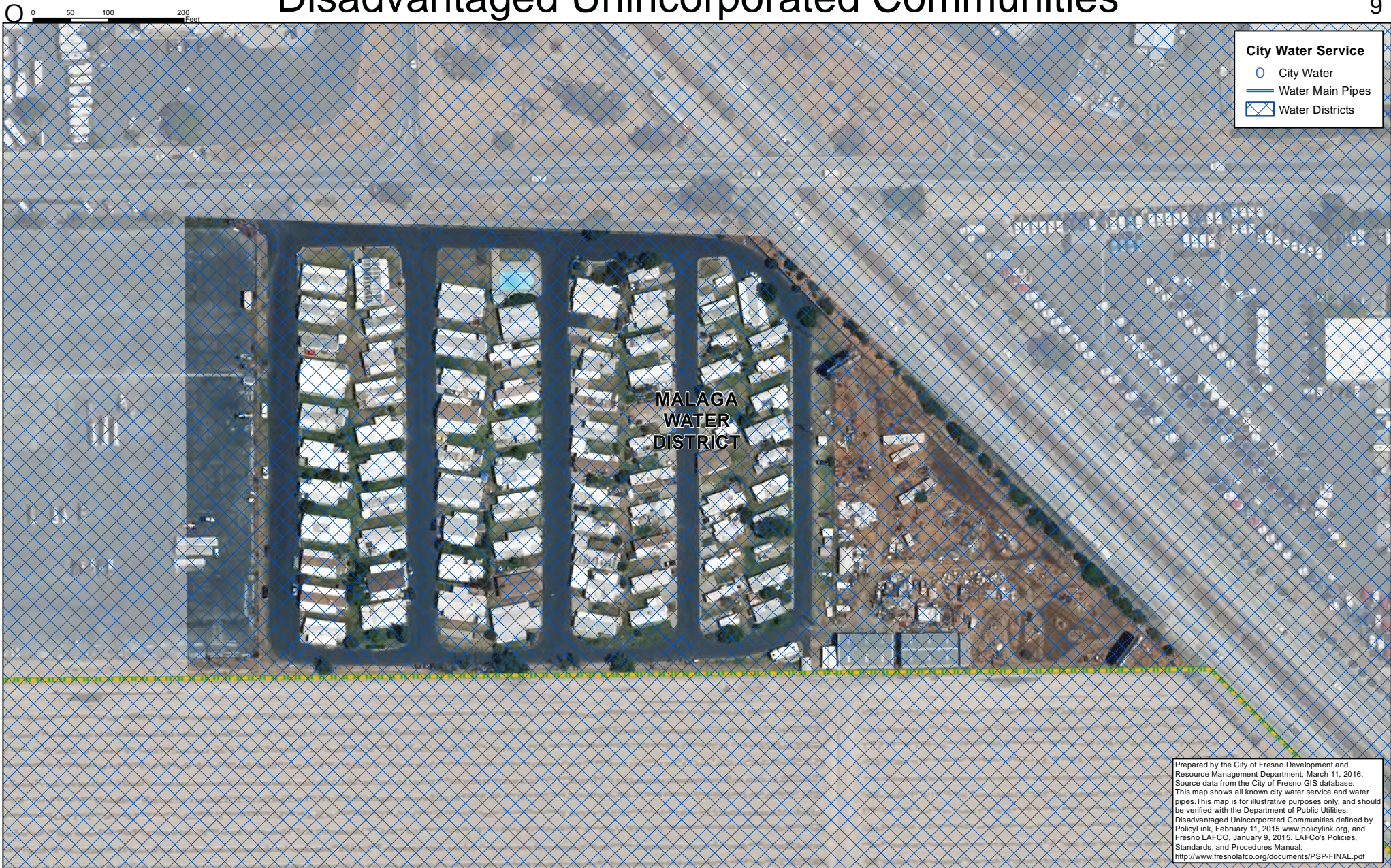
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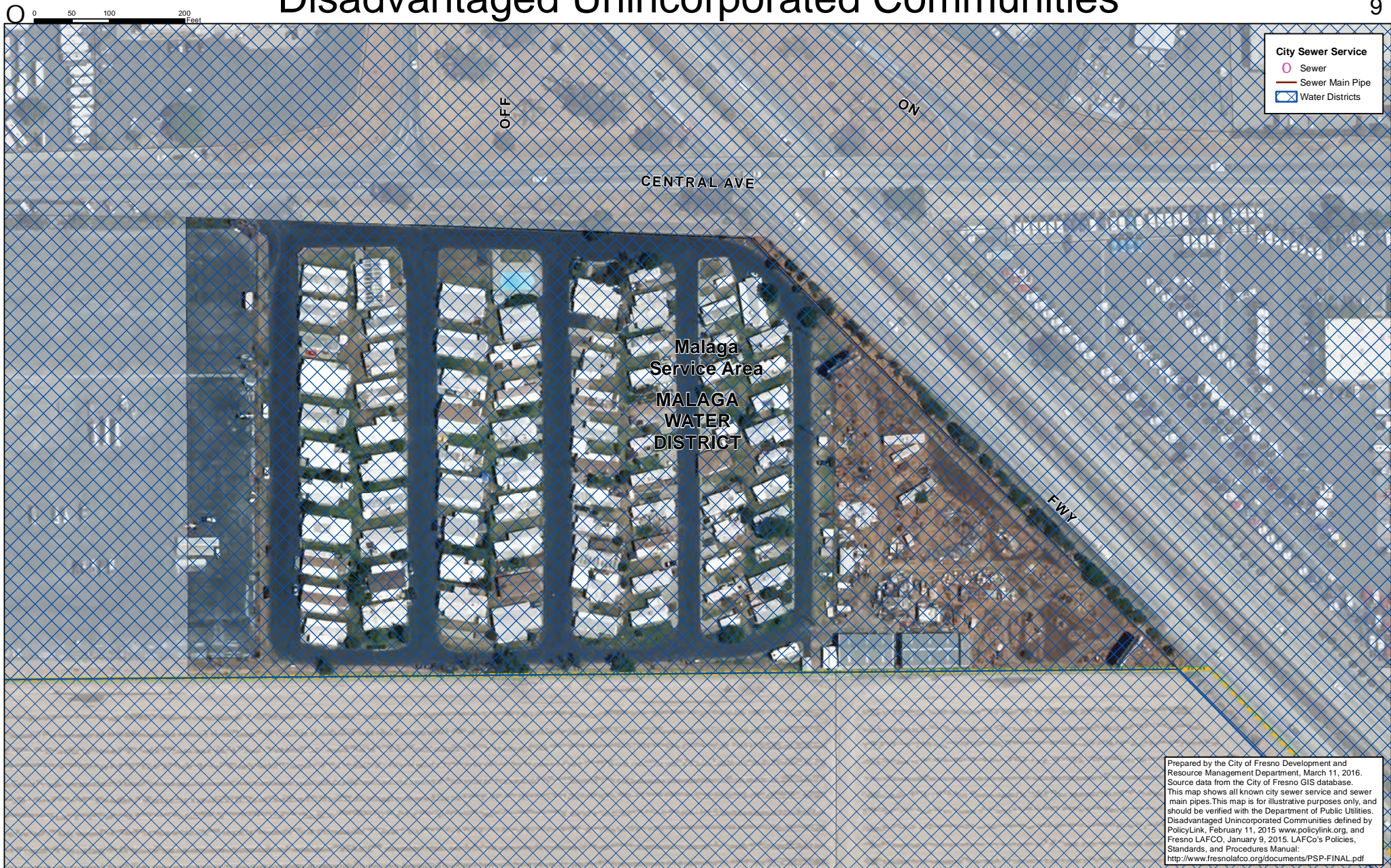
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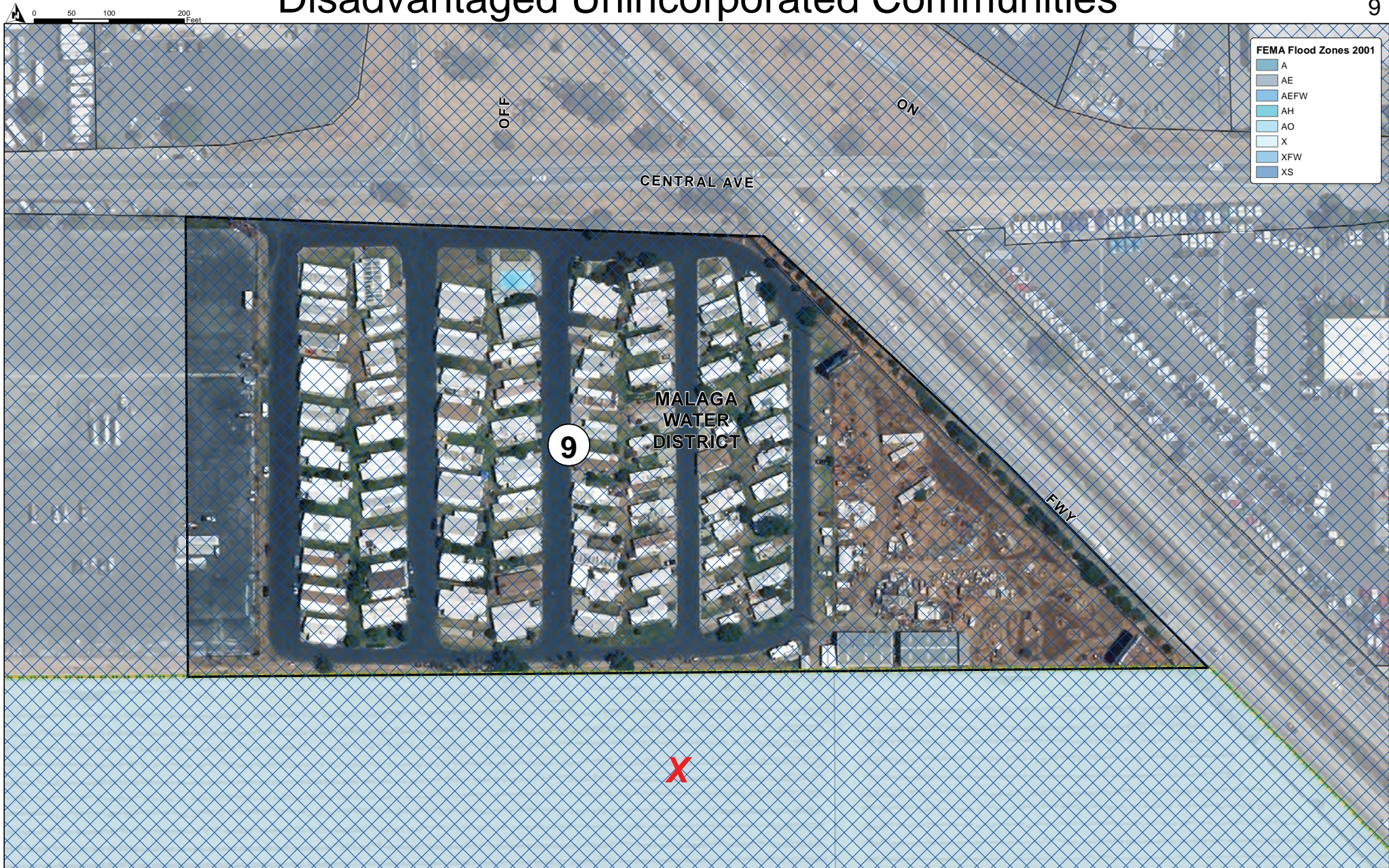
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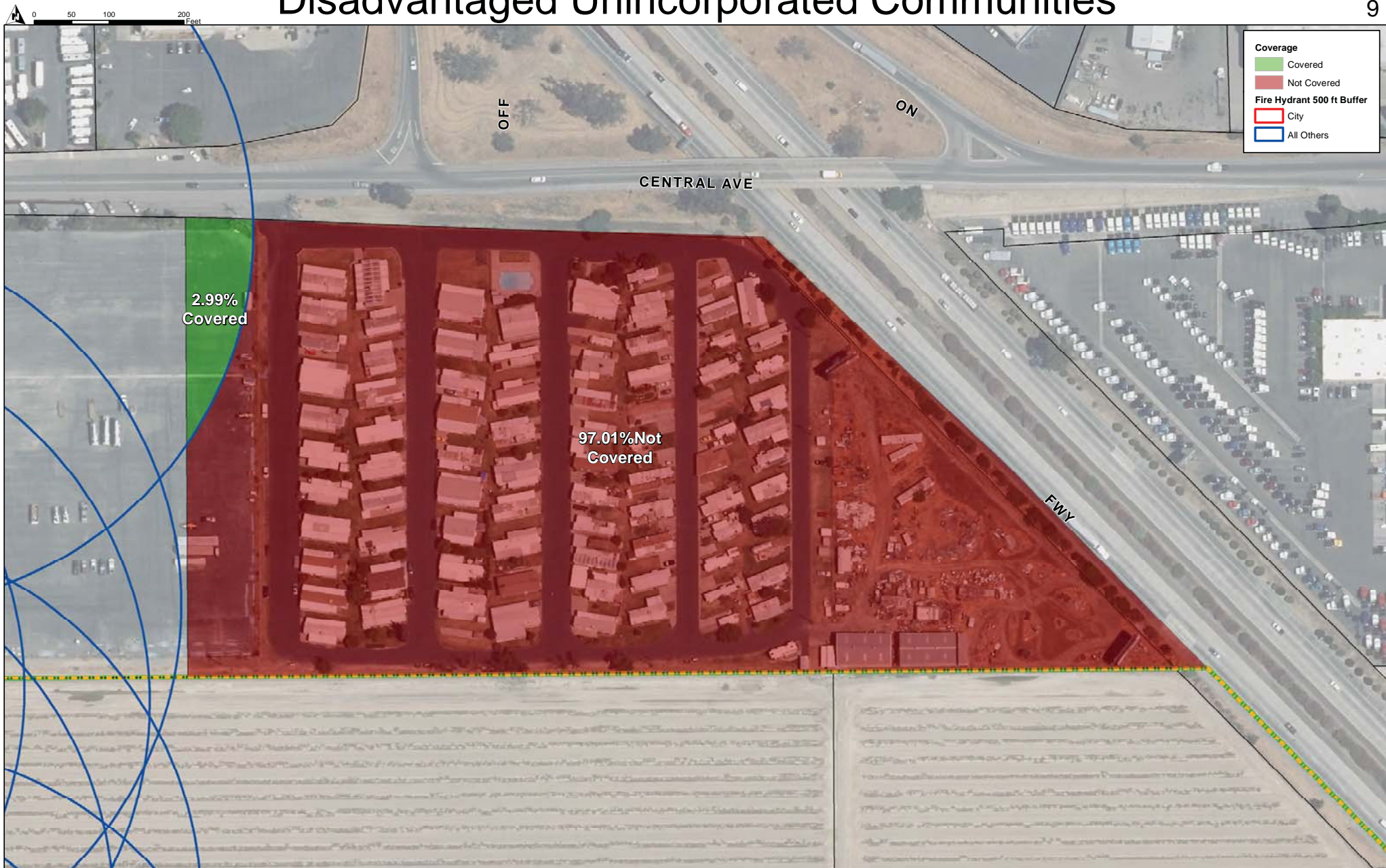
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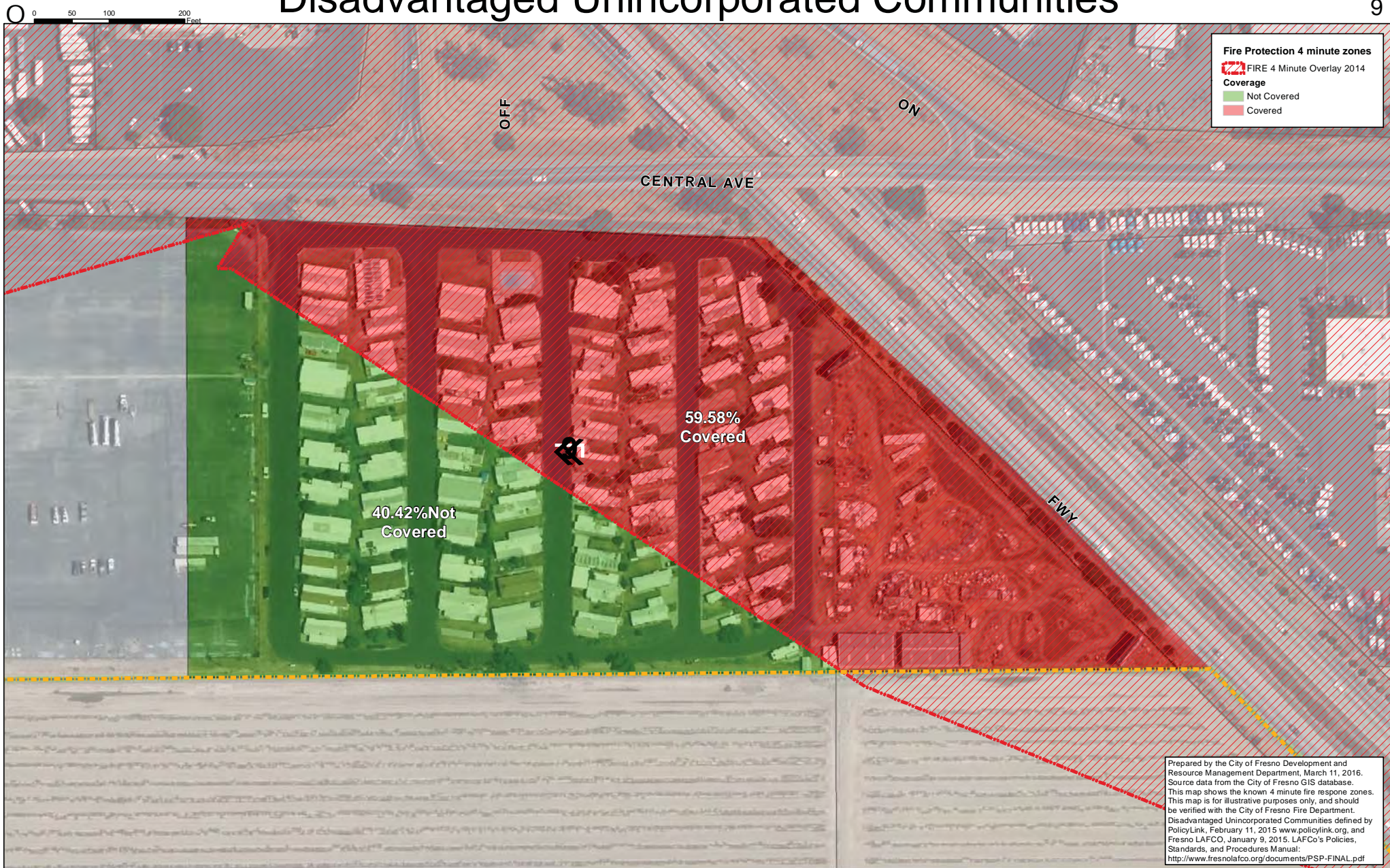
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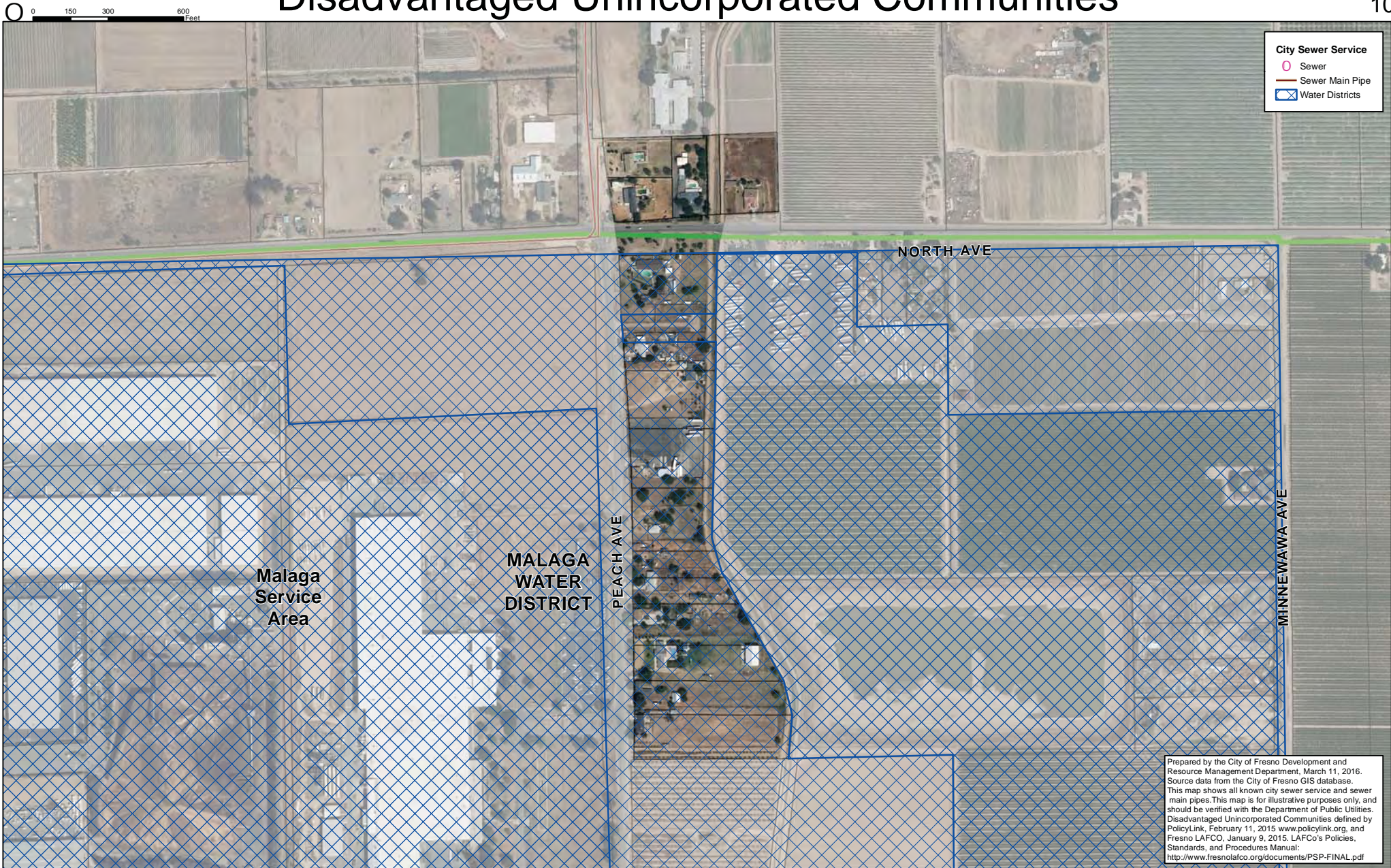
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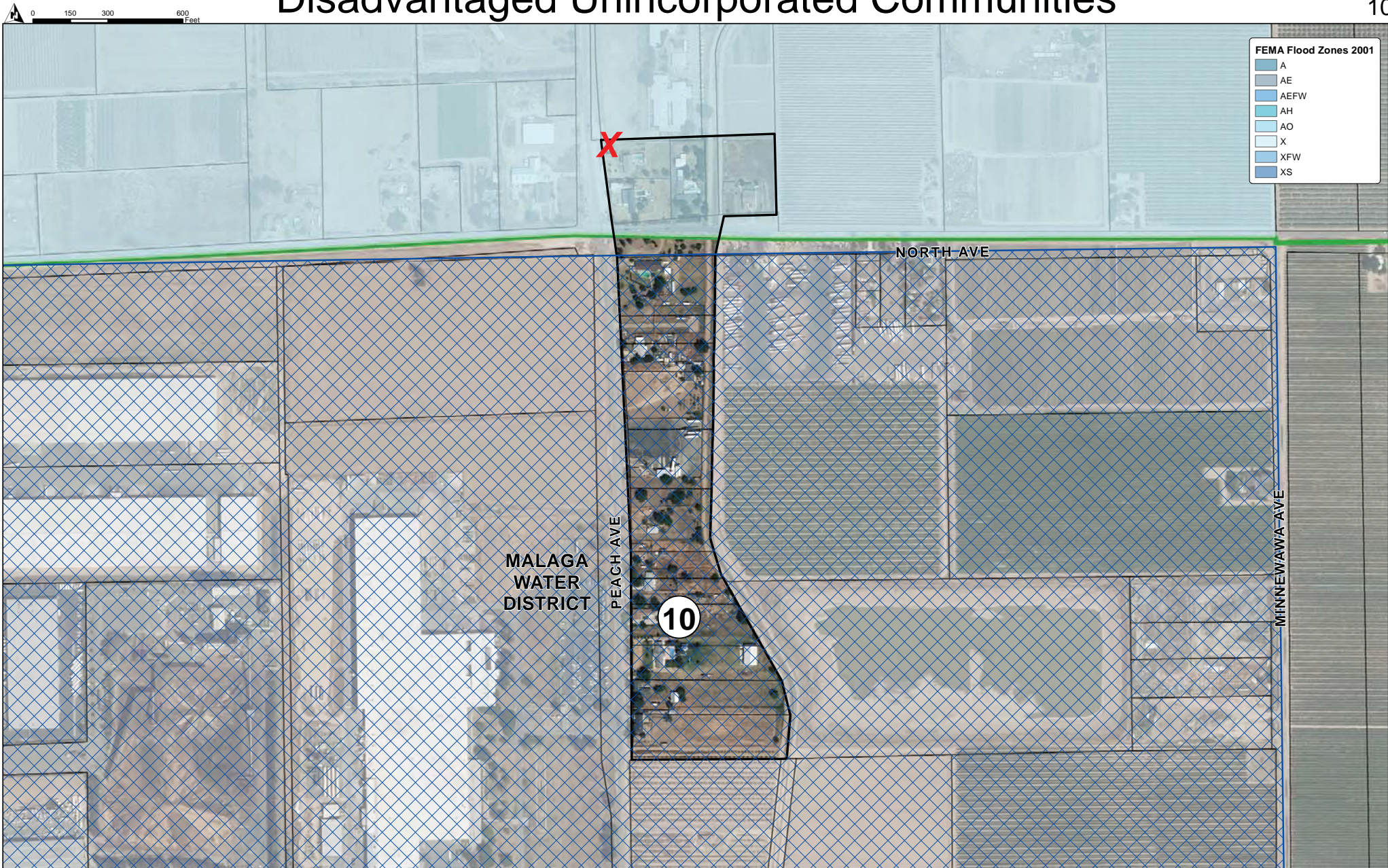
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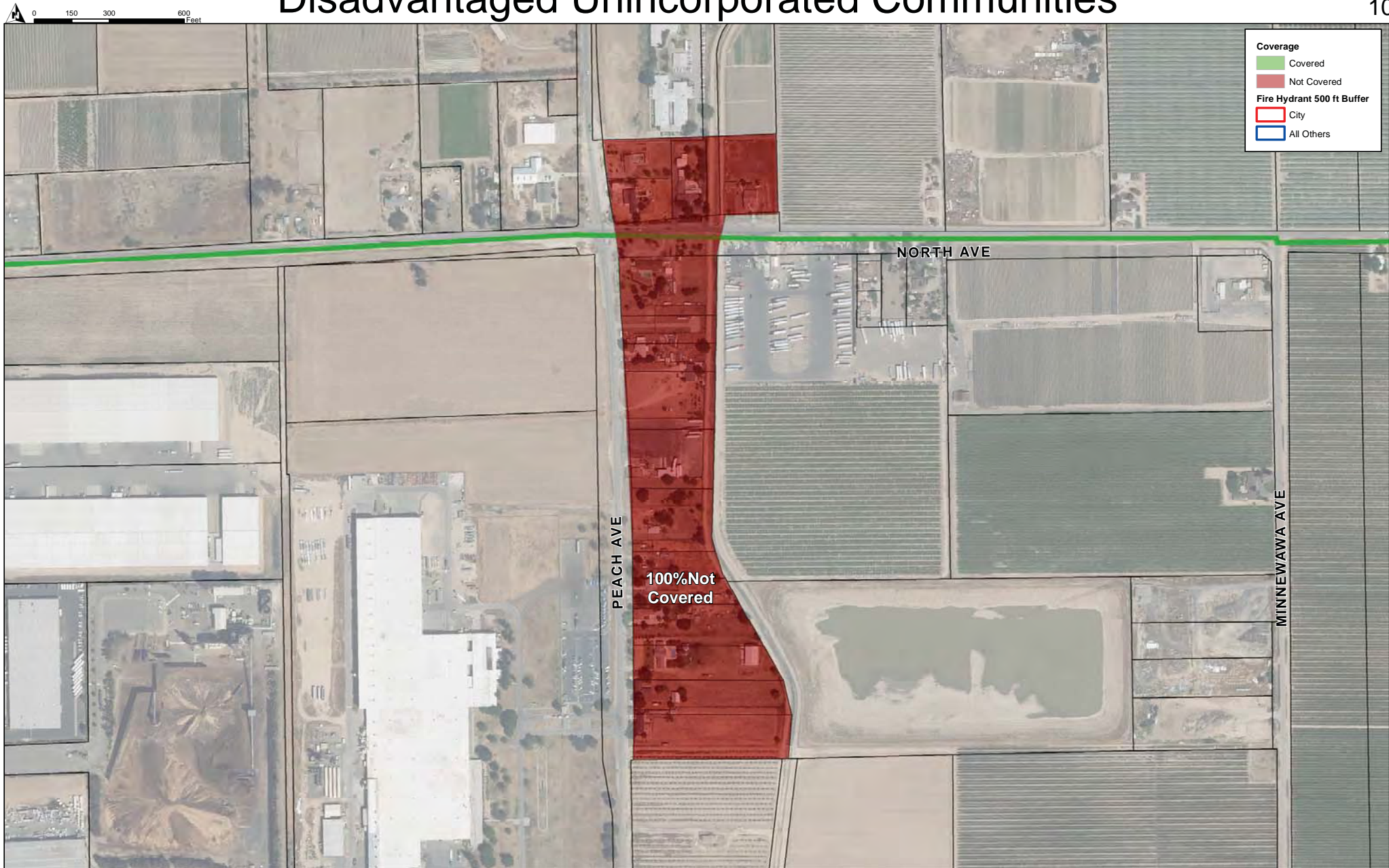
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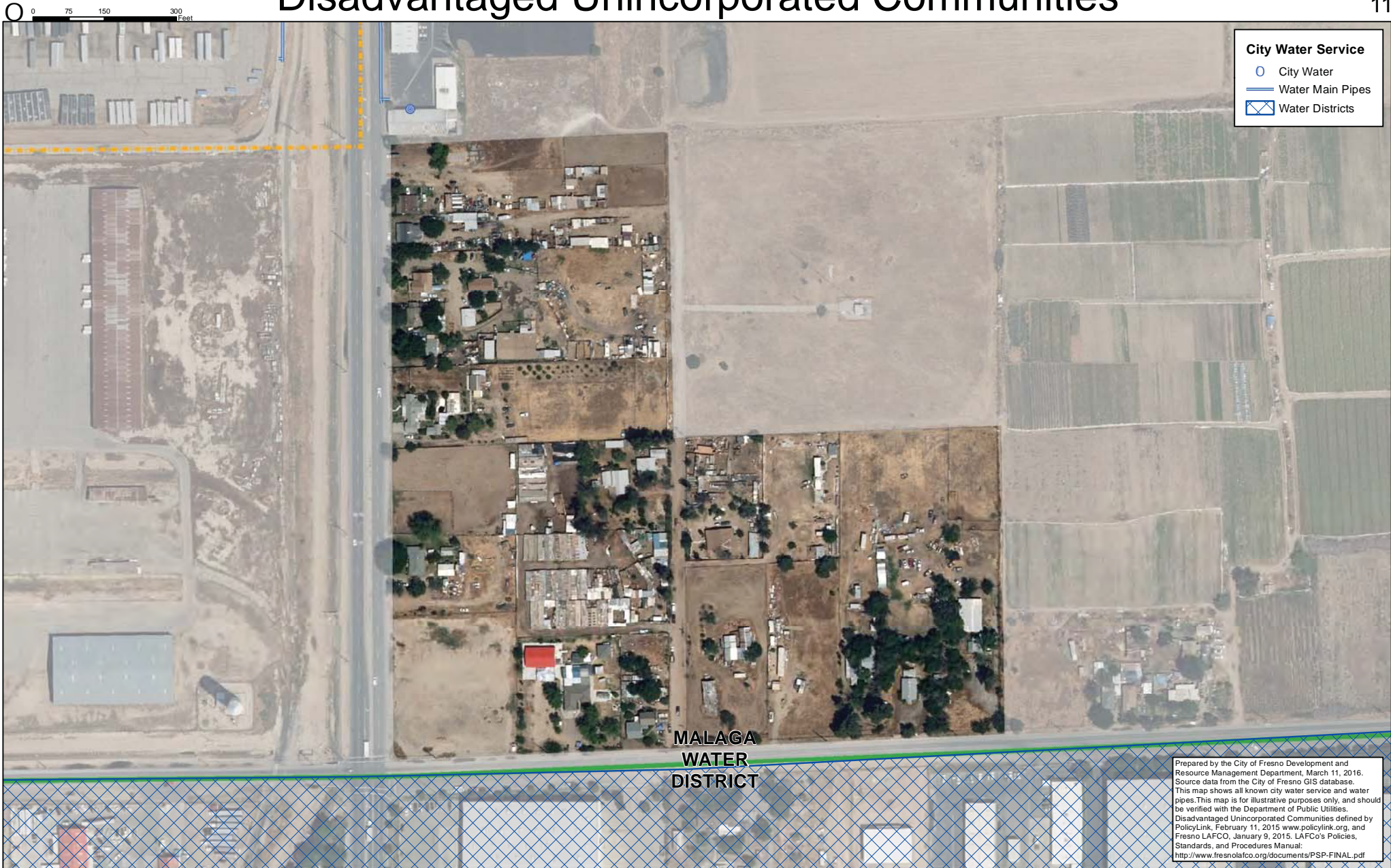
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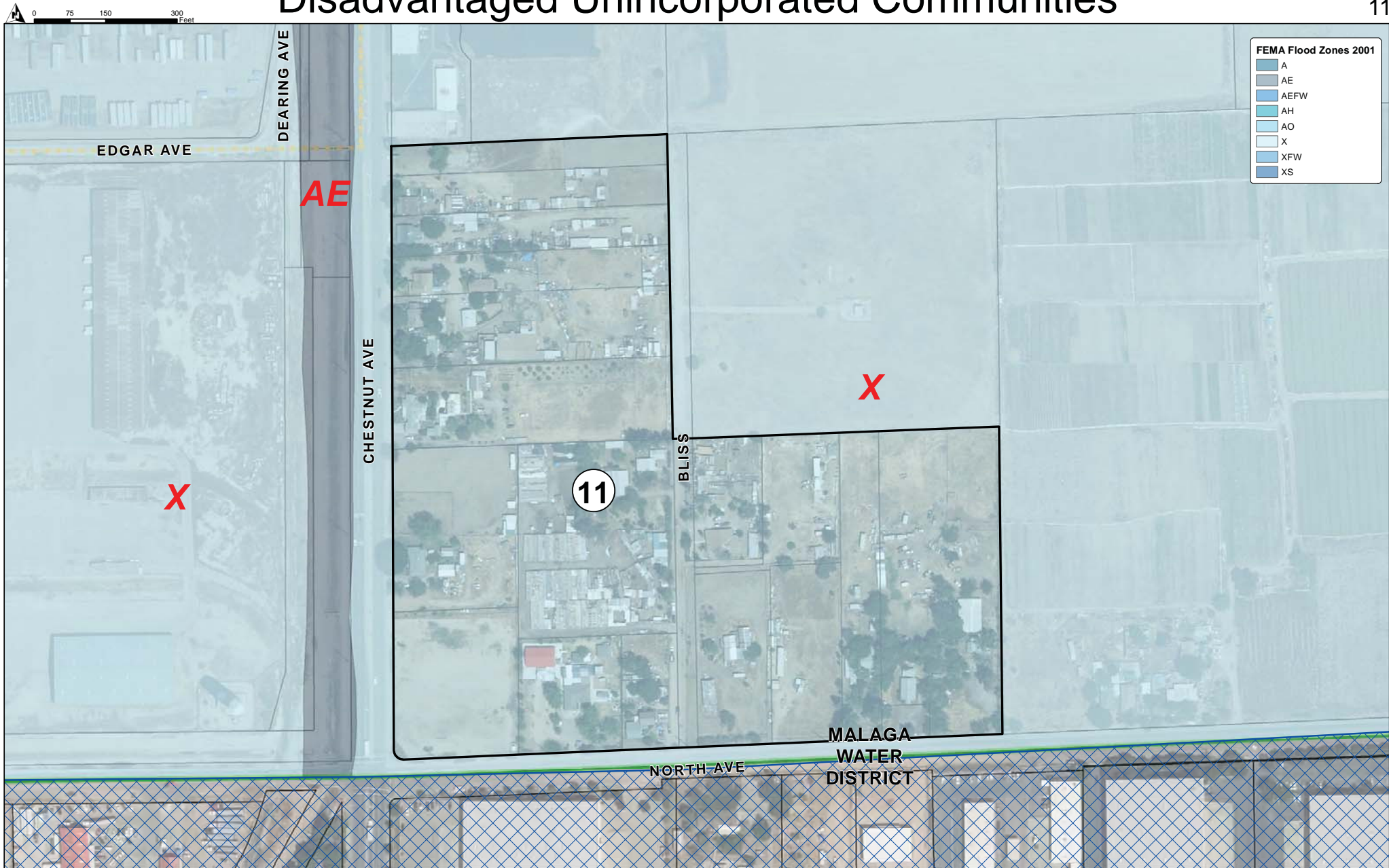
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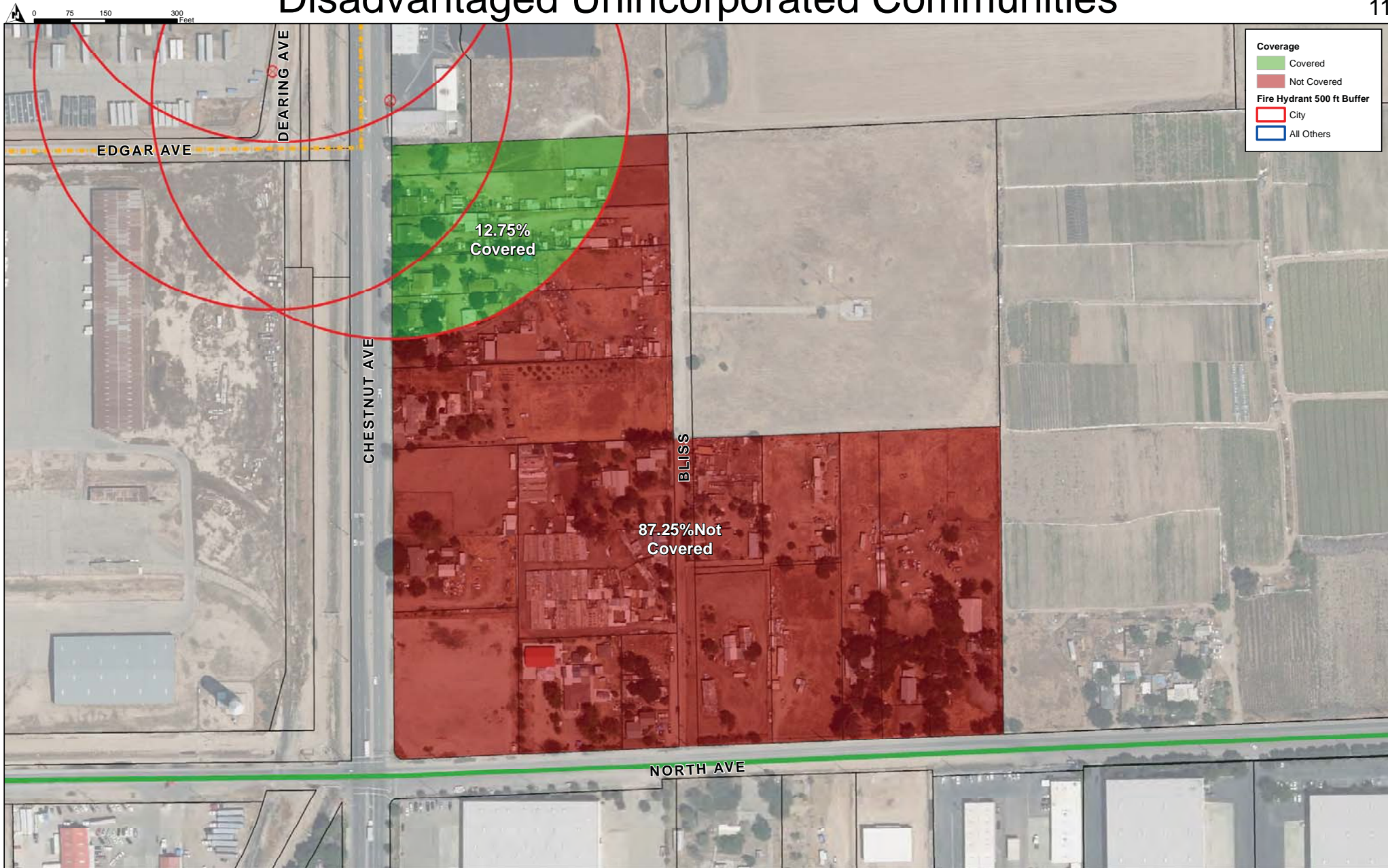
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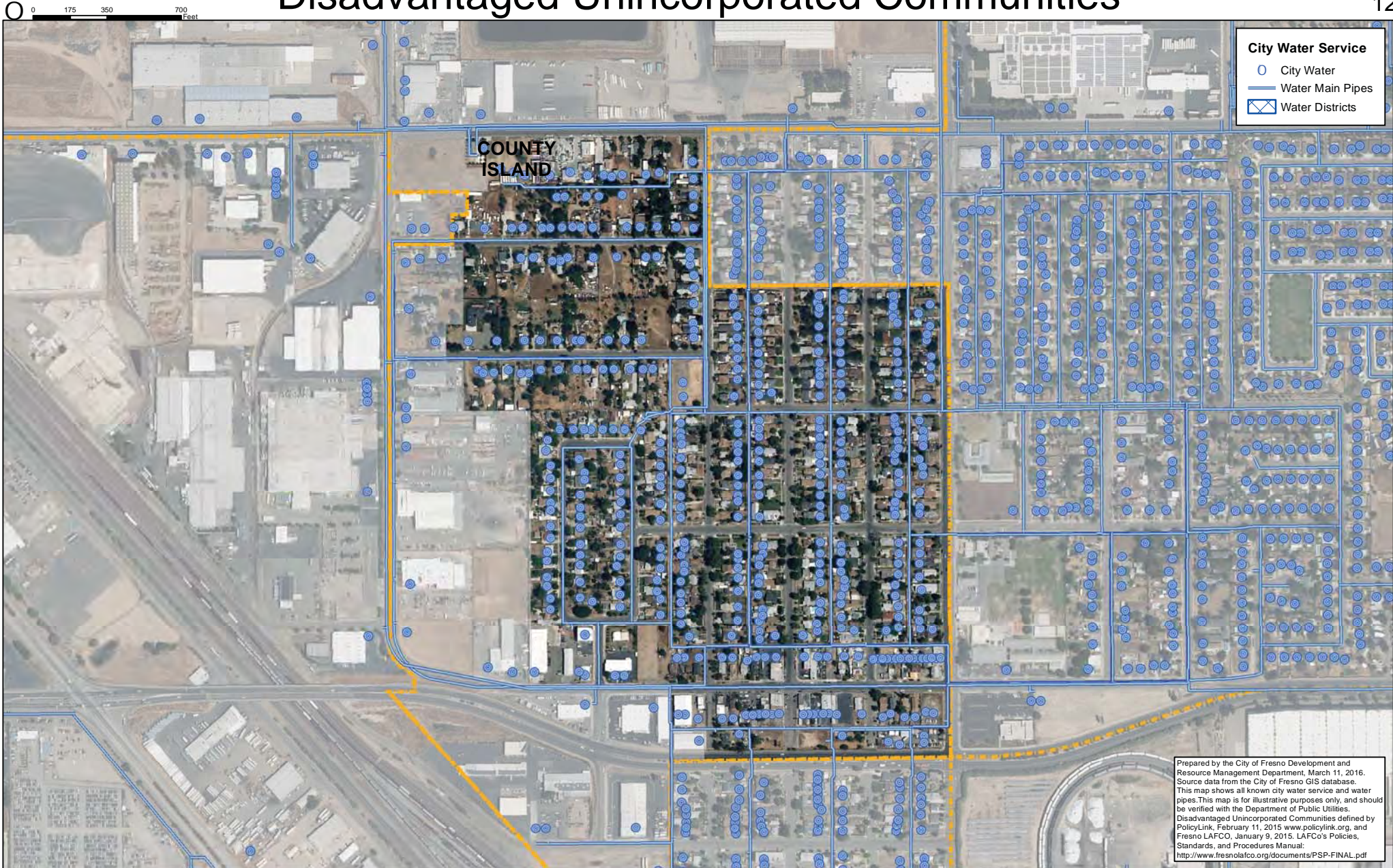
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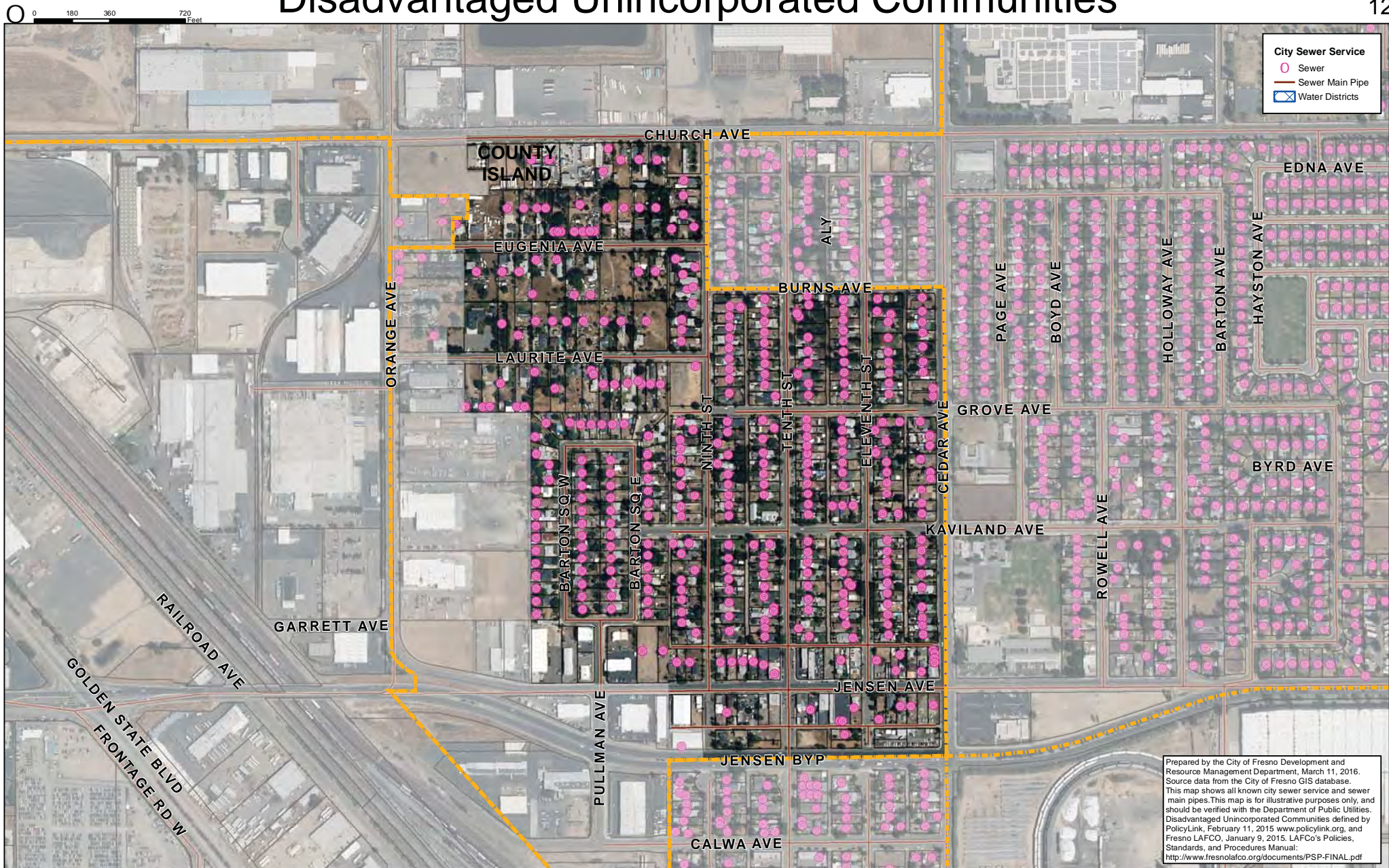
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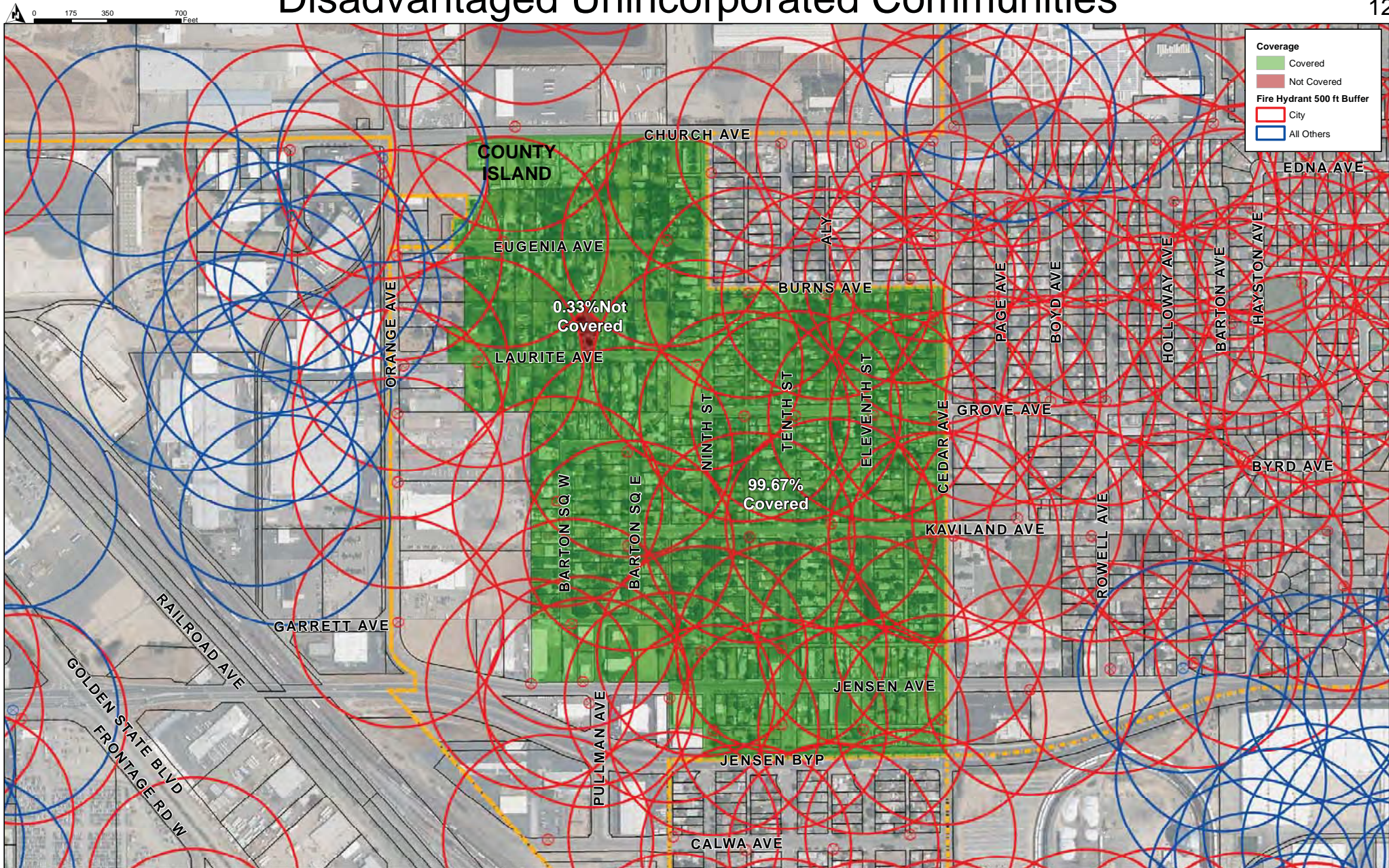
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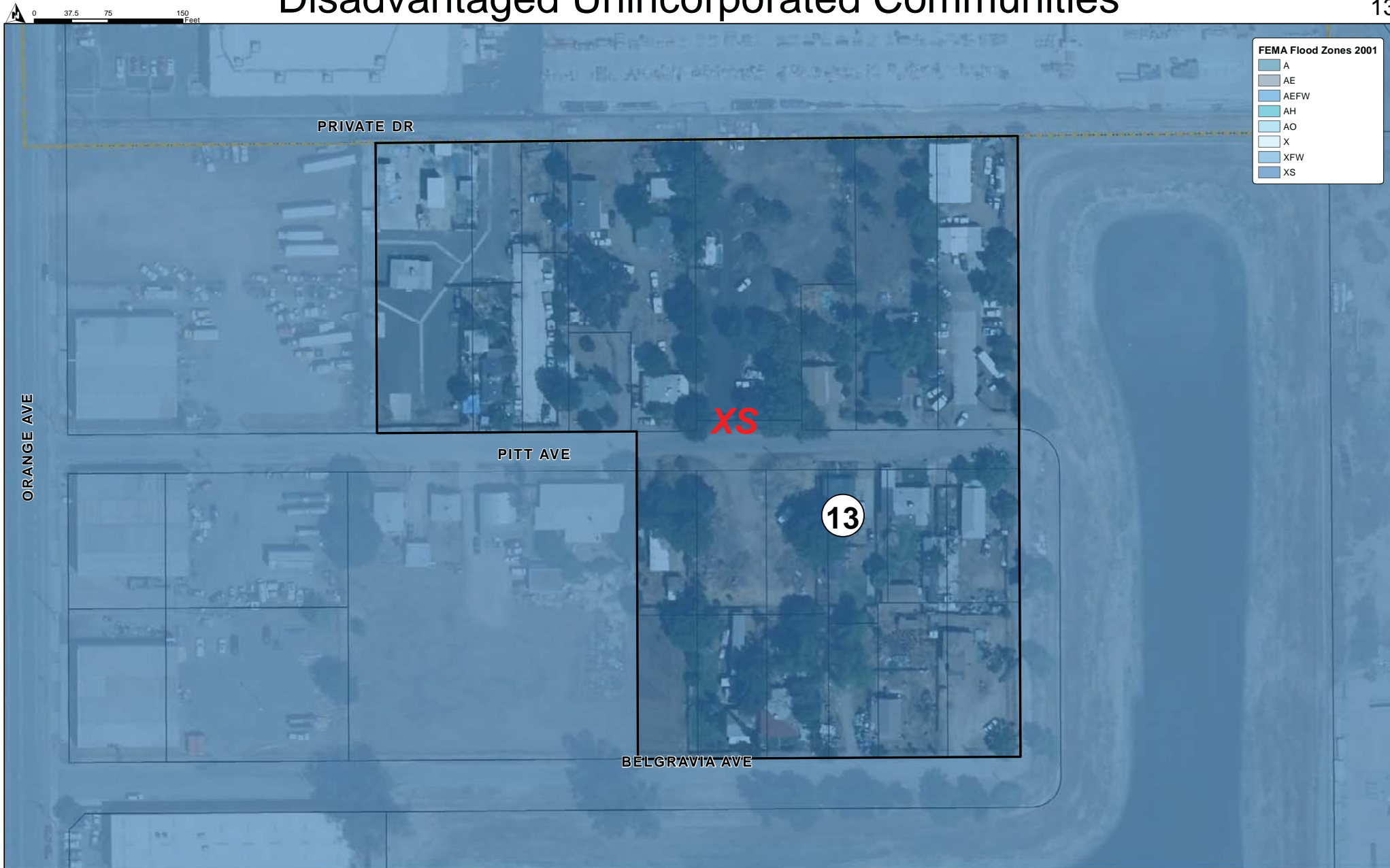
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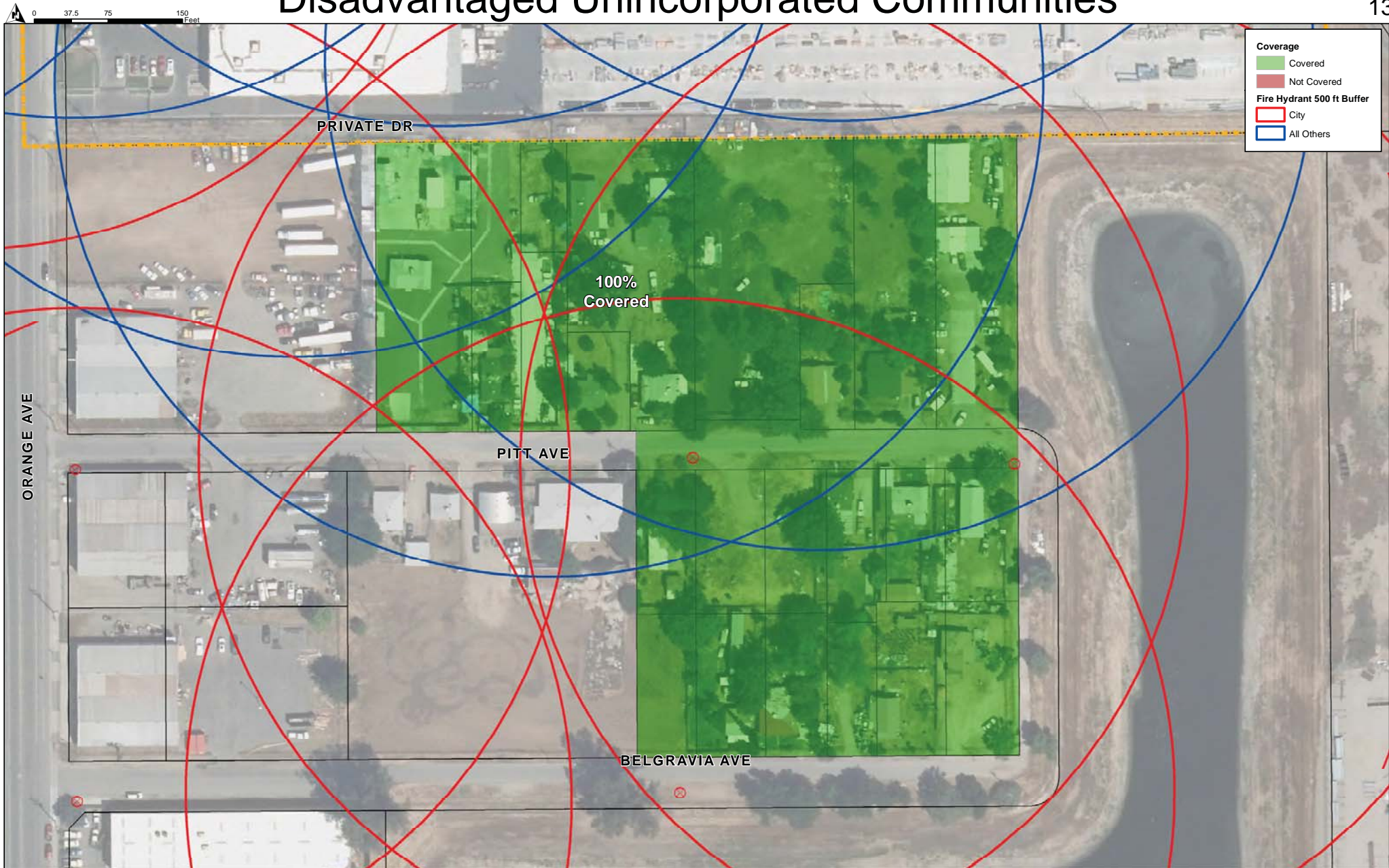
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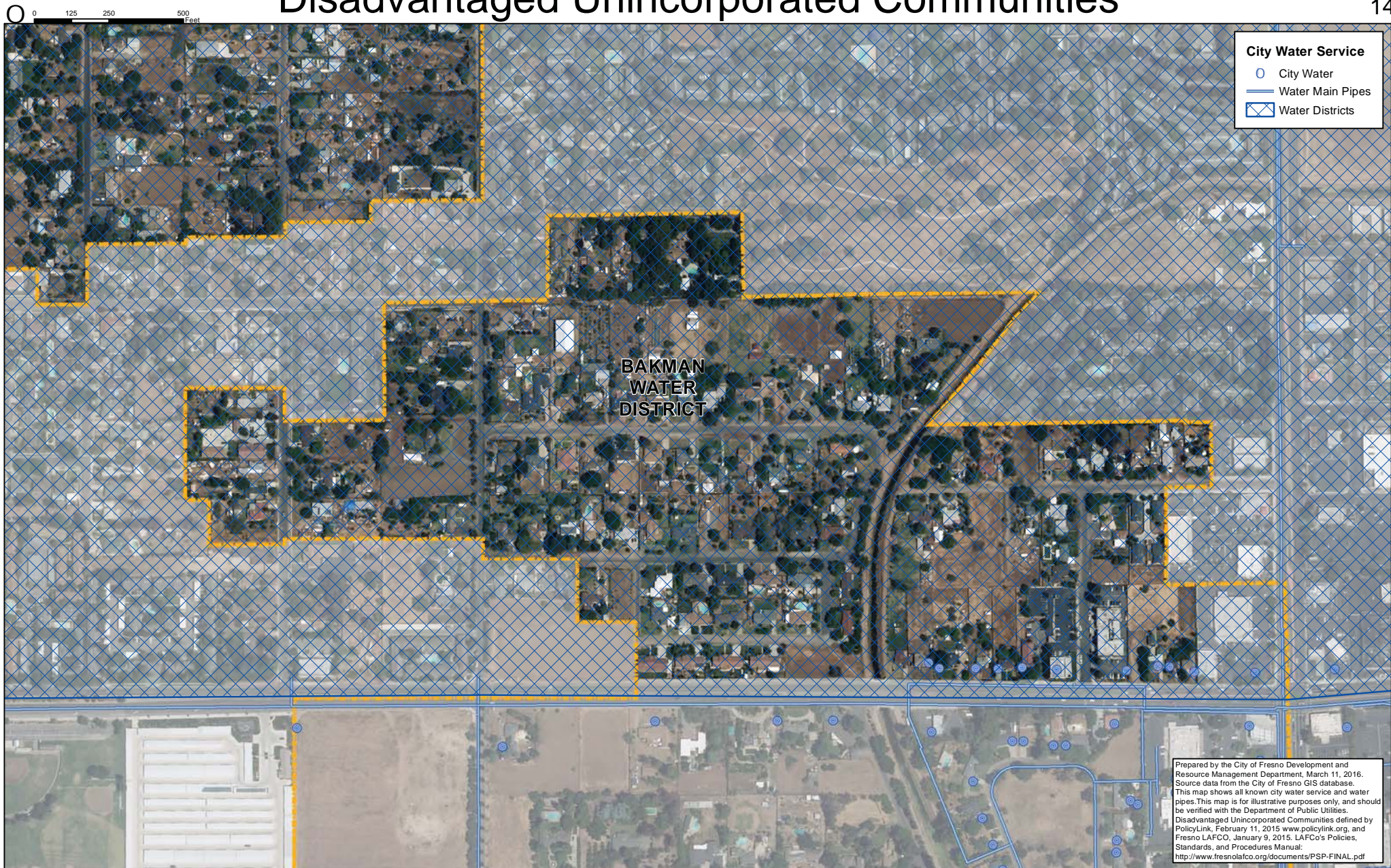
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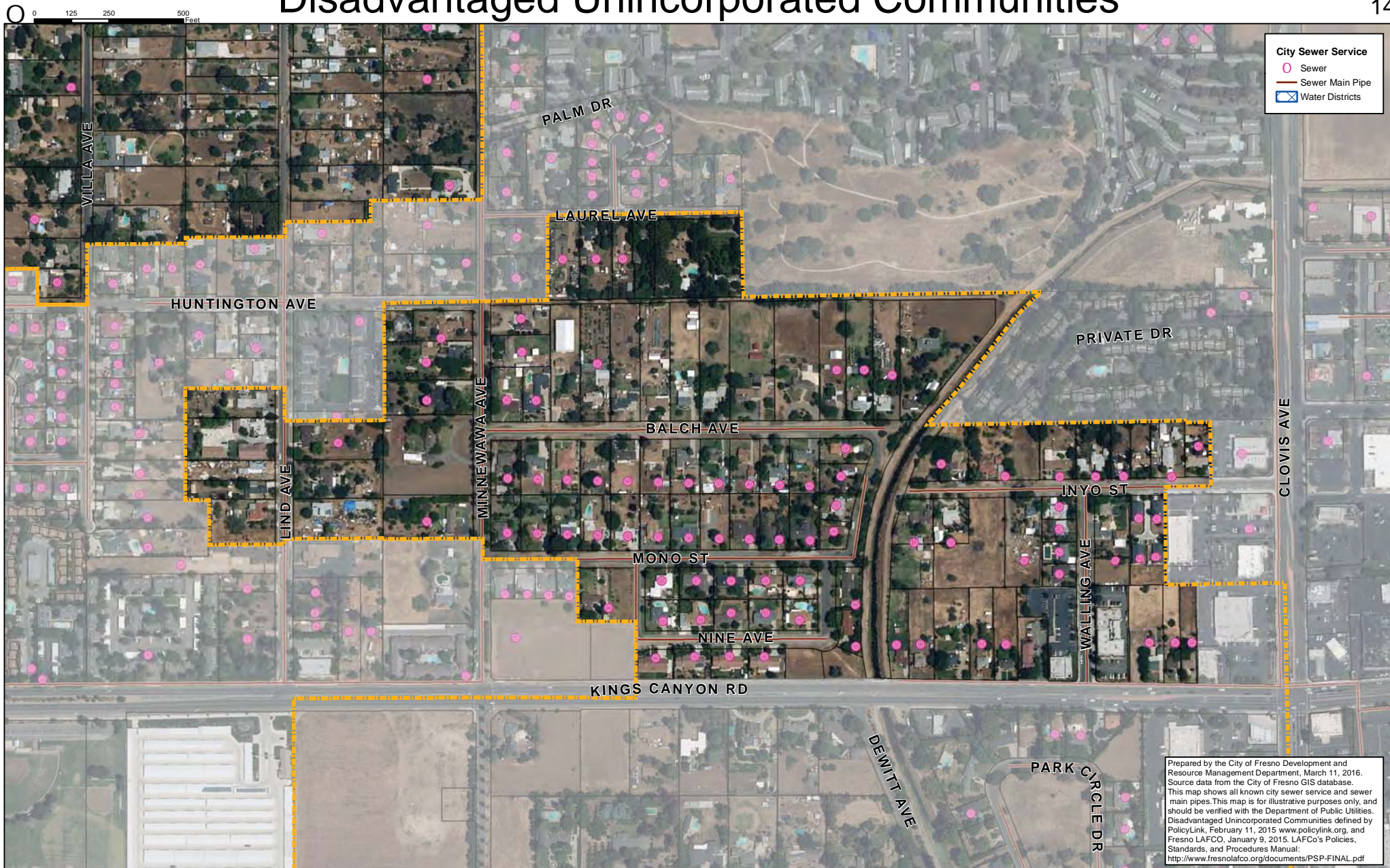
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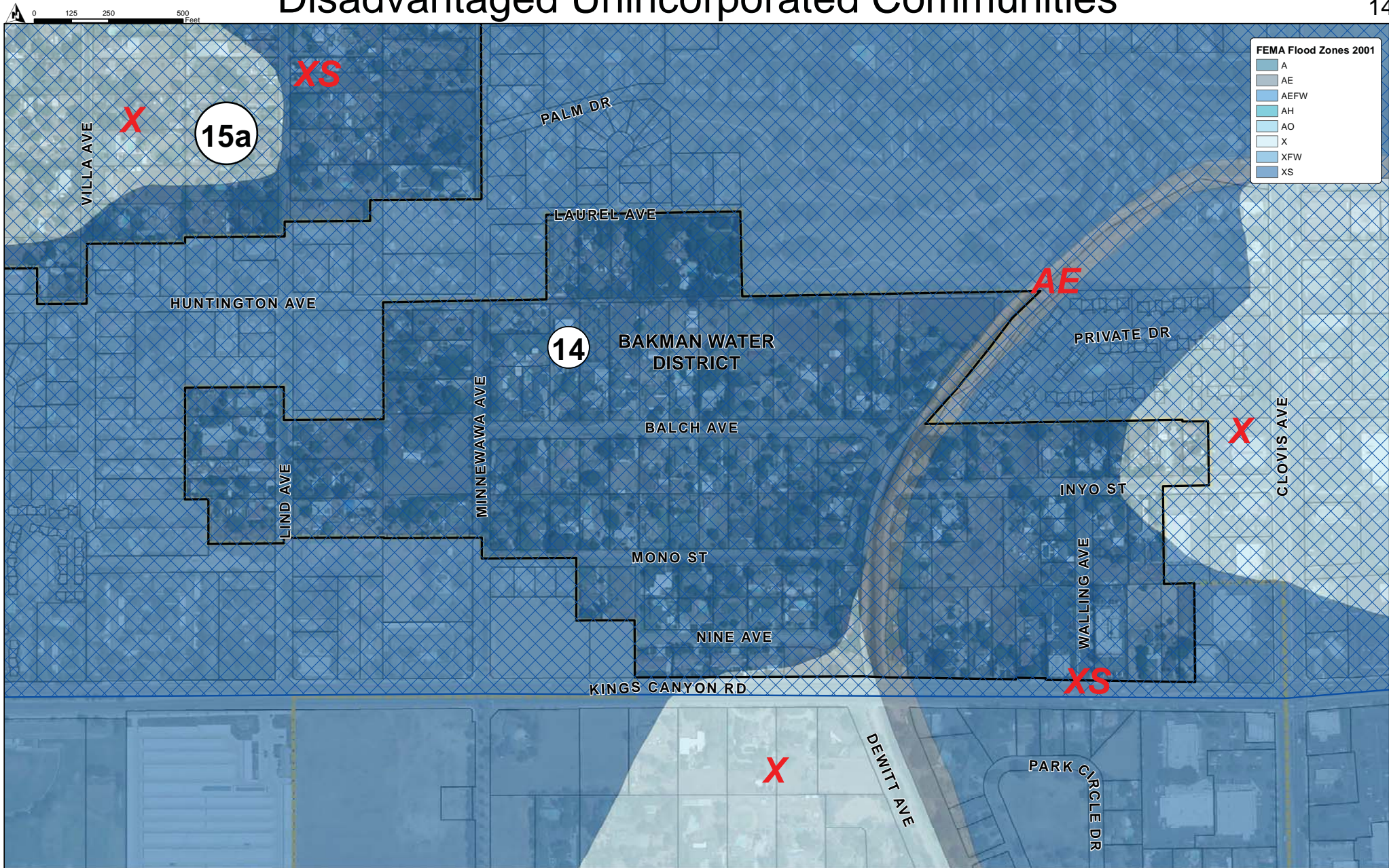
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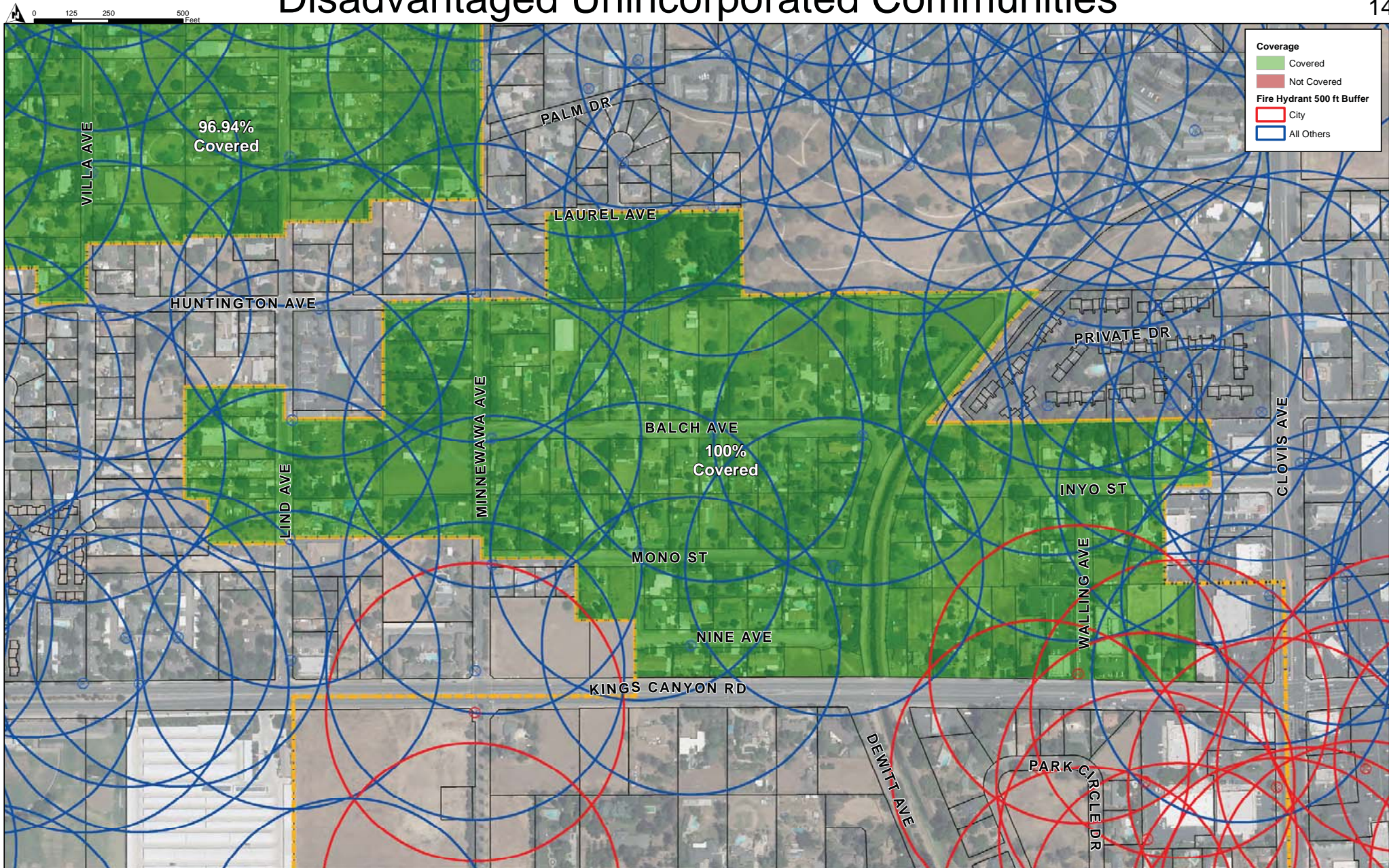
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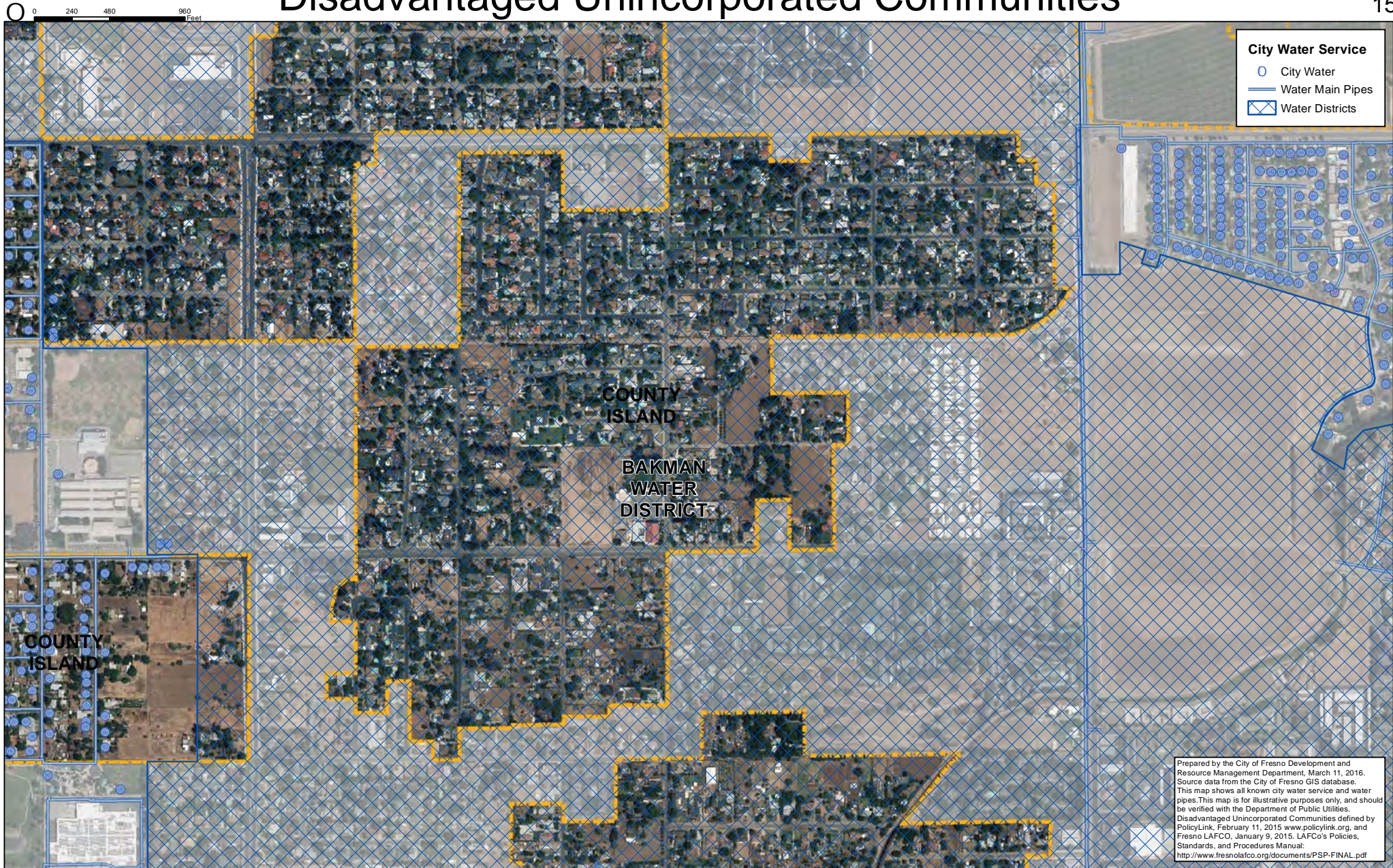


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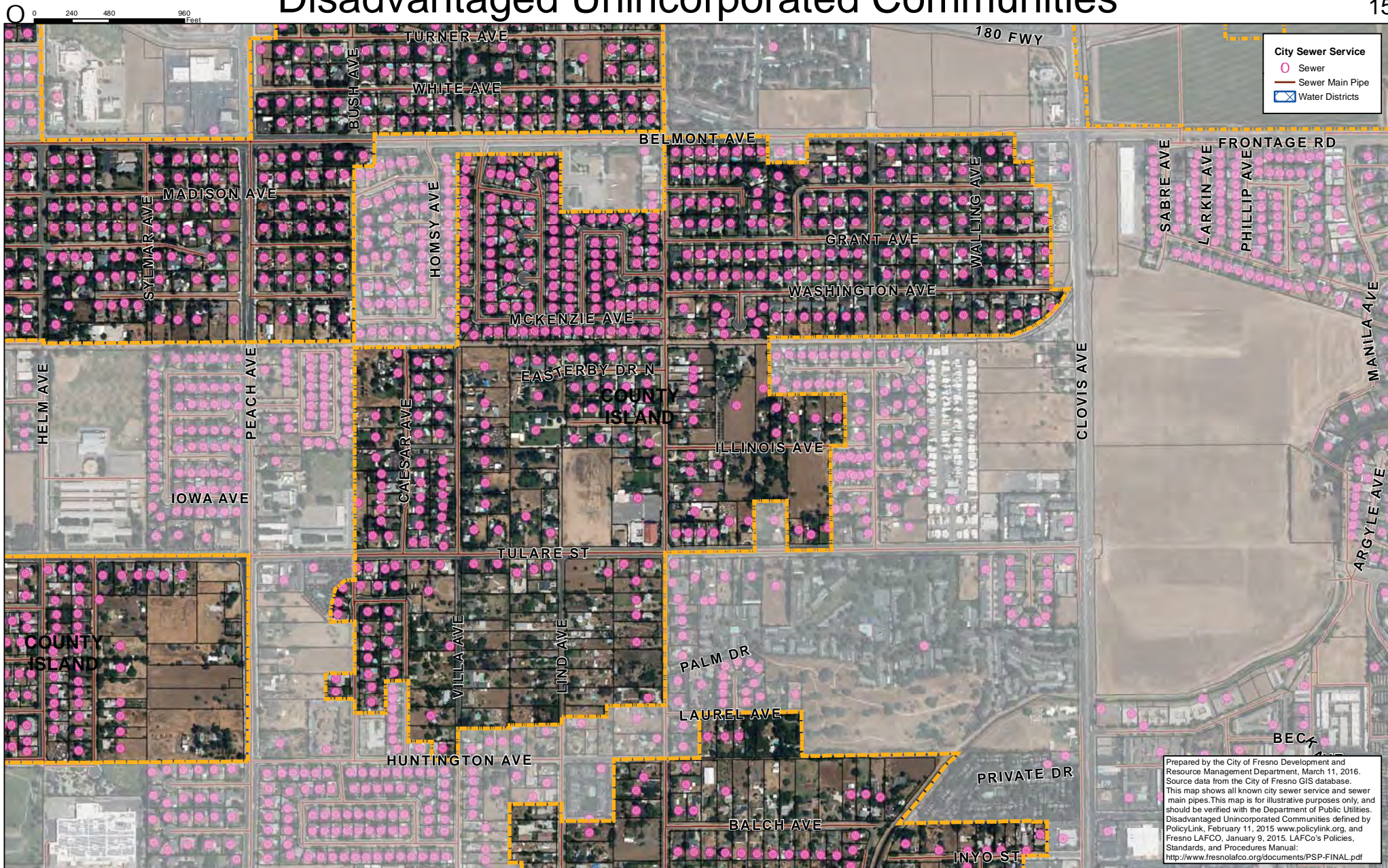
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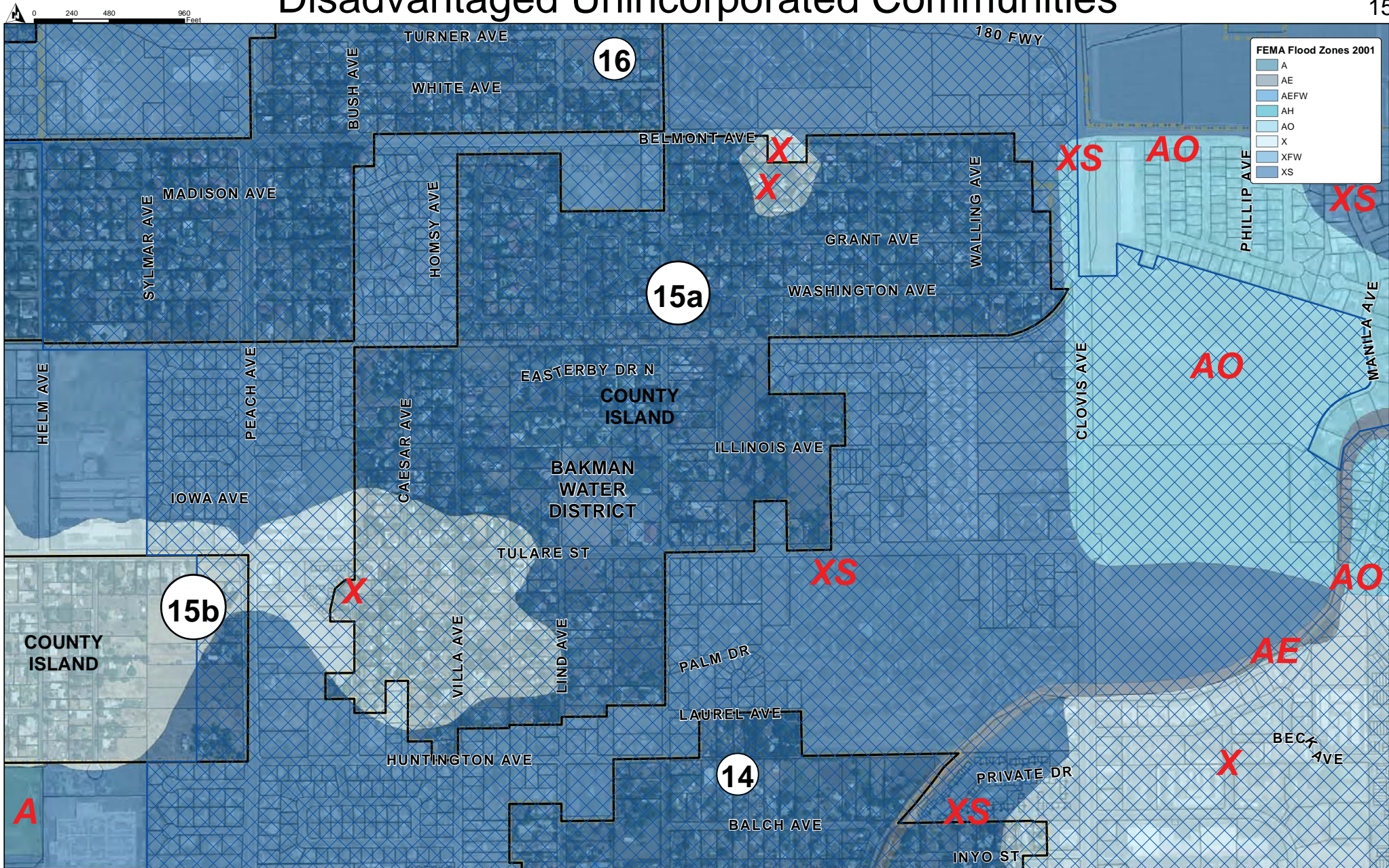
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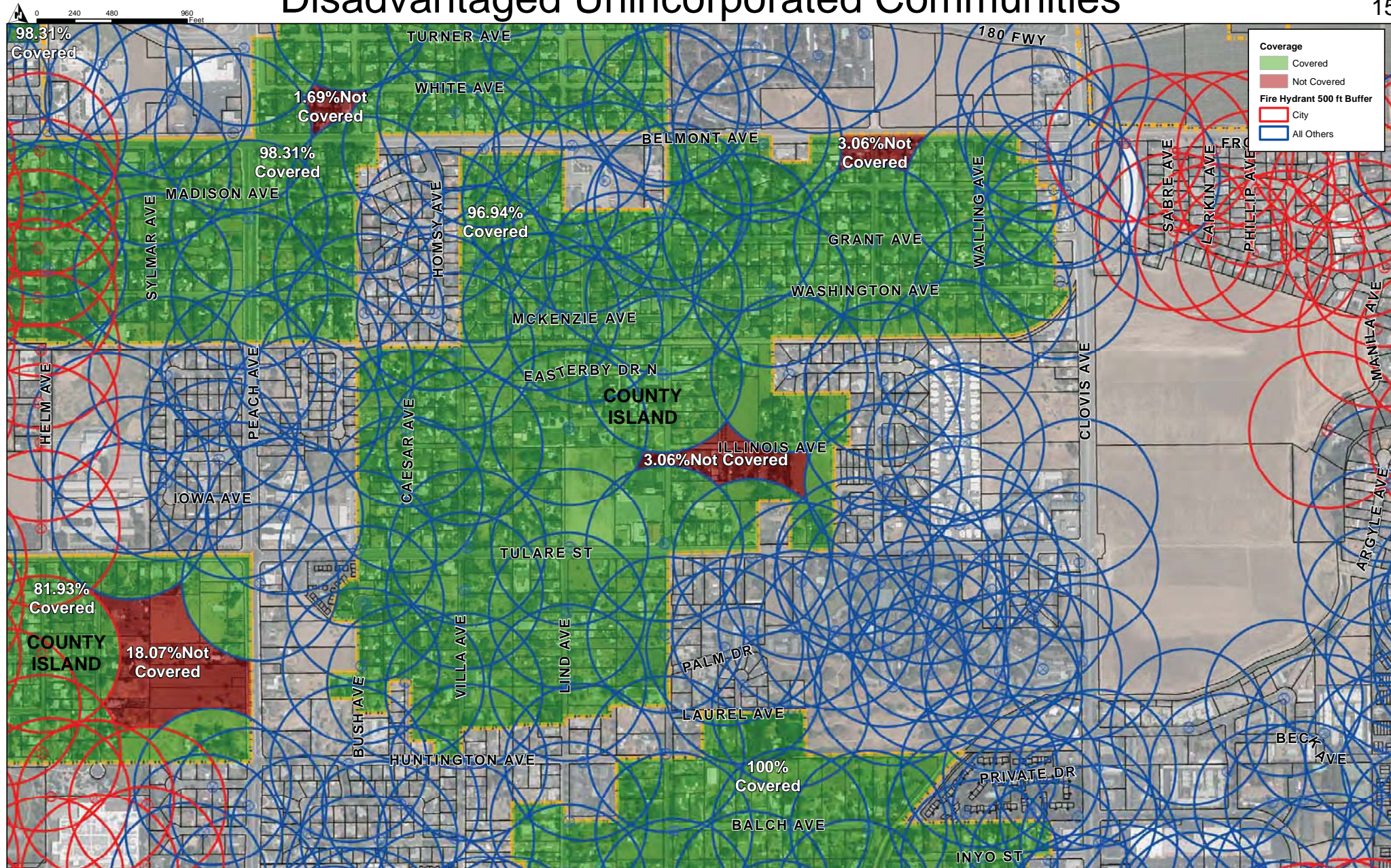
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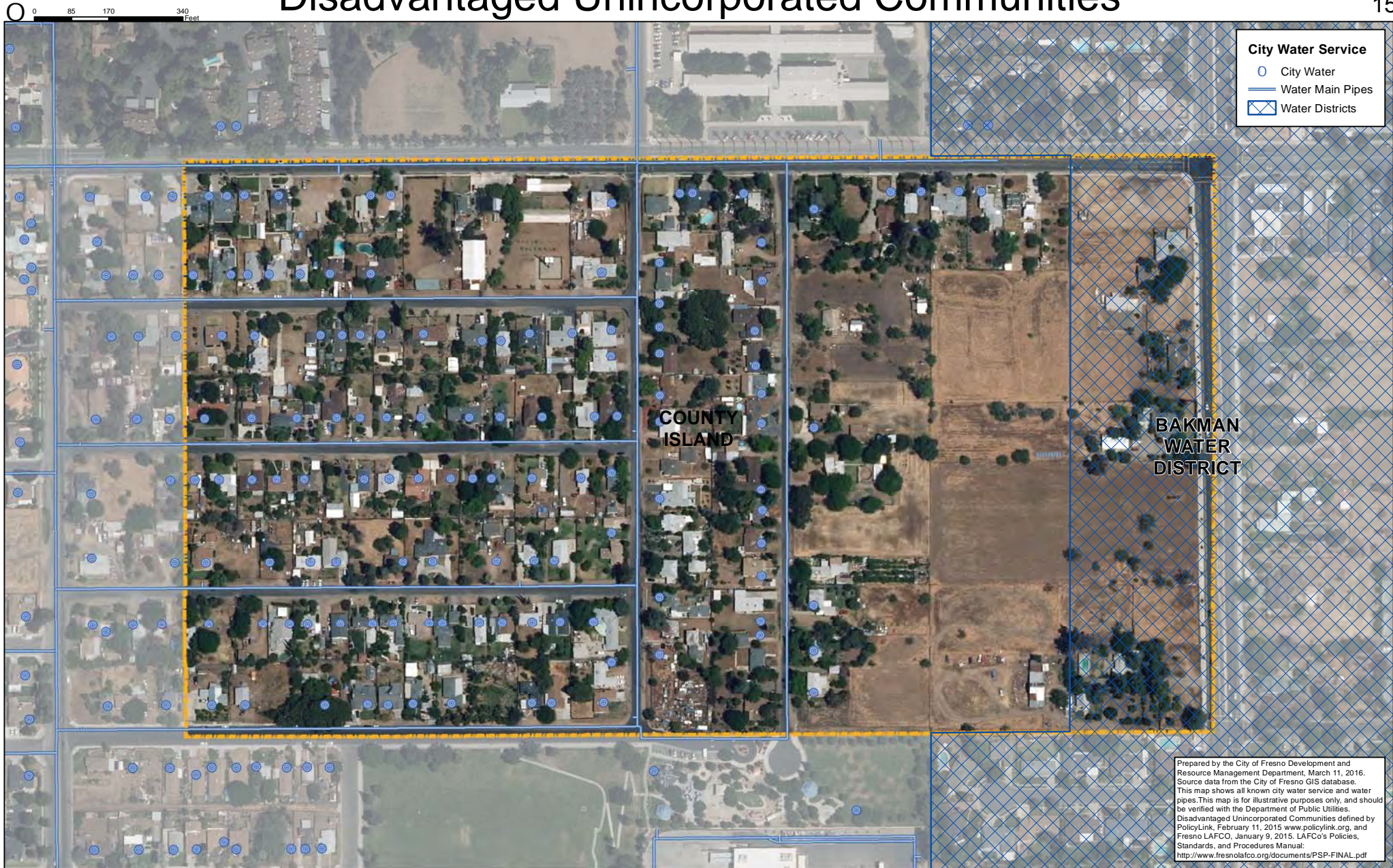
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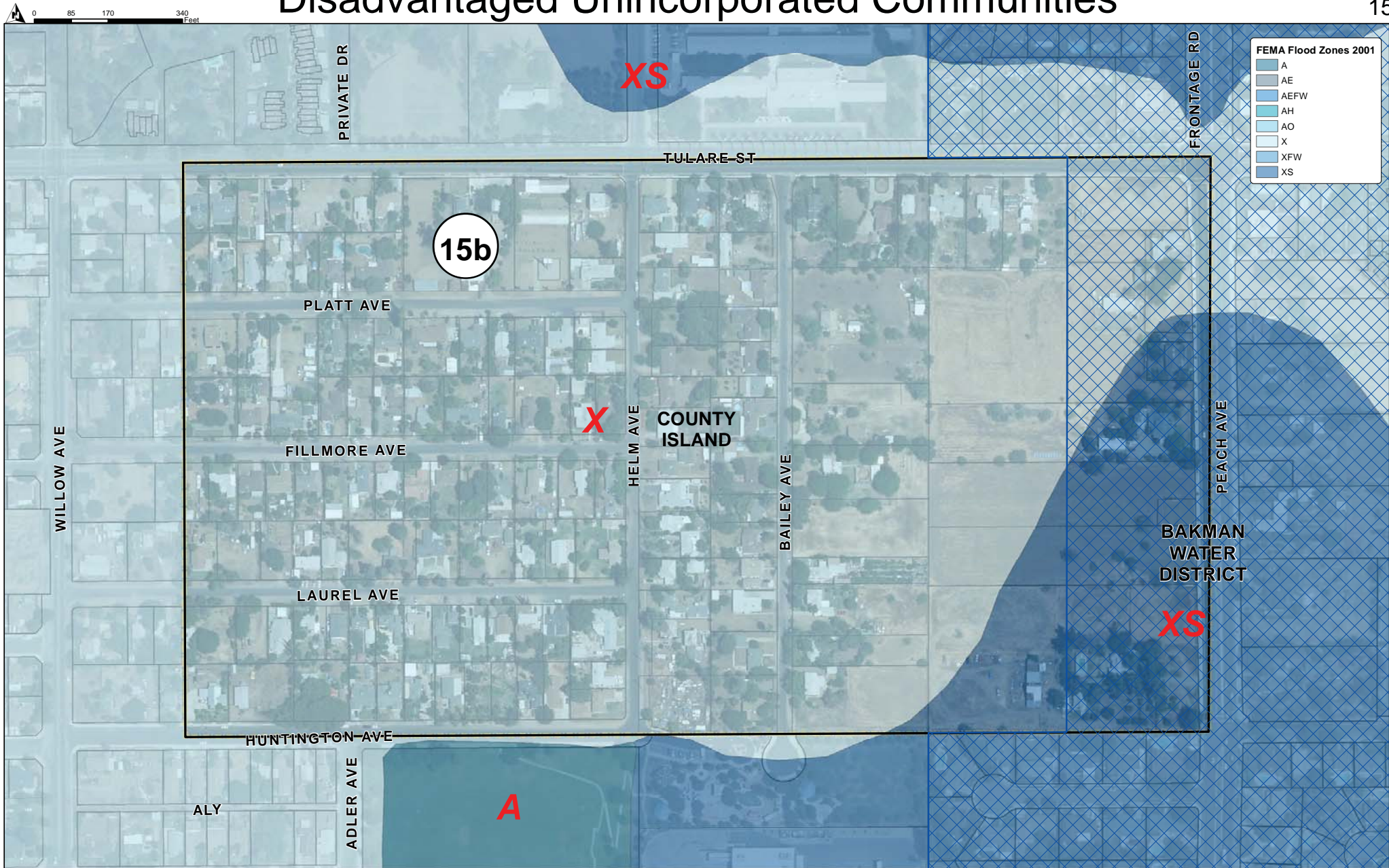
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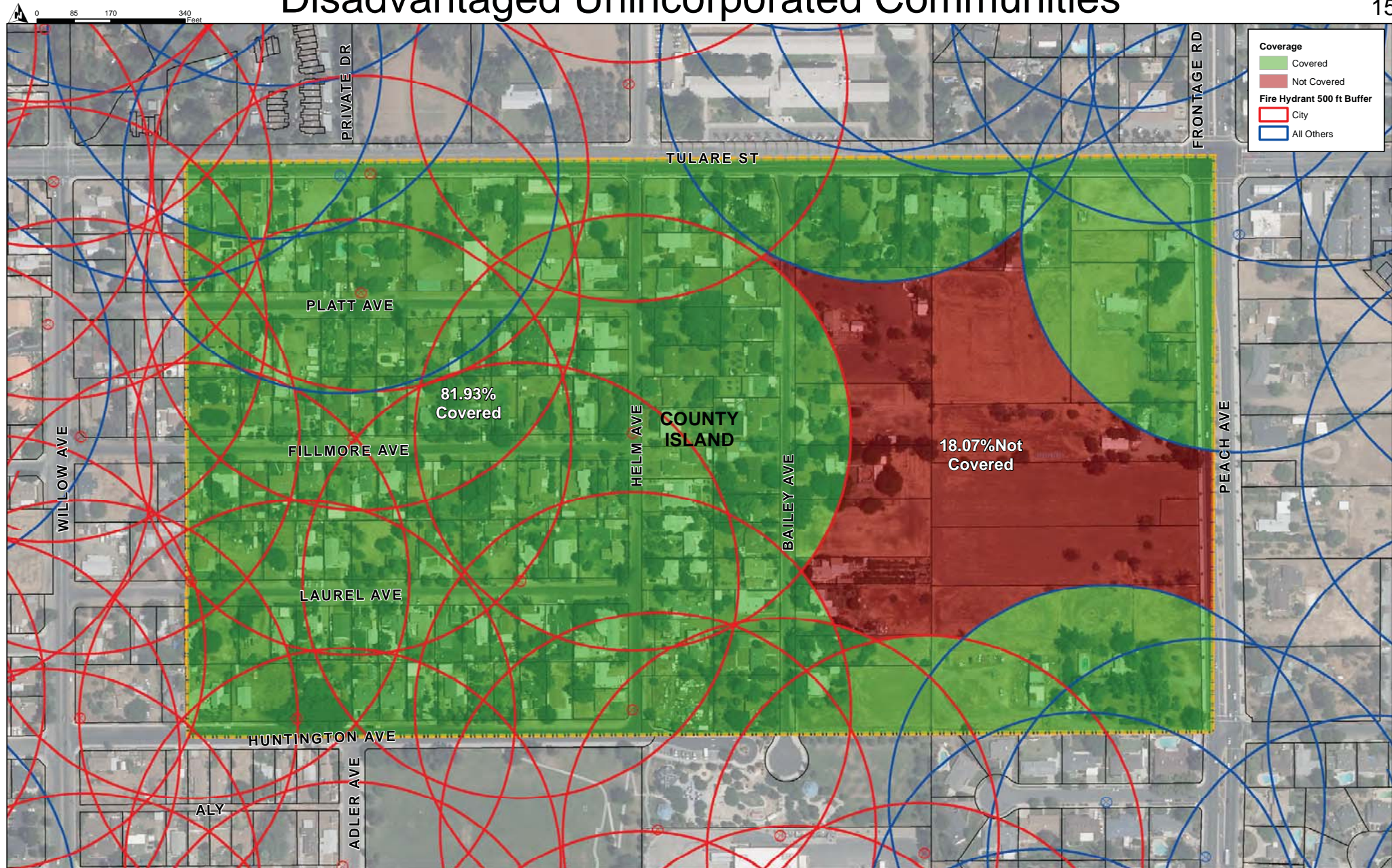
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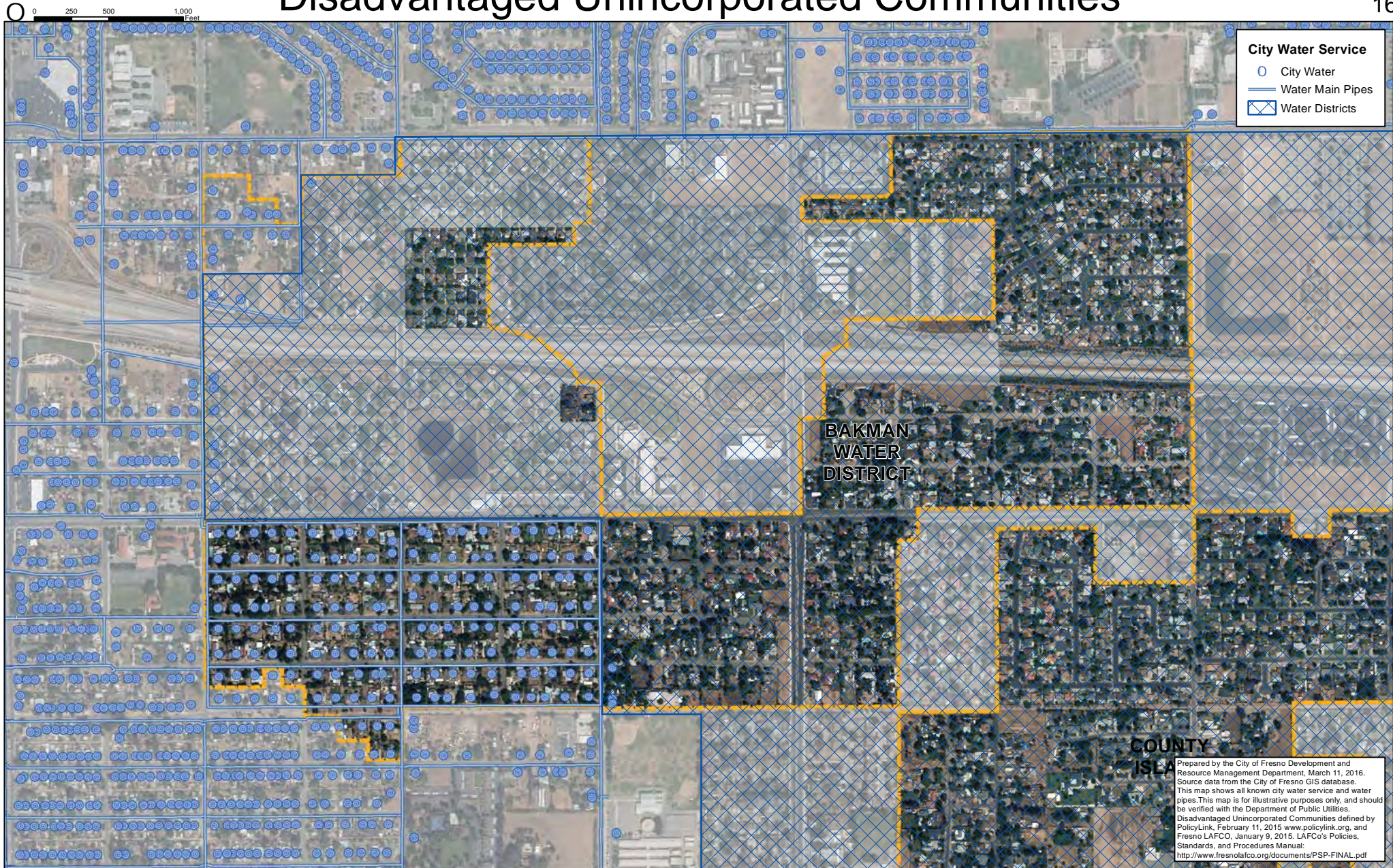


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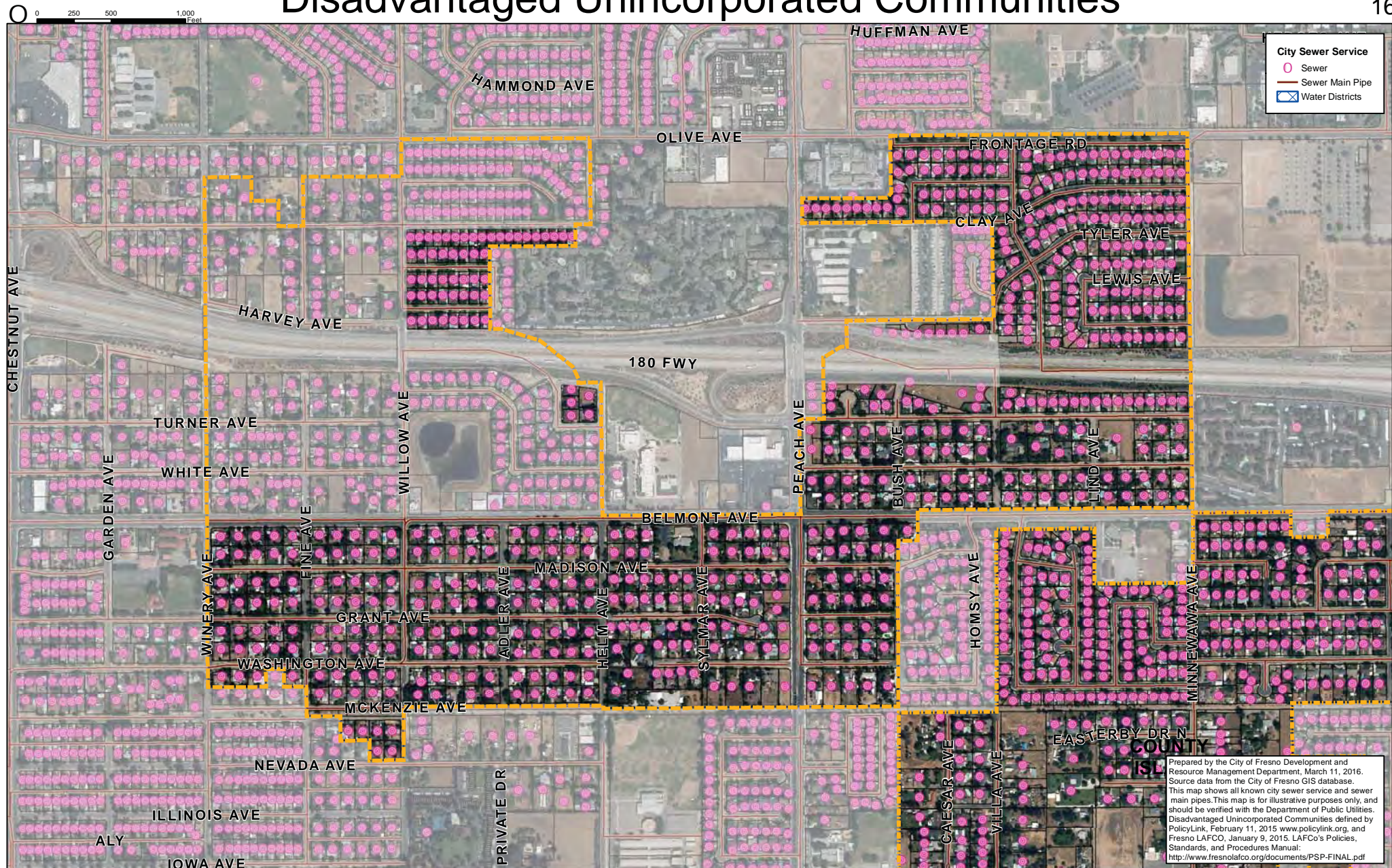
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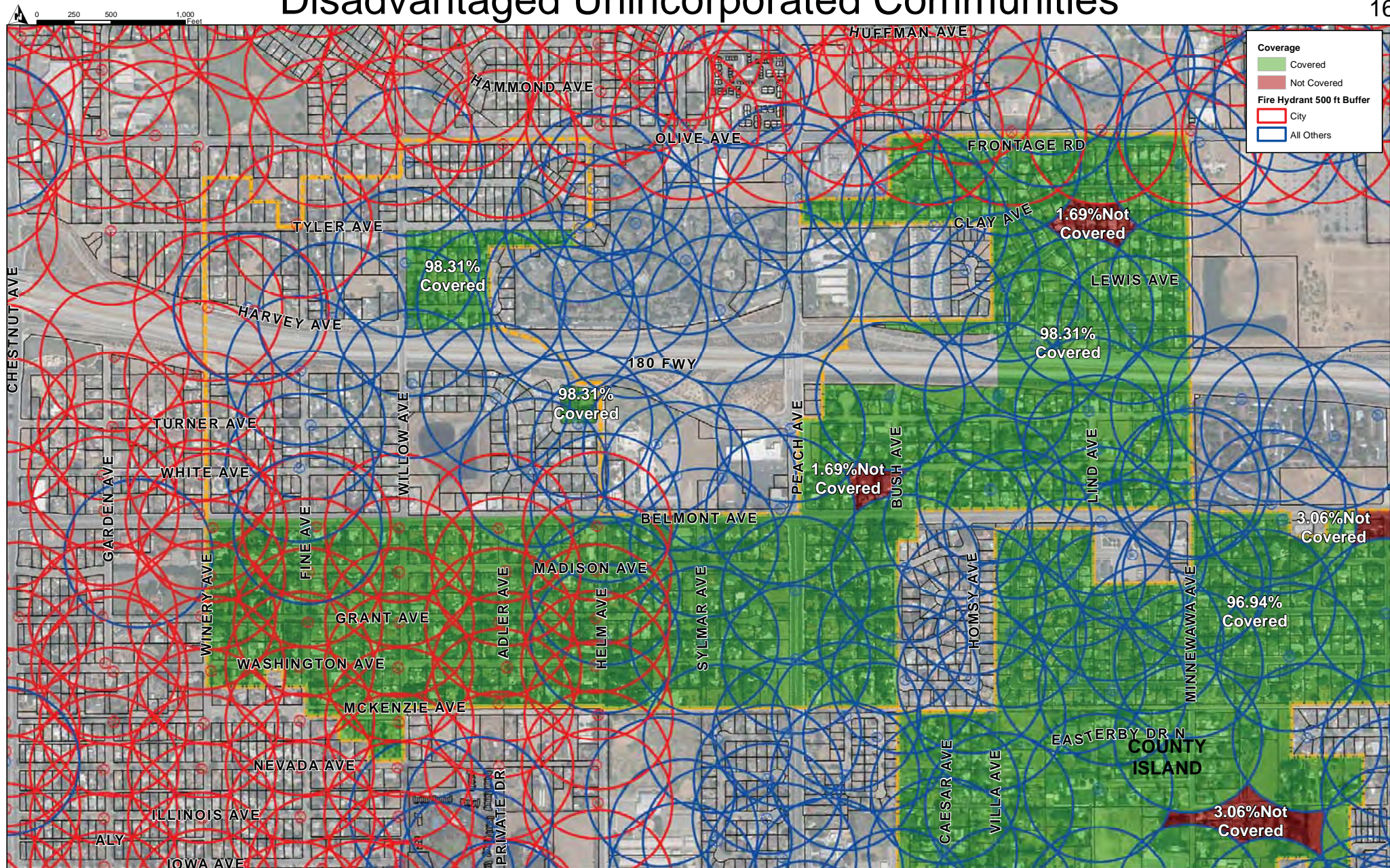


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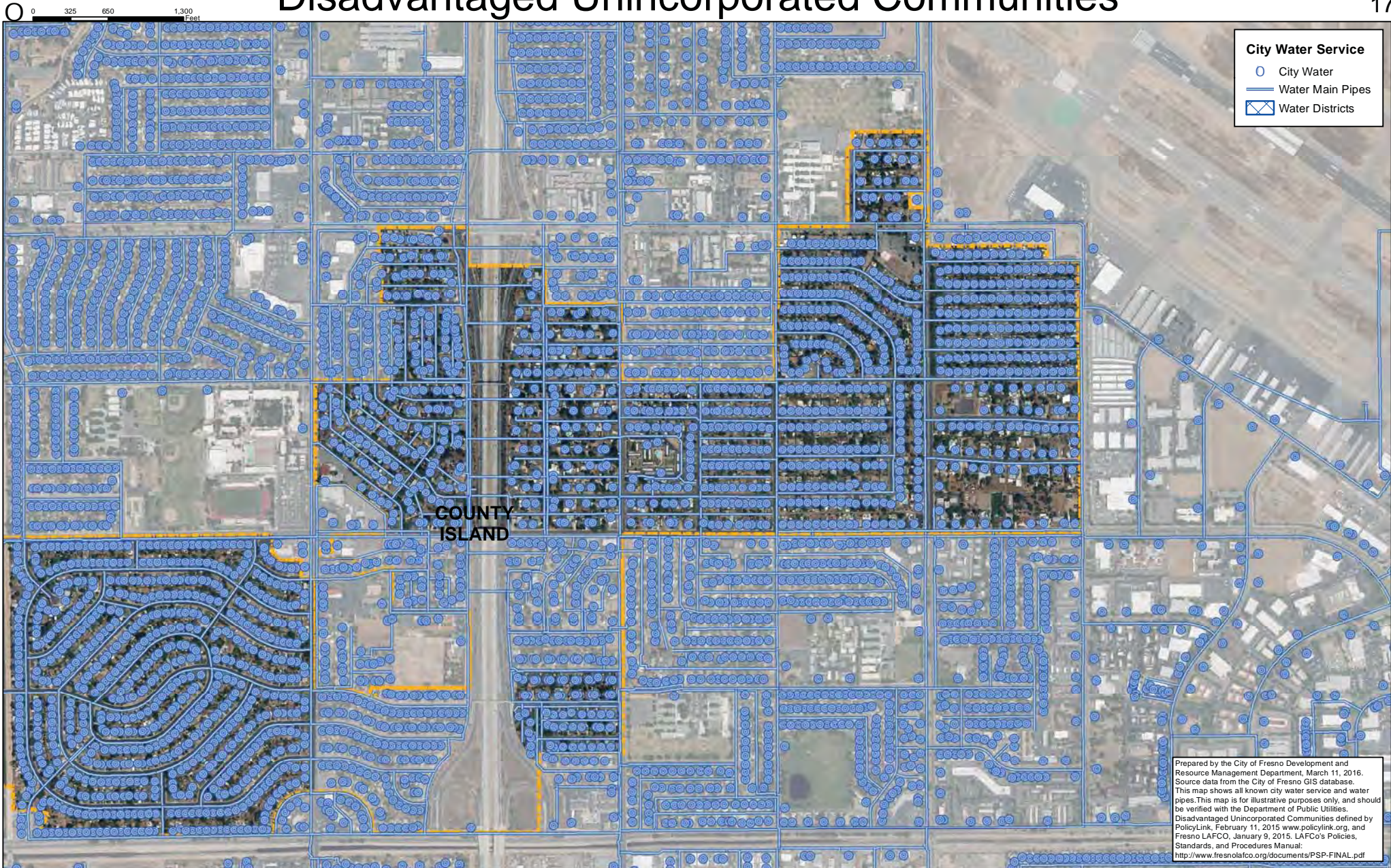


A detailed map showing FEMA Flood Zones 2001 for the Bakman Water District. The map includes various streets such as Chestnut Ave, Garden Ave, Winery Ave, White Ave, Turner Ave, Harvey Ave, Olive Ave, Hammond Ave, Huffman Ave, Merges Ave, Frontage Rd, Clay Ave, Tyler Ave, Lewis Ave, Lind Ave, Belmont Ave, Madison Ave, Grant Ave, Washington Ave, McKenzie Ave, Nevada Ave, Illinois Ave, Iowa Ave, Alay, Private Dr, Sylmar Ave, Helm Ave, Peagh Ave, Bush Ave, Homsy Ave, Villa Ave, Easterby Dr N, and Minnewawa Ave. The map also shows Highway 16 and County Island. A legend in the top right corner identifies flood zones: A (light blue), AE (medium blue), AEFW (dark blue), AH (very dark blue), AO (darkest blue), X (white), XFW (light blue), and XS (medium blue). Red 'X' marks are placed at several locations along the map, indicating specific points of interest or concern. The map is titled "Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities" at the top.

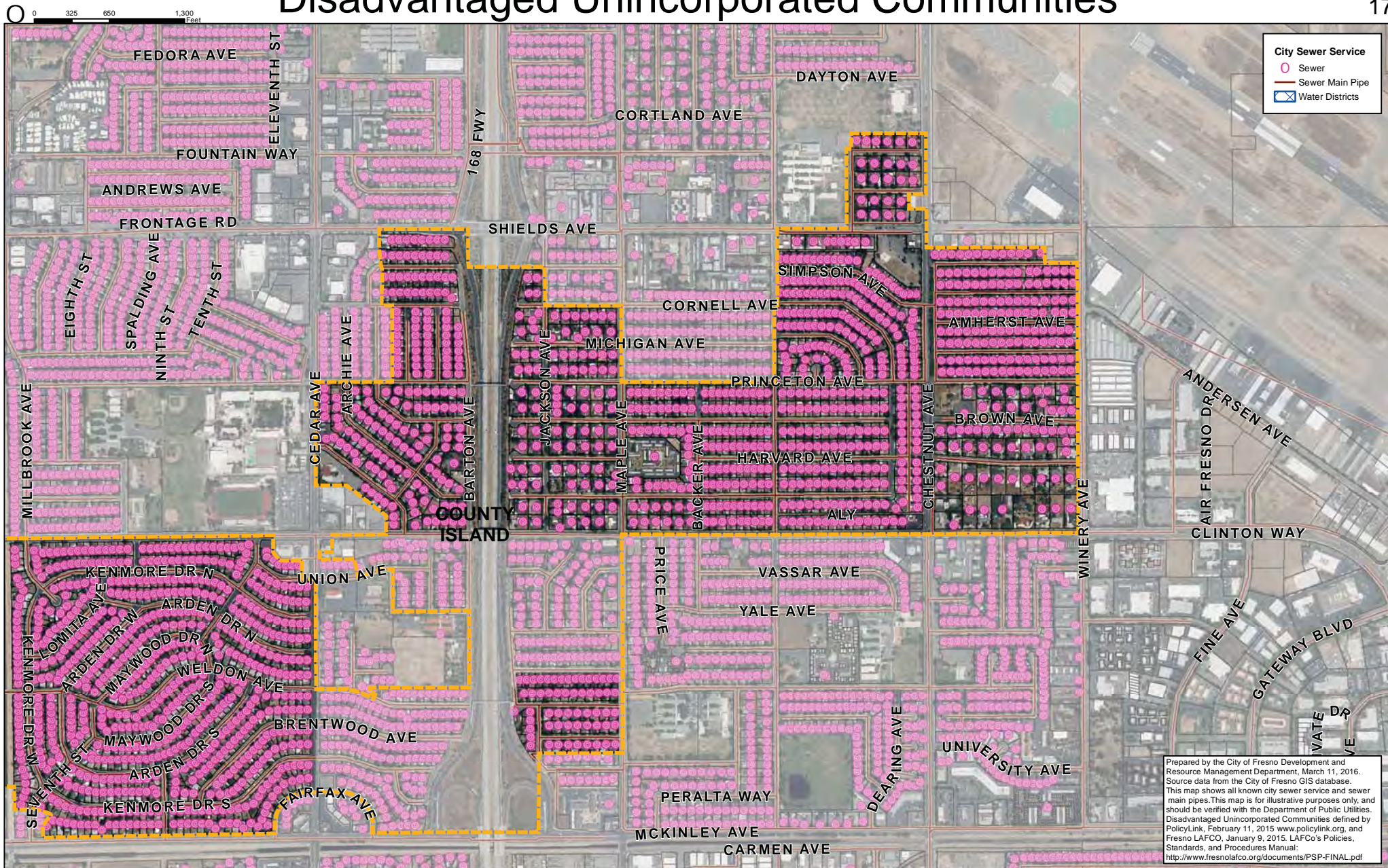
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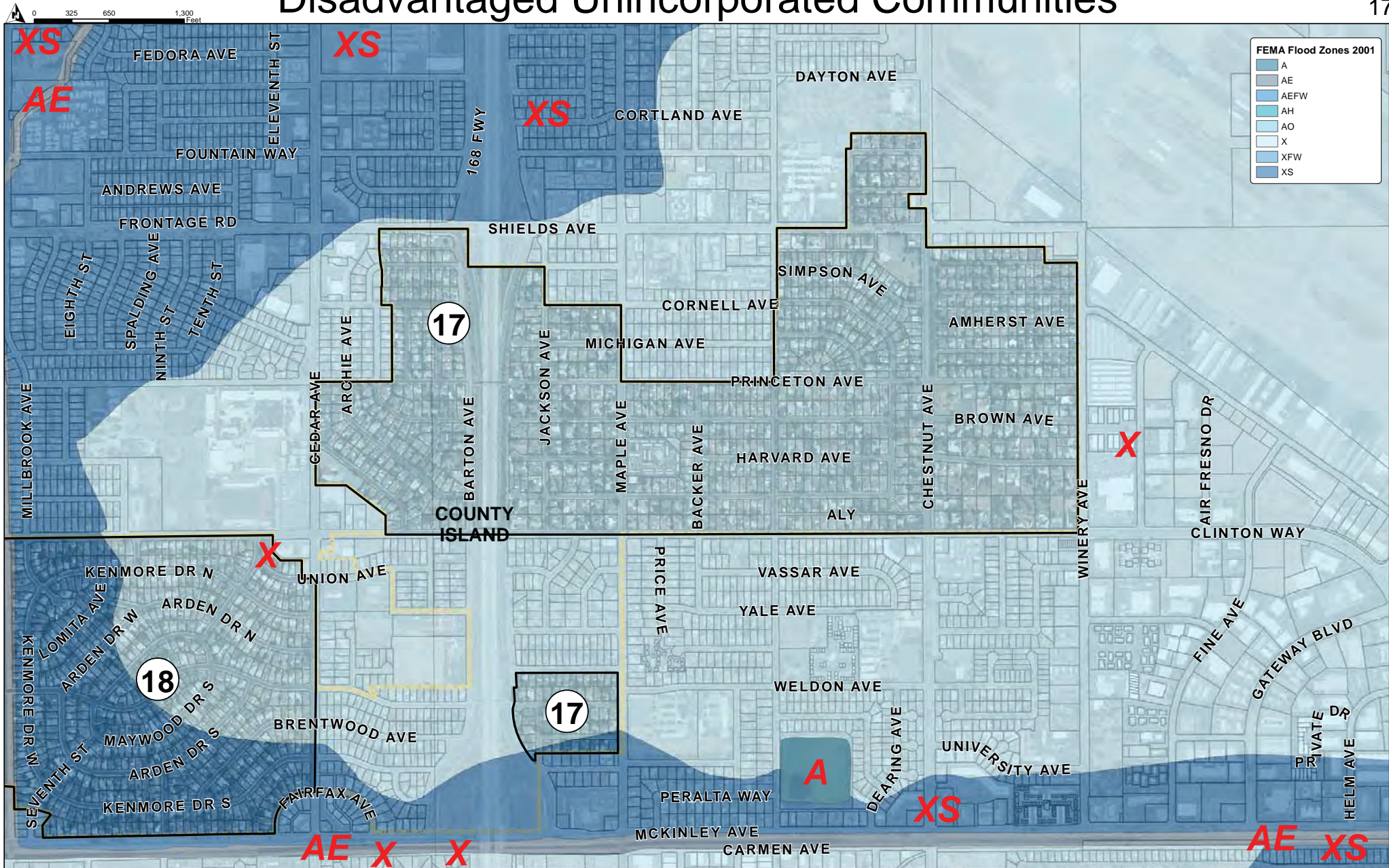
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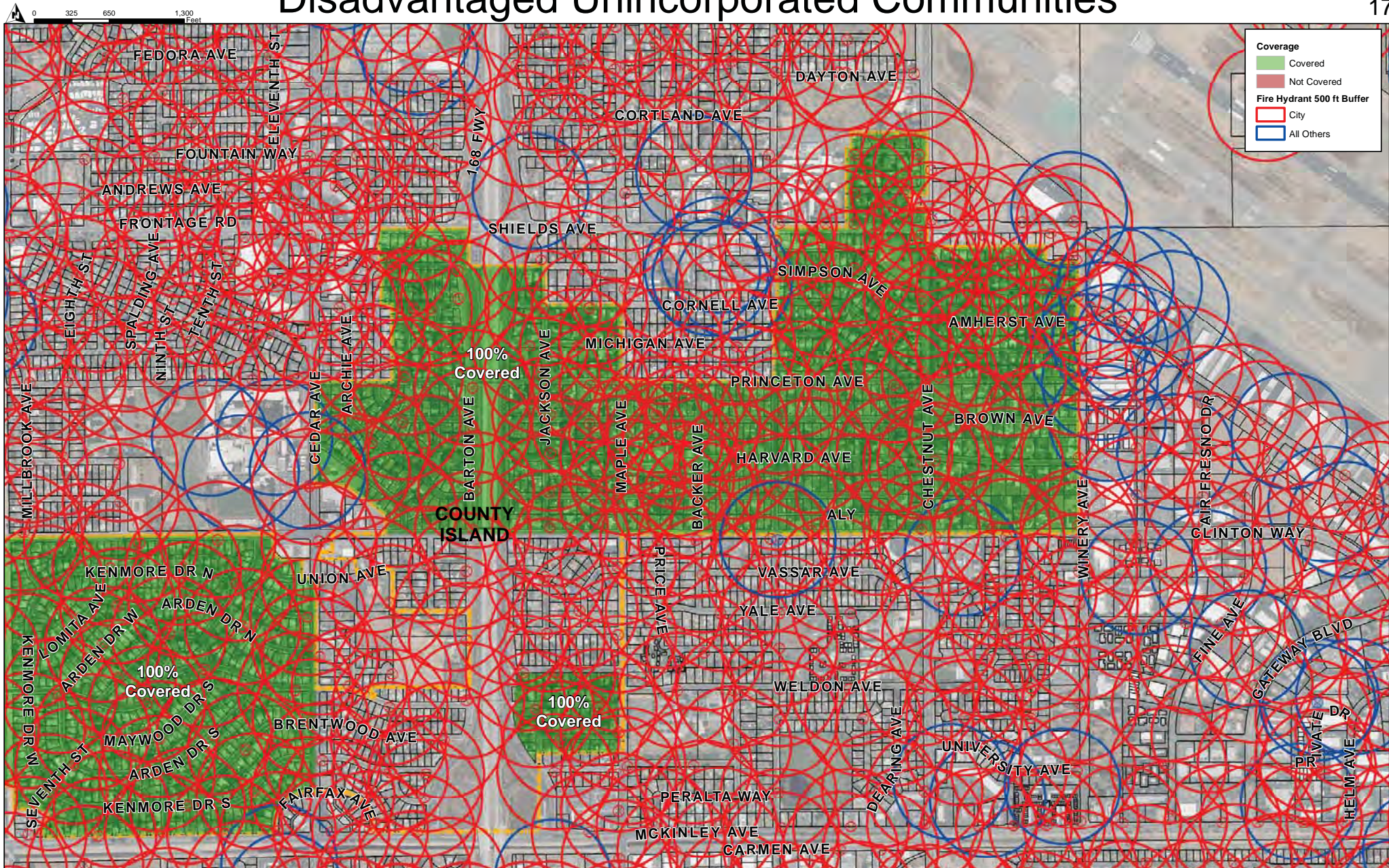
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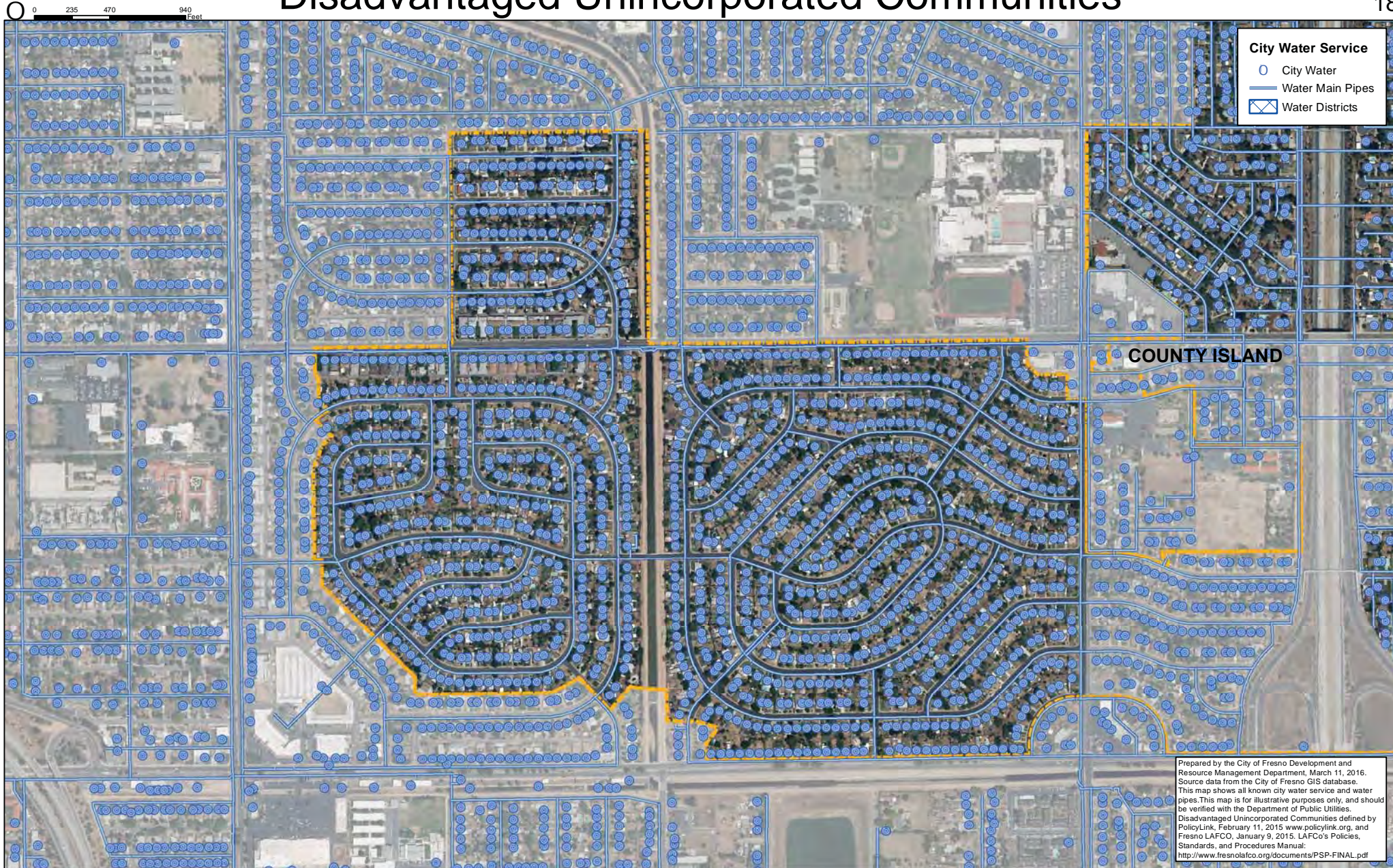
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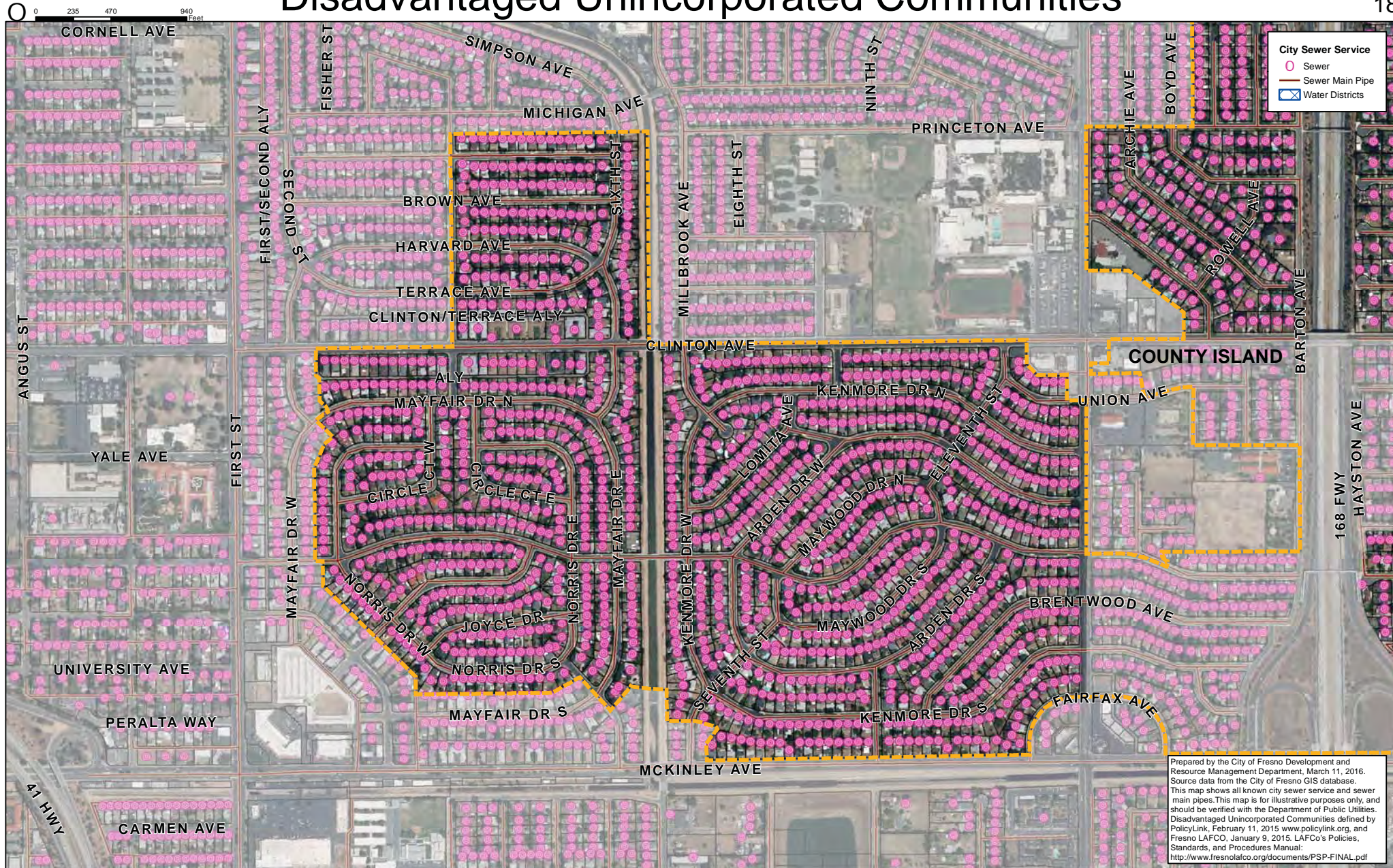
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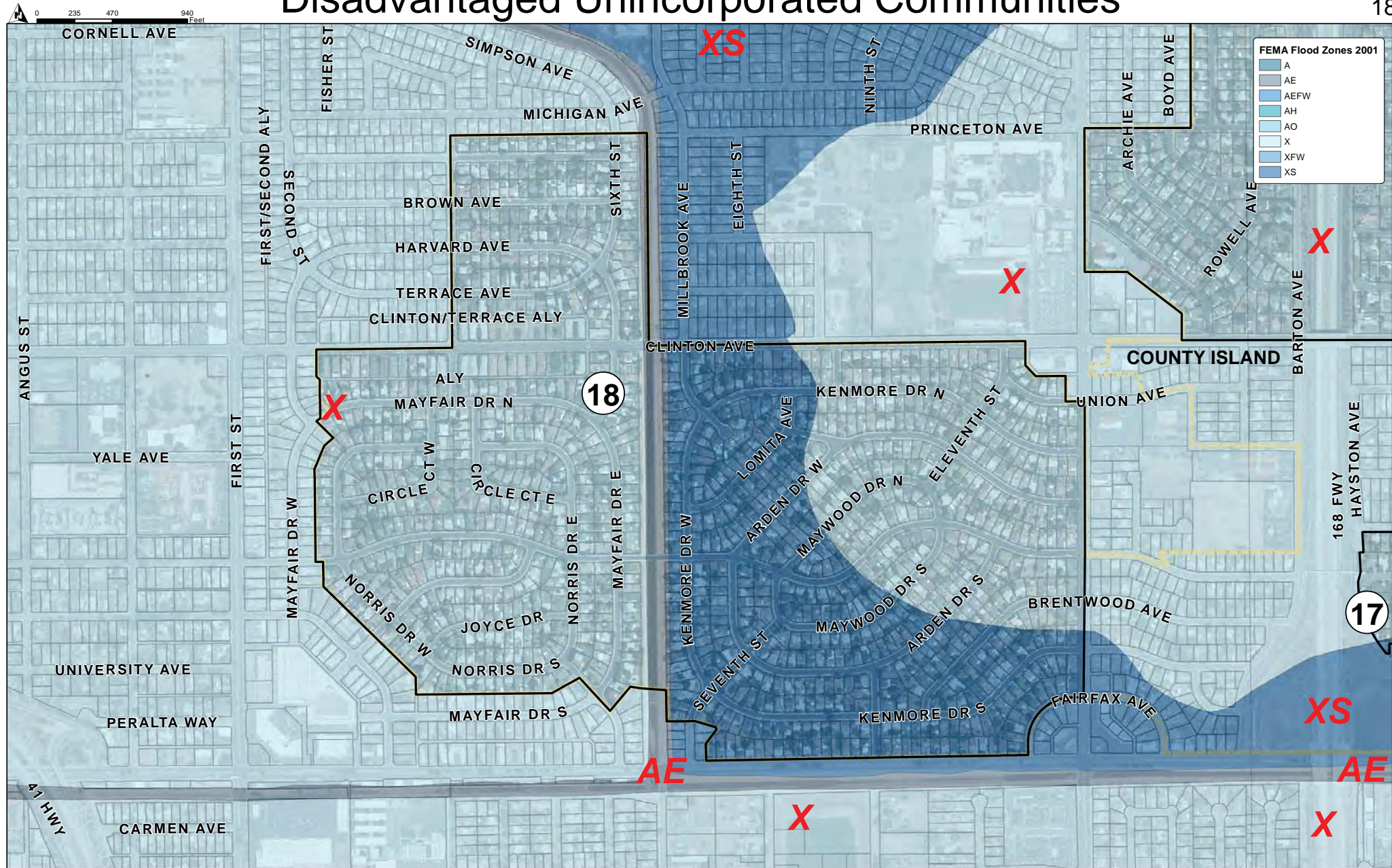
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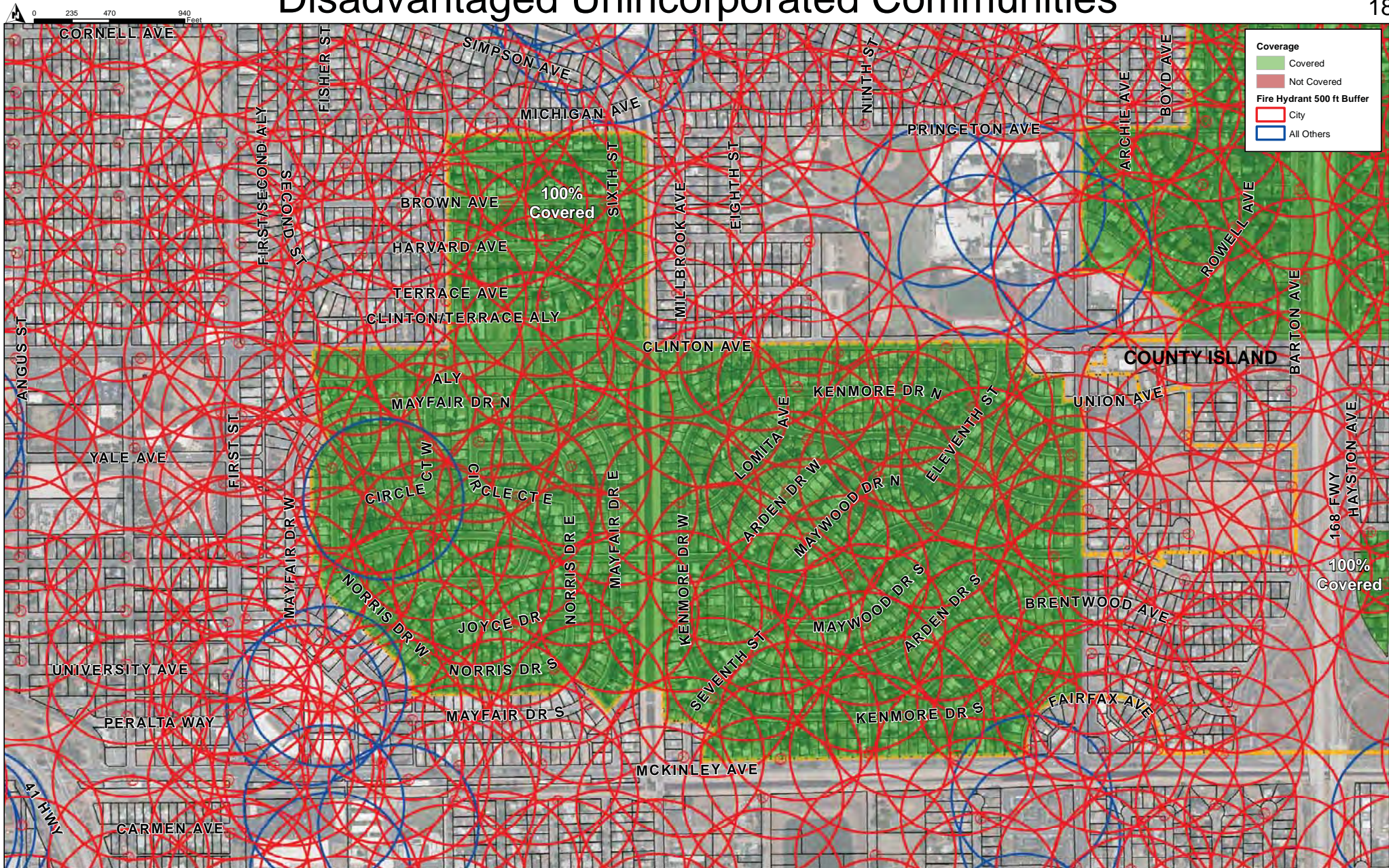
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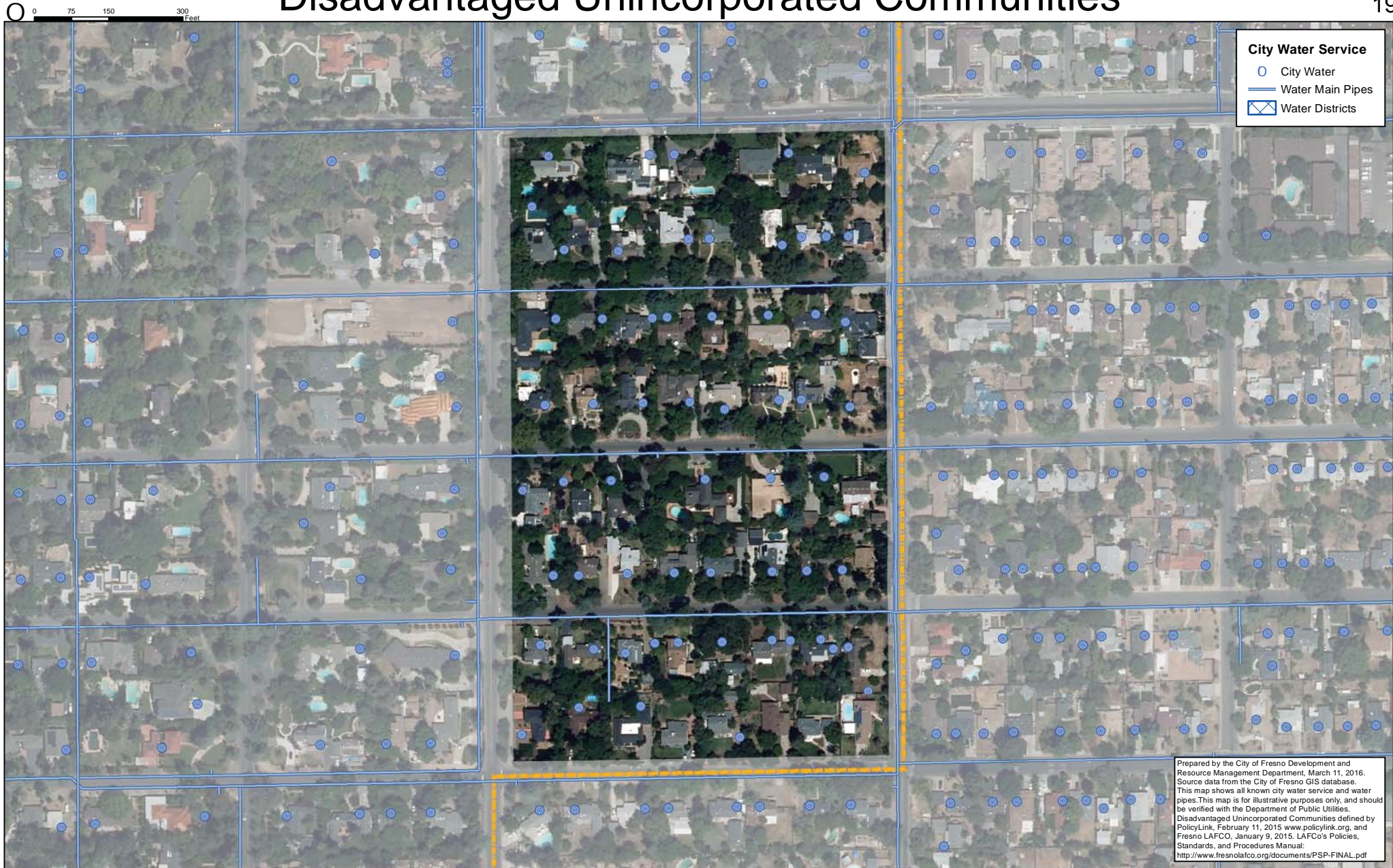
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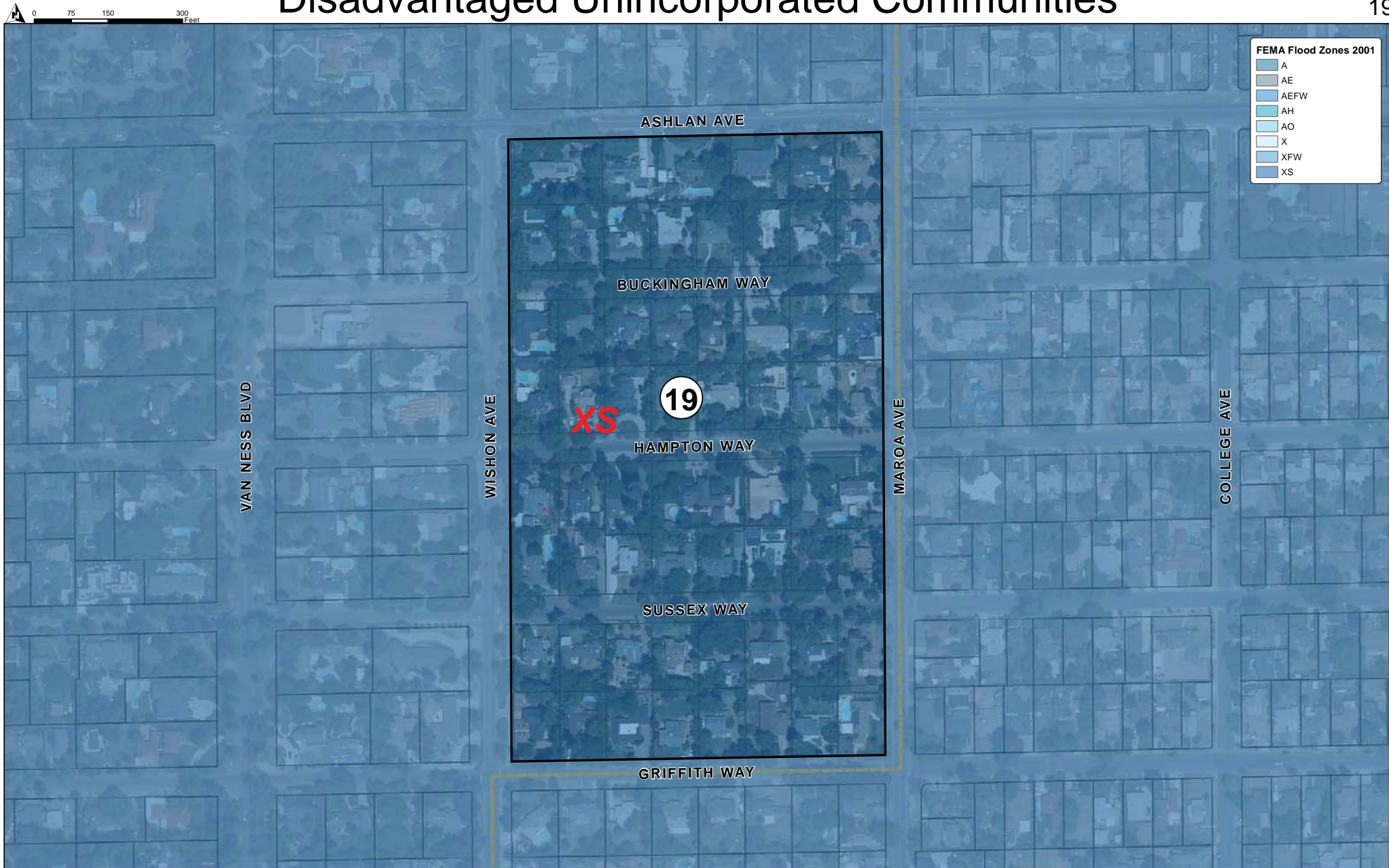
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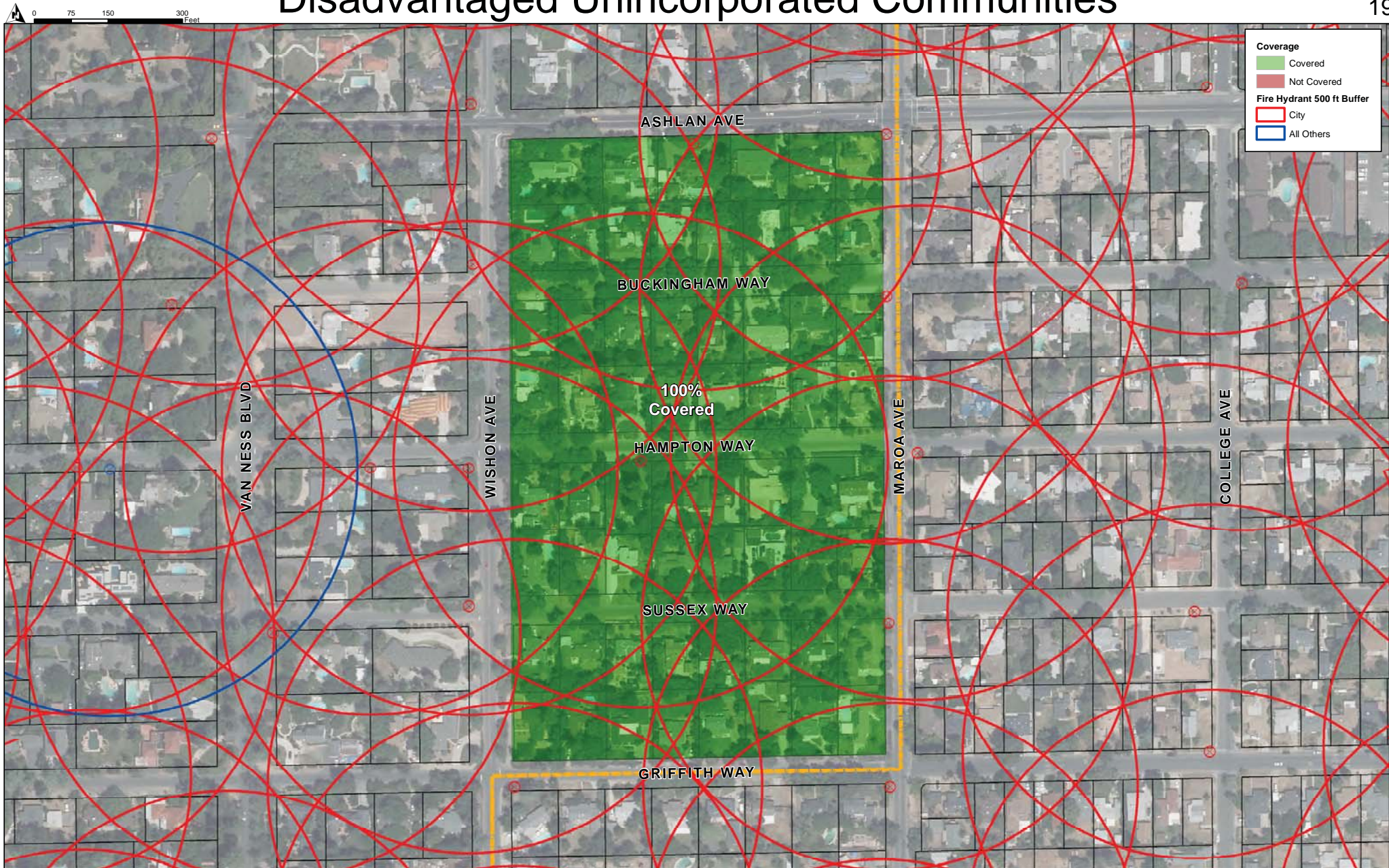
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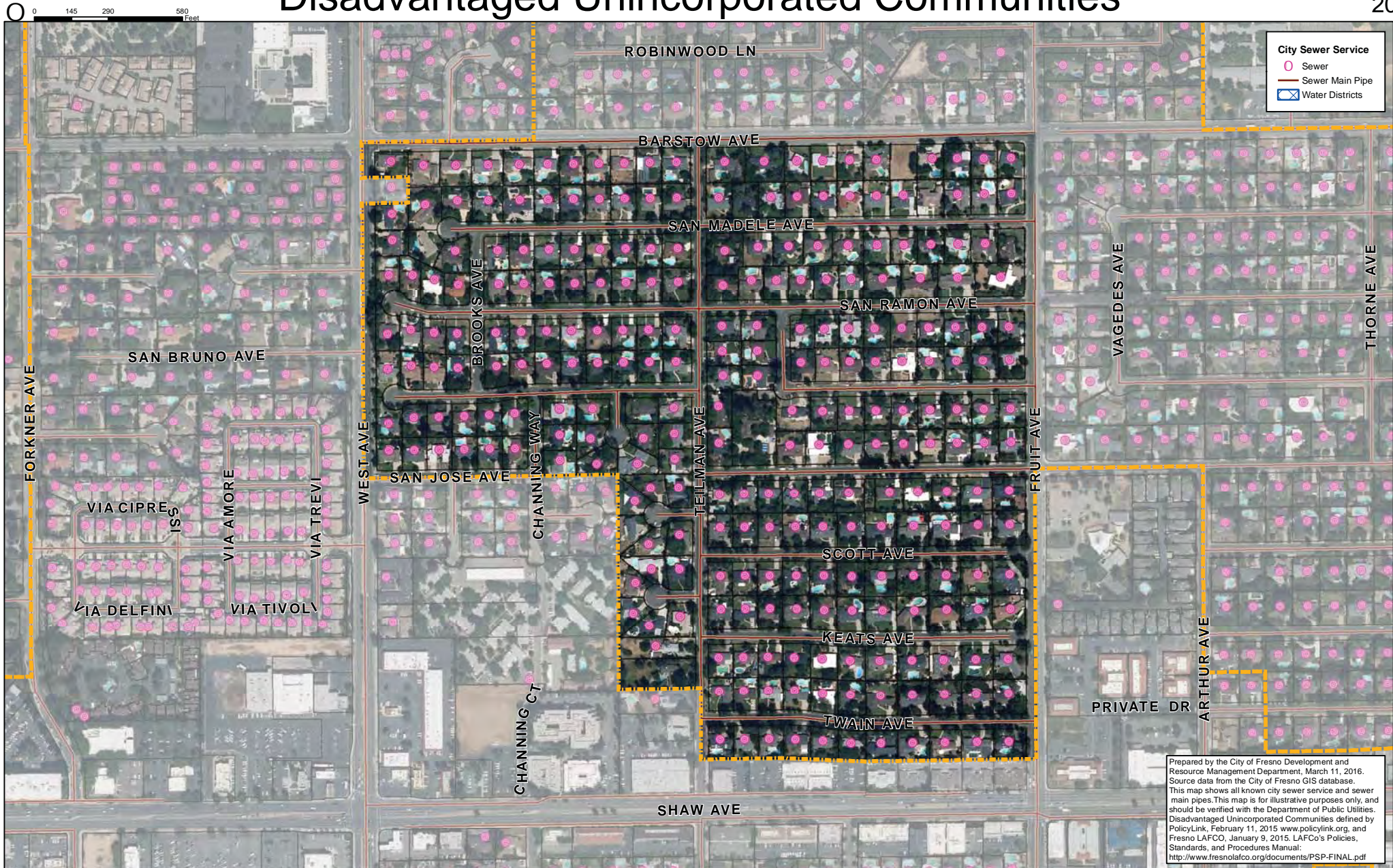
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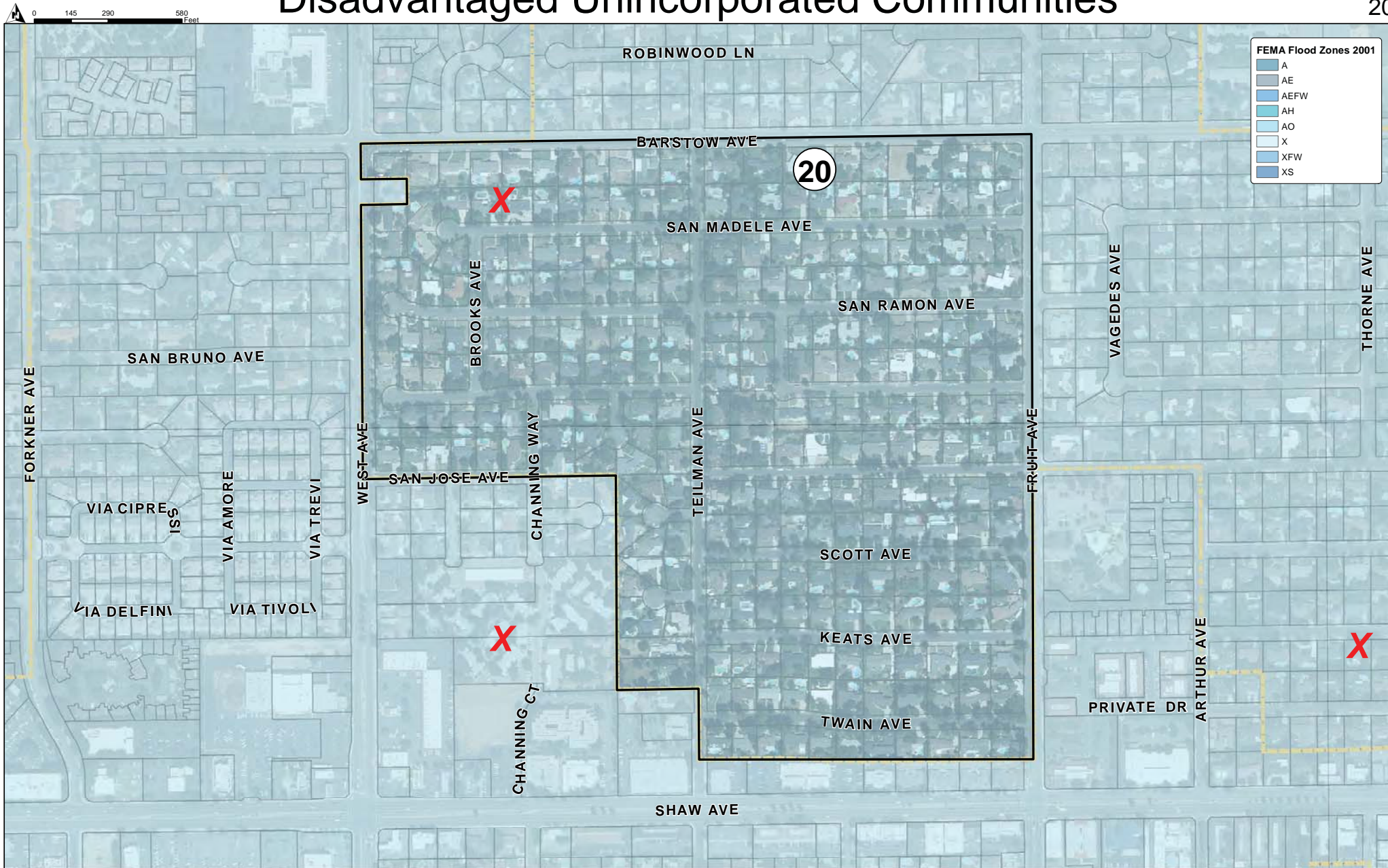
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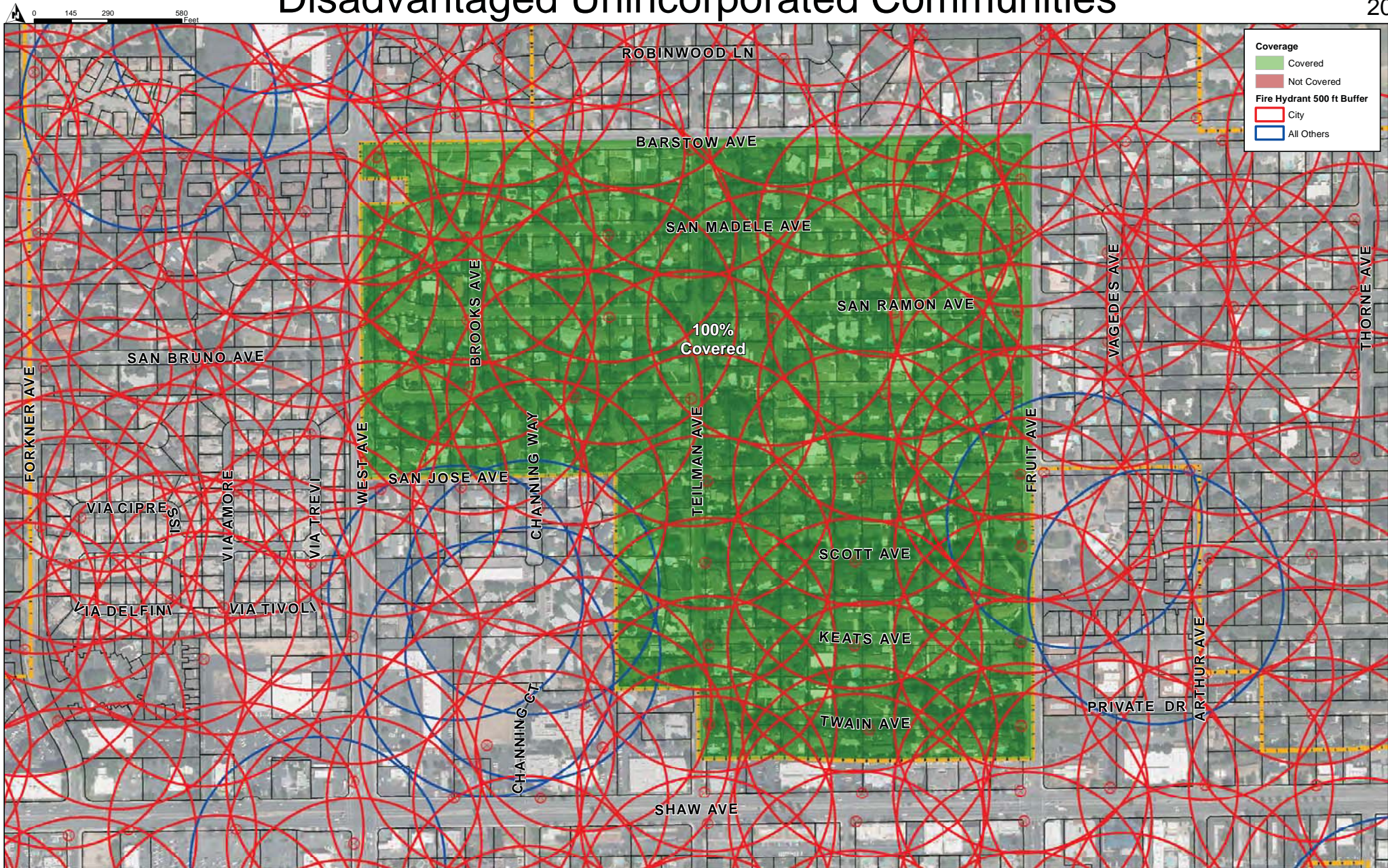
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RESOLUTION NO. 2012-197

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FRESNO TO ESTABLISH THE INFILL DEVELOPMENT ACT TO INSTITUTE INFILL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

WHEREAS, the goals of the 2035 General Plan update include a total of 34,500 residential units or 45% of the total of 76,000 residential units are designated for infill and downtown; and

WHEREAS, the historic record for successful infill development in our City has been very low and less than 5% of residential units developed in our City in the previous decade were infill; and

WHEREAS, the implementation of Preferred Plan A modified for the 2035 General Plan update will present enormous challenges to the City; and

WHEREAS, the termination of the Redevelopment Agency will remove many financial incentives for infill development; and

WHEREAS, successful implementation of the 2035 General Plan infill goals will require development of new infill policies and a workable business model to provide financial incentives; and

WHEREAS, an Infill Development Finance Task Force comprised of infill development professionals will be necessary to review and evaluate financing and financial incentives for successful infill projects and make findings and recommendations to the Council for adoption of new infill policies; and

WHEREAS, an Ad Hoc Council Subcommittee will be necessary to review and evaluate development related fees; the plan check and permitting process; the legal review process for development related issues; and CFD financing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FRESNO, as follows:

SECTION 1. The attached Exhibit 'A' Infill Development Act is hereby adopted, forming the Task Force and the Council Ad Hoc Subcommittee to review the financing/financial incentives (Task Force) and all policy recommendations in the document (Subcommittee) through a series of public hearings/meetings, and return next year (in March or April) with policy recommendations for Council's consideration and approval, in conjunction with the Draft 2035 General Plan.

Page 1 of 2

Date Adopted: 11/8/2012
Date Approved: 11/8/2012
Effective Date: 11/8/2012

Resolution to Establish the Infill
Development Act.

Resolution No. 2012-197

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SECTION 2. This resolution shall become effective and in full force upon its final passage.

* * * * *

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

I, YVONNE SPENCE, 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 8th day of November, 2012.

AYES : Baines, Borgeas, Brand, Quintero, Westerlund, Xiong, Olivier
NOES : None
ABSENT : None
ABSTAIN : None

Yvonne Spence
City Clerk

BY: Yvonne Spence
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

BY: James Sanchez
James Sanchez, City Attorney

DATE: 11/14/12

Page 2 of 2

Date Adopted: 11/8/2012
Date Approved: 11/8/2012
Effective Date: 11/8/2012

Resolution to Establish the Infill
Development Act.

Resolution No. 2012-197



CITY OF FRESNO

INFILL DEVELOPMENT ACT



OCTOBER 26, 2012

The following policies are enacted to address the crucial issue of Infill Development in our City and provide policy guidelines to successfully implement Infill Development.



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FOREWORD: FINDING SOLUTIONS FOR INFILL DEVELOPMENT

On April 19, 2012, the Fresno City Council voted on the preferred growth model for the 2035 General Plan. The Council adopted a modified Plan A, also referred to as the Boulevard Plan. This plan stresses revitalization and densification of established transit corridors within our existing sphere of influence. The highest levels of densities are achieved in our urban core with decreasing densities the further the development moves to the perimeters of our existing sphere of influence.

This is an historic and ambitious plan that does not provide for growth outside of the existing sphere of influence. A total of 34,500 residential units or 45% of the total 76,000 residential units are designated for infill and downtown. To put some perspective on how ambitious this plan is, over the past 10 years less than 5% of residential units were developed downtown or in infill areas.

The successful implementation of the preferred Plan A will present enormous challenges to the City. For example, the densification and development of the Highway 41 corridor goes back to the 1984 General Plan. Now, over 28 years later there has been almost no high-density residential development along the Highway 41 corridor. There are major barriers to successful infill development in our City that are discussed, in detail, in this Act. With the demise of the Redevelopment Agency, there is currently no workable business model that will provide the financial incentives necessary to attract developers to infill areas.

Successful infill developments in other cities such as Portland, Seattle, or San Diego are not analogous to our unique challenges for a variety of reasons including historic development patterns, greater central government involvement and support, a different cultural perspective on density and different housing options. We can borrow some of their best practices but, in the end, we must find those solutions that recognize our unique urban problem that work in our market not another market with similar characteristics.

Topography represents one of the most significant obstacles to infill development. We do not have any physical barriers such as oceans or mountains that constrain our growth. The Central Valley has endless flat land that stretches over the horizon. Thousands of acres of grape vines, fig orchards, pasture land and other rural land uses have been plowed under to accommodate an expanding urban population of the Central Valley. These issues have been thoroughly studied and evaluated by Shawn Kantor, PhD from UC Merced, "The Financial and Institutional Challenges to Smart Growth Implementation: A Focus on California's Central Valley" and other scholars.

Dr. Kantor has laid out the challenges of achieving smart growth, and by extension, infill development, in the Central Valley. According to Dr. Kantor, "One of the greatest challenges to achieving smart growth is simply overcoming the inertia borne by over 60 years of automobile-centric living. The majority of Californians and the super majority of Central Valley residents live

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in single-family detached homes. The Central Valley has clearly developed, and continues to develop, in a manner that has taken advantage of its relatively abundant and inexpensive land."

We must develop a specific, workable infill development model for our City that incorporates best practices from other jurisdictions (city, county and state) across the United States and adopts and/or modifies those policies and practices to fit our unique urban challenges. The path has been mapped going back to the Urban Land Institute (ULI) report, "Downtown Fresno, California" completed in 1999. Some of the specific recommendations in the ULI report include: 1) developing a clear, compelling and overarching vision linking Fresno's four main downtown modes; 2) redesigning the Fulton Mall by restoring the street grid; 3) introducing more housing choices; and 4) updating codes and regulations. These objectives and others are part of the ongoing planning being completed on the "Downtown Neighborhood Community Plan" and the "Fulton Corridor Specific Plan" that will be included in the 2035 General Plan update next year. We must also expand these planning efforts citywide on other neglected, older neighborhoods.

The Act will build upon the existing foundation of strategic infill development planning efforts and present a thorough examination of infill development issues, policies and practices with specific recommendations to become policies that will guide our City over the coming years. Policies developed from this Act will be integrated with the development code, 2035 General Plan update and Master Environmental Impact Report (MEIR) for downtown planning and citywide infill planning policies.

It will discuss and evaluate subjective, qualitative attributes of infill development. The real measure of a successful infill model will be an objective, quantitative analysis defined most accurately by market success. Infill development will not work without a business model that provides the financial incentives for developers to build infill projects but, more importantly, the incentives to attract consumers (renters, home buyers, and businesses) to infill projects. The overall goal of this thorough examination will be development of a workable business model.

An Infill Development Finance Task Force composed of statewide industry professionals is included in this Act. The team of infill development professionals shall be assembled to further examine and refine proposed financing options and financial incentives outlined in this Act as well as a thorough examination of any other potential financial options available for infill developments. Based on the schedule of key City staff and the timing of the 2035 General Plan update, it is anticipated that this task force will be formed in January, 2013. It is anticipated that the Task Force will present their findings and recommendation on financing and incentives to the Council, to coincide with the Council's review and approval of the draft 2035 General Plan update. Any policy recommendations that are approved and adopted by the Council will be integrated into the Development Code, the 2035 General Plan Master Environmental Impact report, and the 2035 General Plan.

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A Council Ad Hoc Subcommittee composed of three Council members shall be established upon Council's adoption of this Act to focus on the following elements in this Act: 1) development related fees; 2) plan check and permitting process; 3) legal review process for planning and development related projects; and 4) review, examine and make recommendations on CFD financing for future development projects. Any policy recommendations that are approved and adopted by the Council will be integrated into the Development Code, the 2035 General Plan Master Environmental Impact report, and the 2035 General Plan.

Current housing and development policies have allowed a variety of housing to be developed in the City of poor design and quality. This deficiency fails to create a community that is competitive with other communities of our size that will attract young professionals that have abandoned Fresno as an alternative to other large metropolitan areas. Further, housing that is poorly designed and constructed ultimately creates neighborhoods that demand more in community services, deteriorate surrounding areas of the City and have a disproportionate high demand on public safety and social welfare services.



ARTICLE I DEFINITIONS

Adaptive Reuse

Adaptive Reuse is defined as the process of adapting old structures for new purposes. It will encourage more investment and reinvestment of underutilized buildings and lots in downtown areas and also encourage more efficient use of existing infrastructure resources.

Brownfield Development

Refers to previously developed land or derelict, encompassing a range of sites in terms of size and location.

Community Facility District (CFD)

Community Facility Districts established by local government agencies as a means of obtaining funding for services in newly developed areas. Within these clearly defined areas a special property tax on real estate is imposed on real estate located within the district for the purpose of financing public improvements. Improvements typically include streets, water, sewage, drainage, electricity, schools, parks, fire and police protection. The taxes associated with properties located in these districts are in addition to other established local government taxes and assessments.

City

"City" means the City of Fresno, a municipal corporation.

Conduit Loan

A conduit loan is any form of loan that has been securitized and resold as an asset.

Exclusionary Zoning

Exclusionary zoning will exclude low cost, affordable housing requirements on new residential developments from a municipality through zoning code.

Gentrification

The process of renewal and rebuilding in older neighborhoods accompanying the influx of middle-class or more affluent people into deteriorating areas that will often displace poorer residents.

Greenfield Development

In construction and development, Greenfield Development refers to land that has never been used, where there is no need to demolish or rebuild any existing structures.

Greyfield Development

Greyfield development is defined as the development of older, functionally obsolescent retail areas including strip malls and old institutions that are converted to complete communities.



Impact Fees

Fees adopted by any regulatory agency that requires new developments to pay its proportional share of costs associated with providing necessary public infrastructure.

Inclusionary Zoning

Inclusionary zoning are zoning ordinances that require new residential development to set aside a certain percentage of housing units for low to moderate income households and offer developers financial incentives in return.

Infill Development

Infill Development involves building and developing in vacant areas in city centers or urban settings. This improves the urban core of a city and leaves rural and open spaces undeveloped.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is defined as facilities that support the daily life and growth of the City, including roads, water and sewer lines, public buildings, parks and airport facilities.

Land Value Tax

A Land Value Tax taxes unimproved property using a "Land Value Tax" that taxes the land and not the improvements. The Land Value Tax incentivizes property improvements and will discourage land speculation.

Leap Frog Development

Leap Frog Development is the development of lands in a manner requiring the extension of public facilities and services from their existing terminal point through intervening undeveloped rural areas that are scheduled for development at a future date pursuant to the plans of the local governing body having jurisdiction for the area.

Mello-Roos

The Mello-Roos Act of 1982 allows any county, city, special district, school district or joint powers authority to establish a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District (CFD) that allows for financing of public improvements and services. These CFD special taxes must be approved by a two-thirds vote of registered voters within the district (unless there are fewer than 12 registered voters, in which case the vote is by landowners), and are secured by a special tax on the real property within the district. These types of obligations, although repaid through additional special taxes levied on a discrete group of taxpayers, constitute overlapping indebtedness of the City and have an impact on the overall level of debt affordability.

Property Tax

A general ad valorem tax levied on both real and personal property according to the property's assessed valuation and the tax rate.

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Public Facilities

Public facilities can be any facility, including, but not limited to, property, recreation areas, fire stations, police stations, water and sewer treatment plants or city administrative buildings.

Refill Development

Refill development is defined as growth that includes all development that may occur within the boundaries of already developed urbanized areas of infill, redevelopment, Greyfield and Brownfield.

Tax Shift or Swap

A tax swap involves a trade or swap of one type of tax for another tax. Taxes considered for swapping primarily would include income personal income taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes.

Special Assessment/Special Tax

Funds generated through the formation of an assessment district or special tax and the levy of an additional charge reflecting the special benefit to individual properties, typically used to provide public improvements such as street construction and flood control.

Urban Sprawl

Urban Sprawl is defined as the increased development of land in surrounding suburban and rural areas outside of their respective urban centers. This is usually an expansion of low density residential development.

ARTICLE II PURPOSE OF ACT

The purpose of this Act is to build upon our existing policy structure and develop the framework for citywide infill development policies. Policies included and developed from this Act will be integrated with the development code, 2035 General Plan update and MEIR for downtown planning and citywide infill planning policies. Creation and implementation of detailed citywide infill policies will serve the public interest by optimizing the efficiency of the utilization of public services, infrastructure, and facilities as a means to achieve balanced growth that is accepted by the market. Developing an effective infill policy will provide for efficient land use and cost-effective delivery of City services that does not burden the City in the medium and long term with poor quality housing. This Act recognizes the inherent design and cost challenges to developing infill properties and attempts to find creative solutions and incentives to implement a successful citywide program.



Objectives of Act:

1. To encourage efficient use of land and public services and making better use of our urban land inventory
2. To improve cost-efficient delivery of City services
3. To stimulate investment in established neighborhoods of our City
4. To define comprehensive City policies for infill development that the City commits to implementing if projects meet specified qualitative development criteria.
5. To provide the economic incentives to encourage quality infill development
6. To provide refill developers with the flexibility to achieve high quality design and develop infill projects that strengthen existing neighborhoods.
7. To protect and preserve agricultural and rural land surrounding our City by reducing the pressure to convert agricultural land to urban uses.
8. To improve our quality of life with lower consumption of energy and improving our air quality.
9. To strengthen real estate markets and property values through the renewal of older neighborhoods.
10. To improve housing design and quality throughout our entire City.

Accomplishing the above stated objectives will promote a more balanced growth in our City, improve older neighborhoods, and create a City services delivery model that is more cost-efficient.

ARTICLE III SCOPE OF ACT

Infill or refill development is not confined to our urban core and covers the boundaries of already developed urbanized areas. There are vacant land parcels, underused buildings and isolated properties in all areas of the City. The most impacted urban areas (i.e. downtown) will receive more attention and infill areas will be categorized by the level of need (discussed in more detail later in this document). The policies articulated in this Act shall apply on a citywide basis.



ARTICLE IV INFILL DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION CRITERIA

Effective infill development will require prioritization of infill parcels to better determine suitability for residential/commercial development and achieving General Plan objectives. Criteria that will assist in an objective analysis will include the following:

1. The current real estate market conditions for both residential and commercial developments;
2. Current financing alternatives and options for infill projects;
3. The capacity and condition of infrastructure;
4. Area public and private support services and amenities;
5. Character and make-up of the neighborhood including income levels, percentage of home owners and renters, and other relevant demographic data;
6. Configuration of parcel (s);
7. Size of parcel (s); and
8. Evaluation of existing residential and commercial structures including size, condition, quality, and value.
9. Historic building survey
10. Strategic location of the parcels relative to catalyzing private investment

ARTICLE V INFILL BARRIERS

Infill development offers many challenges. Land configuration, regulatory conditions, lack of political will, and construction costs for higher density make infill development very difficult, risky, and expensive. Developing in Greenfield areas is more efficient and inherently less risky. Successful infill development must recognize significant barriers and find solutions to overcome those obstacles. Infill barriers include the following:

Economic Barriers

Land acquisition costs are usually higher for infill sites. In our current financial climate it is difficult to finance new developments. Infill developments are more problematic because of the inherent risk in these ventures. Developers will find the easiest site to develop with the fewest threats to shorten development time and minimize risks. The infill development process in older neighborhoods is many times less economically competitive than in developed areas. Consequently, capital lending markets consider infill projects more risky with higher equity demands and less competitive loan rates. It is also more difficult to attract investors for infill projects.



Infrastructure Barriers

Infill projects are in older neighborhoods where existing infrastructure is old and lacking in capacity. Prime locations for infill projects suffer from weak demand for housing and insufficient, aging public utilities. Changing land uses (i.e. commercial to residential) will require significant increase in infrastructure capacity. There can be an enormous cost to upgrading infrastructure to accommodate infill projects. The problem is exacerbated in smaller, incremental infill projects struggling to achieve economies of scale.

Regulatory and Policy Barriers

Regulatory constraints will work in opposition to good design and create obstacles against innovation. A slow review process, inflexible building codes, lack of political will to approve projects that meet all development criteria but opposed by neighbors and zoning restrictions stall infill projects. Historical City zoning codes encourage low density, single use automobile dependent use. The time and complexity of the site plan review and permitting process are always more difficult in infill areas. There is no clearly defined capital investment policy to upgrade public facilities and infrastructure in infill areas.

Land Assembly and Cost of Land Barriers

Physical site constraints usually limit the feasibility of developing infill sites. Assembling sufficient size land in parcels large enough to attract developers and create cost efficiencies is very difficult in infill developments. Assembling land in infill areas is expensive and often requires developers to deal with multiple property owners who may not want to sell their parcels. Very few cities maintain a vacant land inventory or make serious efforts to help assemble land to attract potential infill developers. Landfill assembly can also present problems in newer growth areas such as West of Highway 99.

Neighborhood and Social Resistance Barriers

Most people are resistant to change and a natural fear of the unknown. As a result, infill development plans may encounter vociferous opposition based on unfounded fears. Neighbors are concerned about the safety, health and well being of residents. Our consumer-orientated society is driven to "newer is better" philosophy. Building high-density residential development near existing low-density single-family homes can create a "NIMBY" attitude. This will generate a fear of increased traffic and crime problems that will contribute to lower property values. Developers can be deterred by perceived public safety risks by potential homebuyers or renters without assurances of substantial public reinvestment in infill areas.

Tax Incentive Barriers

The statewide termination of Redevelopment Agencies has taken away a major tool in revitalizing our core urban areas. Tax increment funded Redevelopment project areas for years. Most tax incentives are created at the state and federal levels to encourage and incentivize infill development.



Under Performing Schools Barriers

Under performing schools in infill areas will make it difficult to attract young families. The major catalyst for development in our growth areas has been successful school districts like Clovis Unified and Central Unified. Fresno Unified has made more academic gains than any other large urban district in California in recent years, but there is still much room for improvement. The City must continue to partner with Fresno Unified to help turn around troubled neighborhoods as that will have a direct and positive impact on the neighborhood schools.

Under Performing Properties in Southeast and Southwest Fresno Barriers

The older neighborhoods in Southeast and Southwest Fresno have historically lagged behind the newer areas of Fresno resulting in lower market values as reflected in lower property tax revenues. Older areas also have higher service demand levels on City resources. Over time, an expanded, successful infill development policy will help lift market values, make more livable neighborhoods and reduce City service demand levels.

Topographic Barriers

The physical layout of the land will impact the real estate market and influence growth to Greenfield areas. In coastal areas, the ocean forms a natural border in one direction and mountains or hills form another natural barrier. Limited land area will determine future growth and directly impact infill development. The flat expanses of agricultural land in the San Joaquin Valley have created cheap land prices that induce development on the urban fringe. Unrestrictive growth policies will discourage infill development.

Financing Barriers

Financing is one of the most serious obstacles in achieving our General Plan infill development goals. Since the economic meltdown in September 2008, both private and public sector financing has been dramatically changed. It is much more difficult to finance residential and commercial projects in any location. Lenders are requiring more investor equity (30% plus in most projects) and higher standards including pre-leasing at least 80% of the project. Commercial or residential projects proposed for inner City locations are even more difficult to finance. Lenders are more cautious of innovative developments such as mixed-use projects that have first story retail and upper story residential.

ARTICLE VI INFILL INCENTIVES

A review of the best practices of other cities reveals potential solutions to infill barriers through the careful and selective use of infill incentives. Infill incentives can cover a broad array of options that will directly or indirectly impact the cost of infill development and provide a competitive business model for developers. An infill business model must be created that is



directly aligned to market conditions (supply and demand) and provides a profit incentive for the developer, within reasonable risk standards, and competitive pricing for consumers (buyers or renters).

Financial Incentives

Finding workable financial incentives will be essential to developing a business model for infill development. The City should be the hub for coordinating and finding financing for infill projects. The City Interdepartmental Infill Development team discussed in Article VIII is responsible for assisting infill developers in obtaining attractive, below market level financing. Based on a review of best practices of many cities and counties across the country, there are a myriad of potential financial incentives that can encourage infill development. Because each municipal entity and each state have different laws and regulations, we must find those financial incentives that comply with local and state laws. In some cases, we may be best served by asking our state legislators to enact laws that can provide the right financial incentives to make infill development work in our City. Financial incentive policies adopted by other cities include:

1. Property Tax Exemption/Abatement

Property taxes are a significant expense in income properties operating costs. Offering exemptions over a given period of time can generate significant savings to a developer. Some cities offer a 10-year property tax exemption on mixed used developments. Extending 10-year property tax exemptions that include buyers of single-family homes, PUDs or Condos could provide a viable incentive to encourage living in infill areas. On commercial and multi-family projects the exemption would not start until the project is completed and does not serve to subsidize the construction costs. Development of this type of incentive policy would require a legislative act from the state since the County, Schools, State and Special Districts would be affected

2. Development Impact Fees

The City should offer abatement, discounting and deferral of development impact fees as an incentive for infill projects exceeding current policies. The City recently approved a new Master Fee Schedule for the Planning and Resource Management Department related fees, with an approximate fee discount of 50% for projects located in the inner City. A more precise, calibrated approach should be developed to incentivize infill project development and more closely align municipal costs to fees. A complete study and re-evaluation of all development related fees are necessary. This policy is discussed in greater detail in Article XI and XIII below.

3. Tax Increment Financing District

The termination of Redevelopment Agencies statewide has left a huge gap in funding blighted areas of our City. Some jurisdictions have created Tax Increment Financing Districts (TIF) where property tax revenue can be directed to fund infrastructure and other improvements. TIF works by temporarily freezing the tax base at the pre-

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development level within a defined district. A Joint Powers agreement between taxing entities may provide the taxing authority to establish a TIF with a 10-20 year life.

There are two bills, AB 2259 and SB 1156 that would, in part, replace Redevelopment law in California. Of the two, SB 1156 is the most ambitious. It would allow cities and counties to separately create "Sustainable Communities Investment Authorities" with the powers of the old Redevelopment Agencies. The new agency could issue bonds, divert property taxes and acquire property (including eminent domain) if the projects promoted higher density, transit orientated, and greenhouse gas reducing development. The Governor has vetoed these bills and the City will have to followup to see if they return in a modified form.

4. Government Property Lease Tax (GPLET)

The state of Arizona established a Government Property Lease Excise Tax incentive program for developers and businesses that lease land parcels in designated infill incentive areas of the City. In this program, the City owns the land and offers a long-term (i.e. 25-50 years) ground lease. All property taxes are waived since the City owns the parcel and the developer/tenant(s) pay an excise tax. The excise tax is based on the type of land use and on a square foot basis. The City would negotiate a lease rate and excise tax that would be considerably less than paying the property taxes.

Each deal has unique terms based on such factors as the exact location of the parcel, the number of jobs created, the amount of improvements (must be at least 100% of land value) and the length of the lease. The excise tax is typically waived the first few years of the lease and incrementally increased over the term of the lease. There are legal issues with this incentive program including possessory user tax provisions. The establishment of GPLET would require state legislation to enact.

5. Land Value Tax

Some jurisdictions discourage holding of unimproved property using a "Land Value Tax" that taxes the land and not the improvements. The Land Value Tax incentivizes property improvements and will discourage land speculation. For various reasons, our City has pockets of areas where property owners are not motivated to sell their vacant land parcels. This will impede infill developers who acquire entitlements increasing the property value and who will be penalized by higher property taxes for "sitting" on the land for an extended period waiting for the right economy to sell their land at a profit. Philadelphia swapped (explained below in item 5) property tax rates on structures to land use taxes to discourage land speculation and encourage economic development. Pittsburgh restructured its property tax system in 1979-80 to one in which the land is taxed at more than 500% the tax rate applied to improvements to the land. Land Value Taxes could be implemented on a tiered basis that is discussed in detail in Article XIII.



6. Tax Shifts or Swaps

Several jurisdictions including Florida, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Tennessee, Wyoming and Illinois, have debated legislation for tax swaps. A tax swap involves a trade or swap of one type of tax for another tax. Taxes considered for swapping primarily would include personal income taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes.

Each tax is structured differently relating to the beneficiaries. For example, state personal income tax is exclusively for the state. Property taxes, by comparison, are split between cities, counties, schools, and special districts. Only one percent of state sales tax goes to the City or County excepting special taxes such as Measure C.

Examples of tax shifts or swaps include the following: 1) In Illinois, a one percent increase in personal income tax was swapped for a corresponding reduction in property taxes; 2) Wyoming swapped sales tax, use tax and business personal property tax in exchange for a flat income tax; and 3) some jurisdictions using cap and trade to affect tax swaps.

Applying a tax swap concept would exchange reductions or abatement of property taxes for targeted infill areas in exchange for increase in other taxes to be determined. Because of the complex nature of each specific tax, tax swaps are inherently risky and may have unintended consequences. Each entity affected including the state, counties, cities, schools and special districts could experience net economic gains or losses depending upon the unique nature of the swap. These types of policies can be generated from the local or state levels and would require cooperation from taxing entities and enabling legislation. Serious review and evaluation of tax swaps should be undertaken.

7. HUD Section 108 loan program

The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program is a source of financing allotted for the economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities rehab, construction or installation for the benefit of low- to moderate-income persons, or to aid in the prevention of slums.

Section 108 is the loan guarantee provision of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Section 108 provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects. This makes it one of the most potent and important public investment tools that HUD offers to local governments. It allows them to transform a small portion of their CDBG funds into federally guaranteed loans large enough to pursue physical and economic revitalization projects that can renew entire neighborhoods. Current trends in Federal government cutbacks may limit future funding for such programs to get its budget in order.



8. HUD Section 223 (f) loan program

This federally insured loan program is designated for purchases of multifamily projects and for refinancing existing projects. FHA provides insurance on the loan allowing the lender to sell the security to fund the loan. Even though HUD/FHA underwrites and approves the loan they do not fund it. This is a non-recourse, conduit loan. Lenders on these loans offer more liberal loan to value (LTV) ratios (80% on cash out refinances and 85% on acquisitions), with a minimum debt service coverage (DCR) ratio of 1.175. These loans also have no yield maintenance or defeasance prepay penalties.

A project must have been completed or substantially rehabilitated for at least three years prior to the application for mortgage insurance and have demonstrated an occupancy rate of at least 90% for at least 90 consecutive days.

HUD Section 223 (f) loans offer low interest rates and longer amortization periods. Current loan rates are low and amortization periods are up to 35 years. Debt service is usually the single biggest cost of any multifamily or mixed-use project. Reducing the interest rates coupled with a longer amortization period, and more liberal LTV ratios offers more leverage and a substantial reduction in debt service costs to a developer.

Newly constructed multifamily projects are not eligible for Section 223 (f) loans because they are not seasoned (less than 3 years old). Developers must seek conventional take out loans, with much tougher LTV ratios and higher interest rates, when the construction is completed.

One of the goals of the Infill Task Force described in Article XVIII will be to work with HUD officials to persuade them to waive the 3-year project age requirement in core urban areas to incentivize infill development.

Policy Recommendation

Finding viable financial incentives for infill projects will be one of the most important factors in successful citywide infill development. There are financial incentive programs in this section that can be achieved at the local level without enabling legislation. Other financial incentives will require enabling state legislation. One of the primary duties of the Infill Development Task Force describe in Article XVII below will be to thoroughly evaluate all financial incentives contained in this Act and any other financial incentives that may fit our unique market to determine which plan(s) can substantively incentivize and impact infill development in our City.

Infrastructure Incentives

The City should prioritize infrastructure investment in infill areas that can support sustainable development, including water, sewer, dry utilities, storm drains, and road improvements. Infrastructure incentives are a key component in reducing infill costs. Focused public



investment will fill the gaps where essential infrastructure is missing or needs substantial upgrading. It will improve aged infrastructure and add public amenities such as parks and streetscapes. These upgrades will make a target area more attractive to potential developers and potential buyers/renters.

Targeted infill areas shall have reduced impact fees and waivers for infrastructure hookup fees. The specific impact fee schedule and detailed incentives are discussed in Article IX of this Act. Article XIII below discusses, in more detail, develop impact fee methodology and application.

Regulatory Incentives

We are in the process of upgrading our codes and preparing the 2035 General Plan. Creative models that encourage infill development are actively being discussed and formulated in our Downtown Neighborhood Community Plan (DNCP) and the Fulton Corridor Specific Plan (FCSP). These new principals should also be extended across our City to encourage infill development in impacted urban neighborhoods in Southwest and Southeast Fresno. Removing regulatory barriers will encourage development by reducing development costs and allow for innovative and creative plans that will be more appealing to consumers. Below are specific regulatory items that should be modified for infill developments to allow for more flexibility and potential cost reductions.

1. Parking

Standard parking ratios (i.e. 1.5 parking spaced per residential unit) should be relaxed on infill developments. Parking should be encouraged in the rear of buildings. Parking standards should be minimized to prevent too much land being used for parking.

2. Setbacks

Setback requirements for infill projects should be modified to accommodate a higher density development. All setback requirements should be modified in infill areas including: 1) Front setbacks to conform to existing building lines and limitations established to prevent from being set back too and 2) Side setbacks should be reduced to as far as zero lot lines.

3. Lot Sizes

We have already begun the process to reduce residential lot sizes. This process will continue and become more intense with the implementation of the 2035 General Plan. Overall lot widths should be minimized.

4. Height Requirements

Most residential development outside of the downtown area has been limited to two stories. To find the financial incentives to enable developers to build more residential units on a smaller lot, the zoning will need to be upgraded and higher densities allowed. Cost factors for exceeding two stories must be accounted for in raising height requirements and finding the incentives to attract consumers at attractive price points.

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Requiring minimum height levels that are not cost-efficient will deter potential developers.

5. Signage

Regulations governing sign size and placement must be modified in infill development projects to allow for maximum flexibility. Sign ordinances should be amended to encourage creative and appropriately sized signs.

6. Street Width

Higher density infill projects will need to adopt narrower street width designs and innovative pedestrian walkways circulation to be successful. Changing a street width from 40 feet to 30 feet will have a huge impact on the infill project design appearance (i.e. European narrow street design). It will be essential to find innovative ways to move pedestrian traffic within infill projects without having to have two sidewalks on every street. The biggest challenge for narrower streets will be the accommodation of larger vehicles such as City fleet trucks including refuse trucks, street sweepers and fire trucks. See Article XIV for a more detailed policy for City vehicles.

7. Walkways

Standard sidewalks on both sides of the street will not be conducive to high density infill projects. The City should develop creative and innovative walkways systems that connect to established pedestrian routes.

8. CEQA

The City should develop policies to streamline the CEQA process for infill projects. The City should take advantage of CEQAs tiering provision by preparing programmatic documents, which can substantially accelerate the review of subsequent infill projects and avoid a slow, inefficient process that proceeds on a project-by-project development. The key element is to have a complete master plan EIR that has considered all these logical infill options to reduce the chance of a developer having to do advanced CEQA work.

9. Variances

Variances or permits for nonconforming development may be necessary for infill parcel development. The City should, however, try to avoid variances by effectively using zoning codes and or master plan that should address most infill problems and deal with them without cumbersome variance processing.

10. Zoning/Density Bonus

Many jurisdictions use density bonuses as an incentive to encourage infill development in targeted urban core areas. Density bonus policies must set a level that provides infill projects a competitive edge over traditional projects. Density bonuses should not result in projects out of scale and character with existing neighborhoods.

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Fast Tracking Plan Check and Permitting

For years, the City has been slow to adopt flexible policies to move projects forward. Time is money for developers. Article X below provides a detailed policy to improve plan check and permitting.

Land Assembly and Cost of Land Incentives

Infill sites across the City are small, scattered and hard to find. Incremental purchasing of infill lots can be very expensive. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can identify small parcels, streamline the information exchange process for transferring City and RDA owned parcels and accelerate the entitlement and permitting process.

Utilizing grant funds, the City should consider a policy program to purchase, on a voluntary basis, and hold land in infill areas for future development to minimize developer risk associated with land assembly. Assembling small parcels into larger blocks of land under common ownership will greatly improve their development potential. The City will be acquiring land that has no immediate need but will be "banked" for a future day when market conditions are right for development.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)

Transfer of Development Rights programs or TDR offer local government the opportunity to use the real estate market to implement and pay for development location and density decisions. Property rights are more complex than simply owning an area of land on which to build a residential or commercial building. There are an inherent bundle of rights associated with land ownership including the right to build, exploit natural resources (i.e. gas and oil), restrict access and farm. Landowners also have the right to sell the land, subdivide the land, lease the land or grant easements across the land.

In a TDR program, the land rights become the currency of development. The development value is equal to the TDR credit. In practice, credits can be bought and sold at any time. In an open market, developers, individual landowners, and land trusts can all participate in the buying and selling of TDR credits. Local or regional government can serve as a broker and TDR bank, buying TDR credits and selling them at a later date.

A TDR program will allow landowners to sever the development rights from certain properties they own and sell them. Typically, rural or agricultural properties could sell their development rights to other landowners who want to increase the density of their developments. One of the primary goals of TDR programs is to preserve open space/agricultural land. Local government entities use TDR programs to mitigate the economic impact of land use regulations. This will enable them to compensate landowners for perceived partial takings. This process will also enable landowners a means to recapture some lost economic value when their property is downzoned from residential use to agricultural use for preservation purposes.

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Another benefit of TDR is to provide funding for preservation of open and agricultural land. TDR programs will leverage private sector markets funds to achieve land preservation goals. TDR programs can also provide more consistency in zoning regulations.

There are challenges to TDR programs. They have had limited success across the country. TDR's can be very complex and expensive to administer. They will not work without comprehensive planning efforts and consistent zoning ordinances. It is difficult for one local government entity to successfully implement a TDR program. Usually TDRs require regional planning efforts to successfully carry the programs and equitably distribute development and tax revenues.

Inclusionary Zoning

Inclusionary zoning requires developers to make an allowance for a certain percentage of housing units in new residential developments available to low and moderate income homebuyers. Municipal government will compensate developers for inclusionary zoning through density bonuses, zoning variances, fee abatement or deferral and other financial incentives. Inclusionary zoning can be either mandatory or voluntary. Most programs across the state and country are mandatory.

Inclusionary zoning will not materially improve or affect infill development in our City. In fact, it may actually hinder infill policies by encouraging inner city low to moderate income households to move into new Greenfield developments.

ARTICLE VII INVENTORY INFILL LAND IN OUR CITY

Policy Recommendation

The City shall create an inventory of the vacant land and underutilized property in our older neighborhoods. The list will be updated each year. This survey shall include the following:

1. Vacant lots and land areas;
2. Underutilized properties, identified by comparing the current use with surrounding properties and what could be supported by infrastructure and location;
3. Poorly maintained properties that might be redeveloped or improved;
4. Condition of public facilities, including street, sidewalk, and drainage problems that may need to be addressed in order to promote refill development in the area; and
5. Existing neighborhood patterns of landscaping, tree canopy, and architectural features that may be factored into guidelines for compatibility of a new refill development.

Infill parcels should also be examined to determine development limitations. Limitations may include current zoning; soils; residual capacity of public facilities; school district; water; sewer; parks; pedestrian walkways; streets; storm water drainage; and public transportation.



ARTICLE VIII MAPPING INFILL LAND PARCELS IN OUR CITY

Policy Recommendation

The City shall prepare a map of the entire city that displays all of the vacant land parcels and underutilized or by-passed parcels. This map shall be updated each year. Based upon an assortment of factors including demographic data (median family income, crime statistics), condition of public facilities/infrastructure, and market conditions (i.e. resale values, vacancy rates for the area), the individual vacant and underutilized parcels shall be assigned a priority development rating on a scale of 1-10 with 1 being the highest priority to develop and 10 having the lowest need for improvement. This priority ranking shall serve as a guide and direction for future infill development and serve as a basis for establishment of Infill Development Overlay Districts as discussed in Article VIV below.

ARTICLE IX INFILL DEVELOPMENT ZONING AND OVERLAY DISTRICTS

Zoning and Overlay Districts are designed to implement The Downtown Neighborhood Community Plan (DNCP) and the Fulton Corridor Specific Plan (FCSP) by establishing land use designations and a regulatory plan. Infill Development Overlay District (Overlay District) is established to encourage and incentivize infill development in core urban areas of the City. The Overlay District is primarily focused on residential development, targeting by-passed and under-utilized parcels. It can also include mixed used and commercial development, if appropriate for the neighborhood. The Downtown Development Code codifies the specific Municipal Code regulations and standards for Infill Development Zoning and Overlay Districts that includes district maps.

The specific goals of the Infill Development Overlay District will be to accomplish the following:

1. Encourage and facilitate new development on vacant and under-utilized land in urban areas that already have infrastructure, utilities, and public facilities;
2. Establishment of specific land uses, development standards, alternative fees, and streamlined review process to stimulate and incentivize reinvestment and development in by-passed, under-utilized and abandoned properties.
3. Encourage efficient use of land and public services in established communities;
4. Establish flexible development standards to facilitate infill development and redevelopment;
5. Direct residential construction in close proximity to employment centers and public services;
6. Preserve, restore and improve older neighborhoods through redevelopment of blighted, distressed and under-utilized properties;

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7. Encourage the development of affordable housing; and
8. Encourage the development of parks and open spaces;
9. Direct an area analysis of market values. For example, what do homes sell for in that area? Thus the sales price of the new development is determined by the value it can be sold for that includes land costs, infrastructure costs (if any), hard building costs, on and off sites fees, financing costs and a reasonable profit margin.

Criteria for Establishing Overlay Districts

It is essential to define the appropriate land areas within the City that are suitable for Overlay District designation. The creation of an Infill Overlay District shall be directed toward parcel (s) that have been by-passed and based on the following criteria:

1. The parcel (s) are located in areas served by public water and sewer;
2. There are a significant number of vacant older or rundown structures;
3. There is a high incidence of Code Enforcement violations;
4. There is a high incidence of crime reported in the area;
5. There is a lack of new development or renovation activity compared to other areas of the City;
6. There are a significant number of buildings that were designed for obsolete land uses;
7. There are outdated zoning ordinances appropriate for the area;
8. The area population has either been stagnant or declining over the past 10 years;
9. There are a high number of vacant or underused parcels;
10. Parcel (s) that are less than 5 acres in size, unless approved by the City Manager; and
11. Parcels that are uneconomical to develop

A given parcel (s) does not have to meet all of the above criteria to receive the Overlay District designation but should have met at least half of the above criteria.

Policy Recommendation

The Downtown Development Code establishes code regulations and design standards for Zoning and Overlay Districts. The following recommendations will be added to improve Zoning and Overlay District policies:

1. The City should evaluate other impacted neighborhoods outside of the current zoning areas with similar demographic, geographic and socio-economic profiles to consider establishing Zoning and Overlay Districts;
2. Reduce the size of Zoning and Overlay Districts to concentrate resources on a smaller footprint for a greater impact on the neighborhood;
3. Evaluate the potential gains of creating sub-overlay districts within a defined district; and
4. Provide more flexible development and design standards within Overlay Districts that reconcile reasonable and appropriate design standards and finding cost efficiencies.

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Overlay District standards must be less prescriptive with more attention to cost factors to incentivize infill development.

ARTICLE X INTERDEPARTMENTAL INFILL DEVELOPMENT TEAM

Policy Recommendation

The City shall form an Interdepartmental Infill Development Team comprised of professional staff from development related departments and the City Manager's office. The City Manager shall select team members and select the team leader. The team will be responsible for the following:

1. Pre-project review including informal meetings with prospective developers;
2. Review all applications that have been submitted for infill development projects;
3. Identify critical issues early in the application process;
4. Review all conditions of approval suggested by reviewing departments and agencies to insure the integrity of the project is maintained as envisioned and is economically feasible to complete
5. Address all technical issues and develop solutions in a timely manner, with a maximum turn around time of 30 days; and
6. Tracking all infill development projects from the inception to completion.

ARTICLE XI EVALUATION OF DEPT. OF PLANNING & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FEES AND COSTS

Matrix Consulting Group completed a comprehensive study analysis on May 23, 2012 of City planning fees and cost recovery. The purpose of the study analysis was to determine a nexus between the Department of Planning and Resource Management fees and costs associated with those fees. The study found that the Planning Division and Land Section are currently recovering approximately 53% of estimated costs of providing most fee services. The last time the City completed a comprehensive study analysis was in 1992-93.

The Matrix Consulting Group study provided a comparative planning fee analysis with other California cities including cities in the Central Valley. Fees compared included Conditional Use Permits (CUP), Tentative and Final Tract Maps, Plan Amendments, Rezones, and Environmental Impact Report (EIR). In nearly every category the City of Fresno was higher than both Central Valley cities and other peer cities (i.e. Sacramento) in the state. There are serious underlying issues that need to be explored to determine why our costs for services related to planning and building activities is so high. Reducing the costs of development related fees will not only benefit infill projects but also all development projects citywide. Reducing the time frame for



the plan check, permitting, and project inspection phases will also provide significant cost savings for all building projects. One of the tasks of the Infill Development Task Force detailed in Article XXX will be to study and evaluate why City costs are so high and recommend changes or justify current schedule.

Policy Recommendation

Based on the recommendations from the Matrix Consulting study, the City shall adopt the following policies: 1) adopt and implement a formal cost recovery policy for the Planning and Division and Land Section; 2) implement a mechanism for the annual update of Building fees for service; and 3) perform a complete periodic update of User Fee Study every 3 years.

There are additional policies necessary to incentivize infill development. The City needs to expand and refine infill area fee reductions and non-fee recoverable work through the General Fund and work with other agencies that add on fees that are counterproductive to successful infill ventures e.g. Flood Control/Air District/Irrigation districts/School Districts/ etc.

ARTICLE XII FAST TRACKING PLAN CHECK AND PERMITTING

An essential element in successfully implementing infill development or any development in our City is streamlining the plan check and permitting process. Recent efforts including the P.I.P.E.S. program have systematically reviewed the overall plan check and permitting process. Although this program has improved the overall process, there are still bottlenecks and unnecessary delays. This Act will use the foundation laid out in the P.I.P.E.S. program and provide enhanced features to address outstanding issues. Policies and practices approved in this Act will also extend to all development projects on a citywide basis. It is absolutely essential that the City become more business friendly and give top priority to improving its business practices that relate to planning and development related issues. Consequently, this element of the Act will be given the highest priority for implementation.

The old axiom in business is that time is money. This certainly applies to all development projects. It is critical that the plan check, permitting and site inspection timeline be compressed to minimal levels to ensure all development projects move expeditiously throughout the process. The severe budget cuts that the City has experienced the past four years has dramatically reduced staff levels in the Planning Department and other departments involved in the planning process. Consequently, timelines will be more difficult to achieve and successful implementation of the proposed policies and practices in this Act will not be fully realized until staff levels recover to pre-recession levels.

An essential element of improving the overall plan check and permitting process will be the creation of an "Interdepartmental Infill Development Team" per Article X above.

The goals of streamlining the plan check and permitting process shall include the following:

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1. Reducing the costs for plan check and permitting;
2. Reducing the timeline on all development projects citywide;
3. Standardizing the plan check and permitting process;
4. Improving communications with applicants; and
5. Maximizing the performance and better coordination of all City departments and other agencies involved in the plan check and permitting process.

Obstacles to Streamlining Plan Check and Permitting

1. No clear line of authority with someone in charge of the overall process
2. Lack of incentives
3. Lengthy and unpredictable appeals process
4. No single point of contact or entity to navigate through the bureaucracy (we can have a single point of contact, but if they will have to have authority to make decisions).
Enforcement of strict timelines for advancing from one stage to another
5. Bottlenecks and redundancies in plan check and permitting.
6. Inadequate staffing in DARM due to budget cuts
7. Inconsistent technical rulings between staff members and departments
8. Overly conservative and lengthy legal analysis

Policy Recommendation: All of the items below shall be reviewed and examined by the Council Subcommittee described in Article XVII.

Improving the Plan Check and Permitting Process

1. Pre-application conferences: A pre-application conference will review the development concept, potential issues for the City and the developer, costs of development, timelines and other concerns. This allows for an informal review of a proposed development in the design stage. This conference should include pre-application minutes being taken and distribute to review team and applicant outlining project expectations for any follow-up actions. It will be essential that the City Attorney's office legal briefs on relevant planning issues be reviewed at an early stage to avoid costly delays later in the development process.
2. Single Point of Contact: The City should identify a single point of contact to with all applicants. The City should consider giving the planner the authority to negotiate any DARM commitments. The role of the planner would be to shepherd the proposed development through the entire planning process and coordinate all departmental comments on the project. A single point of contact will serve as a conduit for the flow of information, improve the communication process between the City, and the applicant and help expedite the overall process.

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3. Interdepartmental Infill Development Team: This establishment of this team and their duties is outlined in Article VIII above. Having representatives from the different departments related to the process will resolve technical issues on a timely basis and improve overall communication.
4. Legal Analysis: There are consistent complaints from developers about over reaching legal analysis and unnecessary delays in development projects. The City needs to formulate a definitive legal threshold for determining the acceptable level of risk on development related issues. For example, the minimum threshold for accepting a development agreement would be a 90% chance of defending the City's actions. Timelines should be developed on legal review to insure a development project is not unnecessarily delayed. This policy can be fully refined working with the City Attorney, the City Manager and the Infill Development Task Force.
5. Proactive Planning: The City should encourage and develop incentives to implement proactive planning. After sites have been zoned or re-zoned, the City can elect to "pre-permit" the site in conformity with municipal zoning and site design guidelines. Early site selection and pre-permitting will expedite regulatory oversights before specific, time consuming and constrained projects are proposed. Pre-permitting may require code amendments.
6. Outside Consultants: Contracting with third party consultants (i.e. engineers, attorneys, planners, etc.) will expand City staff capacity. Budget cuts have depleted many positions in D.A.R.M. and using third party consultants expedite the process and provide impartial evaluation of projects. Some issues are complex and very technical calling for outside review such as traffic mitigation or water related issues.
7. Site Inspections: The City should limit field inspections to the verification of construction compliance to approved plans to avoid problems with inspectors re-inspecting codes and over-ruling Planning staff reviewers. Every attempt should be made to use the same inspector (s) from the inception to the completion of a project to avoid inconsistent rulings and unnecessary delays.
8. Access to Information: The City shall provide easy public access to all municipal ordinances, procedures and policy guidelines at the City website. Compiling a Permit Guidebook will help navigate the process for all applicants.
9. Permitting Online: The City should setup on its website easy access to permitting. Any builder or private citizen should have the ability to pay for and pull permits online.
10. Establish uniform timelines: The City should establish clearly delineated timelines to enable projects to be executed in a rational, consistent and transparent manner. The State of California Permit Streamlining Act requires public agencies to follow

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standardized time limits and procedures for specified land use decisions. Subject to CEQA review, the City should develop a list detailing the following timelines:

- a) All professionally drawn site plans should be reviewed and returned to the applicant in no more than (to be determined) days;
- b) All professionally drawn plans will be reviewed and have permits issued no longer than (to be determined) calendar days;
- c) All Environmental Impact Reports (EIR) shall be completed no longer than (to be determined) days from the application for the project, depending on the specific CEQA report;
- d) All Conditional Use Permits shall be reviewed and presented to the City Planning Director and/or Planning Commission no later than (to be determined) days.

There is no specific recommendation for the consequences of the City not meeting the defined timelines. The Infill Development Task Force, discussed in Article XVII, shall review and make recommendations on all timelines and any subsequent actions.

Timeline standards should also be applied to the planning and entitlement process. All timelines are based on the assumption that all applications and information required from the applicants has been completed. Below are recommended timelines:

- a) General Plan Amendment shall not exceed (to be determined) days.
 - b) Rezone Application shall not exceed (to be determined) days.
 - c) All Tentative Maps shall be reviewed and presented to the Planning Commission no later than (to be determined) days.
 - d) All Final Tract Maps shall be reviewed and presented to the Planning Commission no later than (to be determined) days.
 - e) All Site Plan Reviews shall not exceed (to be determined) days.
11. Provide easy access to City ordinances, directives and policies: The City shall provide easy access to all local ordinances, procedures and policy guidelines in a central location at City Hall and be available in both printed versions and electronic versions on the City website.
12. Create a permit tracking system: The City shall develop an electronic permit tracking system. Permit tracking software will enable the City to produce status reports and determine problems that can hold up the permitting process. An electronic permit tracking system will provide more efficient use of staff time on administrative functions and improve transparency and accuracy in the permitting process.
13. Require periodic signoffs: The City shall require that any agreements made in the permitting process remain valid regardless of whether new staff reviewers get involved and call for changes.



14. Pre-approved single-family home plans: Under this program concept, house plans can be pre-approved for common size lots located in infill areas that meet the guidelines of the City's design standards. The plans would be pre-approved through the design review and plan check processes and purchased at a discounted rate for developers or property owners who wish to use them.
15. Performance Standards: The City should establish performance standards for the DARM section that processes and approves plan check and permitting. At the end of each year the Planning Director should review and evaluate performance levels.

ARTICLE XIII

FEE EVALUATION AND ESTABLISHING TIERED SERVICE AREAS

With some exceptions, the City charges uniform building, impact, planning, and Urban Growth Management Fees. Major streets impact fees do charge additional fees for developments located in new growth areas. The Planning Division Master Fee Schedule adopted in June 21, 2012, did offer an exception for inner City planning fee reductions of approximately 50%. There are four Inner City areas defined in the Master Fee Schedule.

Level of service standards are consistent citywide with some exceptions. Best practices in other cities reveals a "tiered" development/impact fees program, where development fees, impact fees, building fees and service level standards (i.e. transportation) are lower in urban core areas and higher in Greenfield developments. Reducing impact fees for infill areas more accurately reflects the true costs of providing municipal services. Current downtown fee incentive programs are backfilled by some form of legally acceptable revenue. A nexus study may be required for any proposed modifications to fee reductions.

The UGM Fee structure provides a geographic or service area impact fee while the City has also adopted a citywide impact fee structure, wherein fees are calculated based upon capital improvement plans citywide. Historically, this program has been difficult to administer and has presented some litigation issues on its application. In 2005, the City adopted citywide impact fees to, over time, replace the UGM fee structure. This Act will re-define the citywide UGM impact fee program to become more precise and equitable in measuring appropriate geographic and citywide fees. In essence, this Act is bringing back an improved citywide fee program similar to the UGM methodology to enhance infill development.

Proposition 218 established that all municipal fees that are an incident of property ownership must have a nexus to costs and benefits. The primary focus of Proposition 218 is on user fees (i.e. water fees).

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The Mitigation Fee Act (Gov. Code 66000-66025) governs development and impact fees and most provisions are included in AB1600. A Charter City like Fresno has the additional power to regulate by virtue of its plenary authority with respect to municipal affairs. Since a development fee is not a tax or special assessment, it is by definition required to be reasonably related to the cost of the service provided or the improvements constructed by the City. Impact fees must bear a reasonable relationship to the impact intended to mitigate. The City must also be able to clearly account for all fees collected.

A tiered development and impact fee structure will provide economic incentives to infill development. In theory, any discounts offered to inner City areas cannot be offset by higher, offsetting fees in other geographic areas of our City. The other alternative to reduced fees is to backfill the reductions with General Fund or other appropriate revenues. This Act will develop the rationale and economic measurement model to legally and financially justify a tiered fee structure.

A calibrated methodology will make infill parcels more attractive and build greater equity into urban growth patterns. For example, a parks impact fee is assessed at \$2,764 per multifamily unit. This assessment is too vague. A 100 unit multifamily project that averages 1,000 square feet per unit or a total of 100,000 square feet would be assessed \$276,400. Another 100 units multifamily complex that averaged 800 square feet or a total of 80,000 square feet (20% smaller) would have to pay the same \$276,400 park impact fee without justification for the higher cost. A more accurate assessment would be based on a per square foot basis instead of a per unit basis.

Citywide Fire Impact Fees are set at \$539 per single-family unit and \$439 per multifamily unit. Notwithstanding existing fee reductions, inner City infill developments should have a dramatically lower fee than Greenfield projects because the capital outlay for fire stations is not necessary because there are existing fire stations that have been operational for years.

To establish a more precise measure of development related fees, we should first examine our current fee structure.

Building Fees: The City Master Fee Schedule provides uniform building fees citywide regardless of location with the exception of Enterprise Zone Areas and Municipal Restoration Zones. Building Fees include: permit fee; grading plan check fee; grading permit fee; electrical permit fee; plumbing permit fee; mechanical permit fee; plan check fee; fire department plan check fee; public works departments plan check fee; inspection fee; fire; and appeals fee.

Latest Fee Study Update

I am unaware of any building fee evaluation and nexus study in the past 10 years. Fee levels are adjusted periodically by Council action.



Methodology for Establishing Fee Structure

Building fees are based on estimated City costs including department personnel costs, inter-departmental personnel costs, estimated time allocated per project and City support services charges.

Land Use Planning and Zoning Fees: The City employs a uniform planning fee schedule and uniform level of service standards for all developments regardless of location with the exception of defined "Inner City" areas. The Planning Division Master Fee Schedule adopted in June 21, 2012, offers Inner City planning fee reductions of approximately 50%. There are four Inner City areas (downtown area, Highway City, Pinedale, and Herndon Townsite) defined in the Master Fee Schedule. The current list of infill areas receiving fee reductions should be expanded. Planning fees include: application; tentative map; final map; plan amendments; rezone; conditional use permit (CUP); site plan review; variance; modification to zoning condition; and environmental assessments including EIR.

Latest Fee Study Update

The Matrix Consulting Group last completed a comprehensive evaluation of planning fees and City costs on May 23, 2012.

Methodology for Establishing Fee Structure

The Matrix Consulting used a cost allocation methodology where several cost components are calculated for each fee or service. All of the components are built upon each other to develop the total cost for providing service. Cost components include direct costs; department overhead; citywide overhead; cross-departmental support; and plan, policy, and systems update and maintenance.

Impact Fees: The City has a uniform impact fee schedule regardless of the location of the project. Impact fees include; local drainage; sewer connection; lateral sewer connection; over size sewer connection; trunk sewer charge; wastewater facilities charge; water connection charge; frontage charge; transmission grid main charge; transmission grid main bond debt service charge; well head treatment charge; recharge fee; and 1994 bond debt service fee.

Latest Fee Study Update

I am unaware of any building fee evaluation and nexus study in the past 10 years. Fee levels are adjusted periodically by Council action.

Methodology for Establishing Fee Structure

Fees are based on the estimated costs to cover the costs of infrastructure improvements for proposed development projects.

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Urban Growth Management Fees (UGM): UGM Fees were established in 1977 to finance City infrastructure and facility improvements that would need to be built when development reached a given level in a defined area. The original fee policy called for annual nexus studies and fee adjustments to reflect changing costs. There were no studies for fee adjustments for the first 10 years of this program. Over its history, nexus studies and fee adjustments have been sparse.

UGM Fees are assessed for both a specific geographical area and citywide. In both the specific geographic area and citywide, the UGM Fees are assessed to finance growth-induced public facilities (i.e. fire station). In the Master Fee Schedule, the geographic areas are assigned Zone Districts where the fees vary by district. UGM Fees include: fire station; neighborhood park; major street (see more detail below); major bridge; grade separation; trunk sewer; and traffic signal.

Latest Fee Study Update

I am unaware of any building fee evaluation and nexus study in the past 10 years. Fee levels are adjusted periodically by Council action.

Methodology for Establishing Fee Structure

Fees are based on the estimated costs of growth induced municipal facilities in defined geographical areas and the estimated costs to pay for growth induced citywide costs of municipal facilities.

Citywide Regional Street Impact Fee: The Citywide Regional Street Impact Fee is a condition on all development entitlements granted and the fee is calculated based on the net acreage of the entire property subject to the development entitlement and based on the planned land use.

Latest Fee Study Update

These fees were established by resolution August 29, 2007.

Methodology for Establishing Fee Structure

Fees are based on the estimated costs to cover the costs of major street improvements for proposed development projects on a citywide basis.

New Growth Area Major Street Impact Fee: The New Growth Area Major Street Impact Fee is a condition on all development entitlements granted in the New Growth Area and is calculated on a net acreage of the entire property subject to the development entitlements based upon the planned land use.

Latest Fee Study Update

These fees were established by resolution August 29, 2007.

Methodology for Establishing Fee Structure



Fees are based on the estimated costs to cover the costs of major street improvements for proposed development projects in new growth areas.

Other Agency Development Fees

Other Agencies that assess development related fees on new development include the San Joaquin Valley Air District Board; The Fresno Metropolitan Flood District; and Caltrans. The City should work closely with these agencies to refine their fee methodology to more precisely measure project impacts and costs.

Policy Recommendation

Section 1: City Investment Strategy for Infill Development

The City shall use a focused investment strategy to direct growth to target infill areas within existing urban areas. These areas would have substantial existing development and major public facilities in place. A focused public investment strategy can fill the gaps where basic infrastructure needs upgrading. Utilizing tiered City services will enhance a focused public investment strategy. Tiering City services will help accomplish a goal of assuring a logical, economical sequence of growth moving outward from the urban core.

Establishing uniform development and impact fees that are based on the average cost of providing service to new development located within the City sphere of influence does not recognize that there are significant differences in actual costs based on the geographic location of the development. For example, certain Greenfield developments (i.e. SEGA) may require longer water and sewer lines, street extensions and other infrastructure improvements that will be very costly.

The software modeling employed by Economic & Planning Systems (EPS) in the 2035 General Plan update developed detailed metric analysis that measured the General Fund costs of infrastructure improvements, public service levels and standards (i.e. public safety, public works) for new developments. The metric analysis clearly demonstrated a causal relationship between project location, zoning standards (i.e. densification), and service standards to the overall project capital costs and ongoing operations and maintenance costs.

Policy Recommendation

Section 2: Study and Evaluation of Fee Structure

The City shall complete a comprehensive study of all of its planning and building related fees to address issues identified in this Act. The overarching goals of the study are to provide the legal justification to impose the fees and provide the nexus between the impact created by new development and the amount of the fee. There are key components that will factor into an objective measure of development and impact fees. They would include the following:

1. Applying the EPS methodological approach in applying metrics that measure public service levels and standards, in conjunction with;



2. Applying the Matrix Consulting Group Planning Division fee study methodology to set City development and impact fees based on a true measure of actual costs;
3. Establishing a more precise model to measure impact fees and costs that identifies the purpose of the fee, how the fee is to be used, the reasonable relationship that exists between the fee's use and the type of development, and the reasonable relationship between the need for the public facility and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed;
4. Establishing a City policy that all building, development, impact and UGM fees should be studied and evaluated every five years;
5. Preparation of Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) in conjunction with the new fee structure that will assist the scheduling and implementation of services and improvements funded through impact fees; and
6. Development of a model that will measure the cost recovery time frame, including a detailed cost-benefit analysis, for property tax, sales tax and related revenues would, over time, offset initial development and impact fee reductions and greater City investment in infill areas.

The Council Subcommittee described in Article XVIII shall review, examine and make recommendations on all development related fees.

Policy Recommendation

Section 3: Fee Audits

The City shall adopt a policy that provides for an independent audit of all City development and impact fees to determine whether the specific fees exceed the amount reasonably necessary to cover the cost of the product or service provided. Audits should be performed every five years.

Policy Recommendation

Section 4: Tiered Fee Structure

Starting with Census Tracts in our urban core downtown and in older areas of our City, the tiered pricing would, in general, be lowest in the urban core and become progressively higher at the urban perimeter and into Greenfield developments in sphere of influence expansion areas. Some cities have implemented a three-tier structure where the designated tiers form concentric circles emanating from the City core. The Council Subcommittee described in Article XVIII shall review, examine and make recommendations on establishing a tiered fee structure.

ARTICLE XIV CITY FLEET MODIFICATIONS

Innovative infill developments in other cities include high density, mixed-use developments with narrower streets. Proposed similar projects in our City have been unable to move forward because our fleet trucks cannot properly maneuver on narrower streets. This is particularly true



with fire trucks. To be able to implement infill or any future development project in our City that utilizes narrower streets will require a policy change on our fleet purchase/lease program.

Policy Recommendation

The City should study and evaluate modification of its purchase/lease acquisition plans to include evaluation of selecting smaller vehicles that will function properly on narrower streets. The City should also consider the use of "bullhead" turn a rounds instead of cul-de-sacs to enable City vehicles to maneuver.

ARTICLE XV FINANCING INFILL DEVELOPMENT

The termination of Redevelopment in California will create greater challenges to finance infill development. There are alternative financing models that are well established, and in some cases, seldom used, in California.

Section 1. Mello-Roos

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 was created to provide an alternative method of financing infrastructure improvements and services. A Mello-Roos District can impose a special tax on real property owners within the Community Facilities District. This Act allows any city, county, school district, special district, or joint powers of authority to establish a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District that will allow for financing of public improvements and services. There are a wide array of potential public improvements including water and sewer, flood and storm protection, streets improvements, basic infrastructure, public safety protection, ambulance and paramedic services, schools, parks and open spaces, libraries, museums, and related cultural facilities. Facilities financed under this Act must have a useful life of at least five years.

If there are substantial public improvement costs, a Mello-Roos District can use public financing through the sale of bonds for the purpose of financing public improvements described above. Real property owners are assessed the special tax and those taxes are paid through the annual property tax bills from the County Assessor. Per Proposition 13, the Special Tax cannot directly be based on the value of the property. Special Taxes are based on a more elaborate mathematical model that factors in property characteristics including lot size, improvement square footage, etc. The methodology for determining each properties Special Tax assessment is defined at the time of formation of the CFD.

The special taxes will stay in effect until the principal and interest on the bonds are paid off. In no case, however, shall the time exceed 40 years.

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A Mello-Roos District cannot be formed without a two-thirds vote of residents living within the proposed boundaries. If there are fewer than 12 residents, it will require a two-thirds vote of the property owners.

Policy Recommendation

Formation by a vote of residents instead of property owners is significant. In impacted urban areas like Lowell-Jefferson in downtown, about 95% of the residents are renters. A well-organized campaign by a community organization can successfully form a Mello-Roos District and compel property owners to join and be required to pay a Special Tax to improve the neighborhood. Landlords who do not want to invest in their neighborhoods will probably end up selling and new investors will purchase their properties. The Infill Development Finance Task Force described in Article XVII shall review, examine and make policy recommendations regarding this issue.

One of the unintended consequences of establishing a Mello-Roos District in neighborhoods like Lowell-Jefferson will be the gentrification of many current residents. A major renovation in both public facilities and private property improvements will elevate the value of rents and homes in the area. Those residents who do not financially qualify or cannot afford higher rents will be forced to leave and find affordable housing in other older neighborhoods in our City.

Section 2. Infrastructure Financing District

The Infrastructure Financing District Act was created by California statute in 1990. The primary purpose was to offer a finance large-scale improvement projects in undeveloped and infill areas. This Act gives cities and counties the authority to create Infrastructure Financing Districts (IFD). An IFD can issue bonds similar to redevelopment tax allocation bonds.

IFD's can divert property tax increment created in IFD's for up to 30 years to finance eligible projects. An IFD may receive tax increment from properties within the district. IFD tax increment includes property taxes collected net of the base year and those taxes allocated to school districts, community college districts, county boards of education and counties. Approved uses of tax increment include a pay as you go basis; repayment of IFD revenue bonds; additional security for assessment or special tax bonds; to reimburse a city or county for the costs of completing a qualified public facility; and to make advances to an Integrated Finance District.

There are procedural requirements similar to forming other financing districts (i.e. CFD). There are three steps: 1) adoption of a resolution of intention to establish and IFD; 2) sending notices to each landowner and affected taxing entities in the IFD; and 3) preparation of a financing plan that contains a description of the district, the proposed public improvements, the financing mechanisms expected to be used, and any intention to incur debt.

The legal requirements for formation of an IFD are as follows:

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1. District formation requires a two-thirds vote approval by IFD landowners
2. Issuance of IFD bonds require a two-thirds vote approval by IFD landowners
3. IFD appropriation limits are established by a simple majority vote of landowners.

Formation of an IFD also requires consultation with affected taxing entities. Every taxing entity that will be affected must approve the creation of the IFD or the new district cannot receive its share of the property tax increases. These entities include cities, counties, and special districts.

Other general provisions of an IFD include:

1. Financing projects must provide benefits to an area larger than the IFD
2. Financing projects must have a useful life of at least 15 years or longer
3. Property in an IFD does not have to be blighted as required on Redevelopment projects
4. IFD's cannot overlap existing Redevelopment Project areas. This provision will have to be re-examined in view of the passage of AB26xx and wind down of Redevelopment projects.

IFD's have a broad base of activities to fund including purchase, construction, expansion rehabilitation, Seismic Retrofit or improvement of streets and highways; ramps and bridges; transit facilities; parking facilities; water and sewer projects; solid waste facilities; flood control; child care facilities; parks; recreational facilities; libraries and residential dwelling units. There are conditions on constructing new residential units that require the IFD to replace any affordable housing removed within four years and any new residential units built must include at least 20% affordable housing.

There are conditions that allow an IFD to purchase facilities. Those conditions include that any facility must have a useful life of at least 15 years; they provide a significant impact on the community; and they are not physically located within the IFD boundaries.

There are also restrictions for using IFD financing. All projects must be capital improvements. On going maintenance, service and repairs and any operating costs cannot be financed by an IFD. The major challenge for the formation of an IFD is the two thirds property owner vote and the agreement with other taxing entities. To date, there has only been one IFD formed in Carlsbad, California, in 1999.

SB 214: UPDATE ON IFD

California Senate Bill 214 provides a much needed update for IFD. This re-write of the original law removes barriers in the creation of an IFD including the following: 1) removes the two thirds vote requirement associated with forming an IFD; 2) removes the two thirds vote requirement for issuing IFD related bonds; 3) extends the life from 30 years to 40 years, thereby increasing the bonding capacity; and 4) removes the prohibition against an IFD including any

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portion of a redevelopment project area. The Governor has vetoed this bill and the City will have to follow to see if a modified future version emerges.

Policy Recommendation

An IFD would be one potential solution to finance an aging downtown infrastructure. Cost estimates range between \$70 to \$100 million to complete infrastructure upgrades to our downtown core. The challenge for downtown is to get two thirds of the property owners to support formation of an IFD. It is also possible to combine Federal grant funding to a more limited IFD. This would reduce the amount of funds needing for bond financing. The provisions of SB214 would provide an easier path to formation. The City should study and evaluate the use of IFD financing to address its aging infrastructure problem downtown and other older neighborhoods needing infrastructure upgrades. The Infill Development Finance Task Force described in Article XVII shall review, examine and make policy recommendations regarding this issue.

Section 3. Business Improvement Districts

Business Improvement Districts (BID's) are special assessment districts that are formed by property owners/business owners within the defined district boundaries. Property/business owners are assessed annually to fund Improvements and activities to promote economic revitalization and maintenance. The State of California law regulates business assessment districts and allows for flexible formulas to determine assessment levels. The assessment levels can be determined be either revenue based or impact based. The revenues generated from the assessments pays for improvements in the defined boundaries of the business district including graffiti removal, street and sidewalk cleaning, landscape maintenance, marketing and other services. There are several successful business assessment districts in California.

Policy Recommendation

A few years ago, downtown Fresno property/business owners successfully formed a Property Based Assessment District (PBID). Based on the success of the Downtown PBID, the City should study and evaluate the formation of similar PBID districts in other older commercial areas (i.e. Kings Canyon Merchants Association).

ARTICLE XVI

GREENFIELD DEVELOPMENT COSTS TO THE CITY

The actual costs to the City for Greenfield developments have been debated for some time. The building industry position is that new housing does pay its way for cities. Some city officials and planning consultants maintain that new housing projects in Greenfield areas are a fiscal drain on cities and do not pay for themselves. Finding a conclusive answer to this question will have a direct bearing on future infill development in our City.

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The current 2035 General Plan updates as well as the 2025 General Plan passed in 2002 were and are predicated on a balance of new Greenfield development and infill development. The ambitious infill goals of the 2025 General Plan have not been fulfilled. This is primarily explained by the absence of a business model that provides the financial incentives for infill development.

Measuring Development and Economic Costs for Infill and Greenfield Projects

As discussed in Article XIII, EPS developed a fiscal impact model designed to test how City policies, service standards, growth patterns, and socio-economic changes affect the City's General Fund costs and revenues over time. Is this study, however, not weighing in other salient issues that will affect long term City costs and revenues? Although the study clearly identified factors (i.e. density, spatial, economy of scale) reducing City costs, anecdotal evidence would suggest a different outcome if other issues are considered.

For example, a 10-year-old, 3,000 square foot home built by builder XX on an 8,000 square foot lot in Northeast Fresno would have a value of approximately \$300,000. The identical home by the same builder, same age, on the same size lot in the Lowell-Jefferson downtown area would have a value of approximately \$150,000. The property tax assessment for the Northeast home would be approximately \$3,000 and the property value for the home in the downtown area would be approximately \$1,500. Does the home in Northeast Fresno utilize a higher proportion of City services to justify the higher property tax assessment? Police and fire are two of the most expensive City services. For the period January 1, 2012 through April 30, 2012, crime statistics were compared between the Dominion in Northeast Fresno and the Fulton-Lowell area in downtown Fresno. During that four-month period, there was one reported crime in the Dominion and 55 reported crimes in the Fulton-Lowell neighborhood.

This is only one isolated example but it clearly shows the disproportionate use of certain City services based on a comparison of different geographical areas of our City. A thorough evaluation of revenue generated by geographical areas of our City versus consumption of City services by geographical area will refine true cost numbers. Part of the answer is that properties in Southeast and Southwest Fresno under perform and do not currently pay their fair share of City services utilized. A successful, citywide, infill development program will help close the gap in property values over time.

Although the EPS fiscal evaluation model provides objective measures of City General Fund costs and revenues over time, it does not factor a comprehensive analysis of interrelated economic benefits derived both in the short term and the long term from new residential development in Greenfield areas. In a publication titled "The Economic Benefits of Housing in California" August 2010, prepared by the Center for Strategic Economic Research, the costs and benefits of new housing construction is examined. Information discussed in this Article is based on that publication.

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This study used an IMPLAN input-output model for a comprehensive analysis of interrelated economic impacts for new housing construction. New housing construction produces economic impacts in communities that include direct, indirect, and induced benefits. Below is a brief description of economic impacts:

Direct Benefits: This is economic activity directly exclusively related to new housing construction. This would include employment of people in many construction trades and expenditures made by construction firms.

Indirect Benefits: This refers to ancillary economic activity resulting from connected businesses, suppliers of goods and services, and provision for operating inputs. Examples include wholesale trade where builders purchase materials like lumber, roofing, electric, and plumbing materials. Other examples are freight services that deliver materials to the wholesaler and construction site and other professions that contribute to the process including engineering, architectural and legal services.

Induced Benefits: This refers to measuring consumption expenditures of direct, indirect and induced impact of each additional direct job or dollar of output related to new housing construction in our community.

There is a multiplier effect that quantifies the incremental indirect and induced impact of each additional job or dollar of output related to new housing construction in our community.

The IMPLAN model of measuring the full range of interrelated economic benefits from new residential construction in Greenfield areas should be evaluated by the City together with EPS fiscal data from our 2035 General Plan update and other mitigating economic issues to arrive at the true costs and benefits to the City.

Modifying the Community Facilities District Financing Model

The City established the "City of Fresno Special Tax Financing Law" to allow for the formation of, or annexation into, a Community Facility District (CFD) to provide financing for the maintenance and servicing of public infrastructure within new developments. Fresno Municipal Code Section 8-1-303 (e) defines services for special tax districts that include public works related maintenance items (i.e. streets, walkways, medians, street lights, etc.). For all new residential and commercial developments (primarily in Greenfield areas) there is a nexus established between the public works related capital and maintenance costs and the fess assessed to the property owners through their property tax bills. This financing model is designed to give communities like Fresno a better way to make new development pay for its impact.

FMV Section 8-1-303 (e) (5) provides that a CFD can maintain health and safety services including, without limitation police, fire, traffic signal control and recreational services. (I do not know of any CFD's that extend services beyond landscape maintenance, lighting, streets,

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sidewalks, etc.) Expanding coverage on CFD's to full City services would make the case that new development is paying for itself and is not being subsidized by the City or other areas of the City. All development related fees and impact fees including UGM Fees are paid at the start of the project to cover the geographic area and citywide impact of capital infrastructure and facilities costs.

Policy Recommendation

The City should study and evaluate a modified CFD model utilizing an EPS type and other available industry software modeling can measure the costs of all City related services in a CFD to establish objective fee structures with periodic updates to reflect inflationary adjustments to maintain a long-term nexus over the life of the project. The Ad Hoc Council Subcommittee described in Article XVIII shall review, examine and make policy recommendations regarding this issue.

Pursuant to AB1600, the City cannot require new developments to pay for existing municipal deficiencies. The City can, however, require new developments to provide an acceptable level of service. The key component in deciding where to draw the line for new developments obligation to pay for public facilities will be the how much the City raises the acceptable service levels. Consequently, the impact fees imposed must bear a reasonable relationship to the actual cost of providing the public services demanded by the new development on which the fee is imposed.

The counter argument to developing a CFD that assesses property owners the full cost of all City services is that citizens living in the newer, more affluent areas of our City would be entitled to a higher level of service than citizens living in older neighborhoods because they cannot afford to pay for the costs of all City services. An example of this comparison would be the Old Fig Garden County Island that the Fresno County Sheriff's Department contracts out for. Residents of Old Fig Garden pay for a higher level of public safety service and receive a higher level of service than most City residents.

ARTICLE XVII

INFILL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE TASK FORCE

A team of infill development professionals shall be assembled to further examine and refine proposed financing options and financial incentives outlined in this Act as well as a thorough examination of any other financial options available for infill developments.

The team of statewide professionals shall be comprised of experts in infill development. This team of professionals should represent the disciplines directly involved in creating infill development including developers, professional planners, architects and/or engineers and finance professionals. The City Manager and City Attorney or their assigned representatives shall attend all scheduled meetings and serve in an advisory capacity. The City Manager shall

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select other appropriate staff members to participate on this Task Force. The Mayor shall select members of the Task Force, in consultation with the Ad Hoc Council Subcommittee, and serve as the Chair.

The Infill Development Finance Task Force shall report back to the Council their findings and recommendations to coincide with the presentation of the draft 2035 General Plan update. Any policy recommendations that are approved and adopted by the Council will be integrated into the Development Code, the 2035 General Plan Master Environmental Impact report, and the 2035 General Plan.

ARTICLE XVIII AD HOC COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE ON INFILL DEVELOPMENT

An Ad Hoc Council Subcommittee on Infill Development shall be formed to focus on the following elements of this Act: 1) review, examine and make recommendations on all development related fees; 2) review, examine, and make recommendations on the plan check/permitting process; 3) review, examine, and make recommendations on the legal review process related to planning and development issues; 4) review, examine and make recommendations on CFD financing for future development projects; and, 5) all other policy recommendations in this Act. The overarching goal of this Subcommittee is to make the City more business friendly and to change the culture at City Hall to be more in synch with the private sector.

The Subcommittee shall be composed of three Council members approved by a majority vote of the Council. Upon approval of this Act, an agenda item will be posted on the following week's Council agenda to select the three Council members. The three Council members shall elect a Chair by a majority vote. The City Manager and City Attorney or their assigned representatives shall attend all scheduled meetings and serve in an advisory capacity. The City Manager shall select other appropriate staff members to participate on this Task Force. This Ad Hoc Subcommittee shall work directly with the private sector industry organizations (i.e. Building Association Industry, Fresno Association of Realtors, Fresno Chamber of Commerce, etc.) related to the issues being examined and will interview industry experts (i.e. builders, planners, financiers, etc.) to better understand the issues and formulate policy/fee recommendations. The Subcommittee shall also examine related peer cities policies and fee schedules in an effort to develop best practices.

The Subcommittee will present its findings and recommendations to the Council at a regularly scheduled Council meeting. Based on those recommendations and subsequent Council debate, appropriate modifications, including policies and/or fee schedules will be adopted based on a majority vote of the Council. Any policy recommendations that are approved and adopted by the Council will be integrated into the Development Code and/or Master Fee Schedule, the 2035 General Plan Master Environmental Impact report, and the 2035 General Plan.

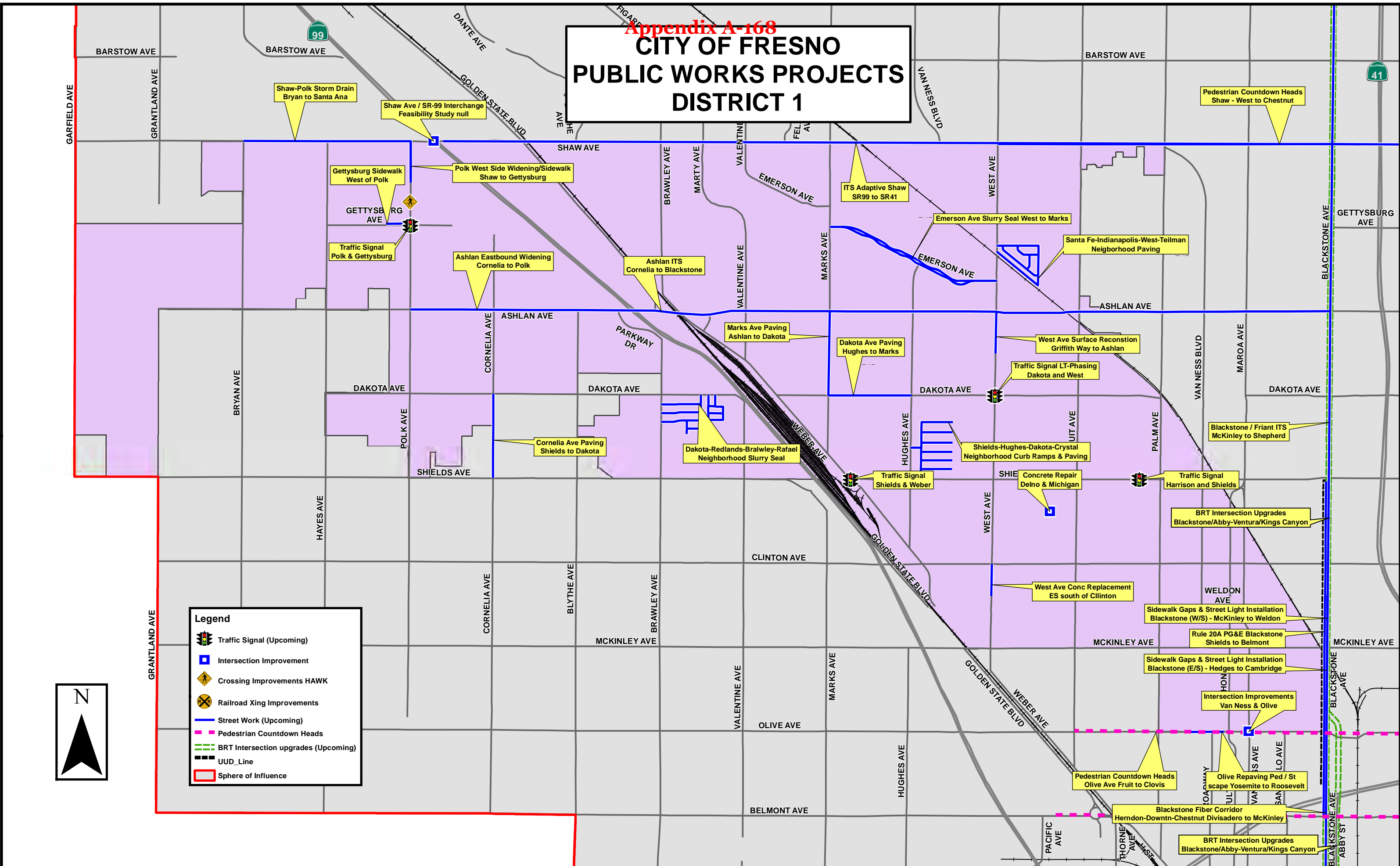
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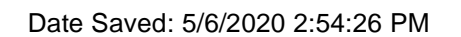
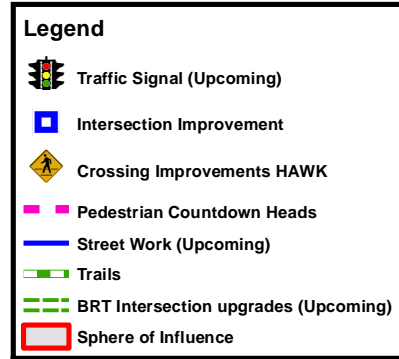


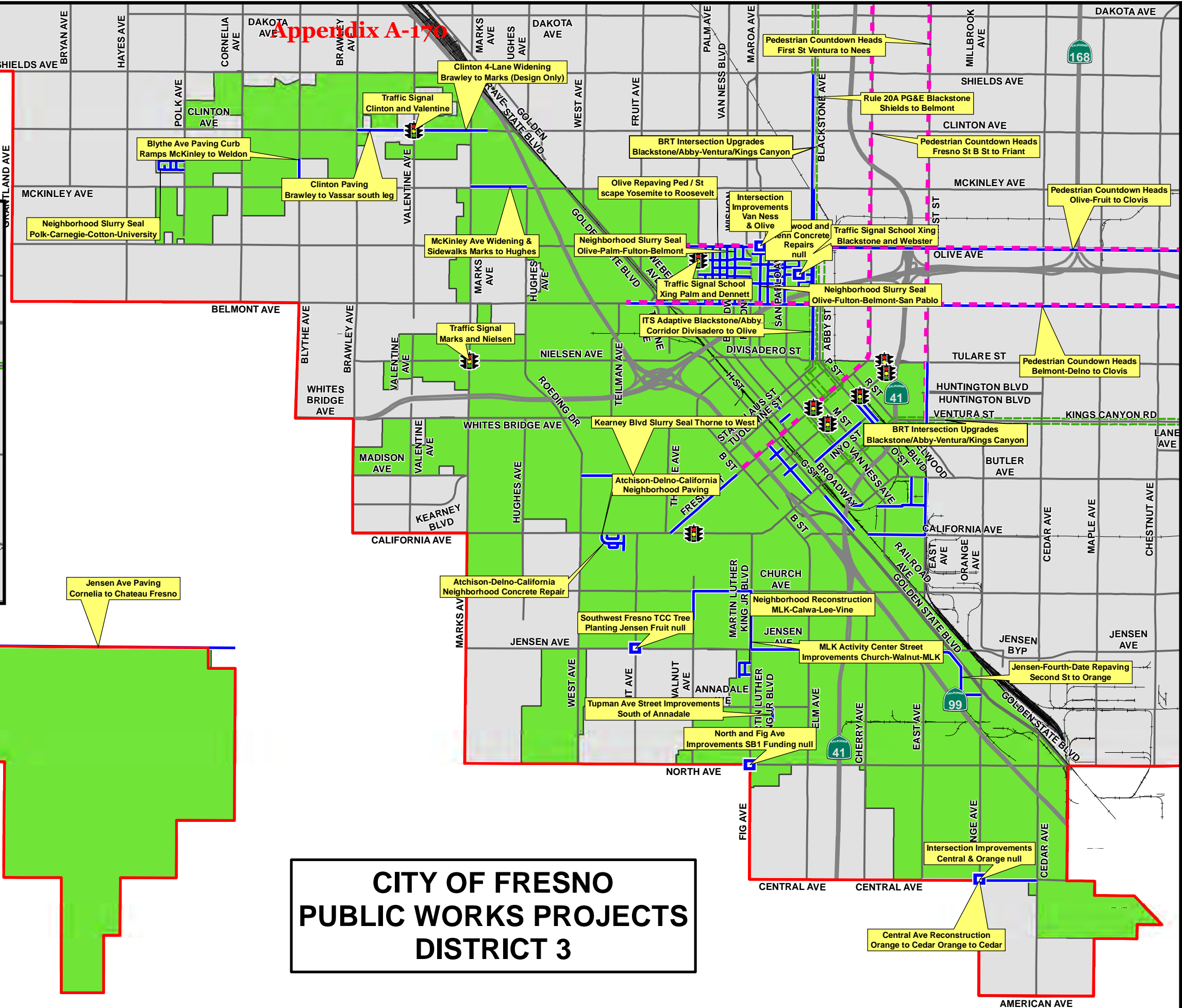
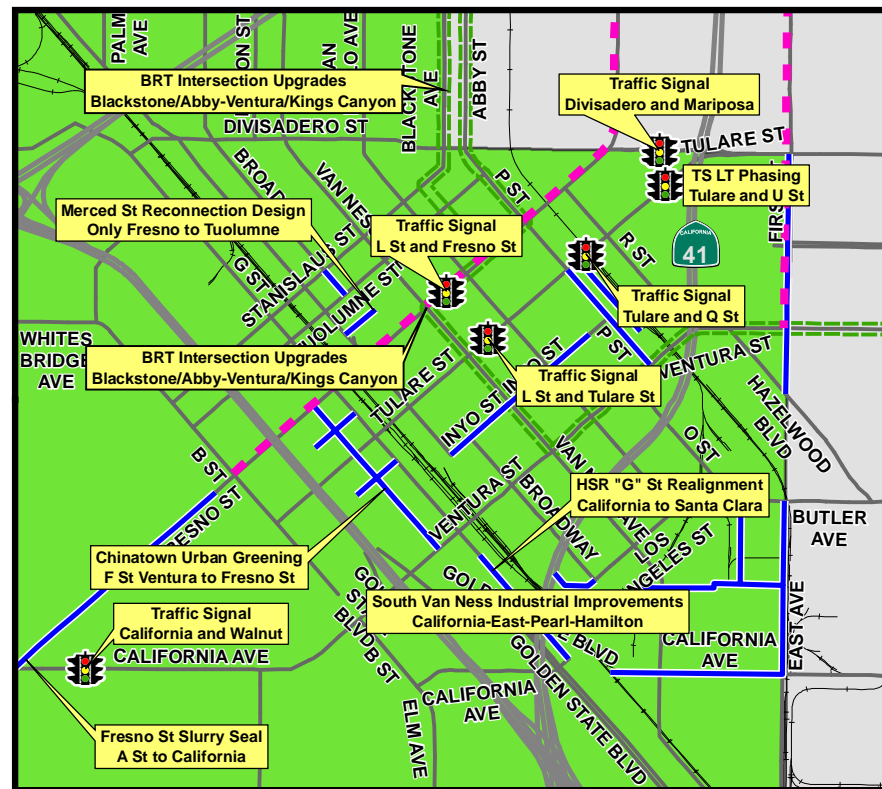
ARTICLE XIX EFFECTIVE DATE

This Act shall take effect (date of Council approval).

CITY OF FRESNO PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS DISTRICT 1

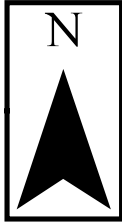






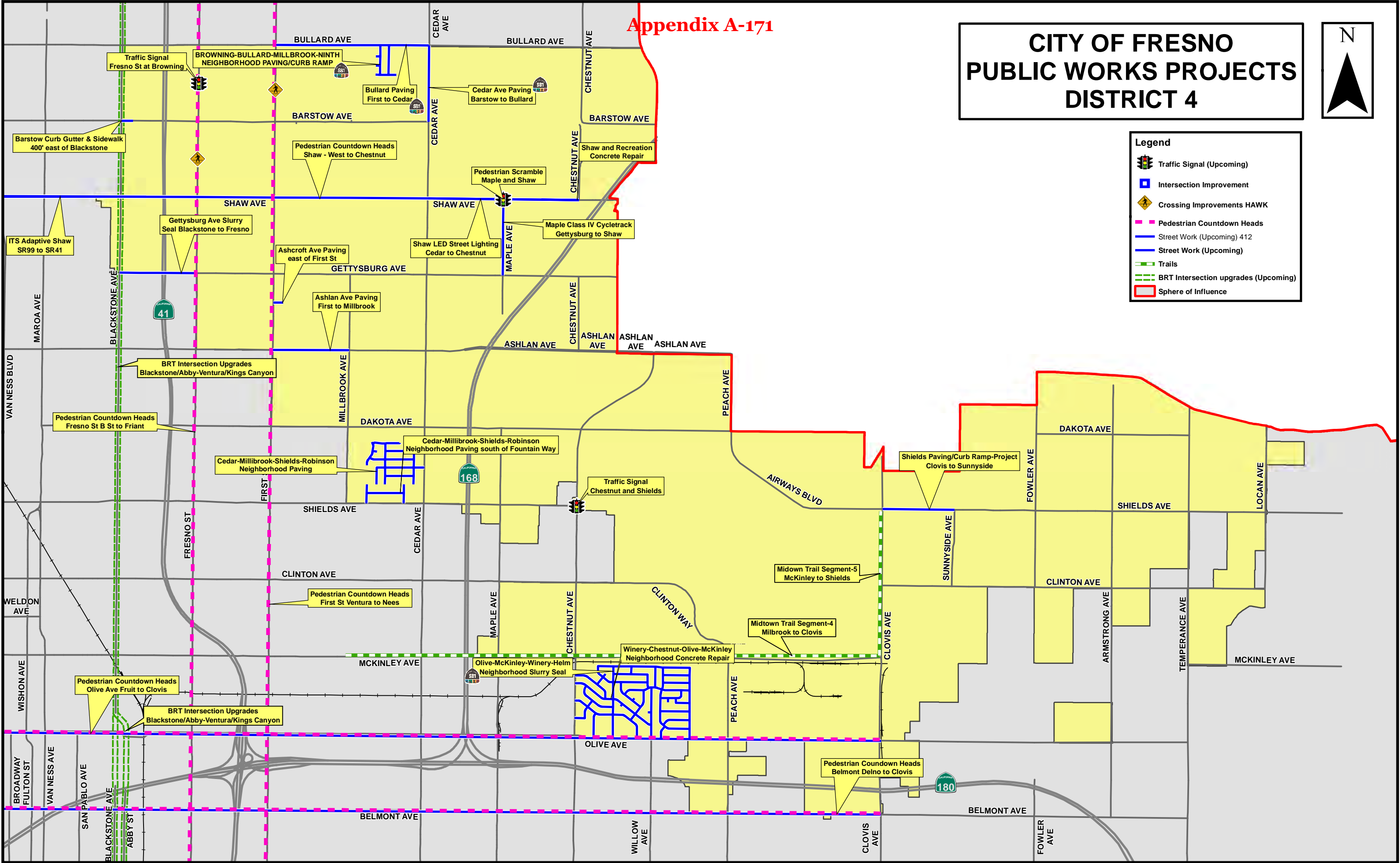
**CITY OF FRESNO
PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS
DISTRICT 3**

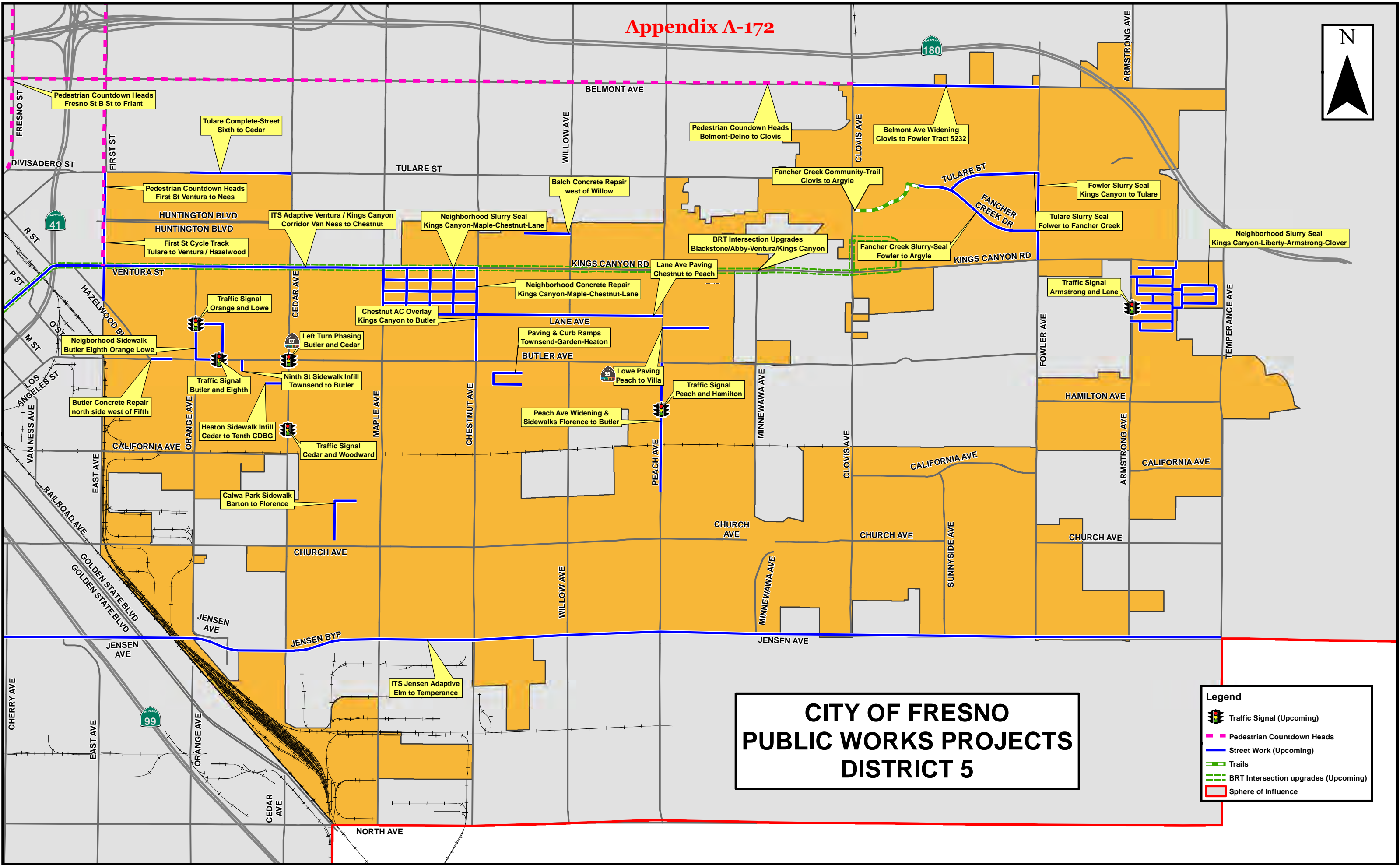
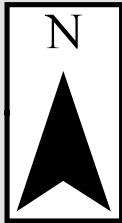
CITY OF FRESNO PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS DISTRICT 4



Legend

- Traffic Signal (Upcoming)
- Intersection Improvement
- Crossing Improvements HAWK
- Pedestrian Countdown Heads
- Street Work (Upcoming) 412
- Street Work (Upcoming)
- Trails
- BRT Intersection upgrades (Upcoming)
- Sphere of Influence





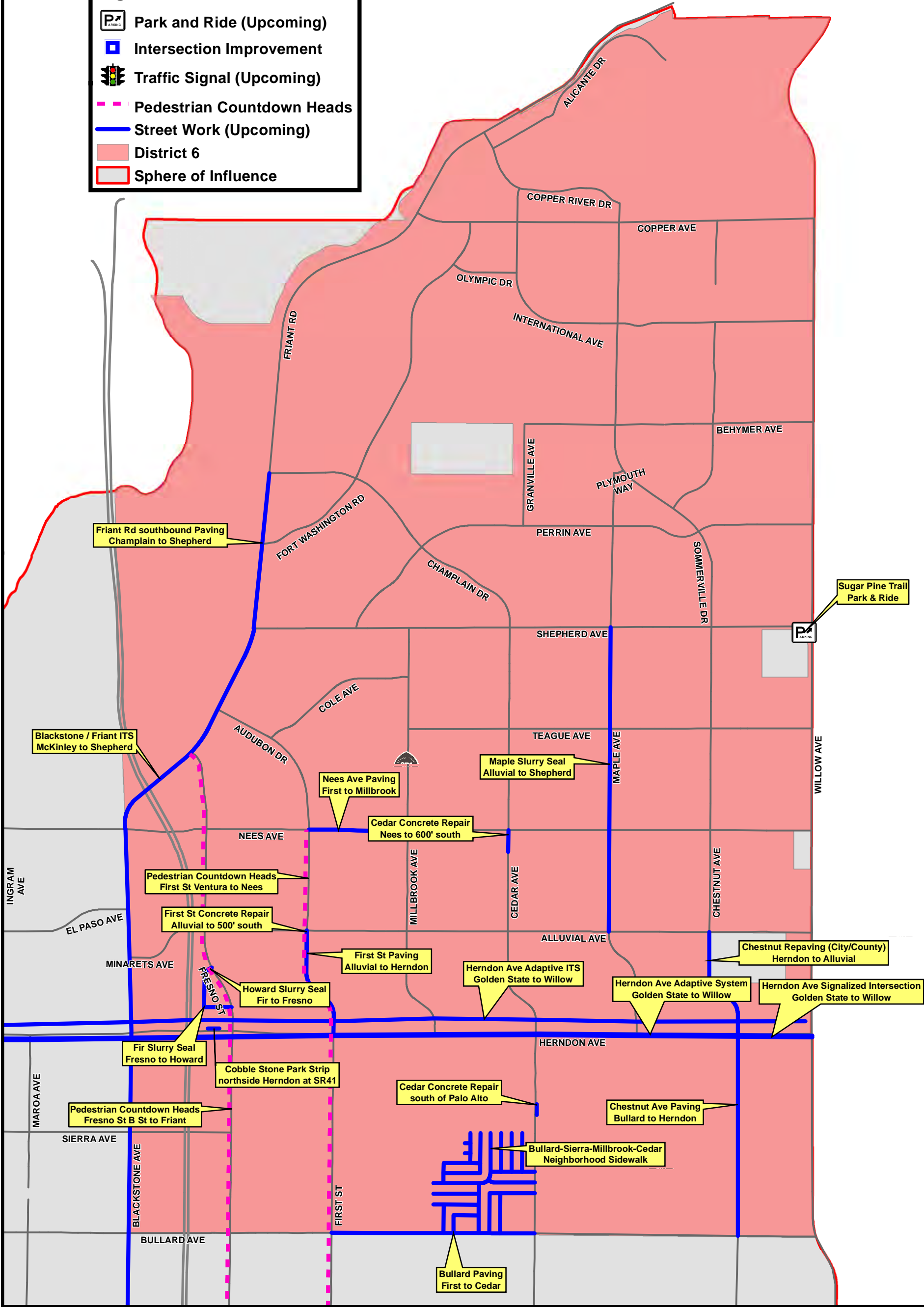
**CITY OF FRESNO
PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS
DISTRICT 5**

PUBLIC WORKS & PARKS PROJECTS
DISTRICT 6

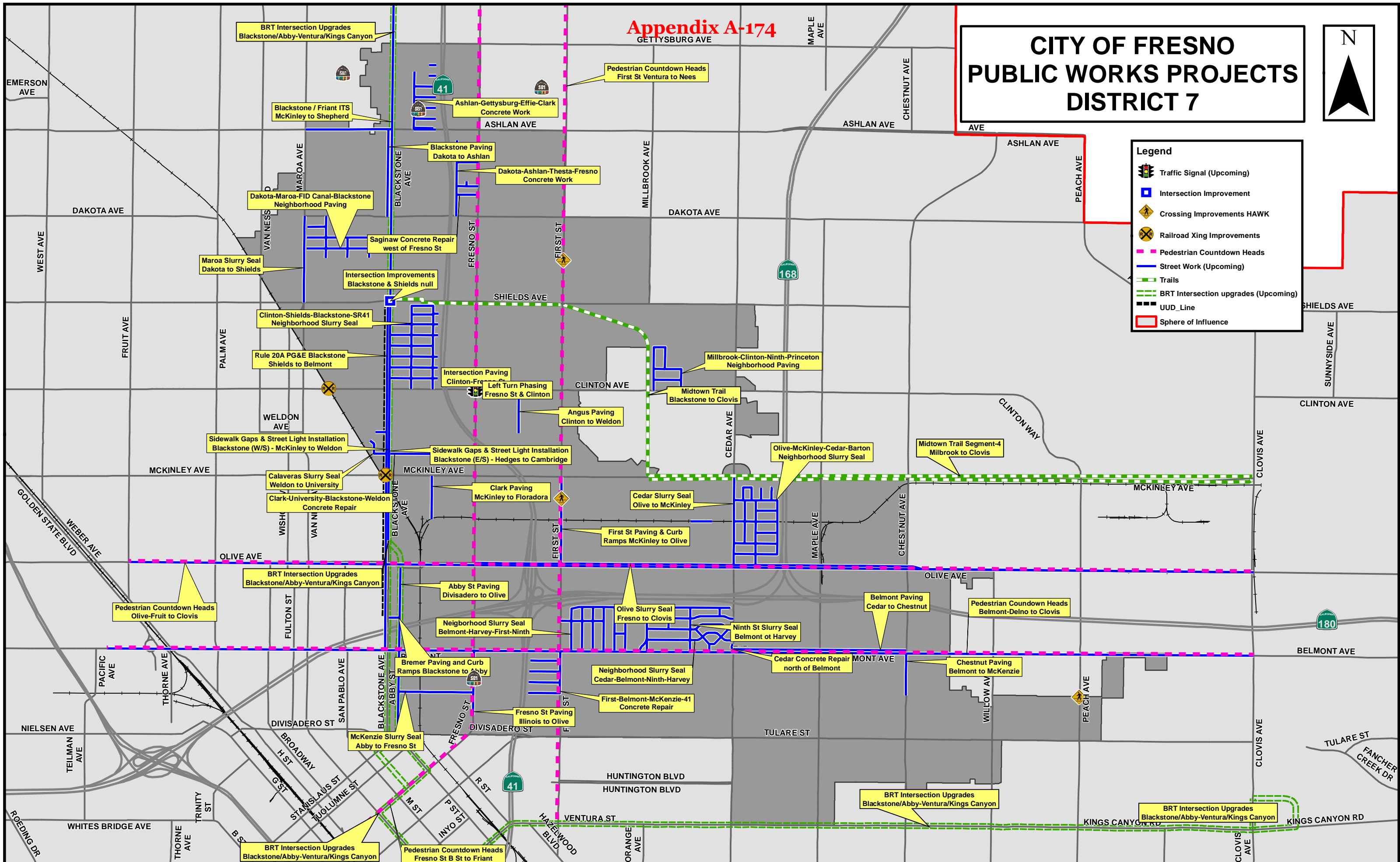
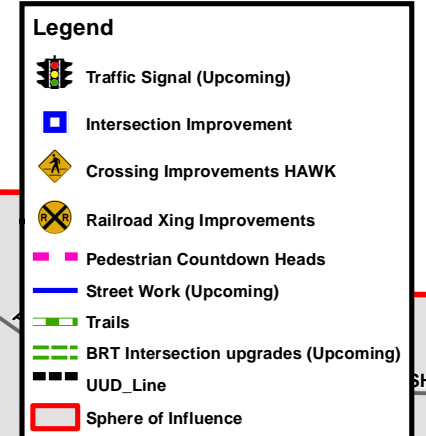
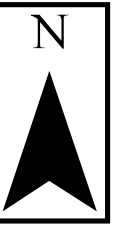


Legend

- Park and Ride (Upcoming)
- Intersection Improvement
- Traffic Signal (Upcoming)
- Pedestrian Countdown Heads
- Street Work (Upcoming)
- District 6
- Sphere of Influence



**CITY OF FRESNO
PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS
DISTRICT 7**



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ATTACHMENT A



TRAFFIC OPERATIONS & PLANNING DIVISION 2020 NEW TRAFFIC SIGNAL LOCATIONS

Priority Ranking	Intersection	Council District	School located within 1/4-mile	Total Points	Construction Cost Estimate	Comments
1	Browning and Fresno	4	Robinson Elementary	26.67	\$660,000	ATP Grant Awarded
2	McKinley and San Pablo***	1	Heaton Elementary	26.33	\$467,000	ATP Grant Awarded
3	McKinley and SR 99 NB off ramp	3	Addams Elementary	24.67	\$400,000	To be completed by High Speed Rail (round a bout)
4	Gates and San Jose	2	Lawless Elementary	24.00	\$623,000	
5	Barstow and Tenth	4		23.67	\$501,250	
6	Clinton and Valentine	3	Hanh Phan Tilley	23.33	\$1,121,200	CMAQ Grant Awarded
7	Blythe and Gates	2	Lawless Elementary	23.00	\$601,500	Design funded
8	Harrison and Shields*	1	Dailey Elementary	23.00	\$649,500	Under construction
9	Blythe and Dakota	1	Steinbeck Elementary	22.00	\$866,000	
10	Cedar and Woodward**	5	Sequoia Middle	22.00	\$433,000	ATP Grant Awarded
11	Barstow and Bond	4	Hoover High	21.00	\$701,750	
12	Clinton and Crystal	1	Homan Elementary	21.00	\$481,200	
13	Princeton and West*	1	Homan/Our Lady of Victory	21.00	\$519,600	
14	California and Walnut	3	Edison Compu Tech	20.67	\$562,900	Design funded
15	L Street and Fresno***	3		20.33	\$457,500	ATP Grant Awarded
16	Behymer and Chestnut	6	Riverview Elementary	19.67	\$428,670	
17	Chestnut and Weldon	4	Ericson Elementary	19.67	\$501,250	
18	Maple/Sommerville and Plymouth	6	Copper Hills Elementary	19.67	\$584,550	
19	Marty and Weber	1		19.67	\$842,100	
20	Barstow and Thorne*	2	Gibson Elementary/Bullard High	18.67	\$507,500	
21	Blythe and McKinley	3	El Capitan Middle	18.67	\$866,000	
22	Bullard and Grantland	2	Herndon-Barstow Elementary	18.67	\$681,975	
23	Copper and Willow	6	Granite Ridge Intermediate	18.33	\$725,000	Under construction
24	Millbrook and Olympic	6	Fugman Elementary	18.00	\$541,350	
25	Alamos and Marks	1		17.67	\$601,500	
26	Butler and Eighth*	5	Winchell Elementary	17.67	\$720,372	ATP Grant Awarded
27	Shields and Weber	1		17.67	\$795,000	HSIP Grant Awarded, Under construction
28	Locan and Shields	4		17.33	\$649,500	
29	McKinley and Winery	4		16.67	\$507,500	
30	Cornelia and Griffith*	1	Central High	15.67	\$601,500	
31	Blackstone and Webster**	3&7	Anthony Elementary	15.00	\$467,000	ATP Grant Awarded
32	Cedar and Olympic**	6	Fugman Elementary	15.00	\$541,350	
33	Channing and Dakota*	1	Roeding Elementary	14.67	\$541,350	
34	Clovis and Lamona	4		14.67	\$601,500	
35	Orange and Lowe*	5	Winchell Elementary	14.67	\$539,375	ATP Grant Awarded
36	Dennett and Palm*	3	Muir Elementary	14.00	\$467,000	ATP Grant Awarded
37	Bullard and Dante	2		13.33	\$519,600	Developer to install
38	Butler and Willow	5		13.33	\$539,000	CMAQ Grant Awarded
39	Church and Waldby*	5	Storey Elementary	13.00	\$601,500	
40	Marks and Sierra	2		13.00	\$649,500	
41	Q street and Tulare***	3		13.00	\$701,750	Design funded
42	Armstrong and Lane*	5	John Wash Elementary	12.67	\$701,750	Design funded
43	Bullard and Polk	2		12.67	\$541,350	
44	Dakota and Fowler	4		12.67	\$649,500	
45	Figarden and Sierra	2		12.67	\$541,350	
46	Angus and Clinton*	7		12.33	\$630,000	Design funded
47	North/Parkway and 99 SB off ramp	3		12.00	\$1,050,000	Future Measure C project
48	Olive and West	3		11.67	\$525,000	High Speed Rail to install
49	Amador and Trinity*	3	Columbia Elementary	11.00	\$507,500	
50	Dakota and Forestiere	1	Central High	11.00	\$541,250	
51	Dakota and Temperance	4		11.00	\$594,000	
52	Ashlan and Polk	1		10.67	\$757,750	
53	Belmont and Hughes	3		10.33	\$601,500	
54	Belmont and SR 99 NB off ramp	3		10.00	\$660,000	High Speed Rail to install
55	Marty and San Jose	2		9.67	\$501,250	
56	Audubon and Del Mar	6		9.00	\$601,500	
57	Belmont and SR 99 SB off ramp	3		9.00	\$660,000	High Speed Rail to install
58	Hamilton and Peach	5		8.67	\$649,500	Design funding through Measure C
59	Belmont and Temperance	5		8.00	\$792,000	
60	Chestnut and Sommerville	6		8.00	\$541,350	
61	Dante/Sierra and Polk	2		8.00	\$649,500	
62	L Street and Tulare***	3		8.00	\$457,500	ATP Grant Awarded
63	Milburn and Spruce	2		8.00	\$541,250	
64	Olive and Hughes	3		8.00	\$649,500	
65	Chestnut and Dearing	6		7.00	\$580,000	
66	Marks and Olive	3		7.00	\$792,000	
67	Barstow and Grantland	2		6.67	\$757,750	
68	Belmont and Minnewawa	7		6.67	\$649,500	
69	Bryan and Shaw	1&2		6.00	\$401,000	
70	Chestnut and Gettysburg	4		6.00	\$501,250	
71	Fruit and Jensen	3		4.67	\$757,750	

* Meets the criteria for the school signal warrant only.

** Meets the criteria for traffic signal and school signal warrants.

*** Meets the criteria for pedestrian signal

PRIORITY RANKING

Priority ranking is determined by assigning points attributed to annual daily traffic and peak hour traffic volumes, reported collisions, proximity of a school and/or other pedestrian generators, need for signal coordination, and engineering judgment.



TRAFFIC OPERATIONS & PLANNING DIVISION
2020 WARRANTED LEFT TURN SIGNALS

Intersection		Council District(s)	% Other Jurisdictions	School located within 1/4-mile	Year Included in TS Impact Fee	Total Points	Construction Cost Estimate	Comments
1	Chestnut and Shields	4	50% County	Scandinavian	2004	28.67	\$600,000	HSIP Grant Awarded
2	Tulare and U Street/41 on ramp	3		Jefferson Elementary	2008	20.67	\$600,000	Design Funded
3	Barstow and Palm	2		Gibson Elem & Bullard High	2004	18.00	\$600,000	Existing LTP N/S, Design Funded
4	Butler and Cedar	5				18.00	\$600,000	Design Funded
5	Hughes and Shields	1			2004	17.33	\$600,000	
6	Cedar and Teague	6		Clovis West	2016	17.00	\$600,000	Existing LTP N/S
7	Alluvial and Millbrook	6			2006	16.00	\$600,000	
8	Clinton and Fresno	7			2016	15.67	\$600,000	HSIP Grant Awarded
9	Cedar and Eleventh	6		Fresno Christian	2007	15.33	\$600,000	
10	Fresno and R Street	3		Web Dubuois Middle	2016	15.00	\$600,000	Existing LTP N/S, HSIP Grant Awarded
11	Bullard and Forkner	2		Malloch	2006	14.67	\$600,000	
12	Marty and Shaw	1 & 2			2008	11.67	\$600,000	Existing LTP E/W
13	E Street and Fresno	3			2016	11.33	\$600,000	
14	Millbrook and Nees	6			2016	4.33	\$600,000	Existing LTP E/W
15	Blackstone and Sierra	2 & 6			2006	3.67	\$600,000	Existing LTP N/S
16	Blackstone and Gettysburg	7			2006	3.00	\$450,000	Existing LTP N/S

PRIORITY RANKING

Priority ranking is determined by adding points attributed to vehicular traffic, number of reported left-turn type collisions, proximity of a school and/or other pedestrian generators, and engineering judgment.

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Community Wide GHG Inventory Report for FRESNO 2005 to 2019

	Provided to:	
	from	
	Date: 7/4/2020	
Provided by (PG&E Representative):		Green Communities and Innovator Pilots



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Electric Company®*

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PG&E Emission Factors and Other information

Updated 7/2/2020

Conversions

pounds to Metric Tons	2204.6	lbs per MT
kWh to Mmbtu	0.003412	Mmbtu per kWh
therms to Mbtu	0.1	Mmbtu per therm

Emission Factors

More information about Emission Factors available at:

<http://www.pgecurrents.com/2018/03/26/independent-registry-confirms-record-low-carbon-emissions-for-pge/>

Electricity Emissions Factor

Usage Year	Emission factor	Units	Source
2003	0.620	lbs CO2 per kWh	PG&E's third-party-verified GHG inventory submitted to the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) (2003-2008) or The Climate Registry (TCR) (2009-18)
2004	0.566	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2005	0.489	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2006	0.456	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2007	0.636	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2008	0.641	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2009	0.575	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2010	0.445	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2011	0.393	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2012	0.445	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2013	0.427	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2014	0.435	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2015	0.405	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2016	0.294	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2017	0.210	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2018	0.206	lbs CO2 per kWh	
2019	0.237	lbs CO2 per kWh	(Estimated)

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PG&E Community-Wide GHG Inventory Data Dictionary

Updated 7/2/2020

Field	Description
TOTCOUNTY	The mapped county of the town or township (TOT) code associated with the service address of customer accounts.
TOTCITY	The mapped city of the town or township (TOT) code associated with the service address of customer accounts.
YEAR	Year of usage.
CATEGORY	<p>This variable indicates the local governmental status/non-status of the usage data for this line. There are four categories: (1) City; (2) County, (3) District and (4) Non-Governmental.</p> <p>These are based on PG&E account categorizations. They fields are not included in NAICS manuals issued by the Federal Government - again, they are specific to PG&E.</p> <p>The "District" category includes accounts like Bay Area Rapid Transit, School Districts, Hospital Districts, Water or Sewer Districts, Fire Districts, Junior College Districts, District Fairs, Public Utility Districts, Community Service Districts, Cemetery Districts, Mosquito Abatement Districts, and Park Districts.</p> <p>Any accounts not included in the "City", "County", or "District" categories are included in the "Non-Government" category. Please note that this comprises of mostly private usage, but also includes federal government, state government, and foreign government accounts as well.</p>
RES ELEC AVG(KWH)	<p>Average normalized monthly residential electricity usage in kWh.</p> <p>Average usage is calculated by dividing total residential usage (variable "RES ELEC USE(KWH)") by the number of active customer days in the year, multiplied by 30.44 to arrive at a monthly average. Customer days are the number of months in a year for which a customer was billed.</p> <p>If there are three accounts in a category, and one account was active for 365 days in the year, another for 290 days, and the last for 68 days, then the AVG value would represent total aggregate usage divided by 23.75 months ([365 + 290 + 68] / 30.44).</p> <p>Using this methodology determines a more accurate monthly usage average than simply deriving total usage against a simple number count of customers who had any usage during the year.</p>
RES ELEC USE(KWH)	Total aggregate annual electrical usage in kWh for PG&E residential customers in this municipality.
RES ELEC CO2(metric tonnes)	Total annual estimated CO2 emissions from residential electricity usage, provided in metric tons of CO2. Emission factors for PG&E can be found in the attached reference sheet.
RES ELEC 100	<p>This field indicates whether the "100 Rule" passed or failed for the category of residential electricity usage. This Rule was adopted by the CPUC in the Direct Access Proceeding (CPUC Decision 97-10-031) to protect customer confidentiality.</p> <p>If the municipality has more than 100 total residential elec SAs, then this category passes, the usage numbers are included in the report, and the text code is "PASS". If however the municipality has fewer than 100 total residential SAs, then this category fails, the usage numbers are left blank, and the text code is "FAIL".</p>
COM ELEC AVG(KWH)	<p>Average normalized monthly commercial electricity usage in kWh.</p> <p>This number is similar to "RES ELEC AVG(KWH)", except that it comprises usage from the commercial sector rather than the residential.</p>
COM ELEC USE(KWH)	Total aggregate annual electrical usage in kWh for PG&E commercial customers in this municipality.
COM ELEC CO2(metric tonnes)	Total annual estimated CO2 emissions from commercial electricity usage, provided in metric tons of CO2. Emission factors for PG&E can be found in the attached reference sheet.

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COM ELEC 1515	<p>This field indicates whether the "15/15 rule" passed or failed for the category of commercial electricity usage. The 15/15 Rule was adopted by the CPUC in the Direct Access Proceeding (CPUC Decision 97-10-031) to protect customer confidentiality. The 15/15 rule requires that any aggregated information provided by the utilities must be made up of at least fifteen customers (100 for residential sectors) and a single customer's load must be less than fifteen percent of an assigned category.</p> <p>The text codes for the Commercial Electric category are "PASS-COM ONLY", "PASS+IND,AGR", "PASS+AGR", "PASS+IND", and "FAIL".</p> <p>If the largest user for a given municipality's non-governmental commercial elec usage has more than fifteen percent of total use, and/or the municipality has fewer than fifteen total commercial elec SAs, then this category fails, the usage numbers are blank in the report, the text code is "FAIL".</p> <p>If the largest user for a given municipality's non-governmental commercial elec usage has less than fifteen percent of total use, and the municipality has more than fifteen total commercial elec SAs, then this category passes and the usage numbers are included in the report. Before a text code is assigned, however, the procedure must first check with the status of industrial usage (for electric, agricultural usage too). If all ind/agr usage is non-existent or passes, or if it fails and would fail commercial usage if it was folded in, then it is not folded in, and the code for commercial elec is "PASS-COM ONLY". If [ind elec/ind gas/agr elec] usage fails by itself and folding it into commercial would still allow commercial to pass, however, then those usage numbers are combined with the commercial numbers, and the text code for the commercial category is "PASS+IND,AGR", "PASS+IND", or "PASS+AGR" (depending on which other category usage has been folded in from).</p> <p>If commercial elec usage would have failed regulatory evaluation by itself, but it passes because failed ind or agr usage is folded in, then the commercial usage category is counted as having passed, and</p>
IND ELEC AVG(KWH)	<p>Average normalized monthly industrial electricity usage in kWh.</p> <p>This number is similar to "RES ELEC AVG(KWH)", except that it comprises usage from the industrial sector rather than the residential.</p>
IND ELEC USE(KWH)	Total aggregate annual electrical usage in kWh for PG&E industrial customers in this municipality.
IND ELEC CO2(metric tonnes)	Total annual estimated CO2 emissions from industrial electricity usage, provided in metric tons of CO2. Emission factors for PG&E can be found in the attached reference sheet.

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IND ELEC 1515	<p>This field indicates whether the "15/15 rule" passed or failed for the category of industrial electricity usage. The 15/15 Rule was adopted by the CPUC in the Direct Access Proceeding (CPUC Decision 97-10-031) to protect customer confidentiality. The 15/15 rule requires that any aggregated information provided by the utilities must be made up of at least fifteen customers (100 for residential sectors) and a single customer's load must be less than fifteen percent of an assigned category.</p> <p>The text codes for the Industrial Electric 15/15 test are "PASS", "IN COM", and "FAIL-DROPPED".</p> <p>If the largest user for a given municipality's non-governmental ind elec usage has less than fifteen percent of total use for the category, and the municipality has more than fifteen total ind elec SAs, then this category passes, the usage numbers are included in the report, and the text code is "PASS".</p> <p>If the largest ind elec user is over fifteen percent total usage and/or if the municipality has fewer than fifteen total SAs for that category, then this category fails. A test is then applied to see what happens if the ind elec usage numbers are rolled into and combined with the usage numbers the commercial sector. In some cases, for example in municipalities with one or two massive industrial customers, folding failed ind elec usage into the commercial category would cause commercial usage to fail its test as well. So, in these cases, the ind elec usage numbers are simply dropped and are not anywhere in the report, and the text code provided is "FAIL-DROPPED". If however ind elec fails the 15/15 rule by itself but when the failing usage is folded into the commercial category the commercial usage still passes its test, then the ind elec usage is included as part of the commercial numbers, and the text code for the ind elec category is "IN COM". An example of where this might happen is in a municipality with a trivial amount of agricultural usage, under fifteen SAs so it does not pass by itself, but where the agr electrical usage is so small as to make an unnoticeable impact on the test results of a commercial elec category that would have passed 15/15 evaluation anyway.</p>
AGR ELEC AVG(KWH)	<p>Average normalized monthly agricultural electricity usage in kWh.</p> <p>This number is similar to "RES ELEC AVG(KWH)", except that it comprises usage from the agricultural sector rather than the residential.</p>
AGR ELEC USE(KWH)	<p>Total aggregate annual electrical usage in kWh for PG&E agricultural customers in this municipality.</p>
AGR ELEC CO2(metric tonnes)	<p>Total annual estimated CO2 emissions from agricultural electricity usage, provided in metric tons of CO2. Emission factors for PG&E can be found in the attached reference sheet.</p>
AGR ELEC 1515	<p>This field indicates whether the "15/15 rule" passed or failed for the category of agricultural electrical usage. Please see "IND ELEC 1515" for an explanation as to how the values for this column were derived.</p>
DA KWH	<p>Electricity usage for customers for whom PG&E provides transmission and distribution services, but not electricity generation. This includes Community Choice Aggregation usage as well as Direct Access usage, and it includes usage from all sectors: residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural. If there is Direct Access usage, but the category fails the "15/15 rule" (see the "DA ELEC 1515" variable), then the failed usage amount is omitted from the report: value of the "DA KWH" field takes the value "ZZZZZ" for data from 2013 and before, and is simply blank from 2014 onwards.</p>

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DA ELEC 1515	<p>This field indicates whether the "15/15 rule" passed or failed for the category of direct access/community choice aggregation electrical usage. This Rule was adopted by the CPUC in the Direct Access Proceeding (CPUC Decision 97-10-031) to protect customer confidentiality.</p> <p>If the largest user for a given municipality's non-governmental direct access/community choice aggregation electrical usage comprises less than fifteen percent of total use for the category, and the municipality has more than 15 total direct access/community choice aggregation electrical SAs, then this category passes, the usage numbers are included in the report, and the text code is "PASS". If however the largest user is over fifteen percent total usage and/or if the municipality has fewer than 15 total residential SAs, then this category fails, the usage numbers are left blank, and the text code is "FAIL".</p>
RES GAS AVG(THM)	<p>Average normalized monthly residential gas usage in therms.</p> <p>This number is similar to "RES ELEC AVG(KWH)", except for gas usage rather than electrical.</p>
RES GAS USE(THM)	Total annual natural gas usage in therms associated with PG&E residential customers.
RES GAS CO2(metric tonnes)	<p>Total annual estimated CO2 emissions from residential gas usage, provided in metric tons of CO2. Emission factors for PG&E can be found in the attached reference sheet.</p>
RES GAS 100	<p>This field indicates whether the "100 rule" passed or failed for the category of residential gas usage. Please see "RES ELEC 100" for an explanation as to how the values for this column were derived.</p>
COM GAS AVG(THM)	<p>Average normalized monthly commercial gas usage in therms.</p> <p>This number is similar to "RES ELEC AVG(KWH)", except for commercial gas usage rather than residential electrical.</p>
COM GAS USE(THM)	Total annual natural gas usage in therms associated with PG&E commercial customers. This does include other PG&E gas use, such as natural gas vehicle fueling stations owned by PG&E and gas used at pumping stations along the gas pipeline system.
COM GAS CO2(metric tonnes)	<p>Total annual estimated CO2 emissions from commercial gas usage, provided in metric tons of CO2. Emission factors for PG&E can be found in the attached reference sheet.</p>
COM GAS 1515	<p>This field indicates whether the "15/15 rule" passed or failed for the category of commercial gas usage. Please see "COM ELEC 1515" for an explanation as to how the values for this column were derived (keeping in mind that there is no agricultural gas sector).</p>
IND GAS AVG(THM)	<p>Average normalized monthly industrial gas usage in therms.</p> <p>This number is similar to "RES ELEC AVG(KWH)", except for commercial gas usage rather than residential electrical.</p>
IND GAS USE(THM)	<p>Total annual natural gas usage in therms associated with PG&E industrial customers. But this does include other PG&E gas use, such as natural gas vehicle fueling stations owned by PG&E and gas used at pumping stations along the gas pipeline system.</p> <p>Please note that GEG (electric generation) accounts were excluded from this inventory since the greenhouse effect for that gas was accounted for in the emission factor for emissions related to electricity.</p>
IND GAS CO2(metric tonnes)	<p>Total annual estimated CO2 emissions from industrial gas usage, provided in metric tons of CO2. Emission factors for PG&E can be found in the attached reference sheet.</p>
IND GAS 1515	<p>This field indicates whether the "15/15 rule" passed or failed for the category of industrial natural gas usage. Please see "IND ELEC 1515" for an explanation as to how the values for this column were derived.</p>

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TOTCOUNTY	TOTCITY	YEAR	CATEGORY	RES ELEC AVG(KWH)	RES ELEC USE(KWH)	RES ELEC CO2(metric)
FRESNO	FRESNO	2005	(3) COUNTY	373	460338	102
FRESNO	FRESNO	2006	(3) COUNTY	267	497782	103
FRESNO	FRESNO	2007	(3) COUNTY	318	382412	110
FRESNO	FRESNO	2008	(3) COUNTY	379	380556	111
FRESNO	FRESNO	2009	(3) COUNTY	333	651431	170
FRESNO	FRESNO	2010	(3) COUNTY	329	549689	111
FRESNO	FRESNO	2011	(3) COUNTY	226	514996	92
FRESNO	FRESNO	2012	(3) COUNTY	327	442463	89
FRESNO	FRESNO	2013	(3) COUNTY	333	640493	124
FRESNO	FRESNO	2014	(3) COUNTY	290	873658	172
FRESNO	FRESNO	2015	(3) COUNTY	347	778394	143
FRESNO	FRESNO	2016	(3) COUNTY	373	744393	99
FRESNO	FRESNO	2017	(3) COUNTY	352	782200	75
FRESNO	FRESNO	2018	(3) COUNTY	246	423288	40
FRESNO	FRESNO	2019	(3) COUNTY	206	253281	27
FRESNO	FRESNO	2005	(4) CITY	412	1924	0
FRESNO	FRESNO	2006	(4) CITY	596	626	0
FRESNO	FRESNO	2007	(4) CITY	208	587	0
FRESNO	FRESNO	2008	(4) CITY			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2009	(4) CITY	36	90	0
FRESNO	FRESNO	2010	(4) CITY	54	3166	1
FRESNO	FRESNO	2011	(4) CITY	63	3679	1
FRESNO	FRESNO	2012	(4) CITY	34	723	0
FRESNO	FRESNO	2013	(4) CITY	4	51	0
FRESNO	FRESNO	2014	(4) CITY	0	0	0
FRESNO	FRESNO	2015	(4) CITY			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2016	(4) CITY			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2017	(4) CITY			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2018	(4) CITY	236	16510	2
FRESNO	FRESNO	2019	(4) CITY	202	16992	2
FRESNO	FRESNO	2005	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2006	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2007	(5) DISTRICT	754	3518	1
FRESNO	FRESNO	2008	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2009	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2010	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2011	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2012	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2013	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2014	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2015	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2016	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2017	(5) DISTRICT			
FRESNO	FRESNO	2018	(5) DISTRICT	71	460	0
FRESNO	FRESNO	2019	(5) DISTRICT	0	1	0
FRESNO	FRESNO	2005	NONGOVENT	665	1239463872	274924
FRESNO	FRESNO	2006	NONGOVENT	692	1315821226	272165
FRESNO	FRESNO	2007	NONGOVENT	674	1300985100	375318
FRESNO	FRESNO	2008	NONGOVENT	679	1321938405	384361
FRESNO	FRESNO	2009	NONGOVENT	690	1344109591	350568
FRESNO	FRESNO	2010	NONGOVENT	660	1295441217	261486
FRESNO	FRESNO	2011	NONGOVENT	673	1331159281	237297
FRESNO	FRESNO	2012	NONGOVENT	692	1383174363	279195
FRESNO	FRESNO	2013	NONGOVENT	681	1365636682	264505
FRESNO	FRESNO	2014	NONGOVENT	672	1360376378	268422
FRESNO	FRESNO	2015	NONGOVENT	648	1324014067	243230
FRESNO	FRESNO	2016	NONGOVENT	618	1276573177	170241
FRESNO	FRESNO	2017	NONGOVENT	631	1310729115	124854
FRESNO	FRESNO	2018	NONGOVENT	585	1232074315	115126
FRESNO	FRESNO	2019	NONGOVENT	567	1204991900	129540

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RES ELEC 100	COM ELEC AVG(KWH)	COM ELEC USE(KWH)	COM ELEC CO2(metric)	COM ELEC 1515
	12,066	29327928	6505	
	12,037	29490816	6100	
	12810	30868968	8905	
	12,825	27611613	8028	
	11895	25536111	6660	
	11043	23425559	4728	
	10432	23792013	4241	
	10954	25576901	5163	
	10688	25228404	4886	
	9682	25125659	4958	
	8425	22697347	4170	
	7527	19665571	2623	
	8209	21382068	2037	
	9419	22327457	2086	
	8660	19778428	2126	
	6158	101534270	22521	
	5621	97097487	20084	
	5588	102881670	29680	
	5587	106766219	31043	
	5499	107114161	27937	
	6155	121868546	24599	
	6198	123615151	22036	
	6405	128957999	26030	
	8072	161908344	31359	
	8043	163598092	32280	
	7585	157459182	28926	
	5473	116163454	15491	
	5704	122612729	11680	
	6687	146923237	13729	
	4313	96535719	10378	
	22143	85023544	18859	
	23153	89867651	18588	
	24521	96333458	27791	
	24590	97939266	28476	
	22509	89399422	23317	
	23120	91850966	18540	
	23092	89319518	15922	
	24636	94847169	19145	
	23769	91443587	17711	
	23575	92098352	18172	
	24019	94519692	17364	
	23874	95319223	12712	
	23394	93849964	8940	
	22554	89172314	8332	
	21969	87568974	9414	
PASS	5979	1391806009	308715	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	6164	1476890075	305480	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5960	1469022136	423795	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5870	1470041065	427423	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5705	1431119534	373262	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5584	1401893745	282973	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5135	1283545061	228809	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5077	1281274920	258626	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5101	1290386418	249930	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5179	1310704760	258621	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5174	1315347232	241638	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5045	1290259030	172066	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	5052	1294132162	123273	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	4951	1283685831	119949	PASS+IND,AGR
PASS	4944	1290443716	138726	PASS+IND,AGR

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[illegible]

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AGR ELEC USE(KWH)	AGR ELEC CO2(METR)	AGR ELEC 1515	DA KWH	DA ELEC 1515
8213	2			
7132	1			
5830	2			
12324	4			
10241	3			
10581	2			
11121	2			
14380	3			
16929	3			
14909	3			
14383	3			
13763	2			
12852	1			
13400	1			
13233	1			
98722	22			
114066	24			
112247	32			
121320	35			
116500	30			
182828	37			
159006	28			
155243	31			
191250	37			
182836	36			
159047	29			
143011	19			
125270	12			
146292	14			
75279	8			
413	0			
6816	1			
6586	2			
14154	4		1167991	
13592	4			
5922	1			
5479	1			
5480	1			
4656	1			
5288	1			
6012	1			
4340	1			
3591	0			
5727	1			
4168	0			
		IN COM	334309980	PASS
		IN COM	344274419	PASS
		IN COM	317634864	PASS
		IN COM	303901693	PASS
		IN COM	276306146	PASS
		IN COM	310260080	PASS
		IN COM	395665044	PASS
		IN COM	389439297	PASS
		IN COM	381426173	PASS
		IN COM	381593876	PASS
		IN COM	369735899	PASS
		IN COM	355430858	PASS
		IN COM	354586097	PASS
		IN COM	336672056	PASS
		IN COM	349665080	PASS

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RES GAS AVG(THM)	RES GAS USE(THM)	RES GAS CO2(metric t)	RES GAS 100	COM GAS AVG(THM)
18	22647	120		221
15	28809	153		215
17	20268	108		228
17	16884	90		196
12	23825	126		192
14	24182	128		170
16	36013	191		167
17	22999	122		146
15	28309	150		150
10	31261	166		113
12	26286	139		123
13	25139	133		123
13	28495	151		123
9	16187	86		134
4	4906	26		154
				48
				98
				112
				112
9	22	0		107
6	339	2		108
6	334	2		113
7	143	1		110
0	0	0		113
0	0	0		118
				116
				104
				122
3	223	1		122
4	305	2		132
				619
				518
102	477	3		509
				591
				766
				680
				733
	0	0		748
				760
				643
				629
				682
				752
8	54	0		761
0	0	0		764
35	65844250	349441	PASS	97
37	69958377	371275	PASS	222
36	69108625	366765	PASS	231
35	68171980	361795	PASS	226
35	68276299	362348	PASS	215
35	68278084	362358	PASS	213
37	72858838	386668	PASS	216
33	65941389	349957	PASS	208
33	66481716	352824	PASS	209
27	55143482	292651	PASS	201
29	59563409	316108	PASS	218
28	58359073	309717	PASS	231
29	59267779	314539	PASS	230
29	60546941	321328	PASS	
30	63858104	338900	PASS	

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COM GAS USE(THM)	COM GAS CO2(metric)	COM GAS 1515	IND GAS AVG(THM)	IND GAS USE(THM)
536962	2850		41162	1496913
525923	2791		35429	849642
549737	2918		25945	622206
422897	2244		18239	438606
412737	2190		19292	462647
360405	1913		10974	329136
381156	2023		6079	193705
340983	1810		6747	162250
354824	1883		6448	154634
293589	1558		5870	140767
331807	1761		4246	119546
320165	1699		2911	104995
319383	1695		3674	116963
318551	1691		5056	121252
351130	1863		3763	105822
797426	4232			
1690803	8973			
2069546	10983		0	0
2147609	11398		48054	2888899
2086621	11074		36855	2209599
2129495	11301		44716	2912987
2259331	11990		36356	1913331
2223926	11803		64610	3107396
2260010	11994		47802	2292751
2395575	12714		54113	2595429
2409757	12789		41345	1983029
2197724	11664		5424	253744
2623748	13924		2989	94073
2681304	14230		792	28480
2963402	15727		877	34129
2377751	12619		25039	900715
2008901	10661		26161	941081
1998251	10605		26118	973004
2355272	12500		14711	614263
3042110	16145		9443	560888
2703311	14347		6095	307337
2834086	15041		4441	255161
2881700	15293			
2922283	15509			
2512619	13335			
2473678	13128			
2724537	14459			
3014887	16000			
3009587	15972			
3046796	16170			
22536557	119603	PASS-COM ONLY		
53205327	282365	PASS+IND		
56908392	302018	PASS+IND		
56628990	300535	PASS+IND		
53965839	286401	PASS+IND		
53362060	283197	PASS+IND		
53880655	285949	PASS+IND		
52594746	279125	PASS+IND		
52983267	281187	PASS+IND		
50903958	270152	PASS+IND		
55342522	293707	PASS+IND		
59181220	314080	PASS+IND		
59018988	313219	PASS+IND		
		FAIL		
		FAIL		

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IND GAS CO2(metric tons)	IND GAS 1515
7944	
4509	
3302	
2328	
2455	
1747	
1028	
861	
821	
747	
634	
557	
621	
643	
562	
0	
15332	
11727	
15459	
10154	
16491	
12168	
13774	
10524	
1347	
499	
151	
181	
4780	
4994	
5164	
3260	
2977	
1631	
1354	
	FAIL-DROPPED
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	IN COM
	FAIL-DROPPED
	FAIL-DROPPED

APPLICATION CHECK LIST

TO BE SUBMITTED PRIOR TO SITE VISIT AND PUBLIC HEARING

☐ MILLS ACT PROGRAM APPLICATION FORM

☐ DRAFT WORK PLAN (COMPLETED)

☐ MOST RECENT PROPERTY TAX BILL

☐ GRANT DEED (OWNER NAME MUST MATCH APPLICATION FORM)

TO BE SUBMITTED UPON APPROVAL OF APPLICATION

☐ EXECUTED AND NOTARIZED CONTRACT

APPLICATION SCHEDULE 2020

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MILLS

ACT

PROGRAM



MILLS ACT PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

In California, Mills Act legislation grants participating local governments the authority to enter into contracts with owners of qualified historic properties who actively participate in the restoration and maintenance of their historic properties and in exchange receive a potential reduction in property taxes. The City of Fresno adopted the Mills Act Program in 2016.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

QUALIFIED HISTORICAL PROPERTIES

1. Properties must be privately owned and not exempt from property taxation;
2. Properties must be individually listed or designated as a Contributor to a listed historic district;
3. Heritage Properties do not qualify;

Appendix A-191 ~~REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS~~

4. Contracts entered into must have a term of a minimum of 10 years;
5. Owners must conform to the preservation rules and regulations set by National and State entities;
6. City officials must be granted permission to inspect the premises;
7. All successors in interest of the owner are bound to the contract;
8. One year shall automatically be added to the term of the contract on its anniversary date, unless written notice is provided; and
9. Owners must submit all materials requested by the City.

For additional requirements, see the Mills Act Program Ordinance in Chapter 12, Article 17 of the Fresno Municipal Code.

PROCEDURE

Please refer to the back of the brochure for the application check list and current schedule for the application process.

Visit the City of Fresno Historic Preservation web page: <https://www.fresno.gov/darm/historic-preservation/> under the tab "Economic Incentive Programs" for the Mills Act Program Application Packet, which further describes the procedure.

If you have questions regarding the application process, please contact:

Laura Groves van Onna

Historic Preservation Specialist

Planning and Development Department

City of Fresno

laura.vanonna@fresno.gov

If you have questions regarding property tax assessment and the potential reduction for a specific property, please contact Bill Hicks, the point of contact with the Fresno County Assessor for the Mills Act Program. He can be reached by email whicks@co.fresno.ca.us or phone (559) 600-1791.



Appendix A-192



PURPOSE

This procedure is written to assist company officers in identifying illegal open burning within the City of Fresno (City). These rules, as outlined by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD or District), apply to all occupancies in Fresno, Kings, and Madera counties.

APPLICATION

This policy applies to open burning in the Fresno Fire Department's (FFD or Department) response jurisdiction and is to be used to determine legality of the fire.

OPERATIONAL POLICY

Open Burning

As described in *Fresno Municipal Code (FMC)* 10-50105.6.32.:

Open Burning. An operational permit is required for any open burning, including for the kindling or maintaining of an open fire or a fire on any public street, alley, road, or other public or private ground, including recreational fires. Instructions and stipulations of the permit shall be adhered to.

An operational permit may only be issued after a permit has been obtained from the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.

Prohibited Open Burning

Open burning is prohibited as described in *FMC* Section 10-50307.1.1., Prohibited Open Burning:

1. Open burning that is offensive or objectionable because of smoke emissions or when atmospheric conditions or local circumstances make

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such fires hazardous shall be prohibited.

2. Open burning in violation of the rules or regulations promulgated by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.
3. The fire code official, or designee, is authorized to order, or effect the immediate extinguishment of any open burning when in the opinion of the fire code official or designee it is reasonably necessary for safety and protection of life and health, and may issue administrative citations and seek to recover costs in accordance with *FMC* Sections 10-50109.4, Violation Penalties, and 10-50109.5, Cost Recovery.

To conduct open burning on public property or the property of someone other than the permit applicant, the permit applicant shall demonstrate permission has been obtained from the appropriate government agency and the owner, or the owner's authorized agent.

The Fire Marshal will not issue a burn permit where such burning falls within the scope of the California Code of Regulations or the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT POLICIES

Warming Fires

Warming fires are prohibited. This includes fires set at construction sites, maintenance yards, and roadside vendor locations, such as Christmas tree lots or fruit stands. (See: Christmas tree farms/lots, fruit stands, and retail sales lots.)

Campfires

When used in authorized campfire areas, campfires do not require a District permit. Fires conducted in residential areas, set in a fixed fireplace, or an approved enclosure that is considered to be an outdoor recreational fireplace, are discouraged but may be allowed provided they comply with local fire ordinances and do not cause a smoke nuisance to neighbors.

Additionally, recreational fireplaces are subject to District Rule 4901, which during the months of November through February, may only be conducted on a day the District determines is a "No Restrictions" burn day. Daily burn determinations for these devices can be found on the District's website at www.valleyair.org or local newspapers.

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Fruit Stands

Fruit stands are not allowed to burn for any reason. Wood burning heating devices such as wood stoves, portable fireplaces, chimaeas, burn barrels, or incinerators are prohibited. Propane-fired or electric heaters are recommended by fire protection agencies.

Retail Sales Lots

Retail sales lots are not allowed to burn for any reason. Wood burning heating devices such as wood stoves, portable fireplaces, chimaeas, burn barrels, or incinerators are prohibited. Propane-fired or electric heaters are recommended by fire protection agencies.

Christmas Tree Farms/Lots

Christmas tree lots are not allowed to burn for any reason. Wood burning heating devices such as wood stoves, portable fireplaces, chimaeas, burn barrels, or incinerators are prohibited. Propane-fired or electric heaters are recommended by fire protection agencies.

Penalties

California Health and Safety Code (H&S), Section 42403 gives the local air agency the authority to recover penalties, and it provides instruction on how to assess penalties. H&S allows maximum penalties as high as \$10,000 per violation per day;

The District will determine penalties utilizing supporting documents which may include company officers' reports and photographs. Incident reports shall include the following information:

1. Date, time, and location of burn
2. Size of burn
3. Type of material
4. Names of individuals involved

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINE

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PROCESS

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INFORMATION

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DEFINITIONS

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CROSS-REFERENCES

Fresno Municipal Code

- Section 10-50105.6.32, Open Burning
- Section 10-50307.1.1, Prohibited Open Burning
- Section 10-50109.4, Violation Penalties
- Section 10-50109.5, Cost Recovery

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District Policies

- Warming Fires
- Campfires
- Fruit Stands
- Retail Sales Lots
- Christmas Tree Farms/Lots
- Penalties

California Health and Safety Code (H&S)

- Section 42403

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Active Transportation Project Prioritization Tool						
Variables		Score	Description	[Insert Project Name]	[Insert Project Name]	[Insert Project Name]
Access and Equity				Project Score	Project Score	Project Score
A-1	Accessibility	5	Project addresses an accessibility complaint from a person with a disability filed with the office of the ADA Coordinator.			
		4	Project addresses multiple existing barriers to access identified by the City of Fresno's ADA Transition Plan for the Public Right of Way or confirmed by the ADA Coordinator.			
		2	Project address a single existing barrier to access identified by the City of Fresno's ADA Transition Plan for the Public Right of Way or confirmed by the ADA Coordinator.			
		0	Project does not address any existing barriers to access.			
A-2	Equity	18	Project is located within severely disadvantaged census tracts as determined by the CalEnviroScreen tool (score falls into 96 to 100 percentile range).			
		13	Project is located within disadvantaged census tracts as determined by the CalEnviroScreen tool (score falls into 91 to 96 percentile range).			
		8	Project is located within 1/2 mile radius of disadvantaged census tracts as determined by the CalEnviroScreen tool.			
		0	Project does not provide direct access to disadvantaged community.			
A-3	Community Identified Priority	5	Identified as a high priority in the Active Transportation Plan.			
		4	Identified projects on behalf of the community through means such as FresGo and 621-City, community petitions, requests to City Staff and Council Members and community based organizations.			
		3	Requested as part of a community planning process or adopted plan in the last 5 years.			
		0	Not identified through a community planning process in the last 5 years or is identified as a low priority in the Active Transportation Plan.			
A-4	Vehicle Ownership	2	The percent of households with zero automobiles in the project area is ≥ 50%.			
		0	The percent of households with zero automobiles in the project area is < 50%.			
Total:		30		0	0	0
Connectivity				Project Score	Project Score	Project Score
C-1	Connectivity to Existing Network	3	Fills a network gap between any two existing bicycle or pedestrian facilities.			
		2	Connects with one existing bicycle or pedestrian facility.			
		0	Provides no connections to existing bicycle or pedestrian facilities or is immediately adjacent to existing and equivalent alternative path of travel.			
		0	Provides no connections to existing bicycle or pedestrian facilities or is immediately adjacent to existing and equivalent alternative path of travel.			
C-2	Connectivity to Schools	15	Provides direct access to two or more K-12 schools within 1/4 mile radius of the project.			
		12	Provides direct access to one K-12 school within 1/4 mile radius of the project.			
		9	Provides direct access to two or more K-12 schools within 1/2 mile radius of the project.			
		6	Provides direct access to one K-12 school within 1/2 mile radius of the project.			
		0	Does not provide access to a K-12 school.			
C-3	Connectivity to Public Transit	4	Located within 1/2 mile of public transportation including: FAX, Amtrak, Greyhound or High Speed Rail station.			
		0	Does not provide direct access to public transit.			
C-4	Connectivity to Parks	4	Project is located within 1/4 mile of an existing park.			
		4	community where for every 1,000 residents there are 1.02 acres of parkland or less.			
		2	Project is located within 1/2 mile of an existing park.			
		0	Project is not located near existing parks.			
C-5	Connectivity to Key Destinations - excludes schools & parks	4	Located within 1/4 mile of grocery store, health provider, civic center, large employment center or other regional destination.			
		4	Project is <u>not</u> located within 1 mile of grocery store, health provider, civic center, large employment center or other regional destination.			
		3	Located within 1/2 mile of grocery store, health provider, civic center, large employment center or other regional destination.			
		0	Does not directly provide access to an activity center.			
C-6	Connectivity to Future Network	2	Fills a bikeway network gap between an existing and a funded near term (5 years) proposed facility of any type.			
		0	Does not provide access to an existing bikeway or shared use paths.			
C-7	Regional Significance	1	Provides connectivity within 1/4 mile of regional network in one or more neighboring jurisdiction(s).			
		0	Project provides no direct connectivity to a neighboring jurisdiction's network.			
C-8	Place Type	2	Anchored place type - location efficiency factors will increase over time; land use supports high levels of non-motorized travel and transit use.			
		0	Transitional place type - location currently "evolving", likelihood of future development of the adjacent property.			
Total:		35		0	0	0

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Variables		Score	Description	[Insert Project Name]	[Insert Project Name]	[Insert Project Name]
Traffic Control, Mode Shift and User Comfort				Project Score	Project Score	Project Score
T-1	Bicycle or Pedestrian Collisions	20	One fatality reported within 1/4 mile of project area in the last five years AND the proposed project provides countermeasures appropriate to collision type as determined by the Local Roadway Safety Manual.			
		15	Three or more bicycle or pedestrian related collisions reported with 1/4 mile of proposed project area in the last five years AND the proposed project provides countermeasures appropriate to collision type as determined by the Local Roadway Safety Manual.			
		10	Two bicycle or pedestrian related collisions reported within 1/4 mile of proposed project area in the last five years AND the project provides countermeasures appropriate to collision type as determined by the Local Roadway Safety Manual.			
		8	One bicycle or pedestrian related collision reported within 1/4 mile of proposed project area in the last five years AND project provides countermeasures appropriate to collision type as determined by the Local Roadway Safety Manual.			
		0	Proposed path that did not experience any bicycle or pedestrian related collisions within 1/4 mile of the project area in the last five years AND/OR the proposed project does not provide countermeasures appropriate to collision type(s) as determined by the Local Roadway Safety Manual.			
T-2	Project Type	4	Project is ≥ 1 mile in length for Class II or IV facilities or project is ≥ 1/2 mile for Class I or sidewalk facilities or project creates a controlled crossing.			
		0	Project does not meet above project type criteria.			
T-3	Potential for Mode Shift and Greenhouse Gas Reduction	7	Greatest greenhouse gas reduction benefits anticipated, ADT on immediately adjacent corridor ≥ 24,000 vehicles.			
		6	Greenhouse gas reduction benefits anticipated, current ADT on immediately adjacent corridor <24,000 to 12,001 vehicles.			
		4	Greenhouse gas reduction benefits anticipated, current ADT on immediately adjacent corridor ≤12,000.			
		0	Greenhouse gas reduction benefits negligible, current ADT on immediately adjacent corridor ≤1000 to vehicles.			
T-4	Location Efficiency: Population Density	4	Population ≥ 30,000 within 1/2 mile radius of proposed project.			
		3	Population ≥ 20,000 within 1/2 mile radius of proposed project.			
		2	Population ≥ 10,000 within 1/2 mile radius of proposed project.			
		1	Population > 1,000 to 9,999 within 1/2 mile radius of proposed project.			
		0	Population ≤ 1,000 within 1/2 mile radius of proposed project.			
Total:		35	Total:	0	0	0
Total Points Available:		100	Grand Total Score(s):	0	0	0

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Variables		Sources
Access and Equity		
A-1	Accessibility	City of Fresno Transition Plan for the Public Right of Way
A-2	Equity	CalEnviroScreen http://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-version-20
A-3	Community Identified Priority	City of Fresno Adopted General and Specific Plans Active Transportation Plan: Figure 50 Priority Bikeways and Figure 52 Priority Pedestrian areas.
A-4	Vehicle Ownership	Active Transportation Plan: Figure 37 Percent of Households with Zero Automobiles.

Connectivity		
C-1	Connectivity to Existing Network	City of Fresno Active Transportation Plan - Figure 48 Build Out Bikeways and Figure 51 Buildout Sidewalks and Trails.
C-2	Connectivity to Schools	
C-3	Connectivity to Public Transit	
C-4	Connectivity to Parks	http://www.parksforcalifornia.org/parkaccess
C-5	Connectivity to Key	
C-6	Connectivity to Future Network	City of Fresno Active Transportation Plan - Figure 48 Build Out Bikeways and Figure 51 Buildout Sidewalks and Trails. General Plan
C-7	Regional Significance	
C-8	Place Type	Caltrans Smart Mobility Framework http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/ocp/smf.html

Traffic Control, Mode Shift and User Comfort		
T-1	Bicycle or Pedestrian Collisions	Local Roadway Safety Manual (LRSB) Countermeasures http://dot.ca.gov/hq/LocalPrograms/HSIP/2016/CA-LRSB.pdf Highway Safety Improvement Program Manual http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/hsip/resources/fhwasa09029/sec3.cfm Crossroads collision database
T-2	Project Type	CMAQ Quantification Methodology - project length
T-3	Potential for Mode Shift and Greenhouse Gas Reduction	Values adapted from the California Air Resources Board Active Transportation Program Greenhouse Gas Quantification Methodology. https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/quantification.htm https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/ctc_atp_finalqm_16-17.pdf
T-4	Location Efficiency: Population Density	http://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-version-20



Food to Share as a Healthy Community and Environmental Justice Case Study

A community food partnership that provides unique opportunities to address both food insecurity and environmental solutions

Key Themes | Food Access & Healthy Food Systems, Health & Climate Change

SUMMARY

Food to Share is a program of Fresno Metro Ministry (Metro) that recognizes and elevates the role of nutritious food for healthy bodies, minds, communities, economy, and environment. Food to Share addresses high food insecurity related physical and mental health issues in underserved communities, as well as environmental health, by combining food rescue and education to increase food access and consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables with food waste prevention and diversion to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. According to CalRecycle, every pound of food diverted from landfills and consumed in disadvantaged communities, reduces 2.2 pounds of GHG emissions.

Over the last four years, Metro has built Food to Share's operational systems and relationships necessary for the program's food recoveries, distributions, and cooking skills and nutrition education classes. The Food to Share program is now operating through a growing network of over 40 food donor organizations, including schools, retail outlets, farmers, packers, etc. and 49

receiver organizations that Metro continuously encourages, connects, and helps build capacity to enhance their Farmer's Market Style food distributions with healthy cooking demonstrations in food desert neighborhoods in Fresno. In addition to directly rescuing food from a variety of sources and redistributing to network members, Metro organizes and facilitates Cooking Matters, a FREE 6-week cooking skills and nutrition education course in disadvantaged neighborhoods. Food to Share infrastructure now includes this network of food donors and recipient organizations involved in food redistribution; a food exchange web site (www.foodtoshare.org); three cargo vans and dedicated drivers for direct food recoveries; Cooking Matters cooking and nutrition classes – plus expanding advocacy, gleaning, community gardens, and collective impact relationships with health improvement and food security networks – all combined in unique and unduplicated ways in the Fresno region that have resulted in over 1.8 million pounds of healthy food recovered and



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successfully distributed in food desert neighborhoods through a growing network of CBOs, churches, and other organizations. We are committed to grow to 3 million pounds annually over the next 5 years.

LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERSHIPS

Fresno Metro Ministry has advocated for health access and health equity, engaging residents and institutions in civic participation networks in Fresno since 1970. Metro developed Food to Share as a community development program to increase health associated with higher food access and nutrition education in our many under-served communities experiencing the negative results of food insecurity, and to improve environmental quality and GHG emission reduction by significantly increasing recovery of healthy food and diversion of food waste from landfills.

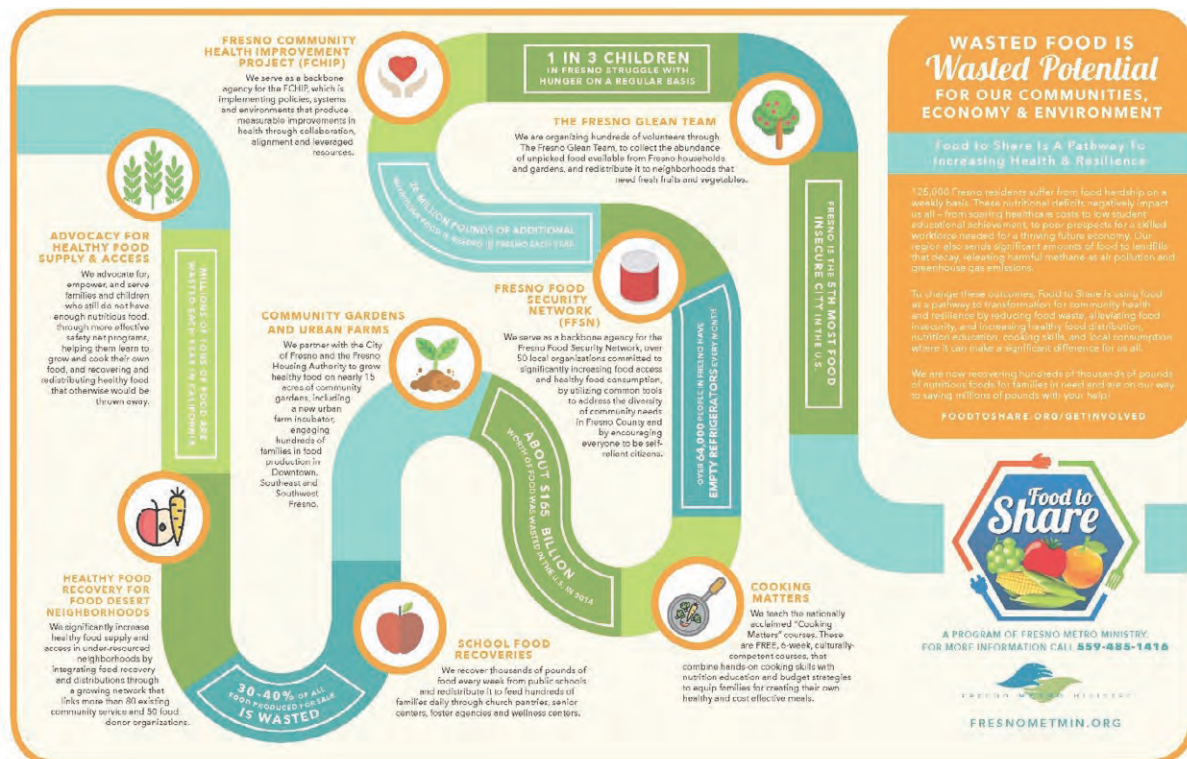
Food to Share is networking 49 food receiver members such as pantries, kitchens, churches, and nonprofits, already serving under-resourced communities, with over 40 food donor organizations including farmers, packers, processors, transporters, grocery stores, and 28 Fresno Unified schools. These organizations were not previously connected, and through the Food to Share program they

are now enabled to conduct their work on a more consistent basis, have direct access to a wider variety of healthier food donations, and work collaboratively to develop scalable solutions to hunger, food insecurity, and food waste in Fresno County. Food to Share is literally connecting groups and organizations that were not working together and are now communicating and leveraging their collective results.

KEY FOOD TO SHARE PARTNERS INCLUDE:

Fresno Unified School Districts with 28 regular school recovery sites and on our way to all 94 schools with food service

- » Central California Food Bank
- » Fresno Rescue Mission
- » Saint Rest Baptist Church
- » County of Fresno Public Health Department
- » Every Neighborhood Partnership
- » Fresno State Student Cupboard and Dietetics Department
- » St. Agnes Medical Center and Kaiser Permanente
- » Masten Towers and Silvercrest Senior Living facilities
- » St. Martha's Pantry



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With these and many more partners we are developing a range of new healthy food recovery and distribution strategies, including rapidly expanding food rescue operations at area schools and retail outlets.

DRIVERS AND FUNDING SOURCES

A key drivers for Food to Share have been the resource conservation, resilience, and healthy community policies and objectives contained in the recently adopted City of Fresno 2035 General Plan. Reducing GHGs is a strong theme of our General Plan. Food to Share represents a community-based effort to implement our local General Plan by generating interrelated triple bottom line co-benefits that link healthy food access and nutrition outcomes for disease prevention and wellness with environmental quality and economic development results. We hope to replicate and scale many of the Food to Share components throughout the south San Joaquin Valley through existing and new partnerships in adjoining counties. Metro has been in early conversations with CalRecycle to develop local operational understandings regarding **SB 1383** implementation. We plan to work with local jurisdictions to be an integral part in ensuring the bill's success at the local level here in our region.

Metro has built Food to Share through funding competitively applied for and received from federal, state, and multiple foundation and philanthropic sources. All grants received have had strict documentation and reporting requirements. Food to Share weighs and classifies each pound of food rescued and the disposition of that food in underserved and food desert communities. CalRecycle was one of our first funders. Food to Share operations require ongoing funding to sustain and grow results, so we are now building a broad and diverse local base of donors who appreciate and support the goals and results that Food to Share has achieved so far and wish us to have a greater impact in the future. Current and past funders include CalRecycle, Kaiser Permanente, Trinity

Health, Heron Foundation, The California Endowment, Wells Fargo, Anthem Foundation, The California Wellness Foundation, the Smittcamp Foundation, CalViva Health, Educational Employees Credit Union, Regenerate California Innovation (RCI), Share Our Strength, Bennett Family Trust at the Central Valley Community Foundation, the Centers for Disease Control, and The Whitney Foundation.

ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

Food to Share's primary stakeholders are disadvantaged community members, food producers, food receiver organizations, who we have come to know and engage through many one-on-one conversations, focus groups, convenings, networking, and coalition building. As part of our initial process to strengthen the participating organizational constituencies for the Food to Share network, in early 2016 we conducted five focus groups with potential food receivers and food donors. A total of 38 participants representing 28 organizations and business were engaged in dialogue around their operations, challenges, needs, and the importance of their involvement in Food to Share. Participants also gave their perspective on their role in the community food system and were also engaged in discussion on food waste, high hunger, low-nutrition, food insecurity and hardship in Fresno County. The most common needs cited were; more healthy food to be made available to churches and community based organizations already feeding and re-distributing food to underserved communities, and more training and resources for more effective organizational and volunteer operations.

Our stakeholders have and continue to help shape the elements and operations of Food to Share, especially through our multi-sector gatherings of the Fresno Food Security Network, a collective impact effort aimed at eliminating food insecurity for which Metro serves as the backbone agency.

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HEALTH, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND/OR CLIMATE IMPACT AREA

Fresno County has long been America's top-producing agricultural county with 2015 commodities totaling \$6.6 billion. Yet, in the midst of this abundance, more than 125,000 city of Fresno residents suffer from food hardship on a weekly basis, and Fresno County has 12 areas classified as food deserts. Many families do not have enough money to purchase nutritious food, instead turning to the cheapest food available, largely processed and nutrition deficient. According to County of Fresno Public Health Department's 2017 Profiles, 75% of adults are overweight or obese, as are 35% of middle and high school students. Over one-half of our nearly 1 million county residents are pre-diabetic. Compounding our health issues, millions of pounds of healthy food are wasted each year and buried in landfills, which then emit dangerous methane gas as food decays, exacerbating our already unhealthy air quality and respiratory disease, and increases release of GHGs.



RESEARCH AND DATA

Food to Share has access to current data through partner organizations such as the County of Fresno Public Health Department, Community Medical and St. Agnes Medical Centers, Community Food Bank (Feeding America), Fresno Hunger Count, and locally collected data through resident engagement and internet research conducted by Metro about local hunger, health, and nutrition deficits. Metro tracks food recovery and education efforts as follows:

- » **Healthy food poundage tracking** – forms maintained by Food to Share drivers who pick up, weigh and deliver food, we do not recover sodas, candy, and most sweets;
- » **Cooking Matters** – we conduct pre- and post-tests to measure increased confidence using fresh ingredients and increased likelihood of consuming more fruits and vegetables; and
- » **Mapping** – we strategically choose disadvantaged community neighborhoods for distributions, close to housing for residents who can't drive. To identify these neighborhoods we use a combination of different tools and data, including **CalEnviroscreen 3.0** (disadvantaged communities), USDA (designated food deserts) and our local Community Food Bank (under-served communities).

CHALLENGES

The ongoing need for funding to scale the program is the major challenge – unfortunately the need appears almost endless. The serious lack of nutrition education and cooking skills is becoming an epidemic. Building capacity and resources of food recipient organizations who feed and redistribute food in underserved neighborhoods is a significant challenge. Over the last year we have learned that unpredictability of recovered food donations is a major challenge, which we are offsetting by increasing recoveries from all 94 Fresno Unified schools with food service. We always have to work hard to maintain a consistent sufficient base of active volunteers.



OUTCOMES

In addition to significantly increasing the number of pounds of healthy food rescued and redistributed, we are committed to expanding Cooking Matters cooking skills and nutrition education classes throughout Fresno. We want to sustainably impact the community residents' diets and capacities, by not only increasing access to healthy foods in neighborhoods but more importantly helping residents develop the knowledge, skills, and confidence needed to create healthy meals on very modest budgets while making healthier choices for themselves and their families.

Food to Share understands it is necessary to get nutritious food into our communities but it is not sufficient. By supplementing our food recoveries and distributions with our "Cooking Matters" cooking skills classes, Food

to Share is creating an opportunity for residents to learn about and taste an array of healthy foods while testing new hands-on ways to cook that have been proven to change dietary behavior in other cities.

As noted under the section on Drivers above, we are intentional about implementing our City's General Plan and work closely with the City of Fresno on many aspects of the Food to Share pathways for healthy food and resilient communities, as well as on a number of other community-economic development, multi-modal transportation, and urban design initiatives aimed at Central Fresno community revitalization and GHG reductions.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Total Award: \$7,682,593

Awards by Component:

	# of New Projects	New Project Award Total	# of Renewal Projects	Renewal Project Award Total	Planning Projects Award Total	UFA Projects Award Total	Total Number of Projects	Total Award	Percentage of CoC Award
Permanent Housing									
PH - Permanent Supportive Housing	1	\$806,608	14	\$3,835,805	n/a	n/a	15	\$4,642,413	60%
PH - Rapid Re-housing	1	\$256,317	1	\$161,055	n/a	n/a	2	\$417,372	5%
Transitional Housing	0	\$0	8	\$1,954,385	n/a	n/a	8	\$1,954,385	25%
HMIS	0	\$0	2	\$214,200	n/a	n/a	2	\$214,200	3%
Safe Haven	0	\$0	1	\$360,915	n/a	n/a	1	\$360,915	5%
CoC Planning Project	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$93,308	n/a	1	\$93,308	1%
GRAND TOTAL	2	\$1,062,925	26	\$6,526,360	\$93,308	\$0	29	\$7,682,593	
% of Total Award		13.8%		84.9%	1.2%	0%			

Project level award summary:

Permanent Housing

PH - Permanent Supportive Housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Falcon Court Permanent Supportive Housing	New project	\$806,608.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Family Villa Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$610,304.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 2	Renewal project	\$557,916.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Stasis Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$445,347.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Phoenix	Renewal project	\$364,400.00
WestCare California, Inc	PROJECT LIFTOFF	Renewal project	\$341,749.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



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HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 4	Renewal project	\$328,579.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 3	Renewal project	\$275,732.00
Community Action Partnership of Madera County - Shunammite Place	Shunammite Place	Renewal project	\$188,921.00
Mental Health Systems Inc.	MHS Fresno Housing Plus 2	Renewal project	\$188,554.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Serenity Village	Renewal project	\$179,034.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 1	Renewal project	\$149,469.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Renaissance at Santa Clara	Renewal project	\$77,667.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing Trinity	Renewal project	\$76,215.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing, Blackstone	Renewal project	\$51,918.00

PH - Rapid Re-housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Rapid Rehousing Project	New project	\$256,317.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	Welcome Home	Renewal project	\$161,055.00

Transitional Housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Sanctuary Transitional Living Center 3 (TLC-3)	Renewal project	\$597,022.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Sanctuary Transitional Living Center 2 (TLC-2)	Renewal project	\$294,486.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	Olson House	Renewal project	\$293,323.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	Downtown Transition	Renewal project	\$224,280.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	Clovis	Renewal project	\$222,501.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Sanctuary Transitional Living Center 1 (TLC-1)	Renewal project	\$184,008.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	Next Step	Renewal project	\$108,145.00
Valley Teen Ranch	Valley Teen Ranch	Renewal project	\$30,620.00

HMIS

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	HMIS	Renewal project	\$137,700.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	HMIS Expansion	Renewal project	\$76,500.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



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HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

Safe Haven

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Poverello House	Naomi's House	Renewal project	\$360,915.00

CoC Planning Project

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
FMCoc Project Applicant	CA 514 CoC Planning Costs FY2014	Planning project	\$93,308.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



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HUD's 2015 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Total Award: \$8,737,368

Awards by Component:

	# of New Projects	New Project Award Total	# of Renewal Projects	Renewal Project Award Total	Planning Projects Award Total	UFA Projects Award Total	Total Number of Projects	Total Award	Percentage of CoC Award
Permanent Housing									
PH - Permanent Supportive Housing	2	\$555,148	13	\$4,701,739	n/a	n/a	15	\$5,256,887	60%
PH - Rapid Re-housing	4	\$916,118	2	\$419,712	n/a	n/a	6	\$1,335,830	15%
Transitional Housing	0	\$0	5	\$1,258,431	n/a	n/a	5	\$1,258,431	14%
Supportive Services Only	1	\$83,547	0	\$0	n/a	n/a	1	\$83,547	<1%
HMIS	0	\$0	2	\$214,200	n/a	n/a	2	\$214,200	2%
Safe Haven	0	\$0	1	\$360,915	n/a	n/a	1	\$360,915	4%
CoC Planning Project	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$227,558	n/a	1	\$227,558	3%
GRAND TOTAL	7	\$1,554,813	23	\$6,954,997	\$227,558	\$0	31	\$8,737,368	
% of Total Award		17.7%		79.6%	2.6%	0%			

Project level award summary:

Permanent Housing

PH - Permanent Supportive Housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 1	Renewal project	\$1,001,417.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Falcon Court Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$816,322.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Family Villa Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$618,838.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Stasis Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$448,172.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Phoenix	Renewal project	\$369,597.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



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HUD's 2015 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

WestCare California, Inc	Project LiftOFF	Renewal project	\$347,058.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 4	Renewal project	\$334,675.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Homestead	New project	\$290,738.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Hearth	New project	\$264,410.00
Mental Health Systems Inc.	MHS Fresno Housing Plus 2	Renewal project	\$191,272.00
Community Action Partnership of Madera County - Shunammite Place	Shunammite Place	Renewal project	\$191,177.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Serenity Village	Renewal project	\$176,777.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Renaissance at Santa Clara	Renewal project	\$78,301.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing Trinity	Renewal project	\$76,215.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing, Blackstone	Renewal project	\$51,918.00

PH - Rapid Re-housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	RRH A Family Home	New project	\$431,173.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	MMC Welcome Home 3	New project	\$263,157.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Rapid Rehousing Project	Renewal project	\$257,829.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	MMC Welcome Home 2	New project	\$189,518.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	Welcome Home	Renewal project	\$161,883.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	MMC Welcome Home 2a	New project	\$32,270.00

Transitional Housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Sanctuary Transitional Living Center 3 (TLC-3)	Renewal project	\$597,022.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	MMC Downtown Transition	Renewal project	\$224,280.00
Marjaree Mason Center, Inc.	MMC Clovis Transitional Project	Renewal project	\$222,501.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Sanctuary Transitional Living Center 1 (TLC-1)	Renewal project	\$184,008.00
Valley Teen Ranch	Valley Teen Ranch	Renewal project	\$30,620.00

Supportive Services Only

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	SSO Coordinated Entry	New project	\$83,547.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



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HUD's 2015 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

HMIS

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	HMIS	Renewal project	\$137,700.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	HMIS Expansion	Renewal project	\$76,500.00

Safe Haven

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Poverello House	Naomi's House	Renewal project	\$360,915.00

CoC Planning Project

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	CA-514 CoC Planning Application FY2015	Planning project	\$227,558.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



Appendix A-210

HUD's 2016 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Total Award: \$9,006,586

Awards by Component:

	# of New Projects	New Project Award Total	# of Renewal Projects	Renewal Project Award Total	Planning / UFA Award Total	Total Number of Projects	Total Award	Percentage of CoC Award
Permanent Housing								
PH - Permanent Supportive Housing	1	\$250,352	15	\$5,256,887	n/a	16	\$5,507,239	61%
PH - Rapid Re-housing	2	\$497,160	6	\$1,335,830	n/a	8	\$1,832,990	20%
Transitional Housing	0	\$0	3	\$477,401	n/a	3	\$477,401	5%
Supportive Services Only	1	\$275,000	1	\$83,547	n/a	2	\$358,547	4%
HMIS	0	\$0	2	\$214,200	n/a	2	\$214,200	2%
Safe Haven	0	\$0	1	\$360,915	n/a	1	\$360,915	4%
CoC Planning Grant	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$255,294	1	\$255,294	3%
GRAND TOTAL	4	\$1,022,512	28	\$7,728,780	\$255,294	33	\$9,006,586	
% of Total Award		11.3%		85.8%	2.8%			

Project level award summary:

Permanent Housing

PH - Permanent Supportive Housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 1	Renewal project	\$1,001,417.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Falcon Court Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$816,322.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Family Villa Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$618,838.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Stasis Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$448,172.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



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HUD's 2016 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project PHoenix	Renewal project	\$369,597.00
WestCare California, Inc	Project LiftOFF	Renewal project	\$347,058.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 4	Renewal project	\$334,675.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Homestead	Renewal project	\$290,738.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Hearth	Renewal project	\$264,410.00
Mental Health Systems Inc.	MHS-Hacienda Housing Program	New project	\$250,352.00
Mental Health Systems Inc.	MHS Fresno Housing Plus 2	Renewal project	\$191,272.00
Community Action Partnership of Madera County - Shunammite Place	Shunammite Place	Renewal project	\$191,177.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Serenity Village	Renewal project	\$176,777.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Renaissance at Santa Clara	Renewal project	\$78,301.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing Trinity	Renewal project	\$76,215.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing, Blackstone	Renewal project	\$51,918.00

PH - Rapid Re-housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	RRH A Family Home	Renewal project	\$431,173.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Home Plate	New project	\$322,022.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 3	Renewal project	\$263,157.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Rapid Rehousing Project	Renewal project	\$257,829.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 2	Renewal project	\$189,518.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	A Rapid Way Home	New project	\$175,138.00
Marjaree Mason Center	Welcome Home	Renewal project	\$161,883.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 2a	Renewal project	\$32,270.00

Transitional Housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Downtown Transition	Renewal project	\$224,280.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Clovis Transitional Project	Renewal project	\$222,501.00
Valley Teen Ranch	Valley Teen Ranch	Renewal project	\$30,620.00

Supportive Services Only

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	HERO Team 2	New project	\$275,000.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



Appendix A-212

HUD's 2016 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

Housing Authority City of Fresno

SSO Coordinated Entry

Renewal project

\$83,547.00

HMIS

Applicant Name

Housing Authority City of Fresno

Housing Authority City of Fresno

Project Name

HMIS

HMIS Expansion

Project Type

Renewal project

Renewal project

Awarded Amount

\$137,700.00

\$76,500.00

Safe Haven

Applicant Name

Poverello House

Project Name

Naomi's House

Project Type

Renewal project

Awarded Amount

\$360,915.00

CoC Planning Grant

Applicant Name

Housing Authority City of Fresno

Project Name

CoC Planning 2016

Project Type

Planning project

Awarded Amount

\$255,294.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



Appendix A-213

HUD's 2017 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Total Award: \$9,390,872

Awards by Component:

	# of New Projects	New Project Award Total	# of Renewal Projects	Renewal Proj. Award Total	# of Expansion Projects	Exp. Project Award Total	Planning / UFA Award Total	Total # of Proj.	Total Award	% of CoC Award
Permanent Housing										
PH - Permanent Supportive Housing	1	\$92,209	15	\$5,337,811	1	\$193,462	n/a	17	\$5,623,482	60%
PH - Rapid Re-housing	0	\$0	8	\$1,864,610	0	\$0	n/a	8	\$1,864,610	20%
Joint TH-RRH	2	\$560,104	0	\$0	0	\$0	n/a	2	\$560,104	6%
Transitional Housing	0	\$0	2	\$253,121	0	\$0	n/a	2	\$253,121	3%
Supportive Services Only	1	\$250,000	1	\$83,547	1	\$275,000	n/a	3	\$608,547	6%
HMIS	0	\$0	2	\$214,200	0	\$0	n/a	2	\$214,200	2%
CoC Planning Grant	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$266,808	1	\$266,808	3%
GRAND TOTAL	4	\$902,313	28	\$7,753,289	2	\$468,462	\$266,808	35	\$9,390,872	
% of Total Award		9.6%		82.5%		4.9%	2.8%			

Project level award summary:

Permanent Housing

PH - Permanent Supportive Housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 1	Renewal project	\$1,019,717.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Falcon Court Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$826,230.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Family Villa Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$627,544.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Stasis Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$451,053.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



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HUD's 2017 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project PHoenix	Renewal project	\$374,898.00
WestCare California, Inc	Project LiftOFF	Renewal project	\$352,472.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 4	Renewal project	\$340,771.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Homestead	Renewal project	\$295,214.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Hearth	Renewal project	\$268,202.00
Mental Health Systems Inc.	MHS Hacienda Housing Program	Renewal project	\$251,712.00
Community Action Partnership of Madera County - Shunammite Place	Shunammite Place	Expansion project	\$193,462.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Serenity Village	Renewal project	\$178,589.00
Mental Health Systems Inc.	MHS Fresno Housing Plus 3	Renewal project	\$144,328.00
Community Action Partnership of Madera County - Shunammite Place	Shunammite Place Expansion	New project	\$92,209.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Renaissance at Santa Clara	Renewal project	\$78,948.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing Trinity	Renewal project	\$76,215.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing, Blackstone	Renewal project	\$51,918.00

PH - Rapid Re-housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	RRH A Family Home	Renewal project	\$440,713.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Home Plate	Renewal project	\$327,326.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 3	Renewal project	\$267,309.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Rapid Rehousing Project	Renewal project	\$262,029.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 2	Renewal project	\$192,590.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	A Rapid Way Home	Renewal project	\$177,874.00
Marjaree Mason Center	Welcome Home	Renewal project	\$163,995.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 2a	Renewal project	\$32,774.00

Joint TH-RRH

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Bridge to Home 1	New project	\$447,821.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Bridge to Home 2	New project	\$112,283.00

Transitional Housing

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
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*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



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HUD's 2017 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

Marjaree Mason Center
Valley Teen Ranch

MMC Clovis Transitional Project
Valley Teen Ranch

Renewal project \$222,501.00
Renewal project \$30,620.00

Supportive Services Only

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	HERO Team 2	Expansion project	\$275,000.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	HERO Team 2 expansion	New project	\$250,000.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	SSO Coordinated Entry	Renewal project	\$83,547.00

HMIS

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	HMIS	Renewal project	\$137,700.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	HMIS Expansion	Renewal project	\$76,500.00

CoC Planning Grant

Applicant Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	CoC Planning Project 2017	Planning project	\$266,808.00

*Additional project-level award data for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>



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HUD's 2018 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Total Award: \$10,733,261

Awards by Component:

	# of New Projects	New Project Award Total	# of Renewal Projects	Renewal Proj. Award Total	# of Expansion Projects ¹	Exp. Project Award Total ¹	Planning / UFA Award Total	Total # of Proj.	Total Award	% of CoC Award
Permanent Housing										
PH - Permanent Supportive Housing	1	\$306,142	15	\$5,643,884	0	\$0	n/a	16	\$5,950,026	55%
PH - Rapid Re-housing	1	\$327,312	7	\$1,449,081	0	\$0	n/a	8	\$1,776,393	17%
Joint TH - Rapid Re-housing	0	\$0	2	\$582,424	0	\$0	n/a	2	\$582,424	5%
Transitional Housing	0	\$0	2	\$253,121	0	\$0	n/a	2	\$253,121	2%
Supportive Services Only	2	\$1,050,527	1	\$525,000	0	\$0	n/a	3	\$1,575,527	15%
HMIS	0	\$0	1	\$76,500	1	\$245,770	n/a	2	\$322,270	3%
CoC Planning Grant	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$273,500	1	\$273,500	3%
GRAND TOTAL	4	\$1,683,981	28	\$8,530,010	1	\$245,770	\$273,500	34	\$10,733,261	
% of Total Award		15.6%		79.4%		2.2%	2.5%			

Project level award summary:

Permanent Housing

PH - Permanent Supportive Housing

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 1	Renewal project	\$1,096,757.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Falcon Court Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$866,656.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Family Villa Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$663,060.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Stasis Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$462,809.00

*Specific project-level award information for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>

¹Expansion Projects include the combined total for renewal projects being expanded and their expansion amounts, and are excluded from the separate renewal project awarded totals.



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HUD's 2018 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project PHoenix	Renewal project	\$396,523.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 4	Renewal project	\$366,547.00
WestCare California, Inc	Project LiftOFF 2018	Renewal project	\$317,653.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Rise	New project	\$306,142.00
Community Action Partnership of Madera County - Shunammite Place	Shunammite Place	Renewal project	\$298,836.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Hearth	Renewal project	\$280,322.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Homestead	Renewal project	\$260,976.00
Mental Health Systems Inc.	2018 Hacienda Housing Program RENEWAL	Renewal project	\$257,261.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Serenity Village	Renewal project	\$185,984.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Renaissance at Santa Clara	Renewal project	\$81,587.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing Trinity	Renewal project	\$64,783.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing, Blackstone	Renewal project	\$44,130.00

PH - Rapid Re-housing

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Home Plate	Renewal project	\$344,126.00
Marjaree Mason Center	Safe and Sound	New project	\$327,312.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 3	Renewal project	\$279,249.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Rapid Rehousing Project	Renewal project	\$233,801.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 2	Renewal project	\$201,350.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	A Rapid Way Home	Renewal project	\$186,802.00
Marjaree Mason Center	Welcome Home	Renewal project	\$169,659.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 2a	Renewal project	\$34,094.00

Joint TH - Rapid Re-housing

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Bridge to Home 1	Renewal project	\$465,677.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Bridge to Home 2	Renewal project	\$116,747.00

Transitional Housing

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Clovis Transitional Project	Renewal project	\$222,501.00

*Specific project-level award information for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>

¹Expansion Projects include the combined total for renewal projects being expanded and their expansion amounts, and are excluded from the separate renewal project awarded totals.



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HUD's 2018 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

Valley Teen Ranch

Transitional Living Home

Renewal project

\$30,620.00

Supportive Services Only

Grantee Name

WestCare California, Inc
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission
Marjaree Mason Center

Project Name

Coordinated Entry 2018
HERO Team 2 expansion
DV Coordinated Entry System

Project Type

New project
Renewal project
New project

Awarded Amount

\$534,169.00
\$525,000.00
\$516,358.00

HMIS

Grantee Name

Housing Authority City of Fresno
Housing Authority City of Fresno

Project Name

HMIS II Expansion
HMIS Expansion

Project Type

Expansion project
Renewal project

Awarded Amount

\$245,770.00
\$76,500.00

CoC Planning Grant

Grantee Name

Housing Authority City of Fresno

Project Name

CoC Planning 2018

Project Type

Planning project

Awarded Amount

\$273,500.00

*Specific project-level award information for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>

¹Expansion Projects include the combined total for renewal projects being expanded and their expansion amounts, and are excluded from the separate renewal project awarded totals.



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HUD's 2019 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Total Award: \$10,662,668

Awards by Component:

	# of New Projects	New Project Award Total	# of Renewal Projects	Renewal Proj. Award Total	# of Exp. Projects ¹	Exp. Project Award Total ¹	# of YHDP Projects	YHDP Award Total	Planning / UFA Award Total	Total # of Proj.	Total Award	% of CoC Award
Permanent Housing												
PH - Permanent Supportive Housing	0	\$0	13	\$4,940,258	2	\$1,024,043	0	\$0	n/a	15	\$5,964,301	56%
PH - Rapid Re-housing	0	\$0	7	\$1,773,729	0	\$0	0	\$0	n/a	7	\$1,773,729	17%
Transitional Housing	0	\$0	2	\$253,121	0	\$0	0	\$0	n/a	2	\$253,121	2%
Supportive Services Only	1	\$459,927	3	\$1,575,527	0	\$0	0	\$0	n/a	4	\$2,035,454	19%
HMIS	0	\$0	2	\$322,270	0	\$0	0	\$0	n/a	2	\$322,270	3%
CoC Planning Grant	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$313,793	1	\$313,793	3%
GRAND TOTAL	1	\$459,927	27	\$8,864,905	2	\$1,024,043	0	\$0	\$313,793	31	\$10,662,668	
% of Total Award		4.3%		83.1%		9.6%		0%	2.9%			

Project level award summary:

Permanent Housing

PH - Permanent Supportive Housing

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 1	Renewal project	\$943,026.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Falcon Court Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$872,114.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Family Villa Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$667,855.00
Community Action Partnership of Madera County - Shunammite Place	Combined Renewal and Expansion	Expansion project	\$541,520.00
WestCare California, Inc	Project LiftOFF Combined	Expansion project	\$482,523.00

*Specific project-level award information for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>

¹Expansion Projects include the combined total for renewal projects being expanded and their expansion amounts, and are excluded from the separate renewal project awarded totals.



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HUD's 2019 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Stasis Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$464,396.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project PHoenix	Renewal project	\$399,442.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 4	Renewal project	\$370,051.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Rise	Renewal project	\$307,588.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Hearth	Renewal project	\$279,938.00
Mental Health Systems Inc.	2019 Hacienda Housing Program RENEWAL	Renewal project	\$258,010.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Serenity Village	Renewal project	\$186,982.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Renaissance at Santa Clara	Renewal project	\$81,943.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing Trinity	Renewal project	\$64,783.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing, Blackstone	Renewal project	\$44,130.00

PH - Rapid Re-housing

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Home Plate	Renewal project	\$343,598.00
Marjaree Mason Center	Safe and Sound	Renewal project	\$326,952.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 3	Renewal project	\$278,865.00
Marjaree Mason Center	Welcome Home 2/2a	Renewal project	\$234,844.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Rapid Rehousing Project	Renewal project	\$233,489.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	A Rapid Way Home	Renewal project	\$186,514.00
Marjaree Mason Center	Welcome Home	Renewal project	\$169,467.00

Transitional Housing

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Clovis Transitional Project	Renewal project	\$222,501.00
Valley Teen Ranch	Transitional Living Home	Renewal project	\$30,620.00

Supportive Services Only

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
WestCare California, Inc	Coordinated Entry 2018	Renewal project	\$534,169.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	HERO Team 2 expansion	Renewal project	\$525,000.00
Marjaree Mason Center	DV Coordinated Entry System	Renewal project	\$516,358.00
Marjaree Mason Center	DV Coordinated Entry System 2	New project	\$459,927.00

*Specific project-level award information for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>

¹Expansion Projects include the combined total for renewal projects being expanded and their expansion amounts, and are excluded from the separate renewal project awarded totals.



Appendix A-221

HUD's 2019 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

HMIS

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	HMIS II Expansion	Renewal project	\$245,770.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	HMIS Expansion	Renewal project	\$76,500.00

CoC Planning Grant

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	CA-514 CoC Planning Project Application FY2019	Planning project	\$313,793.00

*Specific project-level award information for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>

¹Expansion Projects include the combined total for renewal projects being expanded and their expansion amounts, and are excluded from the separate renewal project awarded totals.



Appendix A-222

HUD's 2019 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Total Award: \$10,662,668

Awards by Component:

	# of New Projects	New Project Award Total	# of Renewal Projects	Renewal Proj. Award Total	# of Exp. Projects ¹	Exp. Project Award Total ¹	# of YHDP Projects	YHDP Award Total	Planning / UFA Award Total	Total # of Proj.	Total Award	% of CoC Award
Permanent Housing												
PH - Permanent Supportive Housing	0	\$0	13	\$4,940,258	2	\$1,024,043	0	\$0	n/a	15	\$5,964,301	56%
PH - Rapid Re-housing	0	\$0	7	\$1,773,729	0	\$0	0	\$0	n/a	7	\$1,773,729	17%
Transitional Housing	0	\$0	2	\$253,121	0	\$0	0	\$0	n/a	2	\$253,121	2%
Supportive Services Only	1	\$459,927	3	\$1,575,527	0	\$0	0	\$0	n/a	4	\$2,035,454	19%
HMIS	0	\$0	2	\$322,270	0	\$0	0	\$0	n/a	2	\$322,270	3%
CoC Planning Grant	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$313,793	1	\$313,793	3%
GRAND TOTAL	1	\$459,927	27	\$8,864,905	2	\$1,024,043	0	\$0	\$313,793	31	\$10,662,668	
% of Total Award		4.3%		83.1%		9.6%		0%	2.9%			

Project level award summary:

Permanent Housing

PH - Permanent Supportive Housing

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 1	Renewal project	\$943,026.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Falcon Court Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$872,114.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Family Villa Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$667,855.00
Community Action Partnership of Madera County - Shunammite Place	Combined Renewal and Expansion	Expansion project	\$541,520.00
WestCare California, Inc	Project LiftOFF Combined	Expansion project	\$482,523.00

*Specific project-level award information for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>

¹Expansion Projects include the combined total for renewal projects being expanded and their expansion amounts, and are excluded from the separate renewal project awarded totals.



Appendix A-223

HUD's 2019 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Stasis Permanent Supportive Housing	Renewal project	\$464,396.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project PHoenix	Renewal project	\$399,442.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Shelter Plus Care 4	Renewal project	\$370,051.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Rise	Renewal project	\$307,588.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Hearth	Renewal project	\$279,938.00
Mental Health Systems Inc.	2019 Hacienda Housing Program RENEWAL	Renewal project	\$258,010.00
Turning Point of Central California, Inc.	Serenity Village	Renewal project	\$186,982.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Renaissance at Santa Clara	Renewal project	\$81,943.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing Trinity	Renewal project	\$64,783.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Permanent Supportive Housing, Blackstone	Renewal project	\$44,130.00

PH - Rapid Re-housing

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Project Home Plate	Renewal project	\$343,598.00
Marjaree Mason Center	Safe and Sound	Renewal project	\$326,952.00
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Welcome Home 3	Renewal project	\$278,865.00
Marjaree Mason Center	Welcome Home 2/2a	Renewal project	\$234,844.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	Rapid Rehousing Project	Renewal project	\$233,489.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	A Rapid Way Home	Renewal project	\$186,514.00
Marjaree Mason Center	Welcome Home	Renewal project	\$169,467.00

Transitional Housing

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Marjaree Mason Center	MMC Clovis Transitional Project	Renewal project	\$222,501.00
Valley Teen Ranch	Transitional Living Home	Renewal project	\$30,620.00

Supportive Services Only

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
WestCare California, Inc	Coordinated Entry 2018	Renewal project	\$534,169.00
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	HERO Team 2 expansion	Renewal project	\$525,000.00
Marjaree Mason Center	DV Coordinated Entry System	Renewal project	\$516,358.00
Marjaree Mason Center	DV Coordinated Entry System 2	New project	\$459,927.00

*Specific project-level award information for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>

¹Expansion Projects include the combined total for renewal projects being expanded and their expansion amounts, and are excluded from the separate renewal project awarded totals.



Appendix A-224

HUD's 2019 Continuum of Care Program Funding Awards*

HMIS

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	HMIS II Expansion	Renewal project	\$245,770.00
Housing Authority City of Fresno	HMIS Expansion	Renewal project	\$76,500.00

CoC Planning Grant

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Type	Awarded Amount
Housing Authority City of Fresno	CA-514 CoC Planning Project Application FY2019	Planning project	\$313,793.00

*Specific project-level award information for Continuums of Care can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/>

¹Expansion Projects include the combined total for renewal projects being expanded and their expansion amounts, and are excluded from the separate renewal project awarded totals.

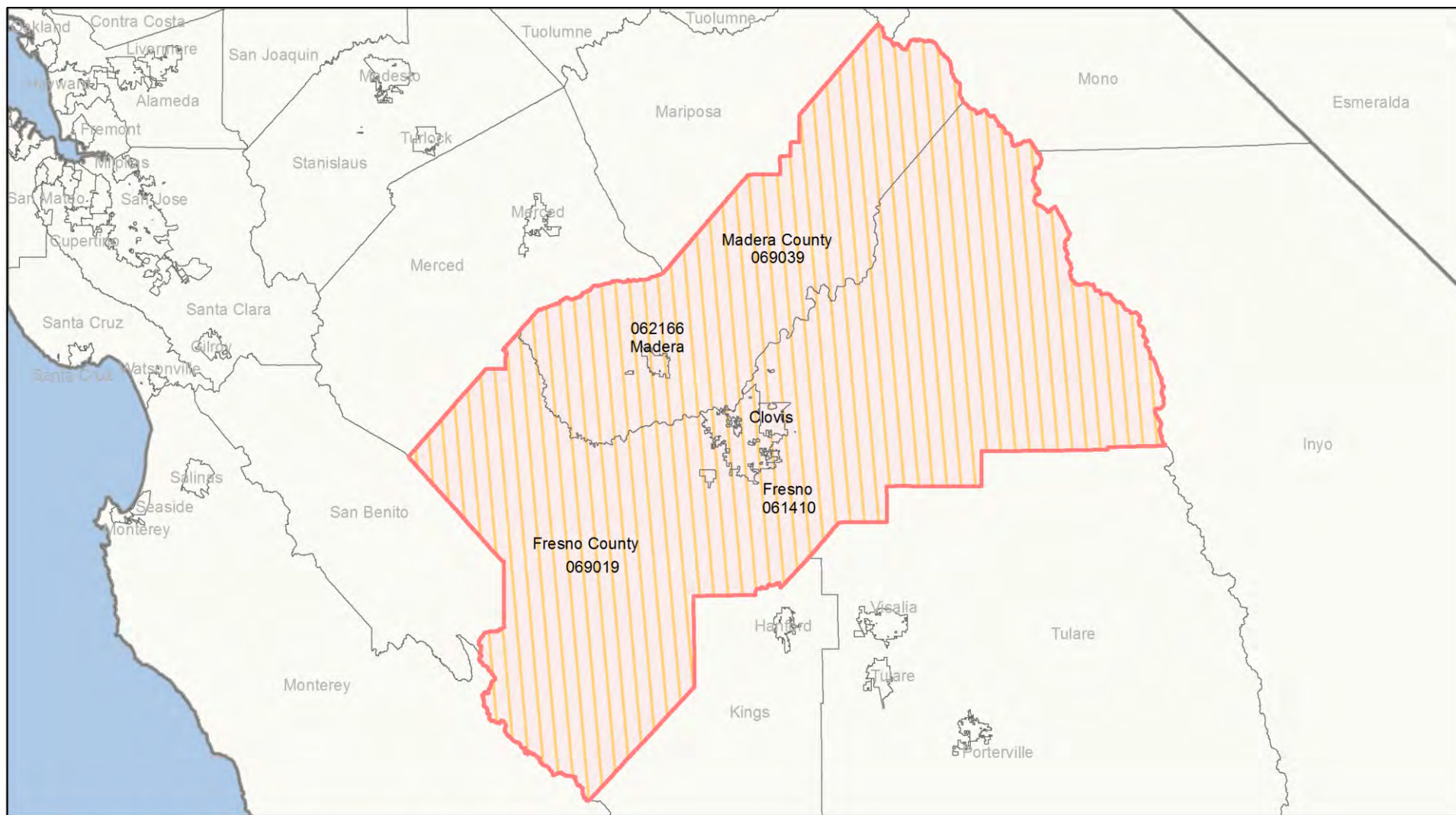


Appendix A-225

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514



2014 CoC Boundary 2012 CoC Boundary



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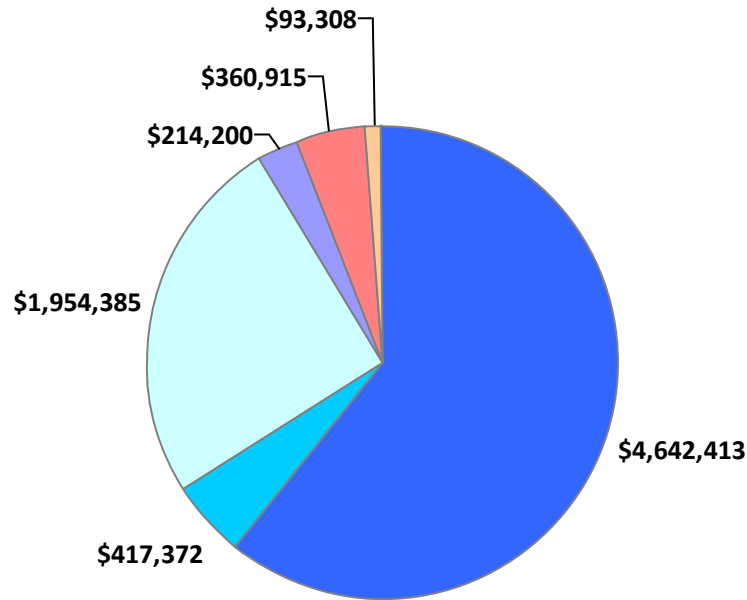
CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

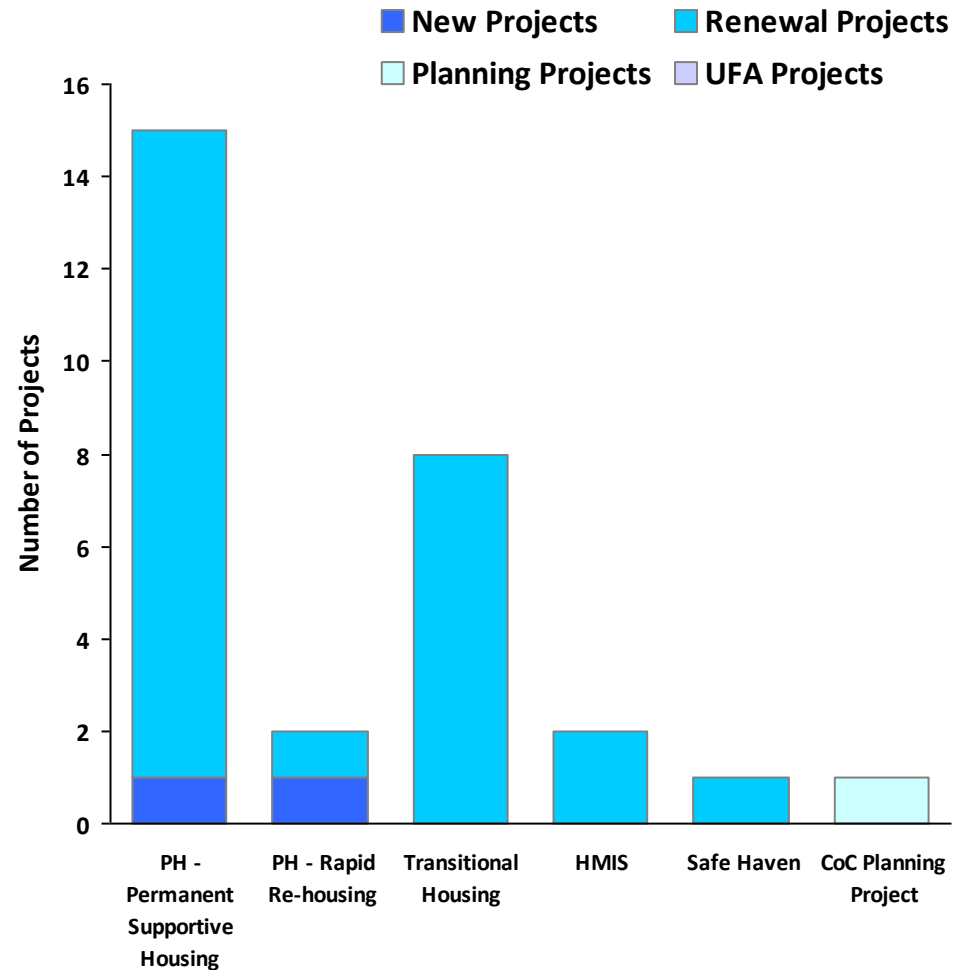
2014 Awards by Component and Renewal Type

Total Award Amount

\$7,682,593.00



- PH - Permanent Supportive Housing
- PH - Rapid Re-housing
- Transitional Housing
- HMIS
- Safe Haven
- CoC Planning Project





Appendix A-227

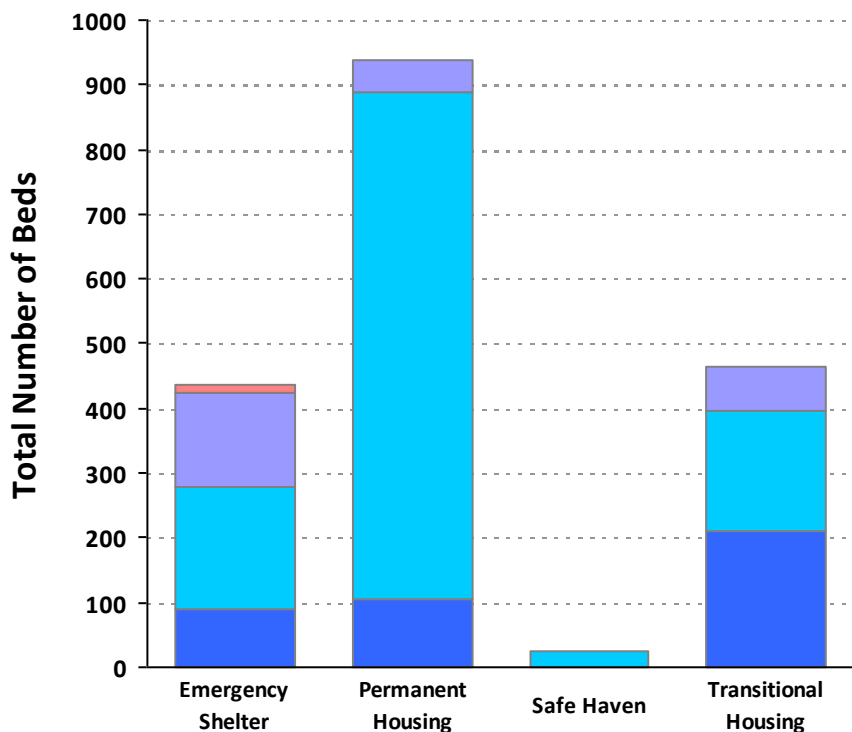
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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2014 Housing Inventory Summarized by Target Population and Bed Type

Beds by Designated Target Population

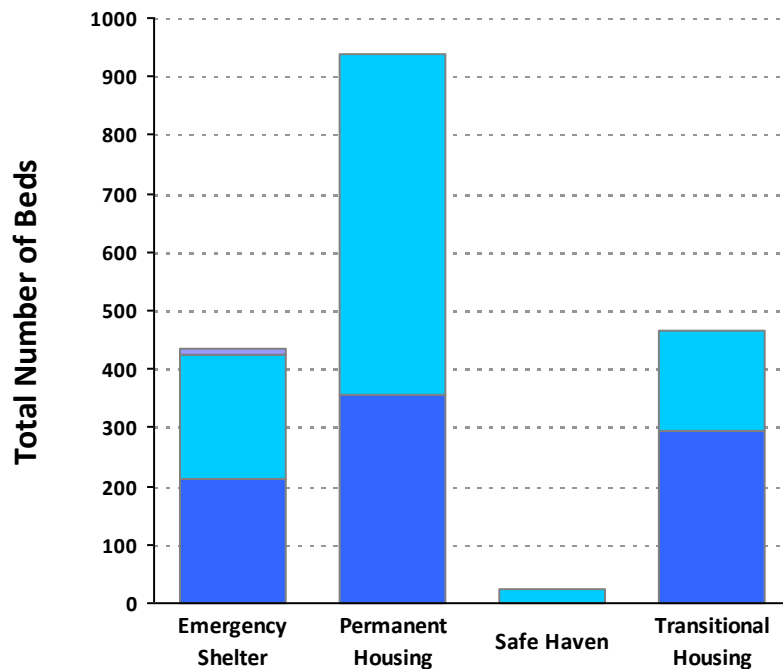


Youth	12			
Mixed*	143	47		69
Individual	191	786	24	186
Adult & Child**	89	104		210

* Mixed beds may serve any target population

**Adult & Child and Adult & Child Beds refer to beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18

Beds by Intended Household Type Served



Child-Only Beds	12	0	0	0
Adult-Only Beds	210	580	24	172
Adult & Child Beds**	213	357	0	293



Appendix A-228

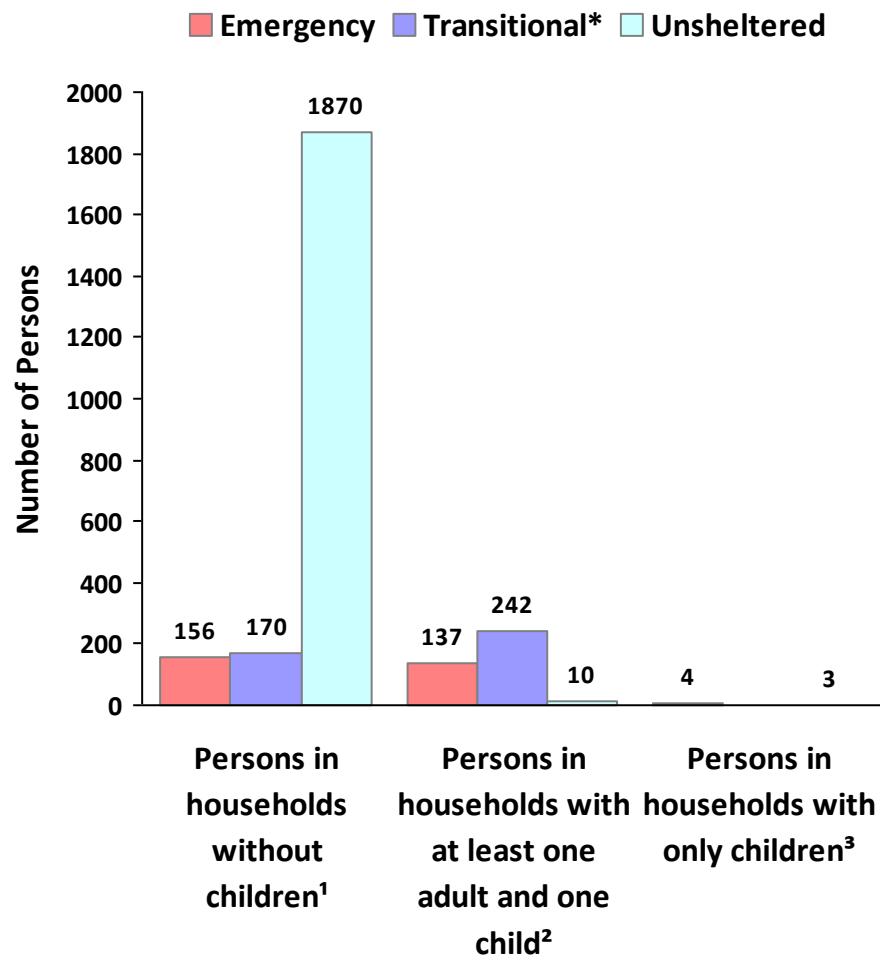
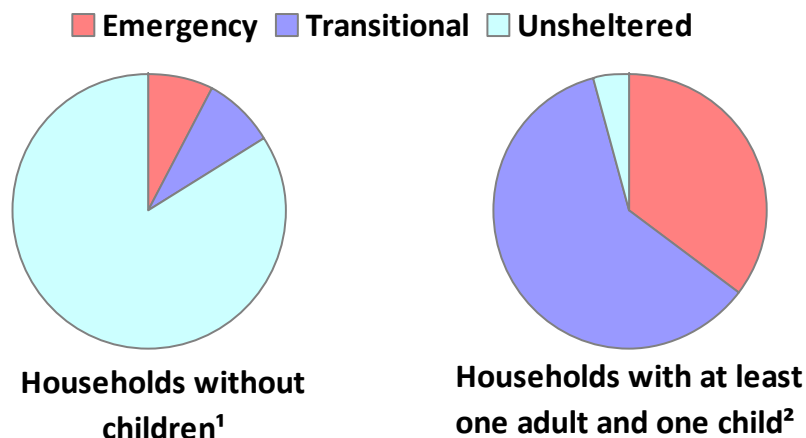
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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2014 Point in Time Count Summarized by Household Type

Proportion of Households Served by Program Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



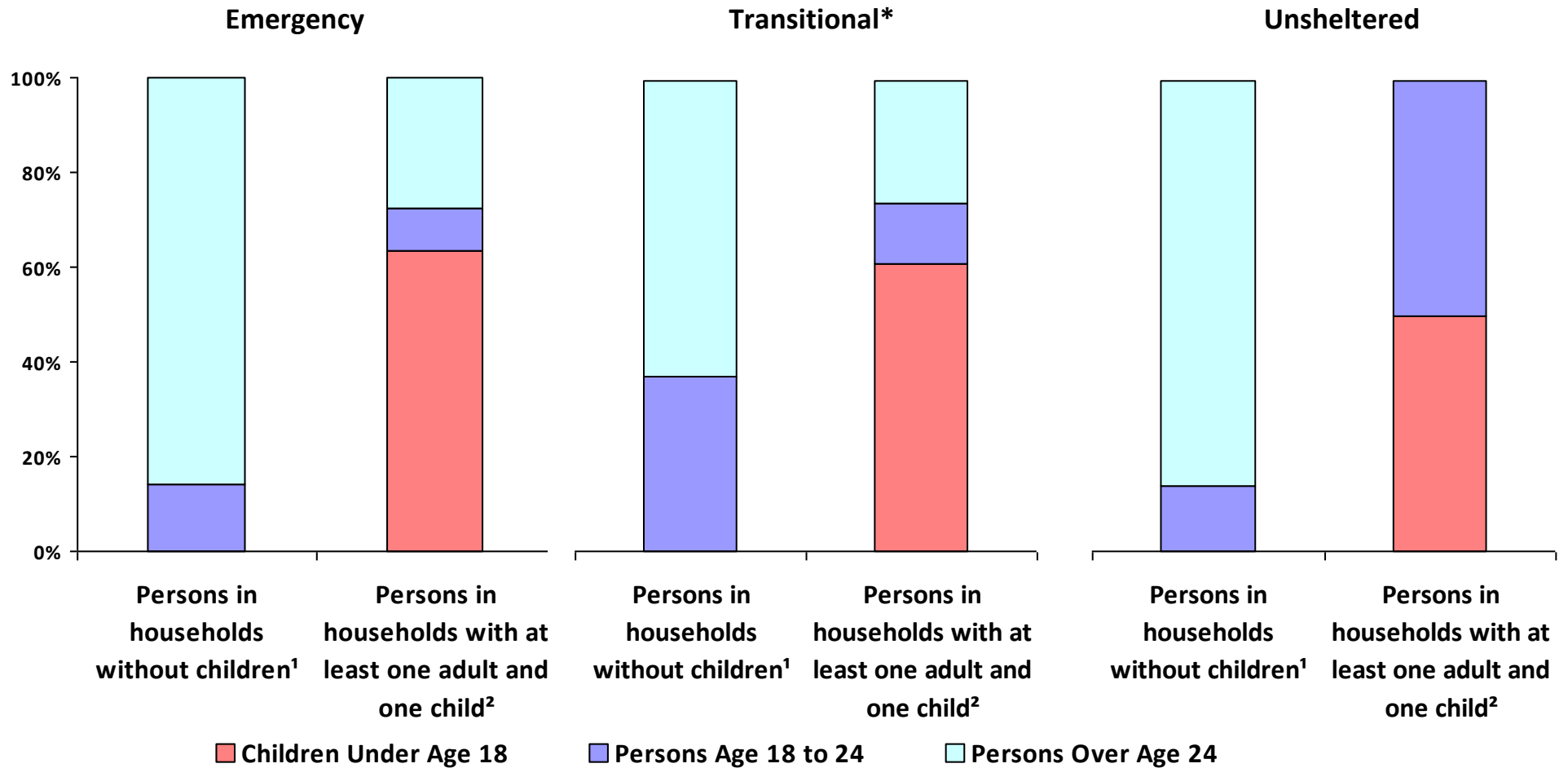
Appendix A-229

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2014 Point-In-Time Count Proportion of Persons in each Age Group by Household Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.



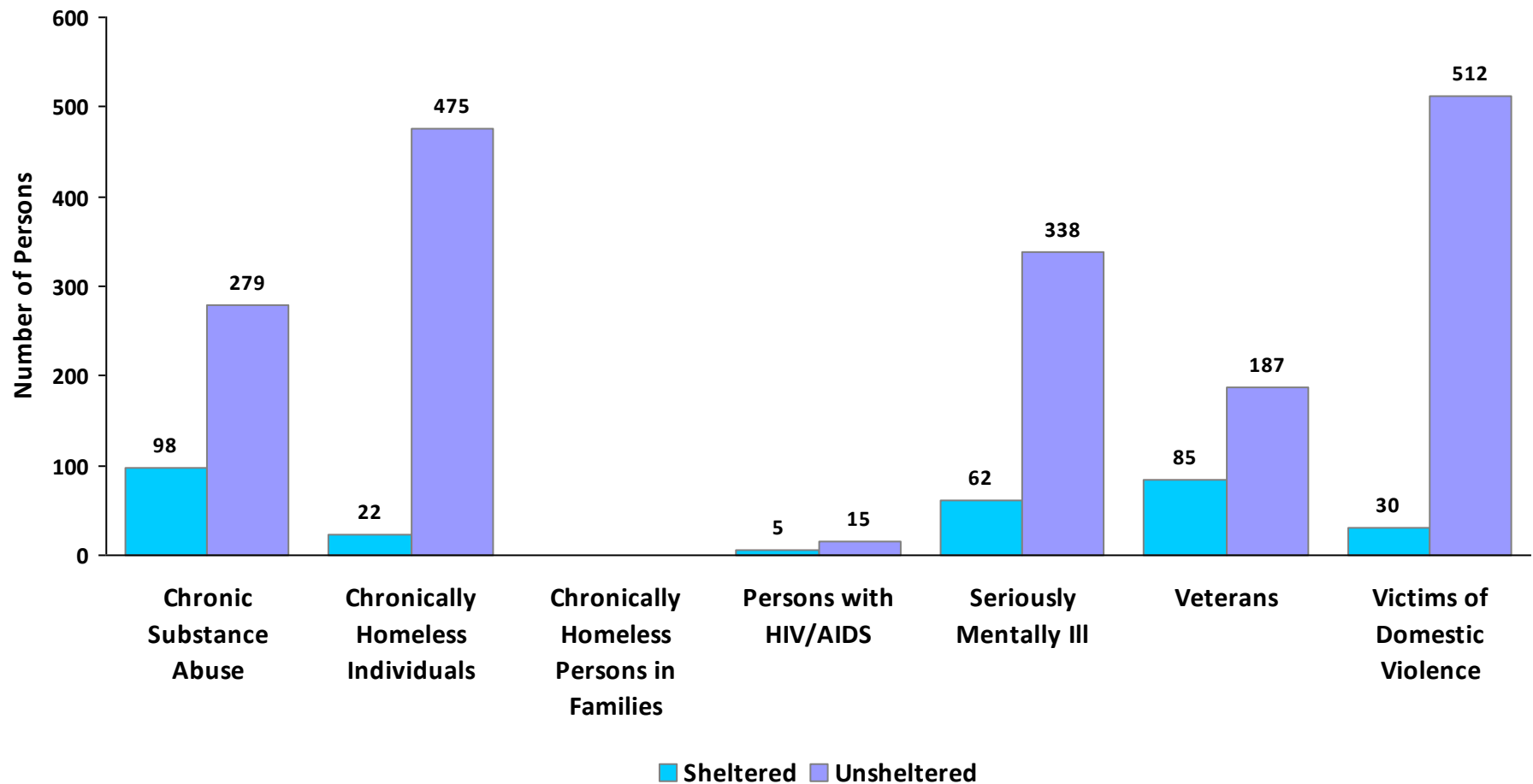
Appendix A-230

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2014 Point in Time Count Summarized by Sub-Population



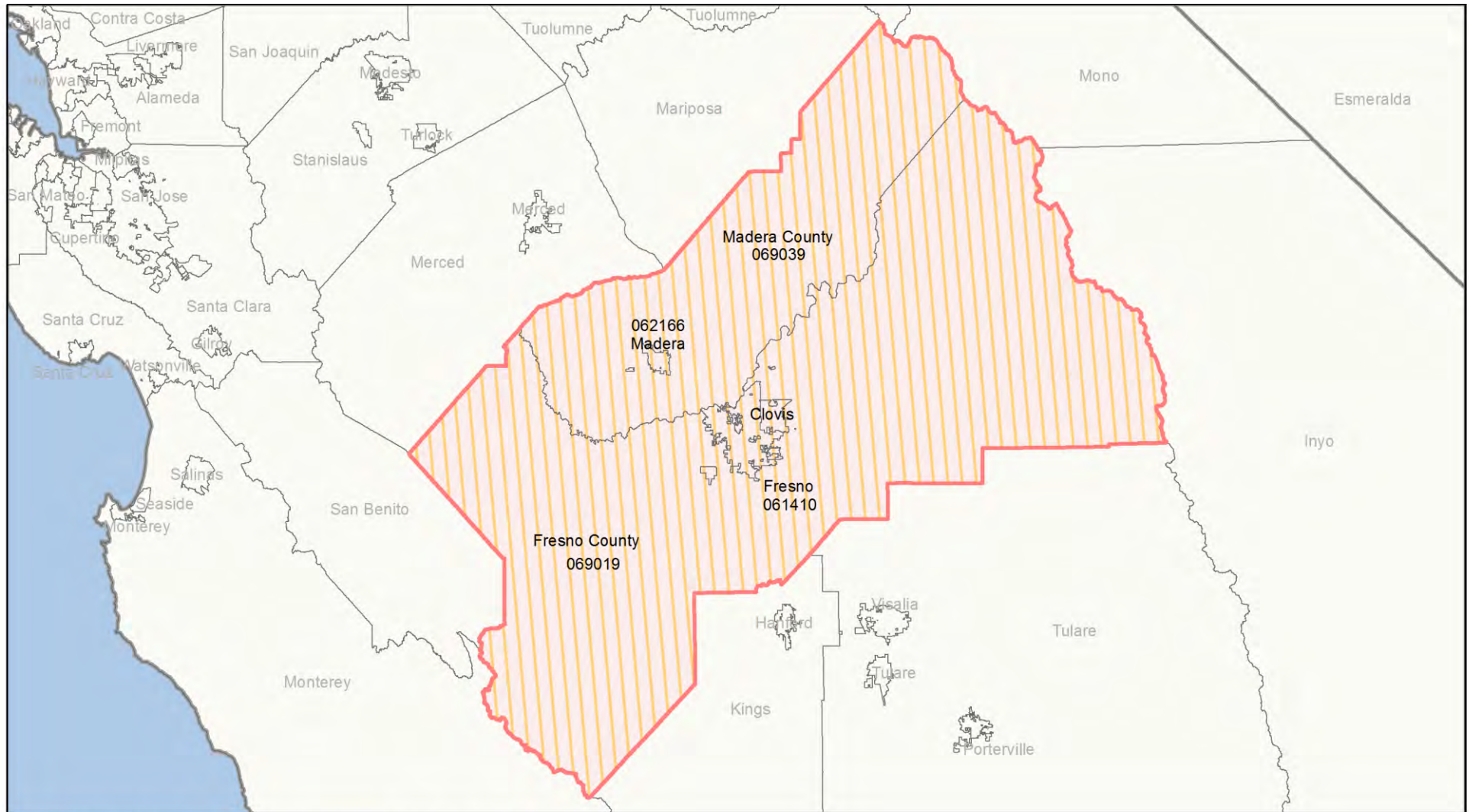


Appendix A-231

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514



2015 CoC Boundary 2014 CoC Boundary



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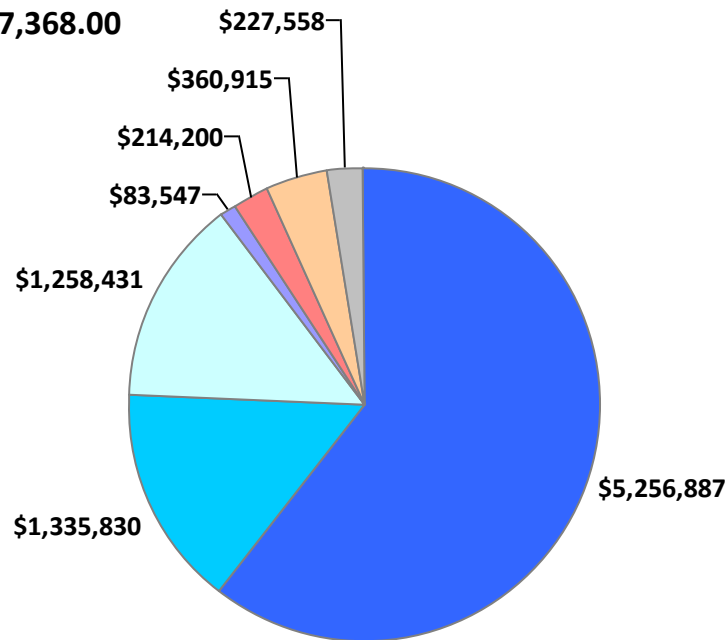
CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

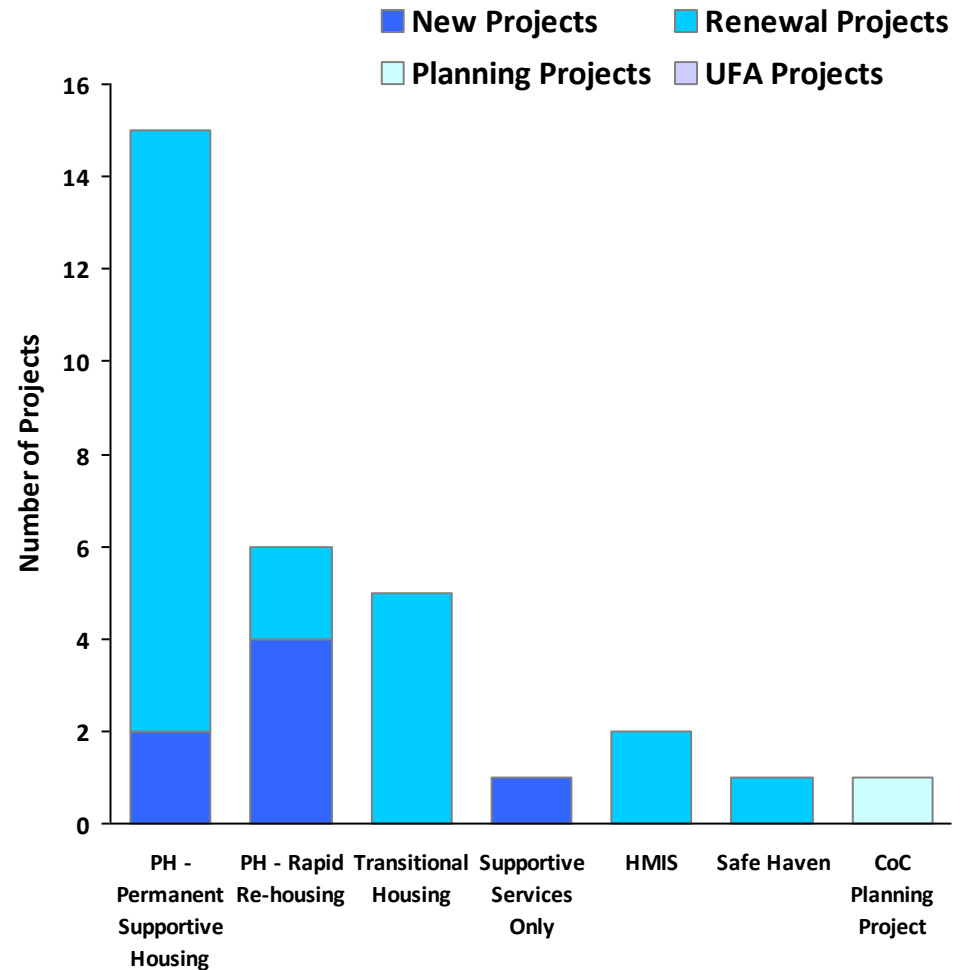
2015 Awards by Component and Renewal Type

Total Award Amount

\$8,737,368.00



- PH - Permanent Supportive Housing
- PH - Rapid Re-housing
- Transitional Housing
- Supportive Services Only
- HMIS
- Safe Haven
- CoC Planning Project





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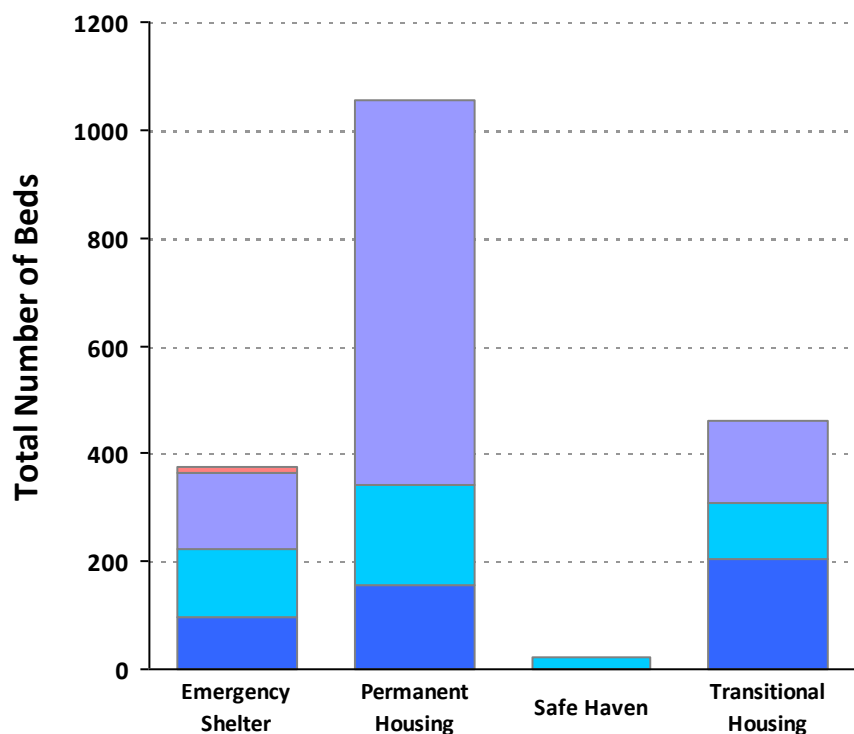
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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2015 Housing Inventory Summarized by Target Population and Bed Type

Beds by Designated Target Population

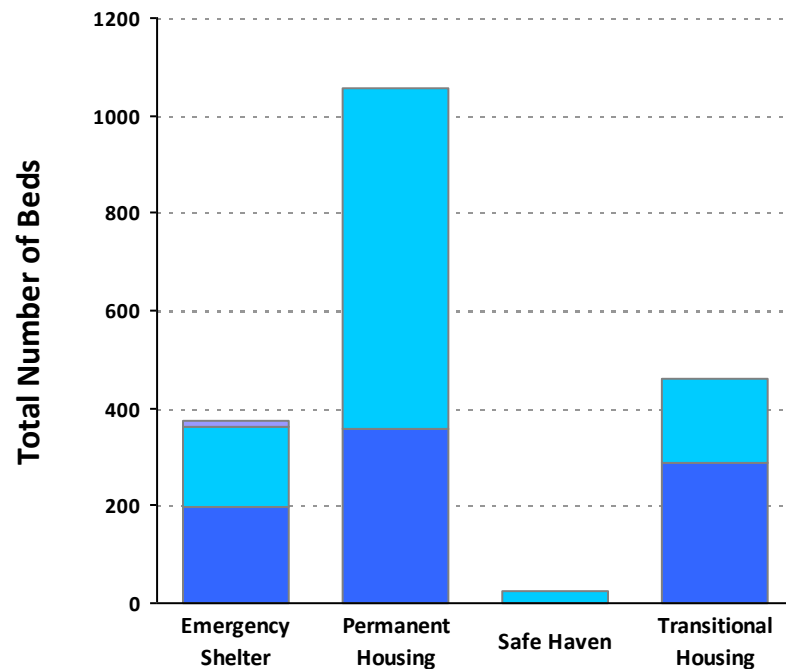


Youth	12			
Mixed*	143	713		153
Individual	124	187	24	102
Adult & Child**	98	155		205

* Mixed beds may serve any target population

**Adult & Child and Adult & Child Beds refer to beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18

Beds by Intended Household Type Served



Child-Only Beds	12	0	0	0
Adult-Only Beds	164	696	24	171
Adult & Child Beds**	196	359	0	289



Appendix A-234

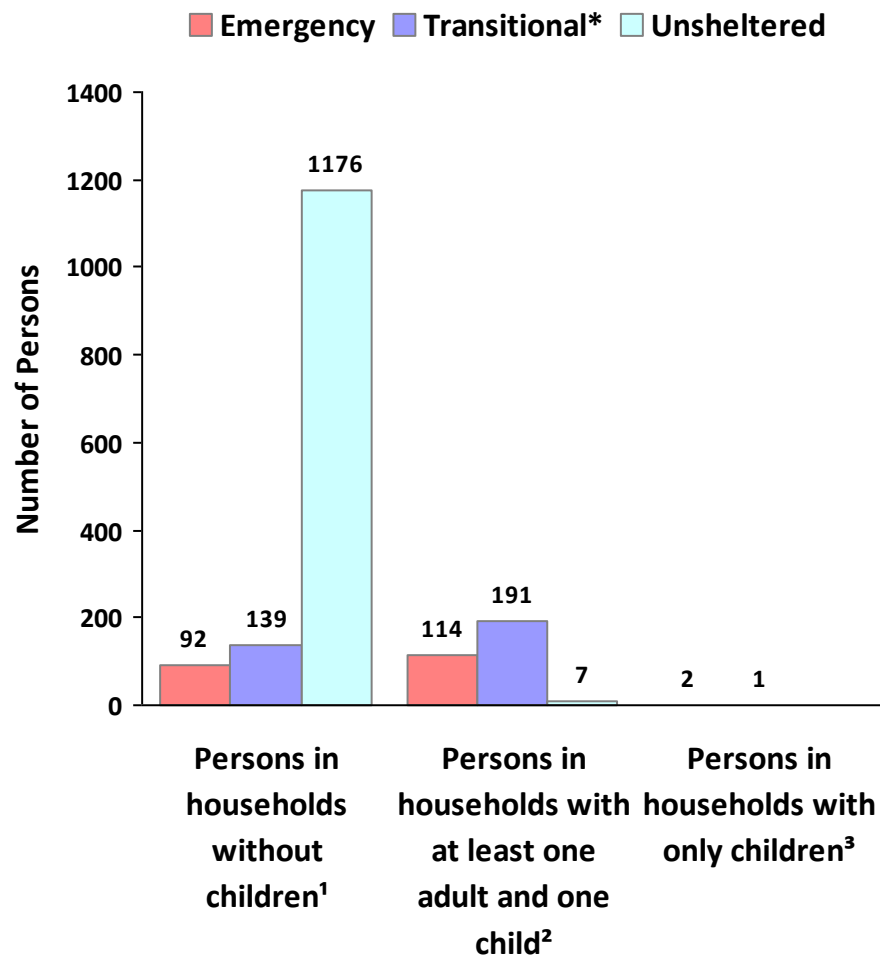
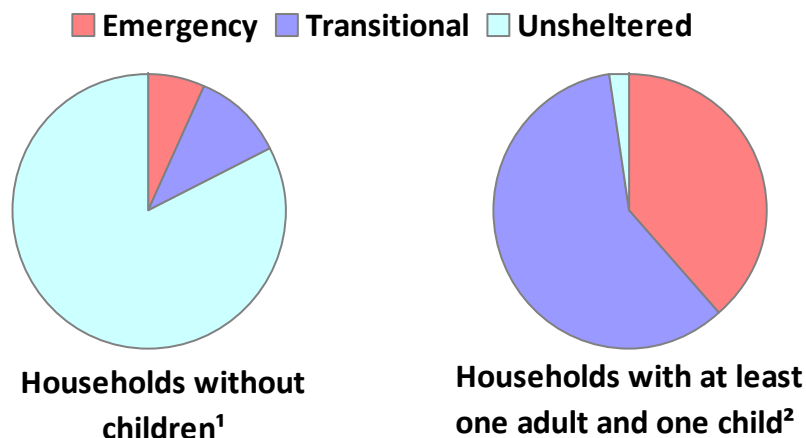
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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2015 Point in Time Count Summarized by Household Type

Proportion of Households Served by Program Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



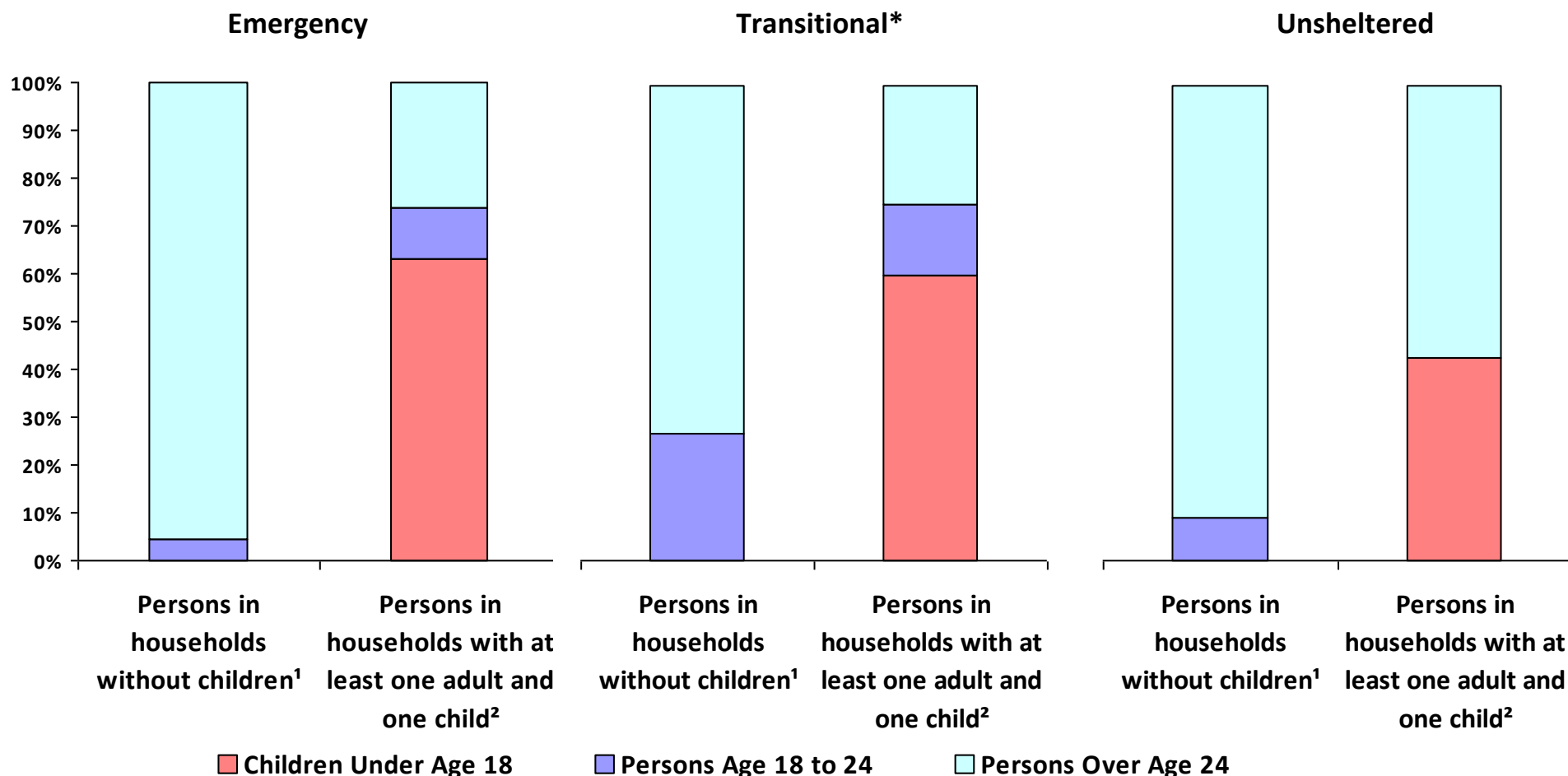
Appendix A-235

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2015 Point-In-Time Count Proportion of Persons in each Age Group by Household Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

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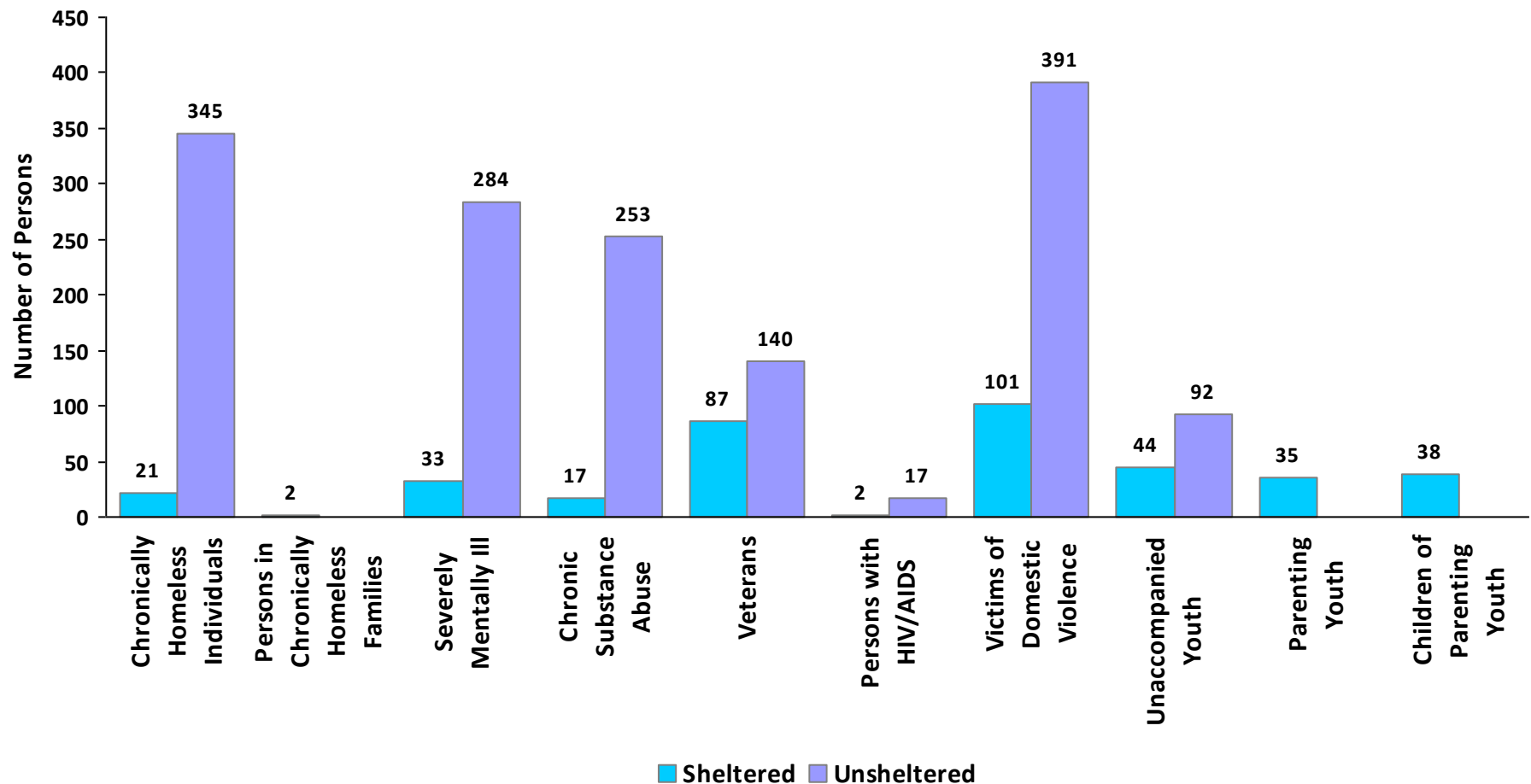
Appendix A-236

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2015 Point in Time Count Summarized by Sub-Population



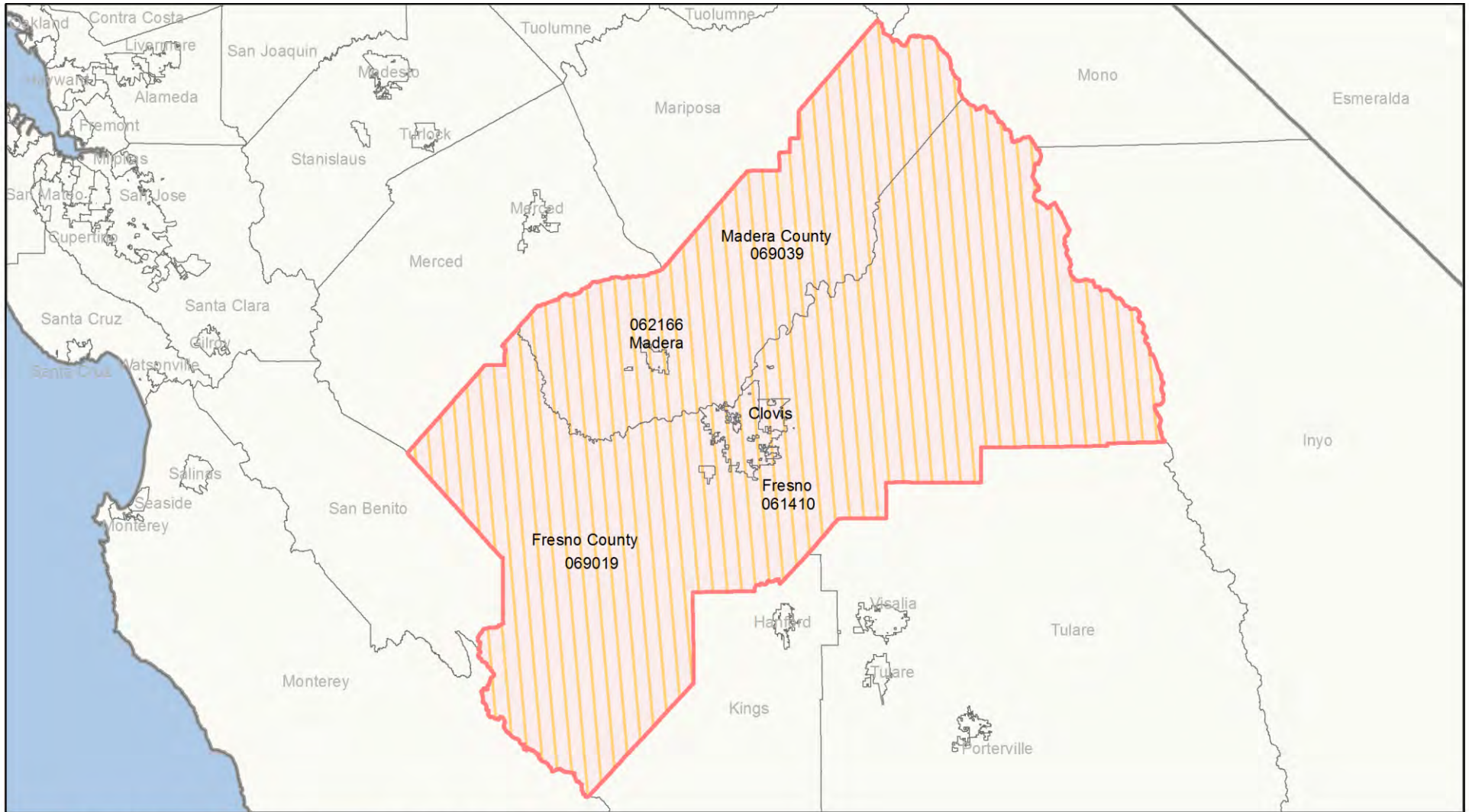


Appendix A-237

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514



2016 CoC Boundary 2015 CoC Boundary



Appendix A-238

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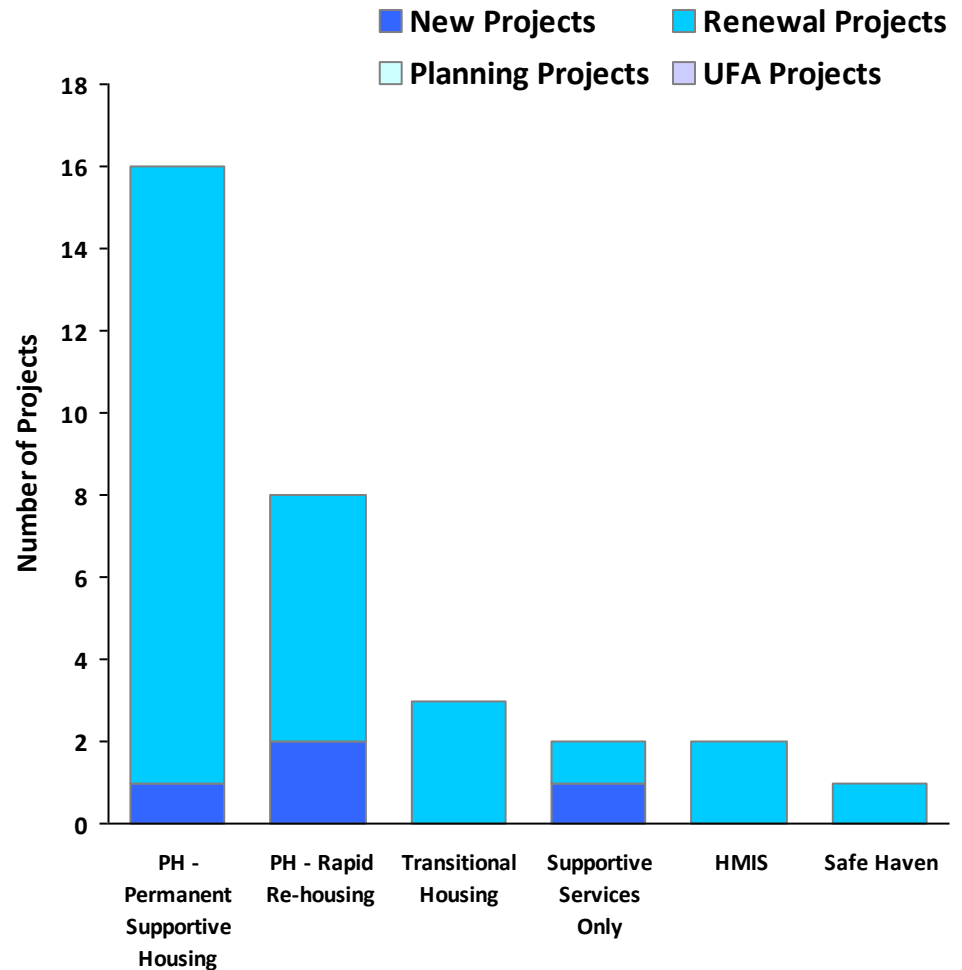
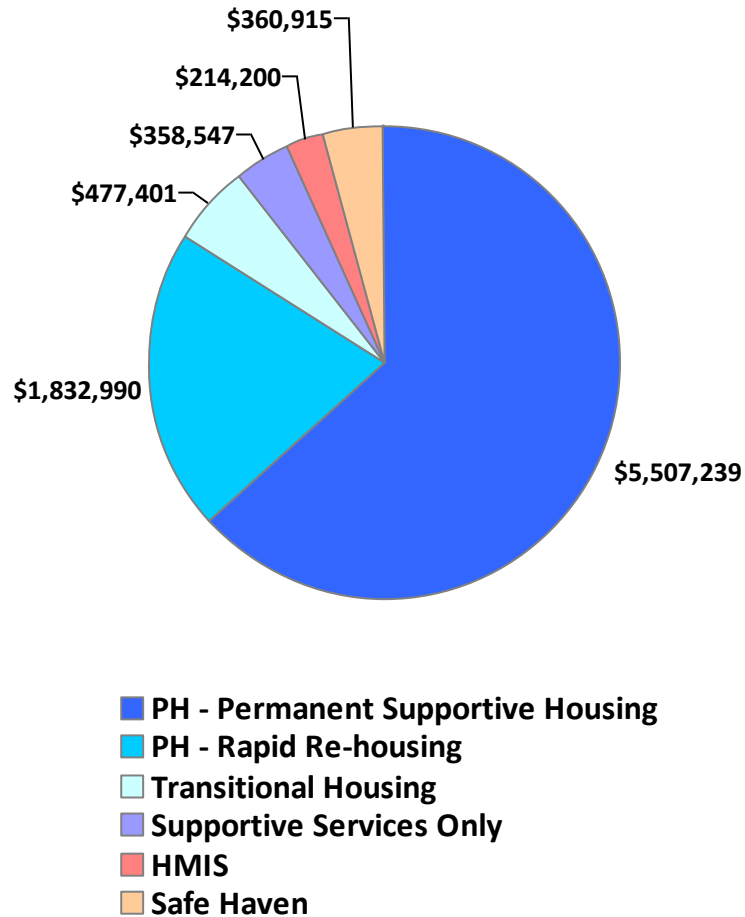
CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2016 Awards by Component and Renewal Type

Total Award Amount

\$9,006,586.00





Appendix A-239

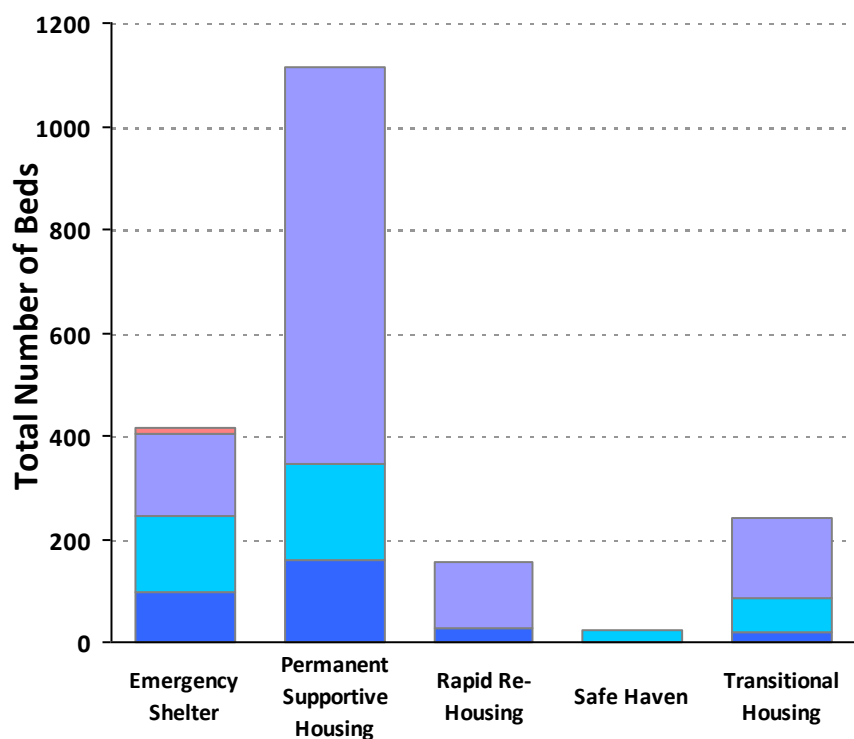
Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) in the fiscal year 2016 application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the Housing Inventory and Homeless Count data may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods. For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange website (<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/?granteesaction=main.searchresultsprogramid=3>).

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2016 Housing Inventory Summarized by Target Population and Bed Type

Beds by Designated Target Population

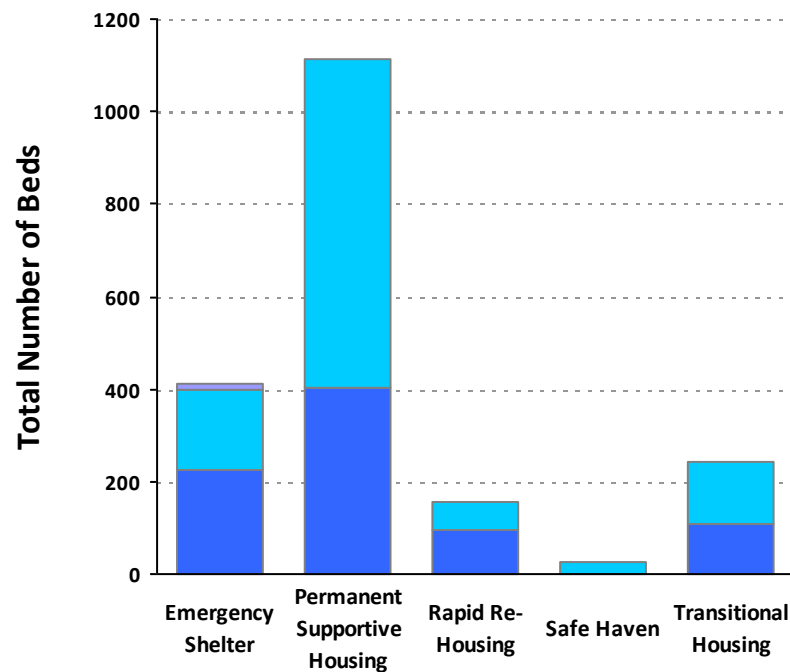


Youth	12			
Mixed	160	768	128	154
Individuals	145	187	24	67
Households	99	159	29	20

* Mixed beds may serve any target population

**Adult & Child and Adult & Child Beds refer to beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18

Beds by Intended Household Type Served



Child-Only Beds	12	0	0	0	0
Adult-Only Beds	173	712	61	24	131
Adult & Child Beds**	227	402	96	0	110



Appendix A-249

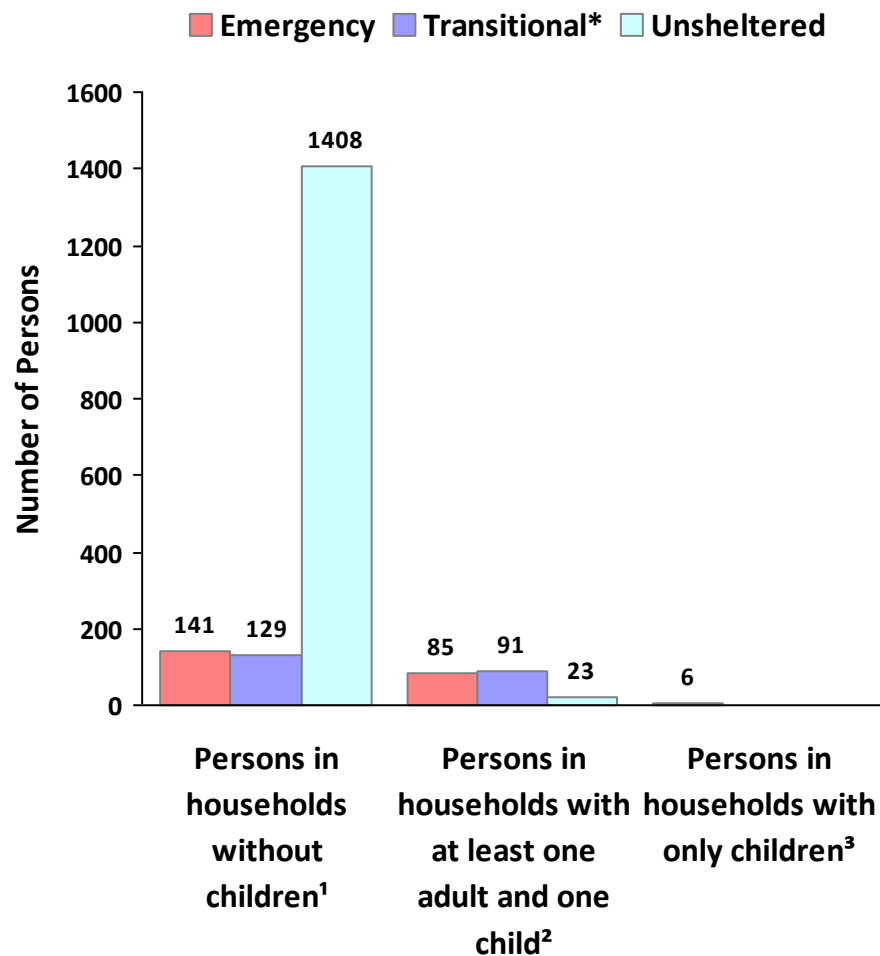
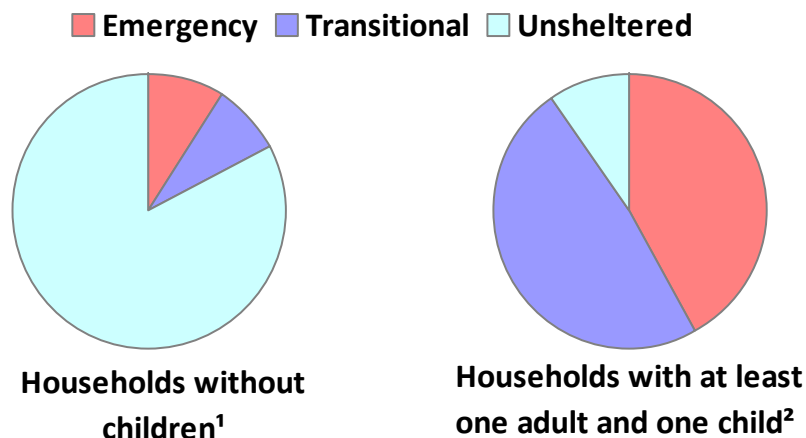
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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2016 Point in Time Count Summarized by Household Type

Proportion of Households Served by Program Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



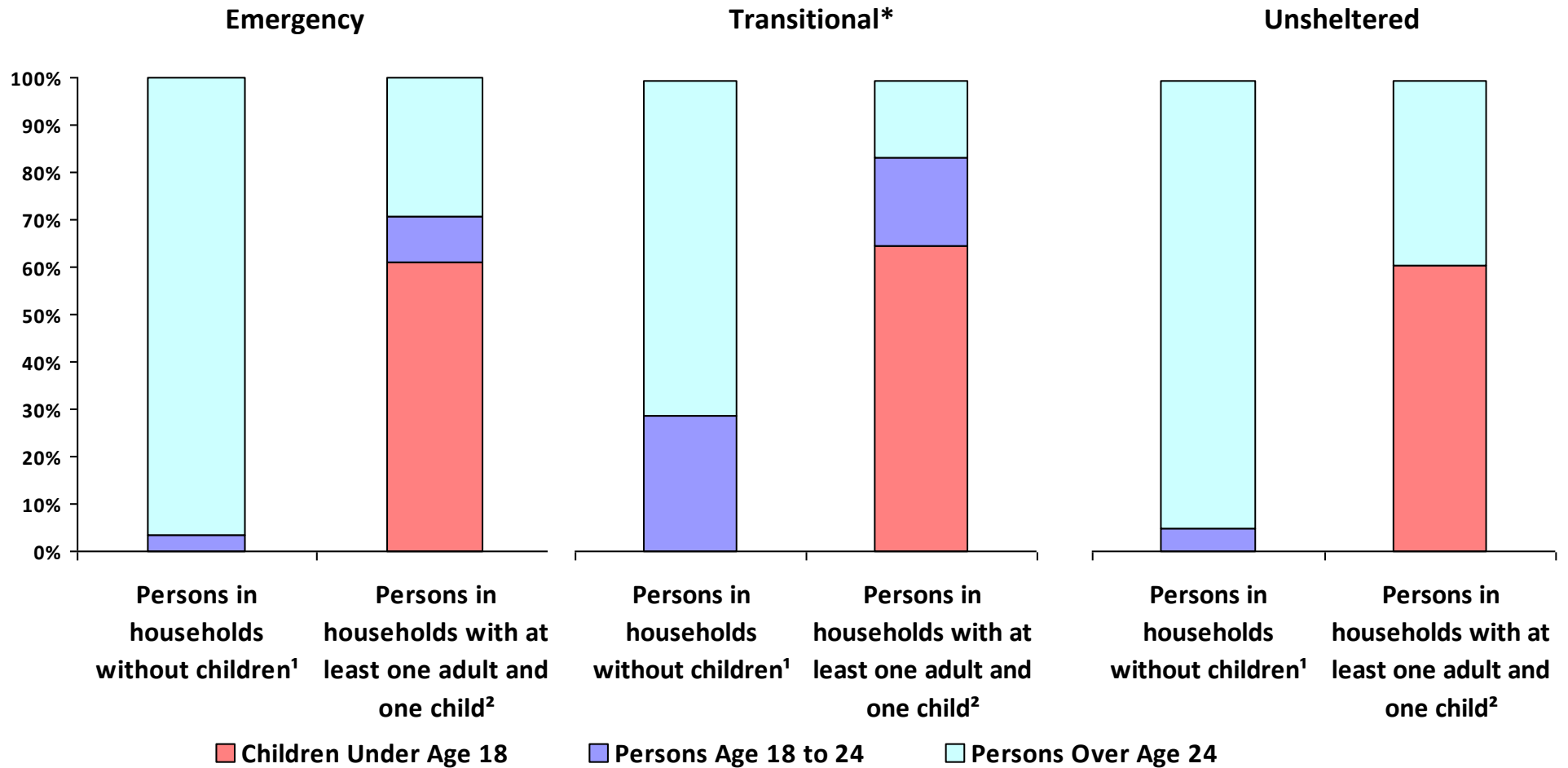
Appendix A-241

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) in the fiscal year 2016 application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the Housing Inventory and Homeless Count data may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods. For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange website (<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/?granteesaction=main.searchresultsprogramid=3>).

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2016 Point-In-Time Count Proportion of Persons in each Age Group by Household Type



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¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.



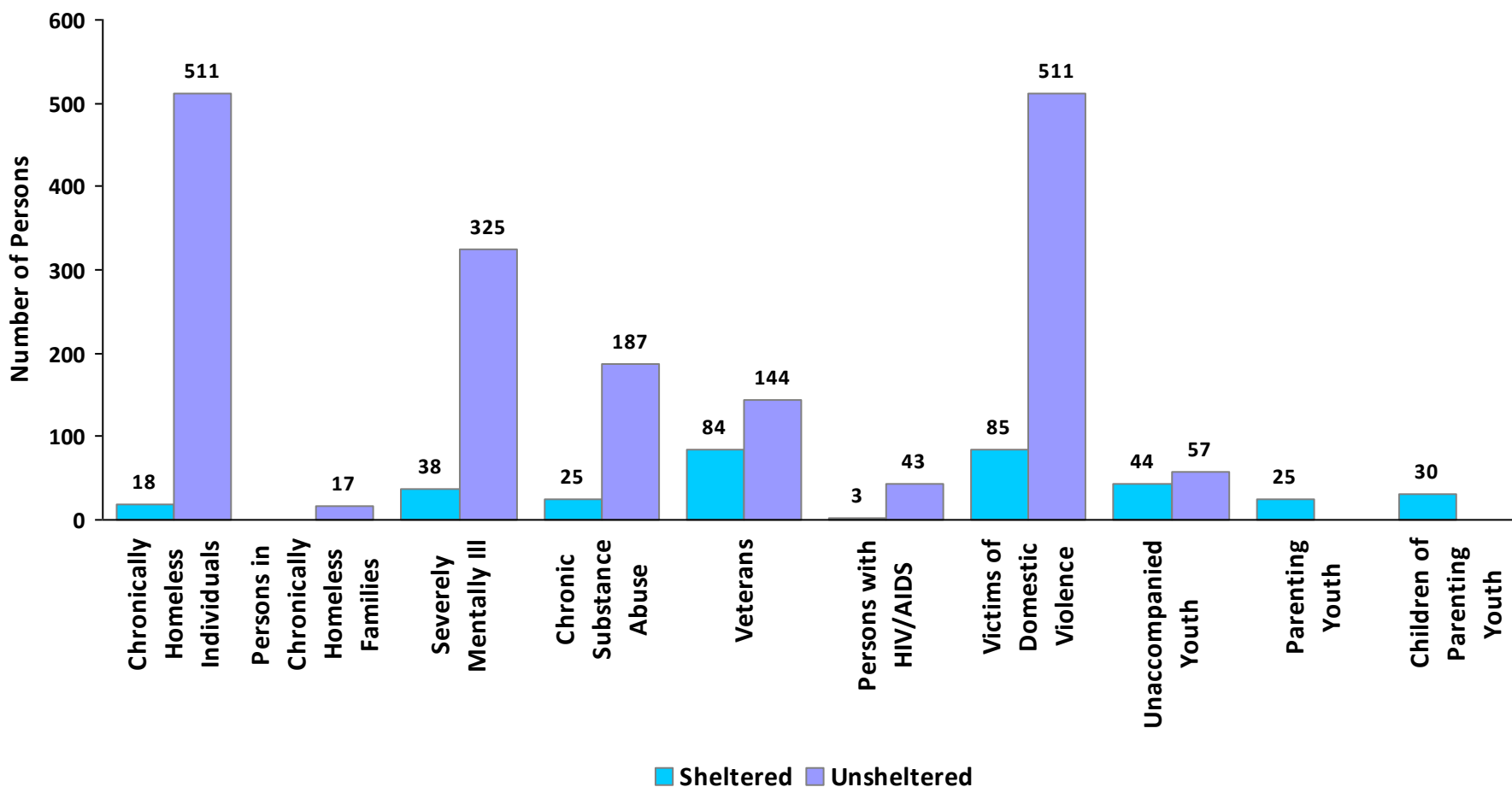
Appendix A-242

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2016 Point in Time Count Summarized by Sub-Population



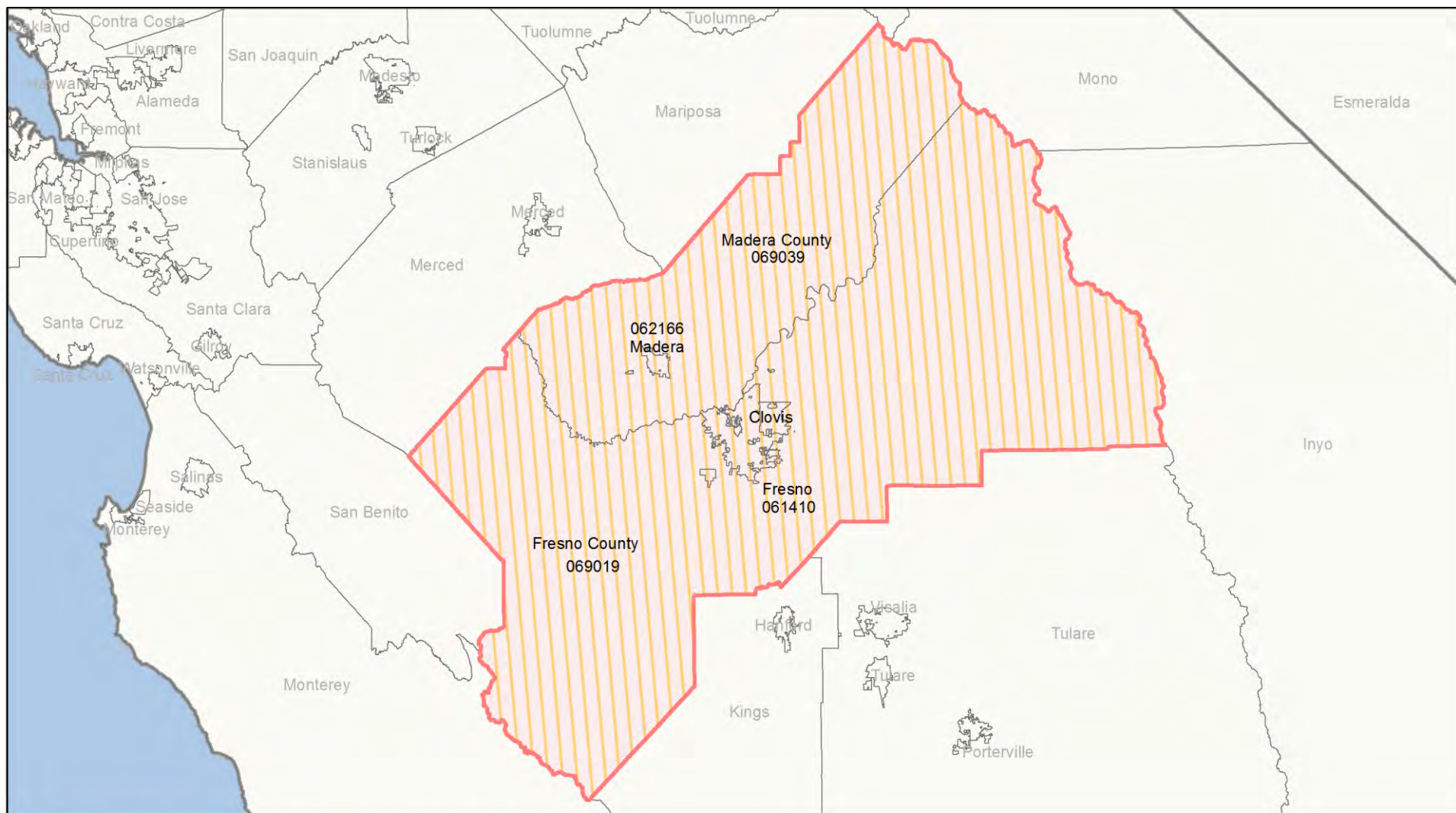


Appendix A-243

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514



2017 CoC Boundary 2016 CoC Boundary



Appendix A-244

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuum of Care (CoCs) in the fiscal year 2017 application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the Housing Inventory and Homeless Count data may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods. For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange website (<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/?granteesaction=main.searchresultsprogramid=3>).

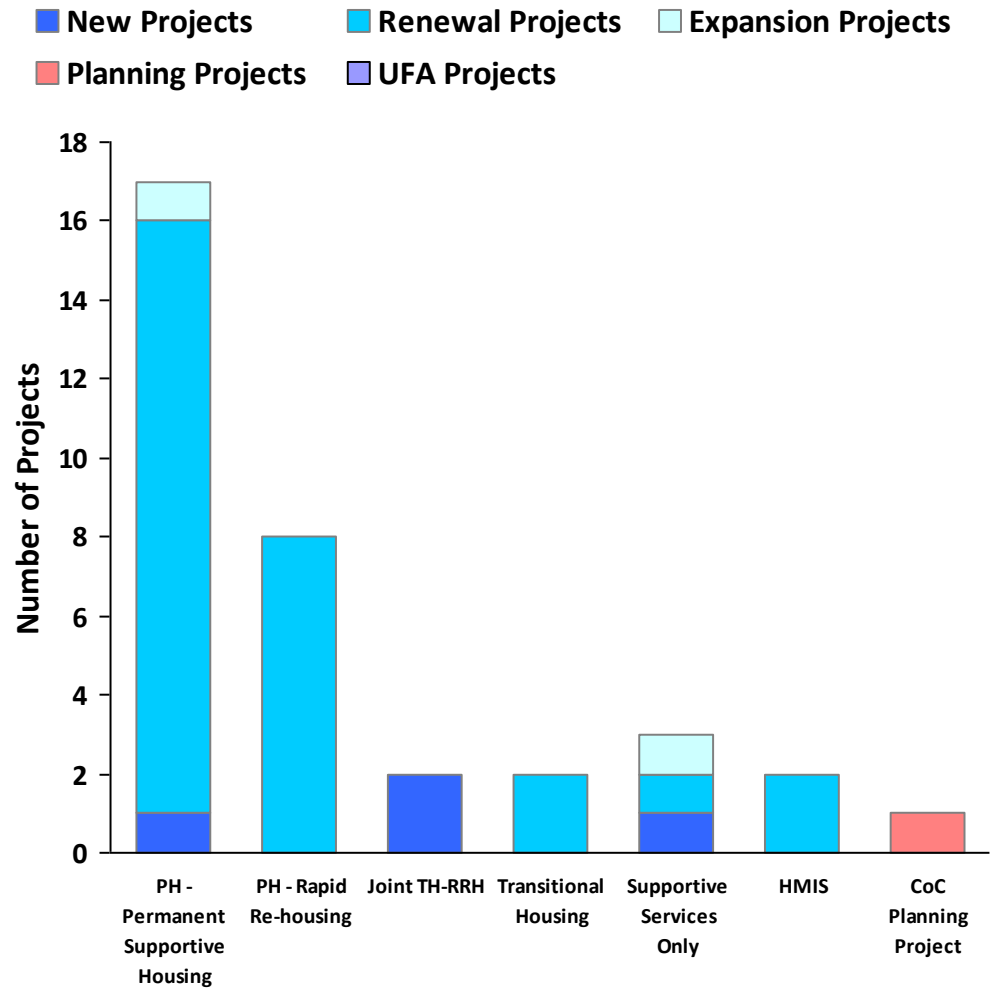
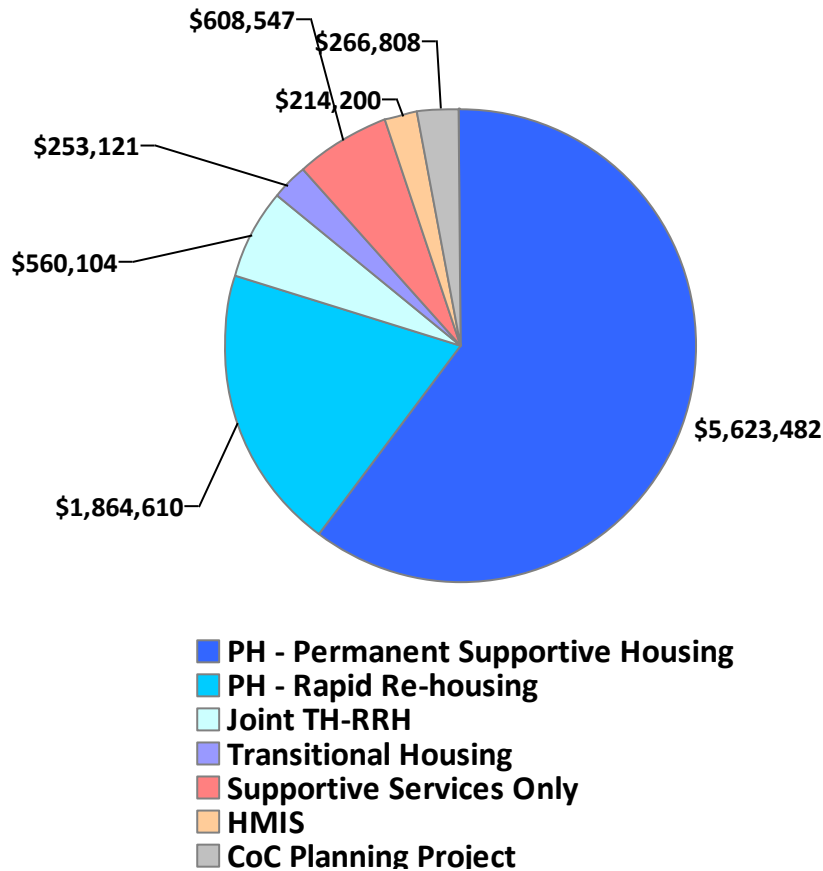
CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2017 Awards by Component and Renewal Type

Total Award Amount

\$9,390,872.00





Appendix A-245

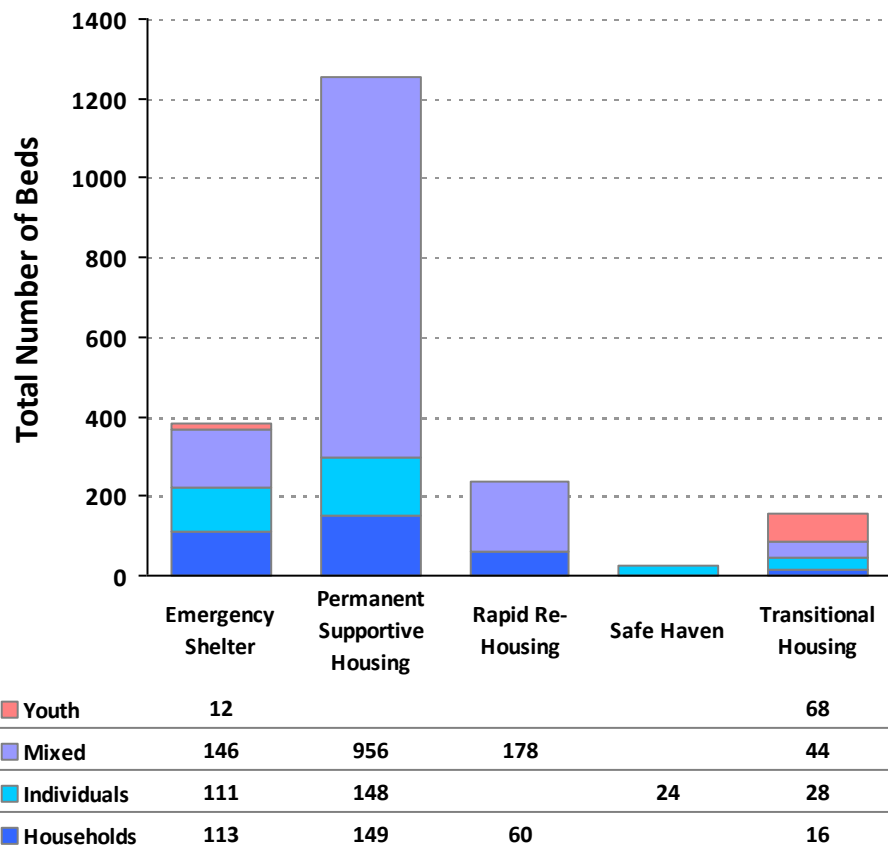
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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

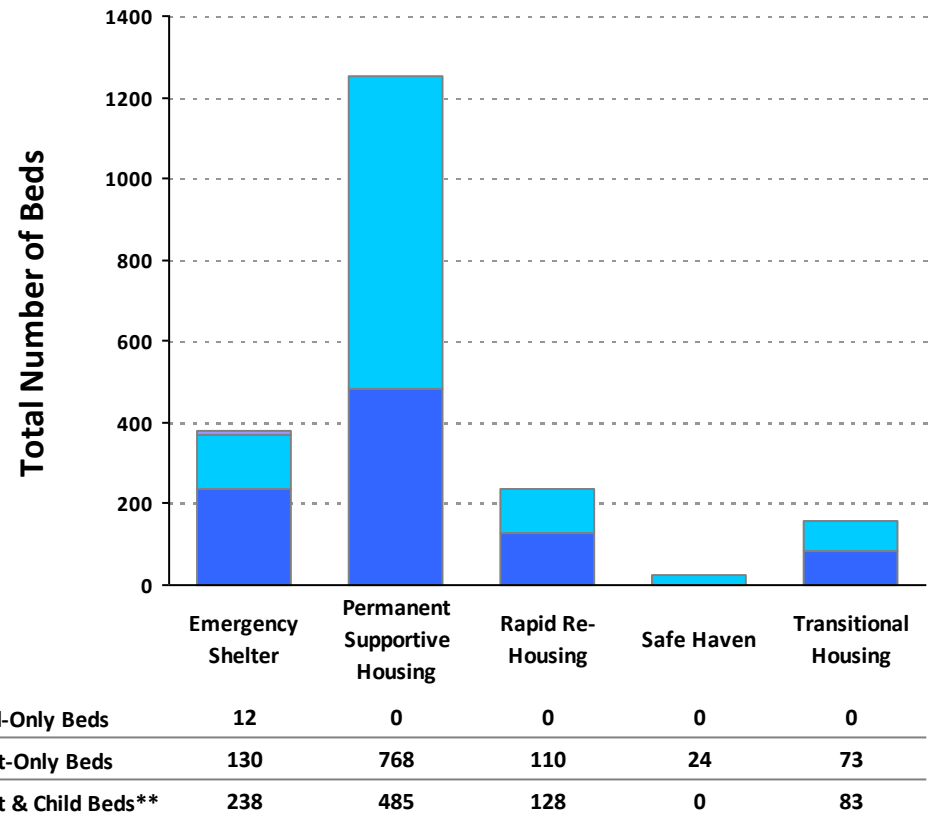
CoC Number: CA-514

2017 Housing Inventory Summarized by Target Population and Bed Type

Beds by Designated Target Population



Beds by Intended Household Type Served



* Mixed beds may serve any target population

**Adult & Child and Adult & Child Beds refer to beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18



Appendix A-246

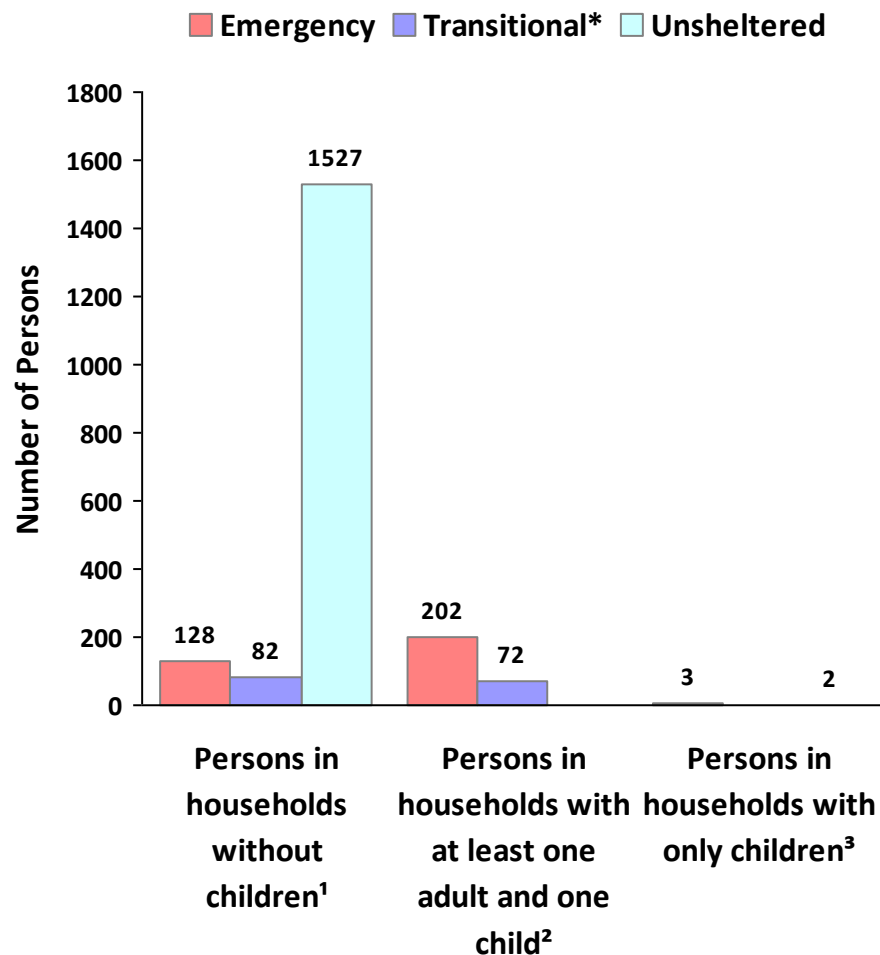
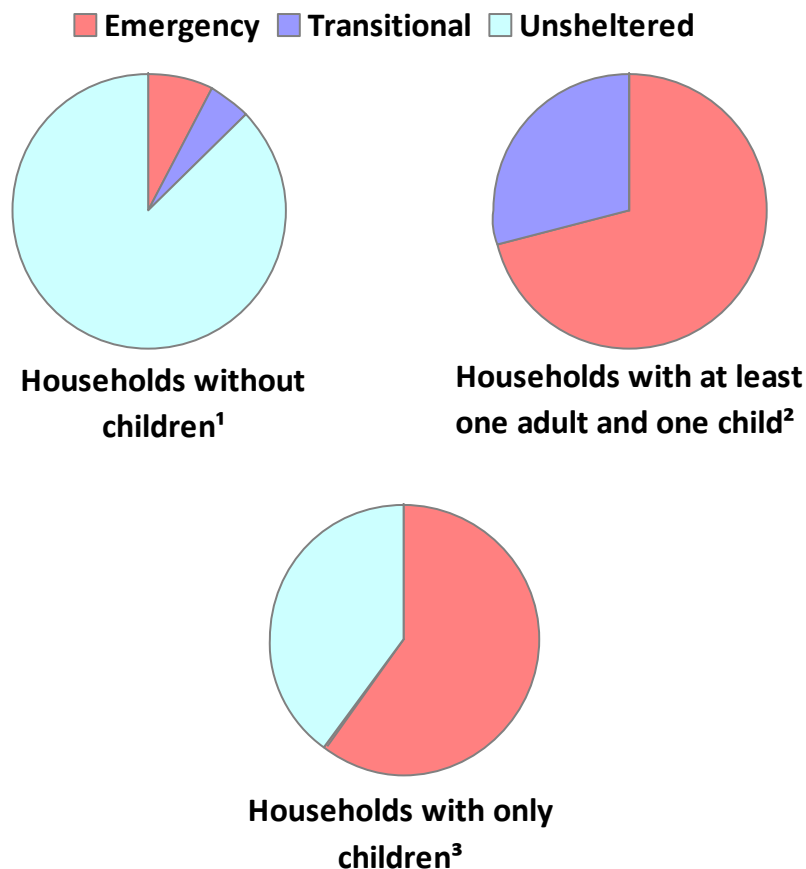
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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2017 Point in Time Count Summarized by Household Type

Proportion of Households Served by Program Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



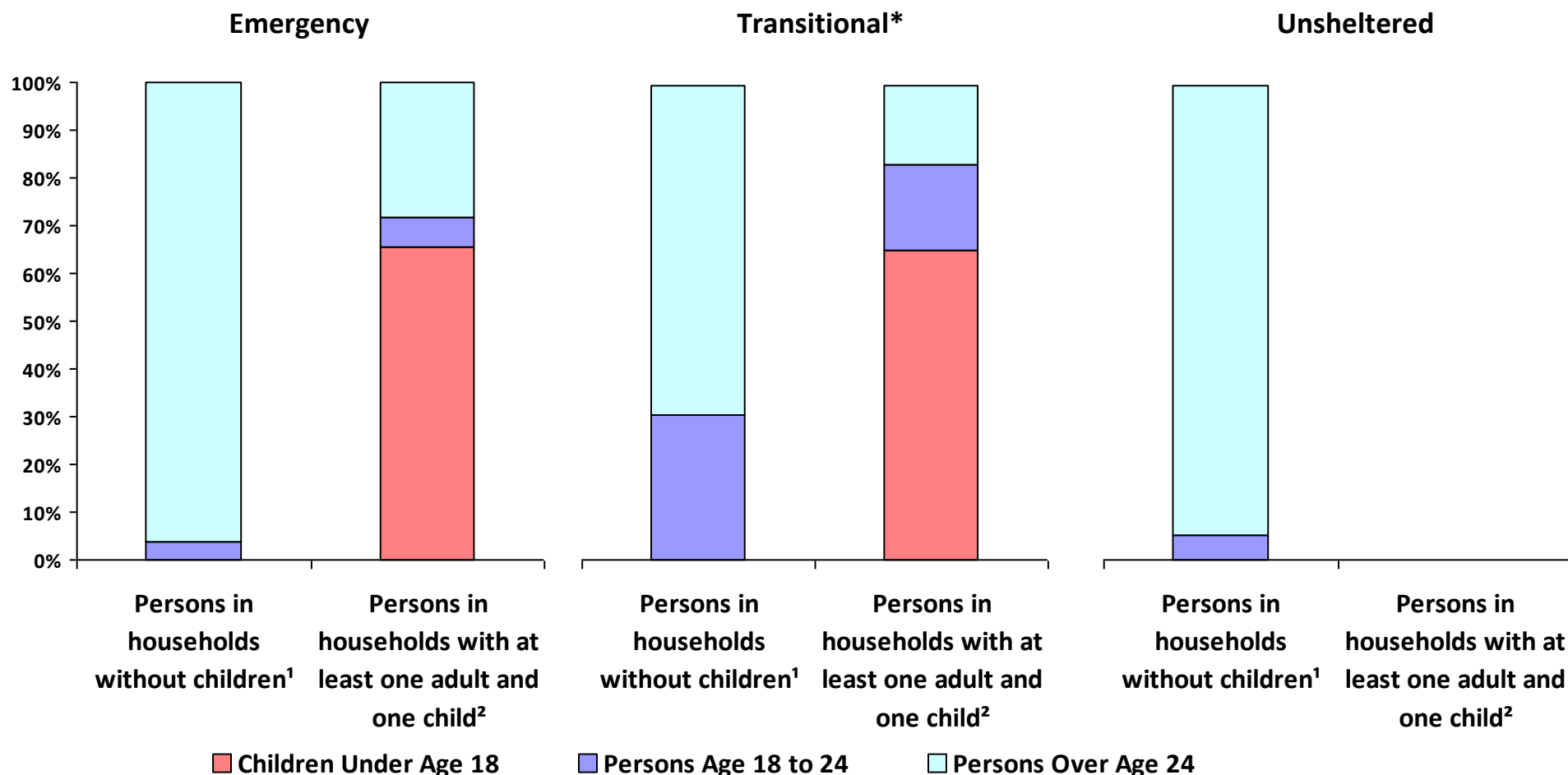
Appendix A-247

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2017 Point-In-Time Count Proportion of Persons in each Age Group by Household Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.



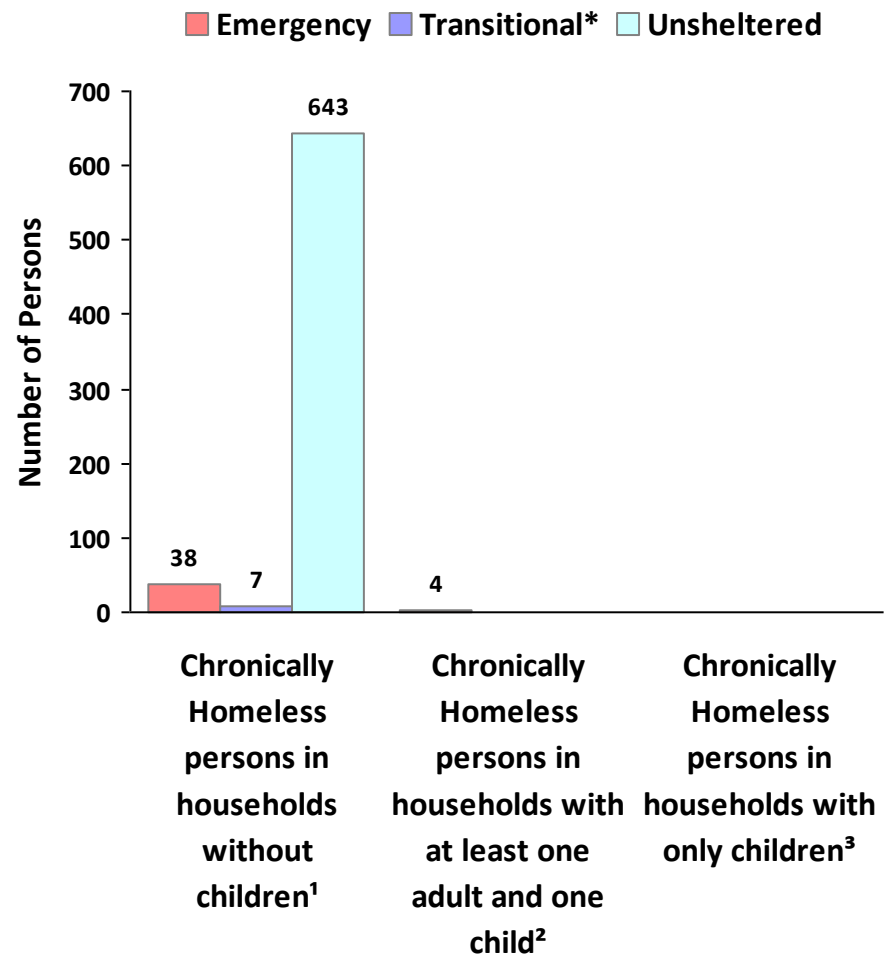
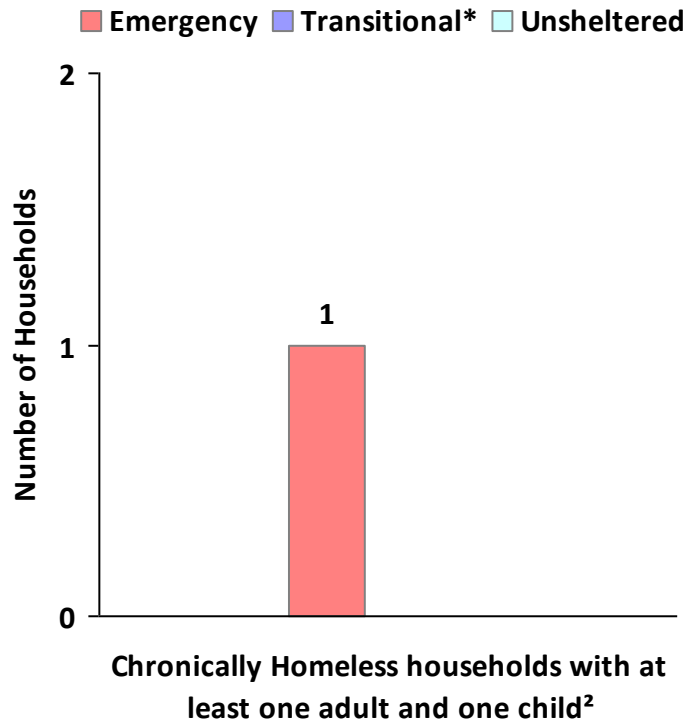
Appendix A-248

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2017 Point in Time Count Summarized by Chronically Homeless by Household Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

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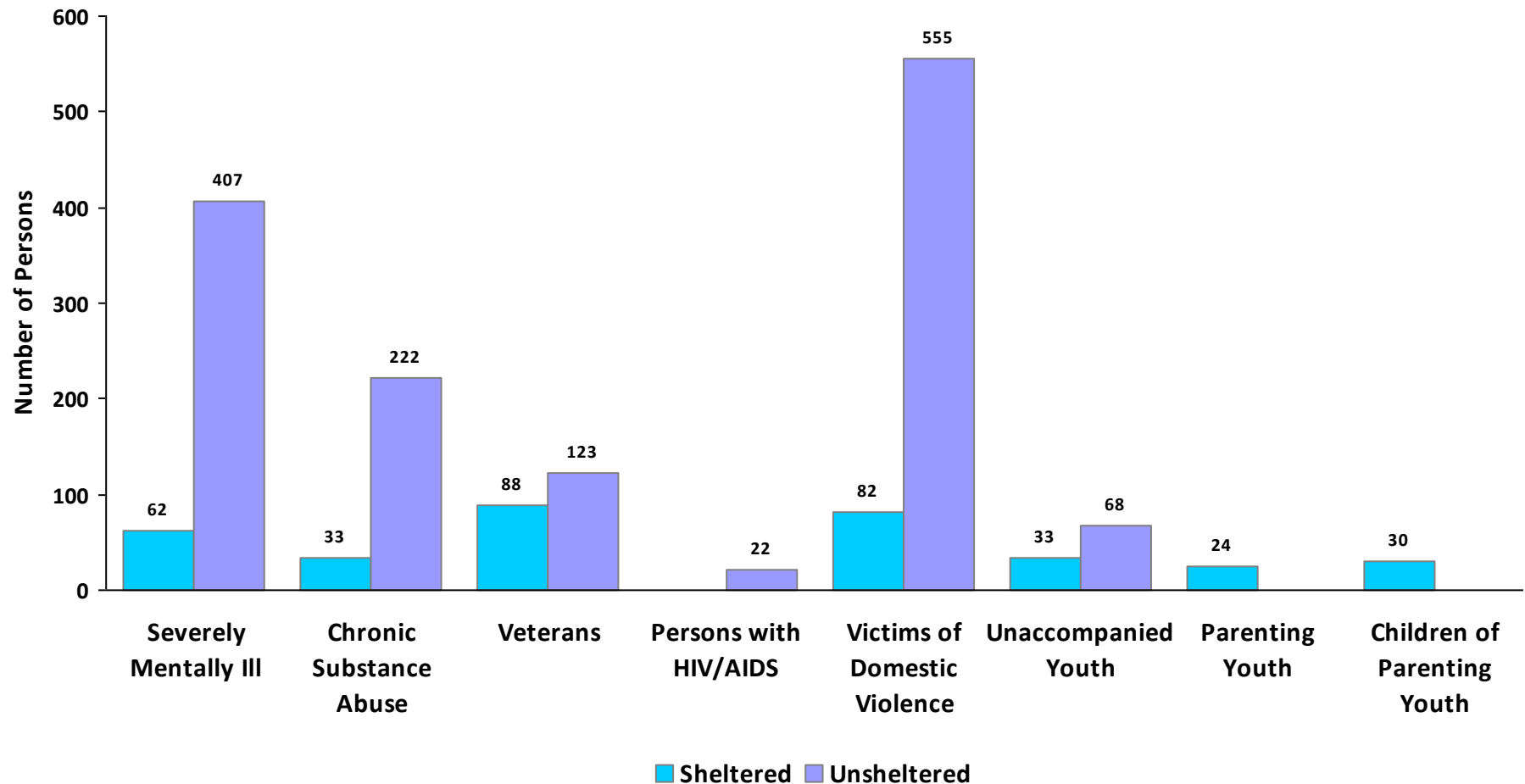
Appendix A-249

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2017 Point in Time Count Summarized by Sub-Population



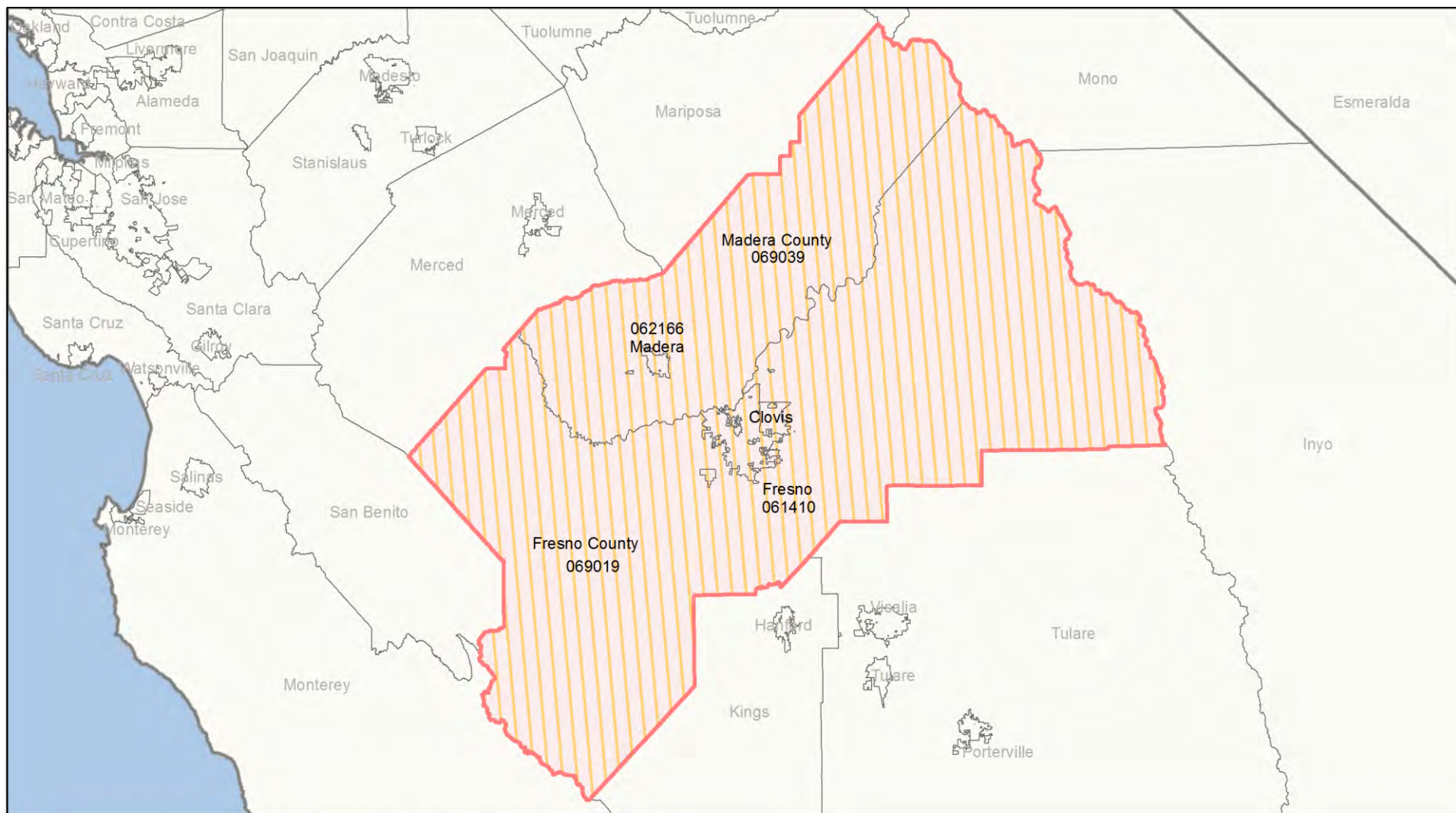


Appendix A-250

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514



2018 CoC Boundary 2017 CoC Boundary



Appendix A-251

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) in the fiscal year 2018 application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the Housing Inventory and Homeless Count data may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods. For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange website (<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/contacts/>).

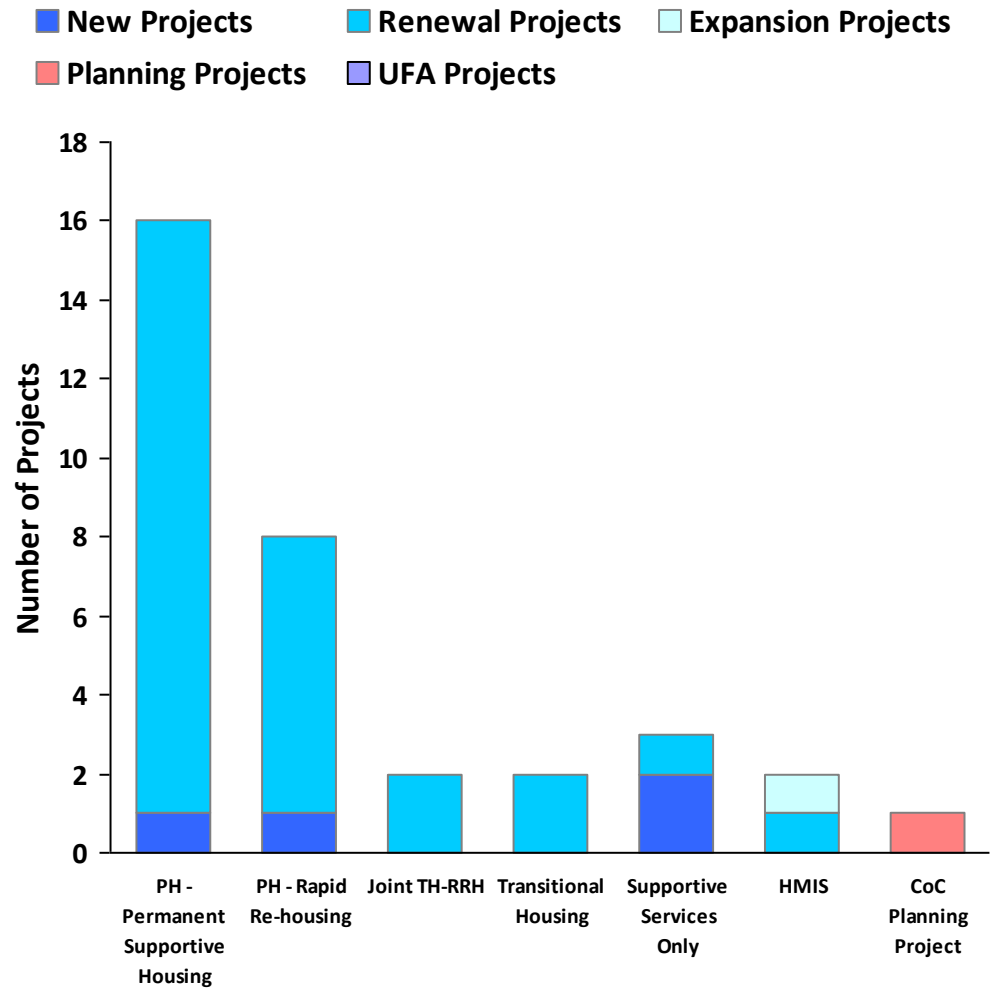
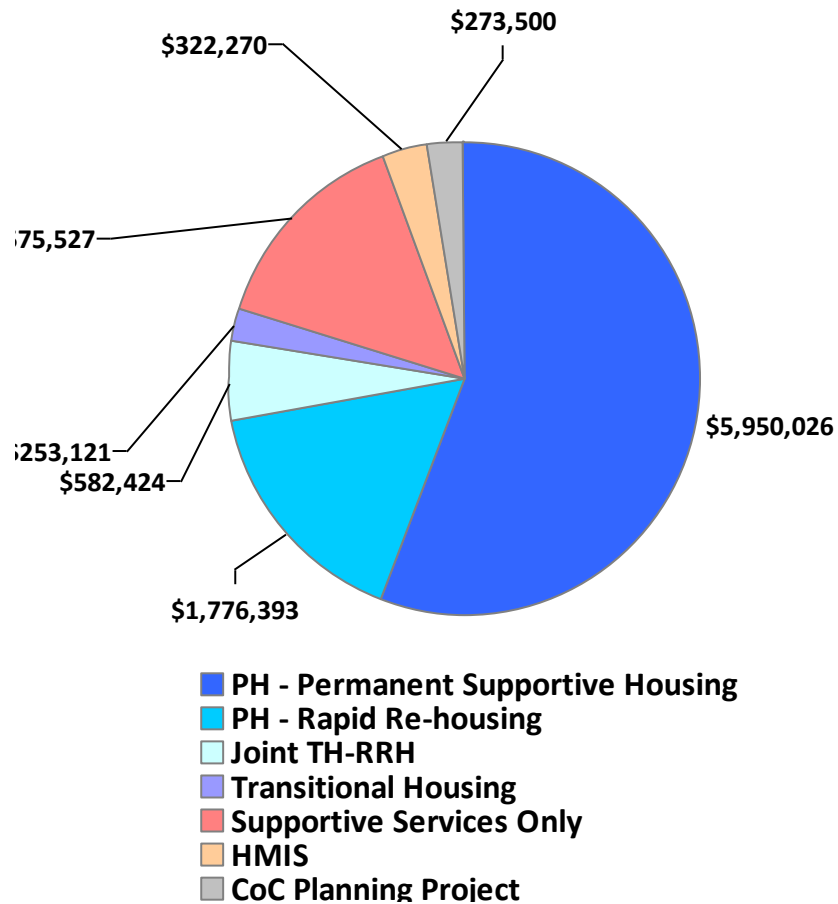
CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2018 Awards by Component and Renewal Type

Total Award Amount

\$10,733,261.00





Appendix A-252

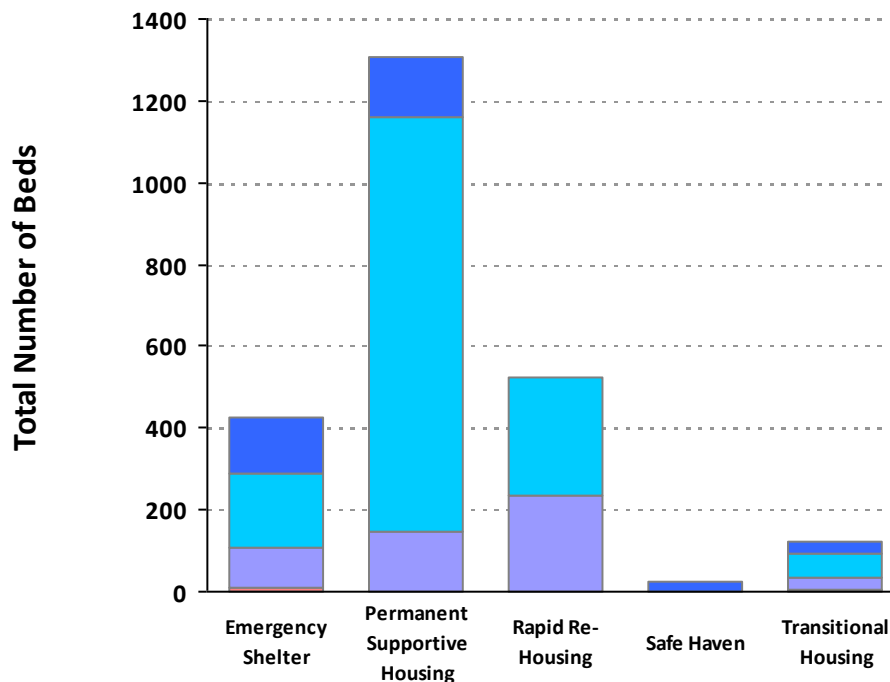
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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

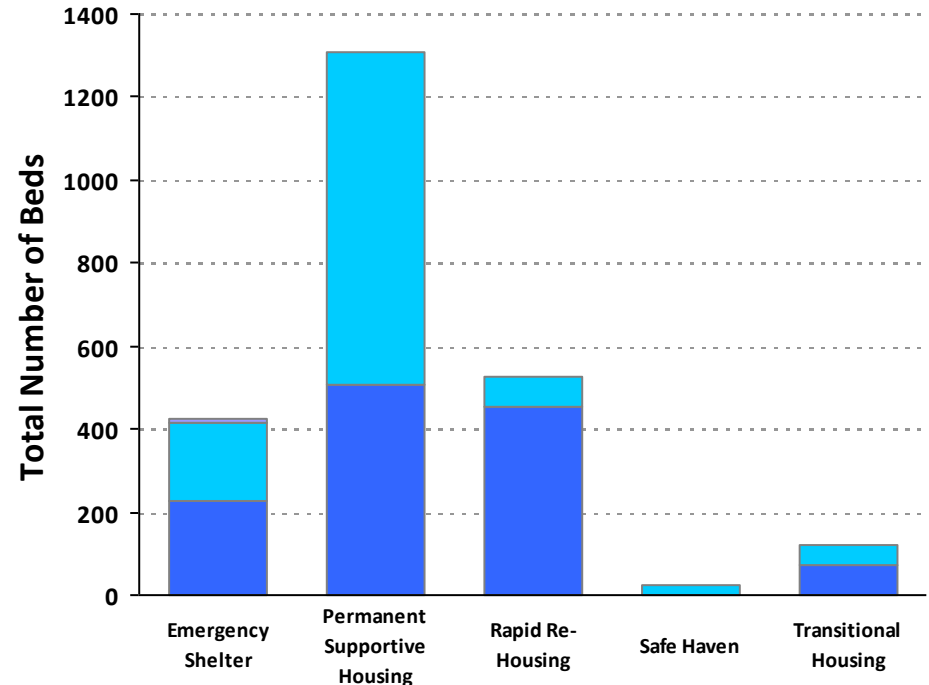
2018 Housing Inventory Summarized by Target Population and Bed Type

Beds by Designated Target Population



Individuals	137	147	0	24	28
Mixed¹	179	1012	291		59
Persons in Families²	97	149	235		31
Youth	12				4

Beds by Intended Household Type Served



Child-Only Beds	12	0	0	0	0
Adult-Only Beds	188	803	74	24	48
Adult & Child Beds²	225	505	452	0	74

¹Mixed beds may serve any target population.

²Persons in Families and Adult & Child Beds refer to beds for households with one adult (age 18 or older) and at least one child (under the age of 18).



Appendix A-253

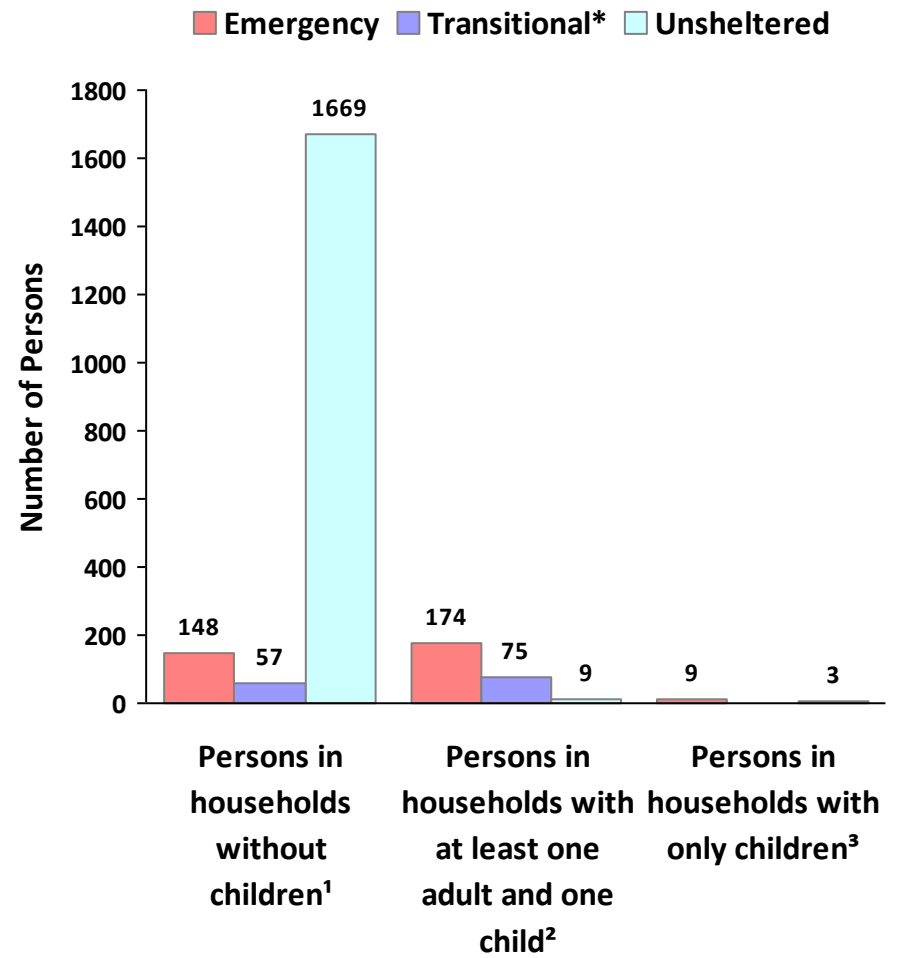
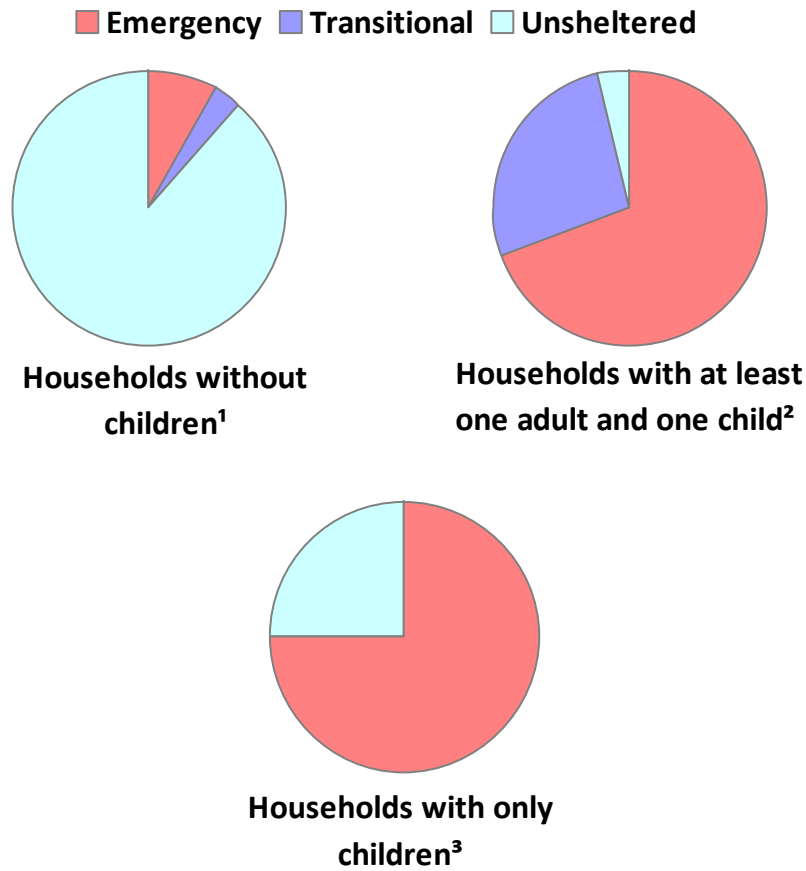
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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2018 Point in Time Count Summarized by Household Type

Proportion of Households Served by Program Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



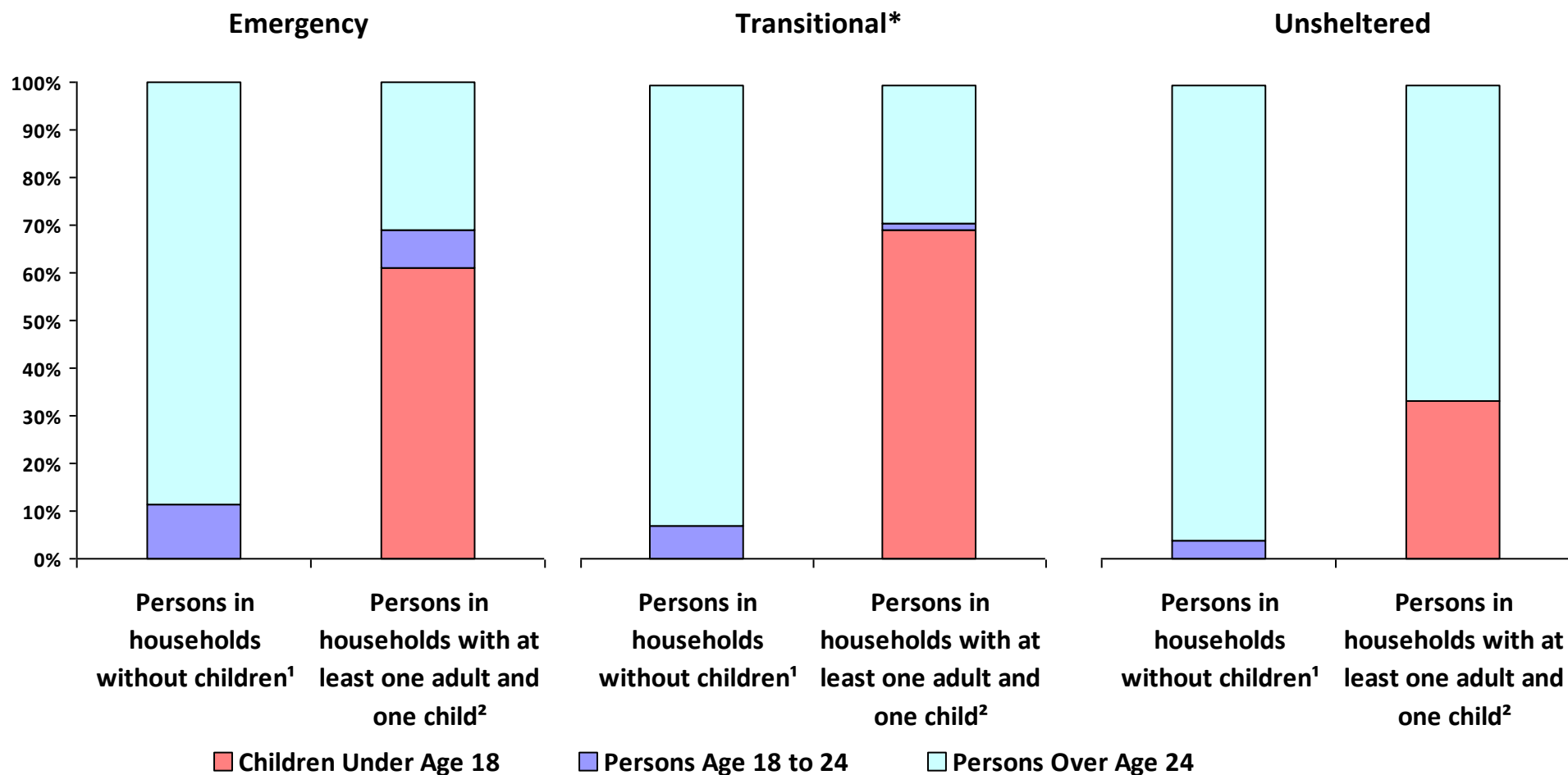
Appendix A-254

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2018 Point-In-Time Count Proportion of Persons in each Age Group by Household Type



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¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.



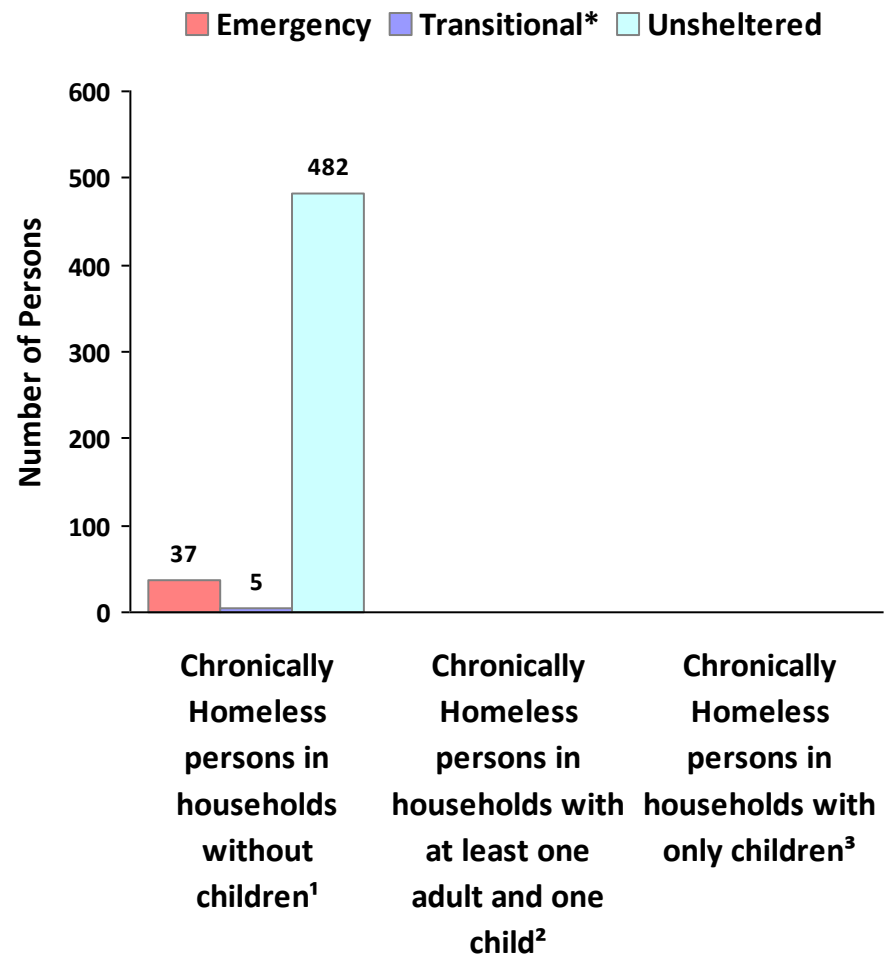
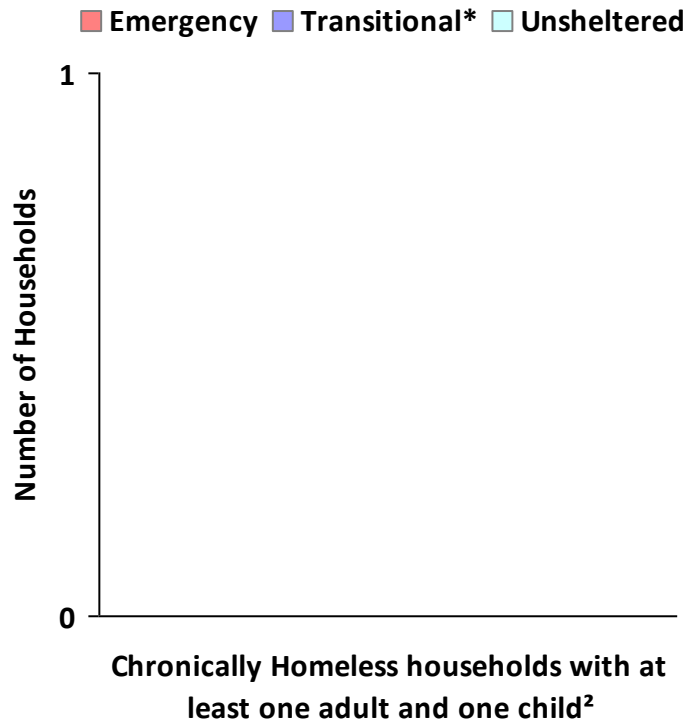
Appendix A-255

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2018 Point in Time Count Summarized by Chronically Homeless by Household Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

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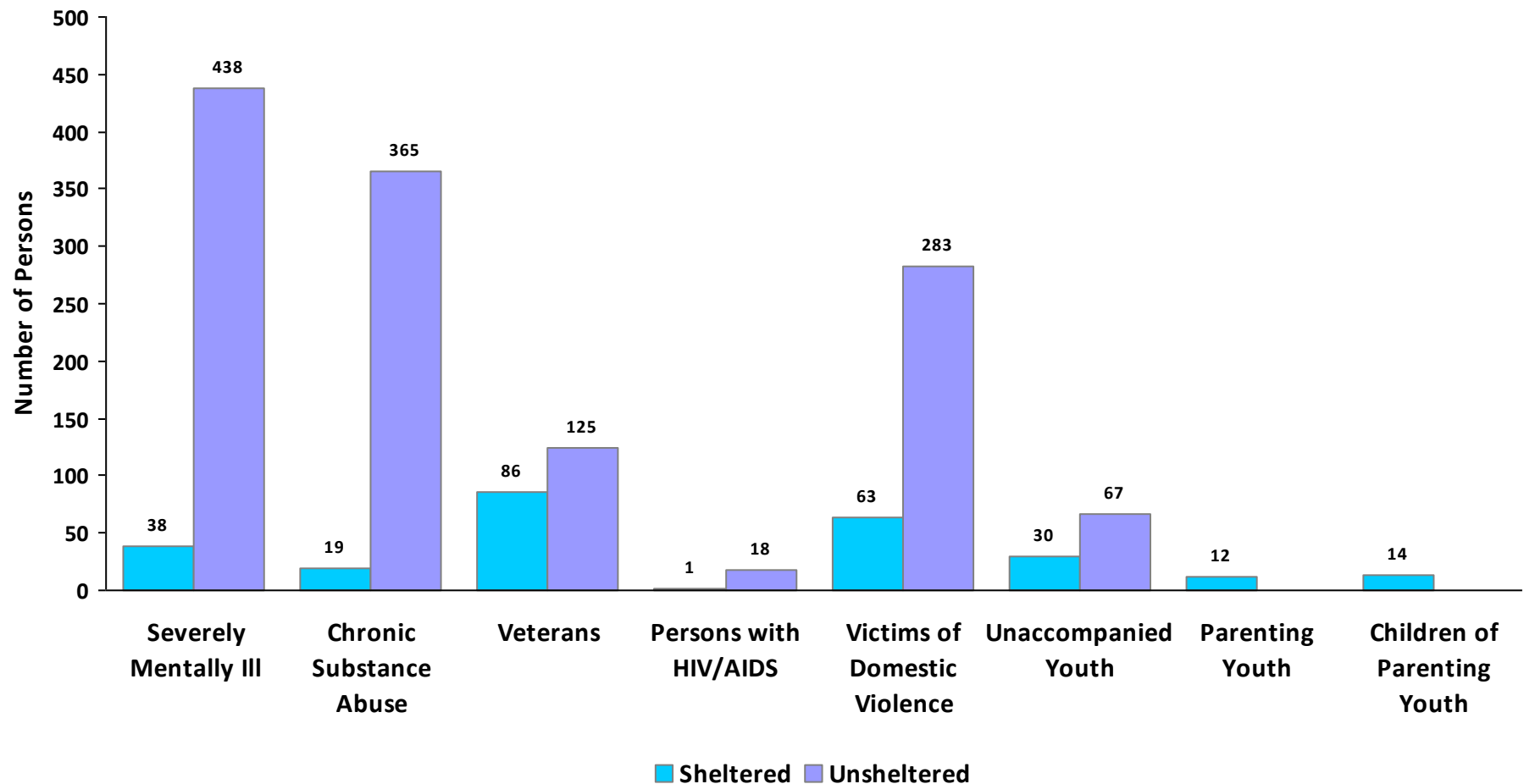
Appendix A-256

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2018 Point in Time Count Summarized by Sub-Population



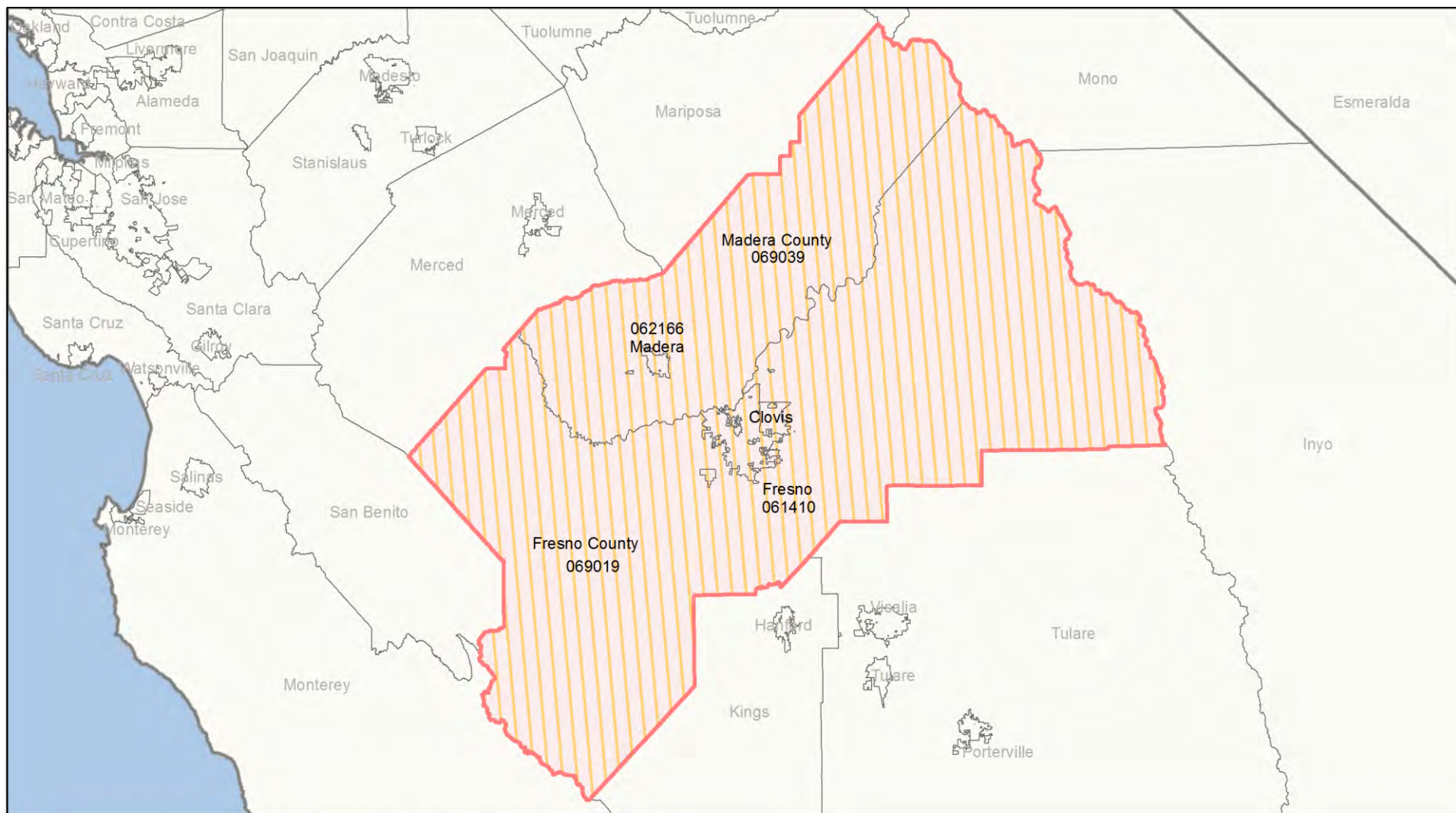


Appendix A-257

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514



2018 CoC Boundary 2017 CoC Boundary



Appendix A-258

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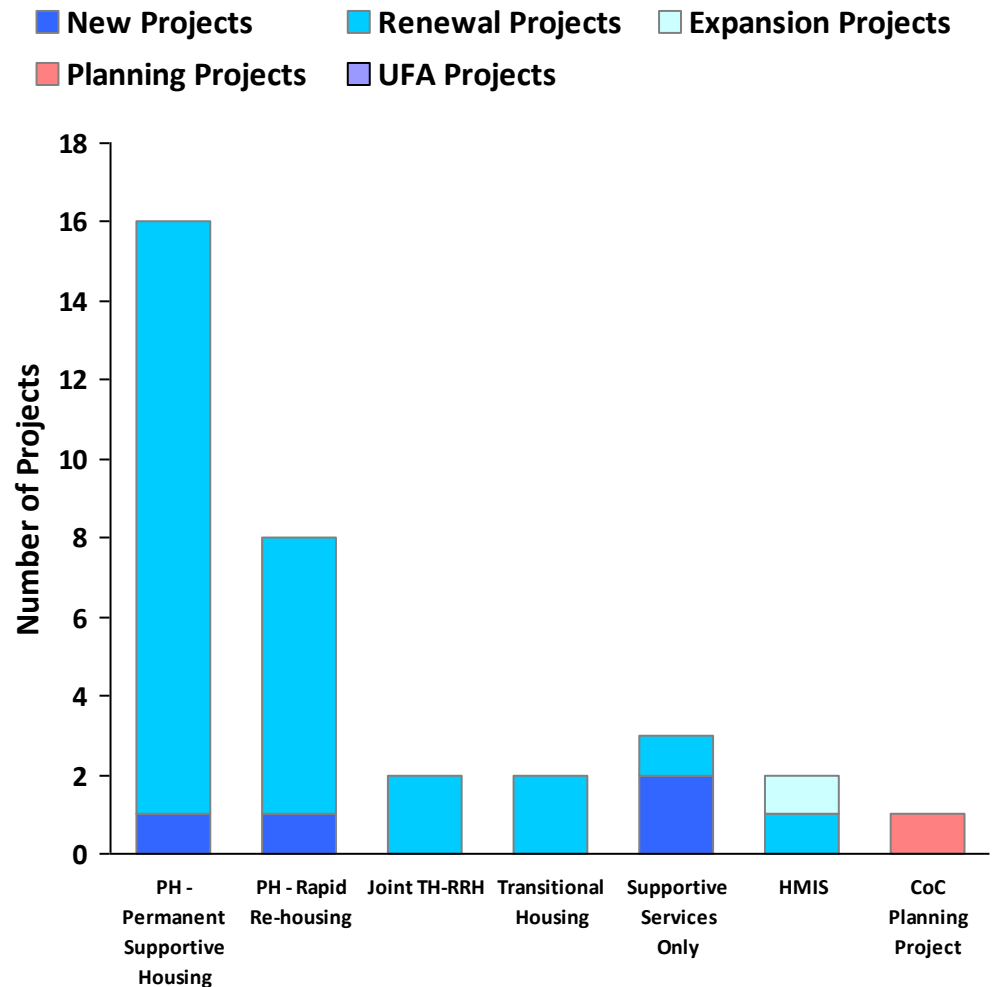
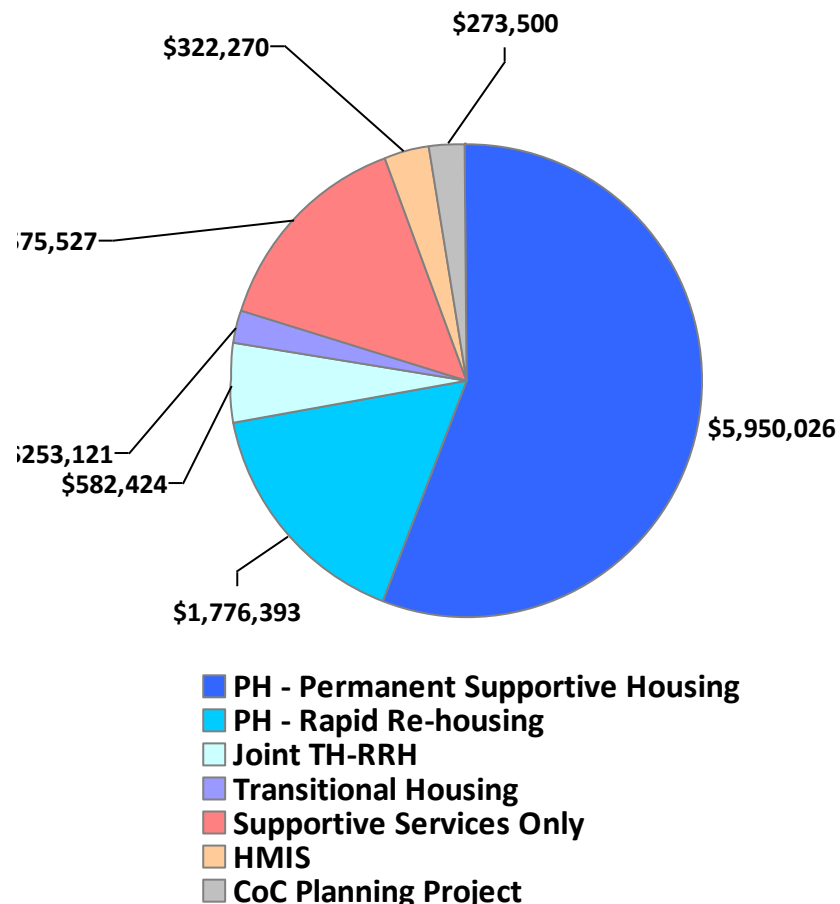
CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2018 Awards by Component and Renewal Type

Total Award Amount

\$10,733,261.00





Appendix A-259

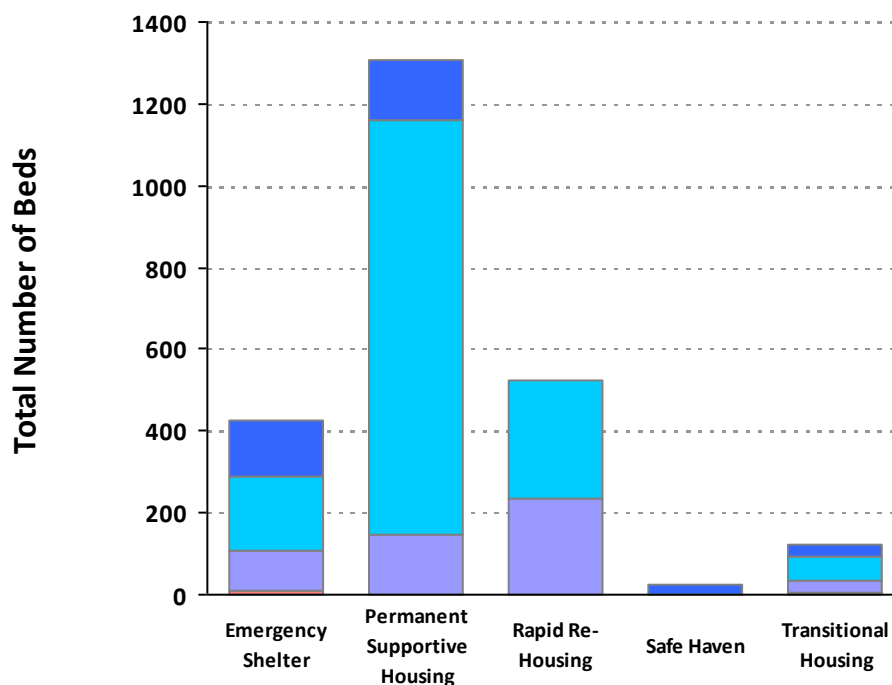
Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuum of Care (CoCs) in the fiscal year 2018 application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the Housing Inventory and Homeless Count data may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods. For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange website (<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/contacts/>).

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

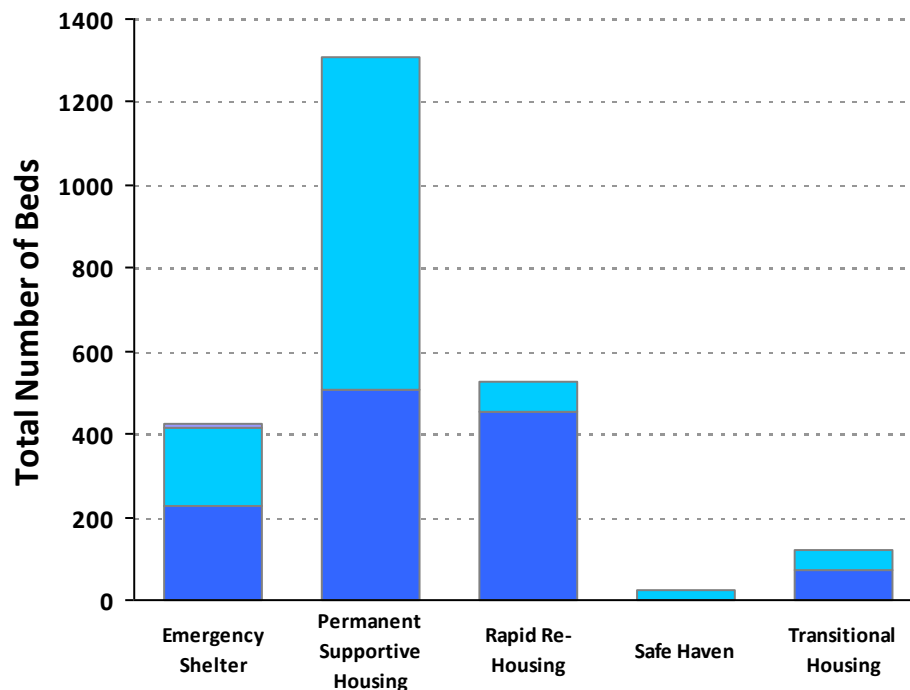
2018 Housing Inventory Summarized by Target Population and Bed Type

Beds by Designated Target Population



Individuals	137	147	0	24	28
Mixed¹	179	1012	291		59
Persons in Families²	97	149	235		31
Youth	12				4

Beds by Intended Household Type Served



Child-Only Beds	12	0	0	0	0
Adult-Only Beds	188	803	74	24	48
Adult & Child Beds²	225	505	452	0	74

¹Mixed beds may serve any target population.

²Persons in Families and Adult & Child Beds refer to beds for households with one adult (age 18 or older) and at least one child (under the age of 18).



Appendix A-260

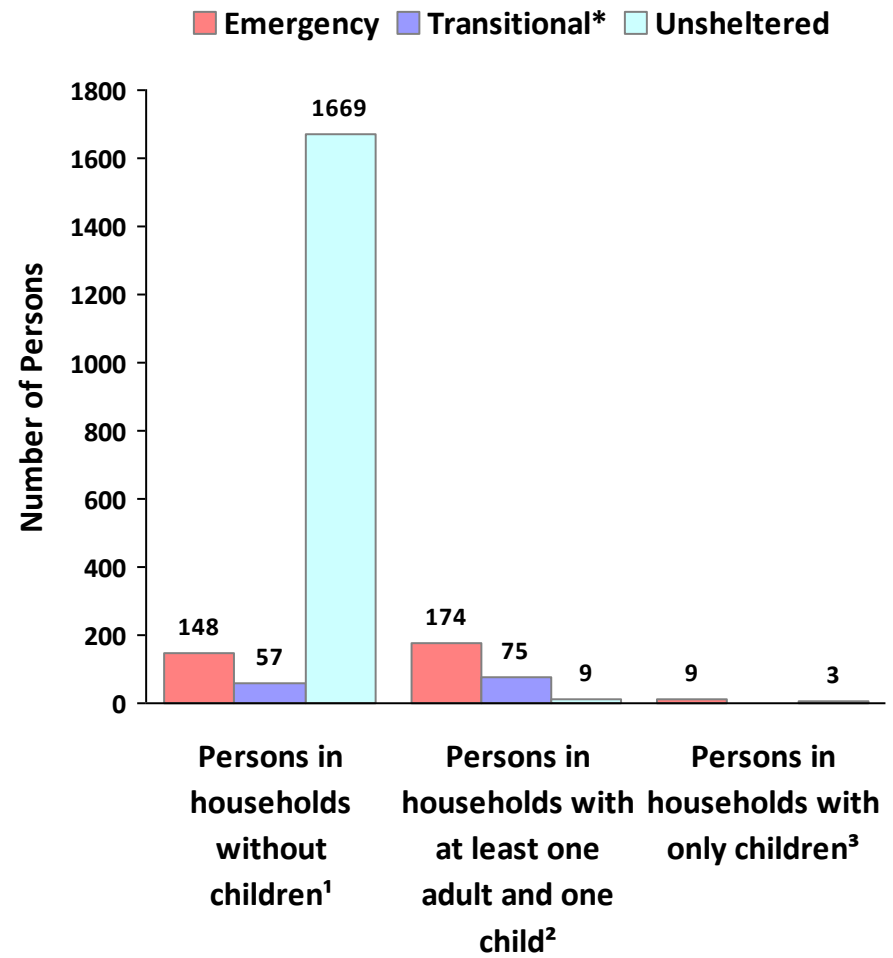
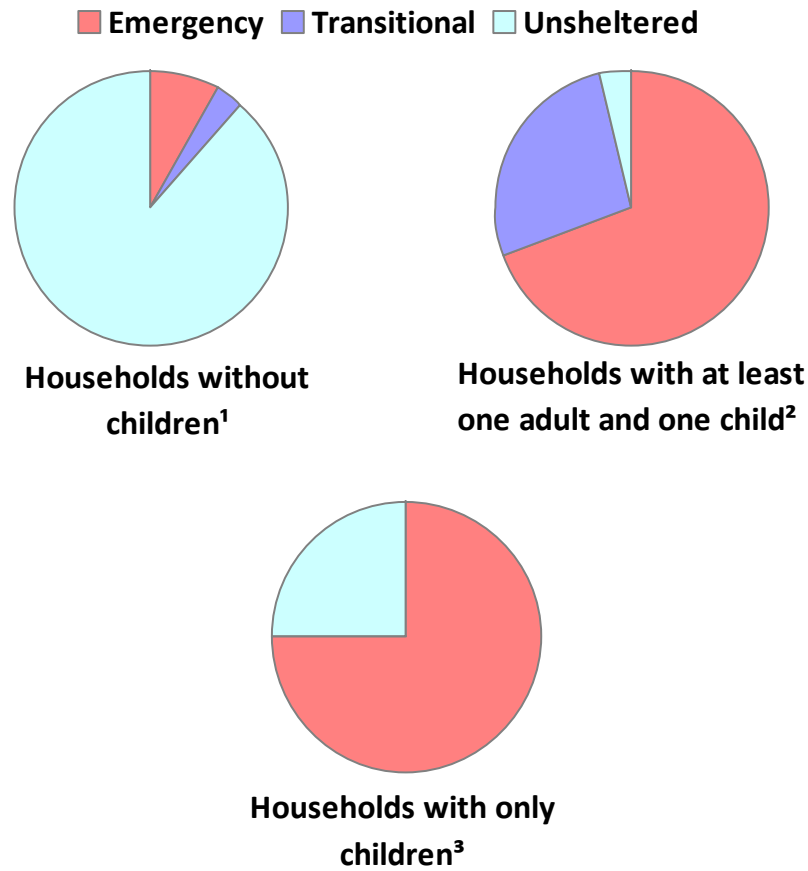
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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2018 Point in Time Count Summarized by Household Type

Proportion of Households Served by Program Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



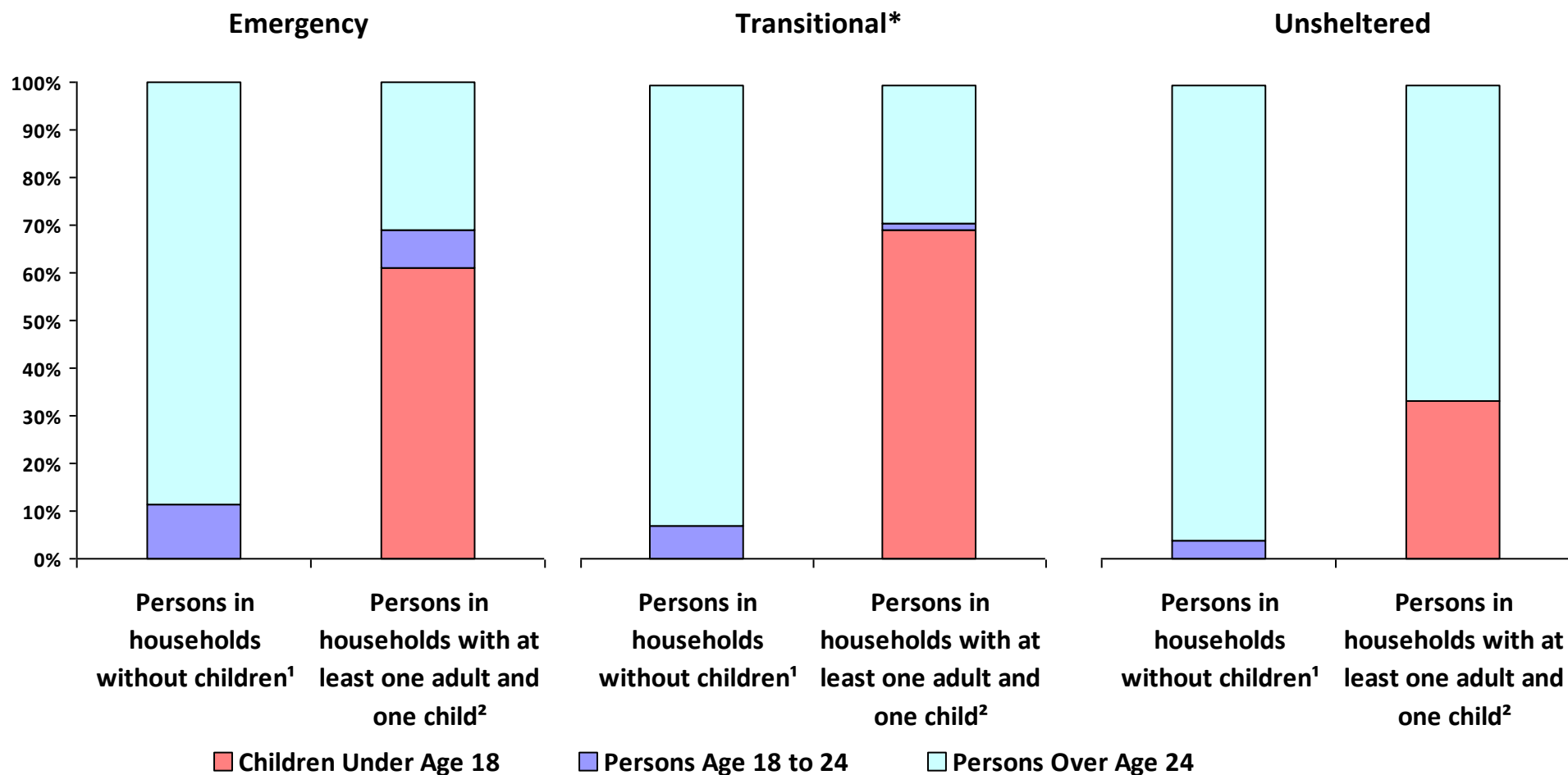
Appendix A-261

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) in the fiscal year 2018 application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the Housing Inventory and Homeless Count data may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods. For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange website (<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/contacts/>).

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2018 Point-In-Time Count Proportion of Persons in each Age Group by Household Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.



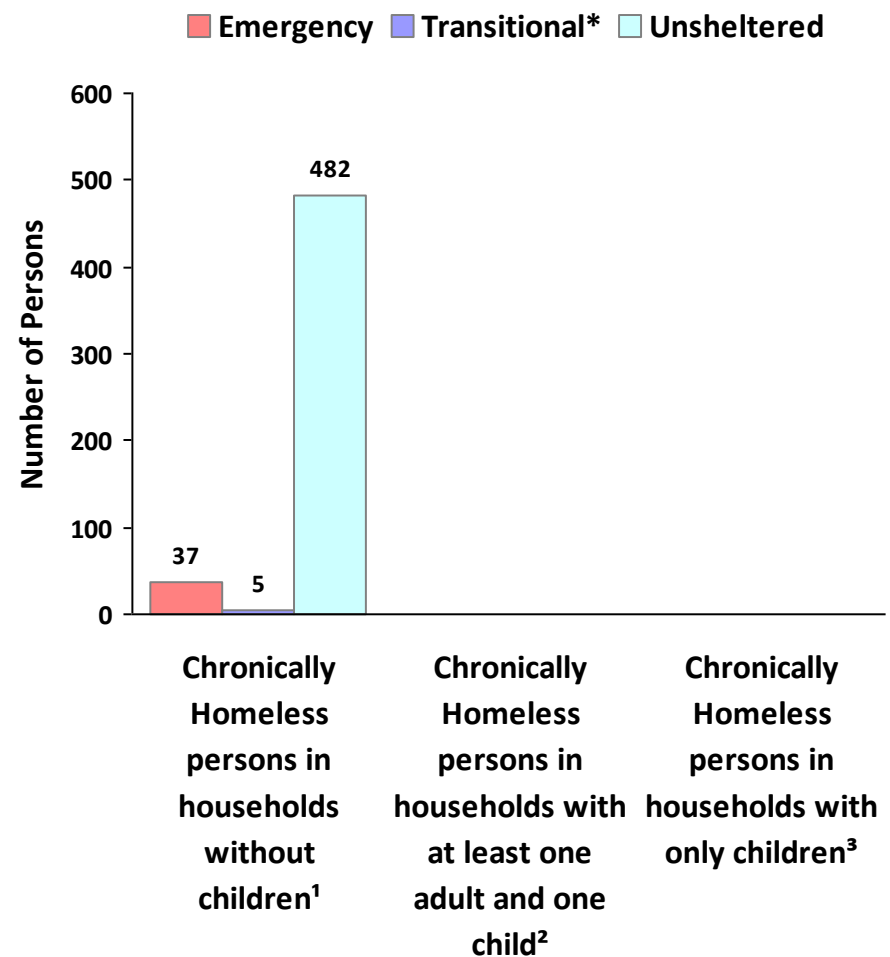
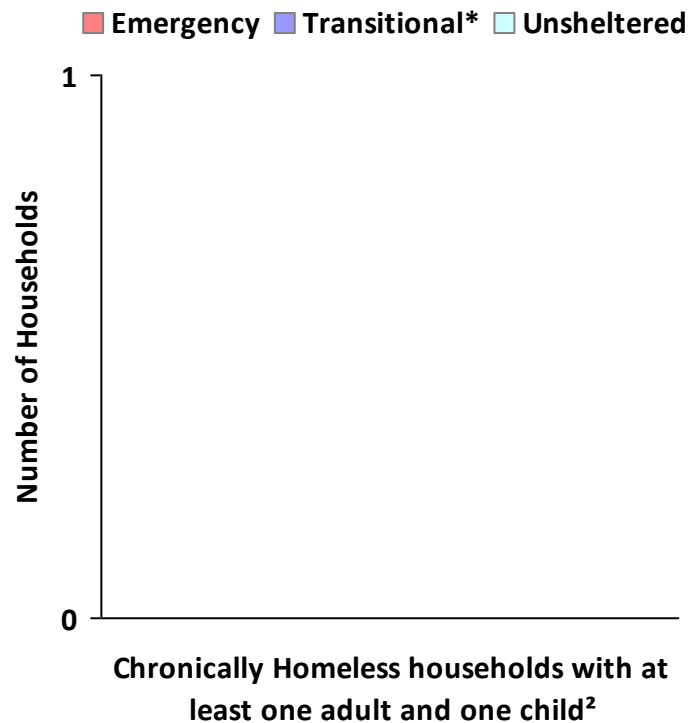
Appendix A-262

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2018 Point in Time Count Summarized by Chronically Homeless by Household Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

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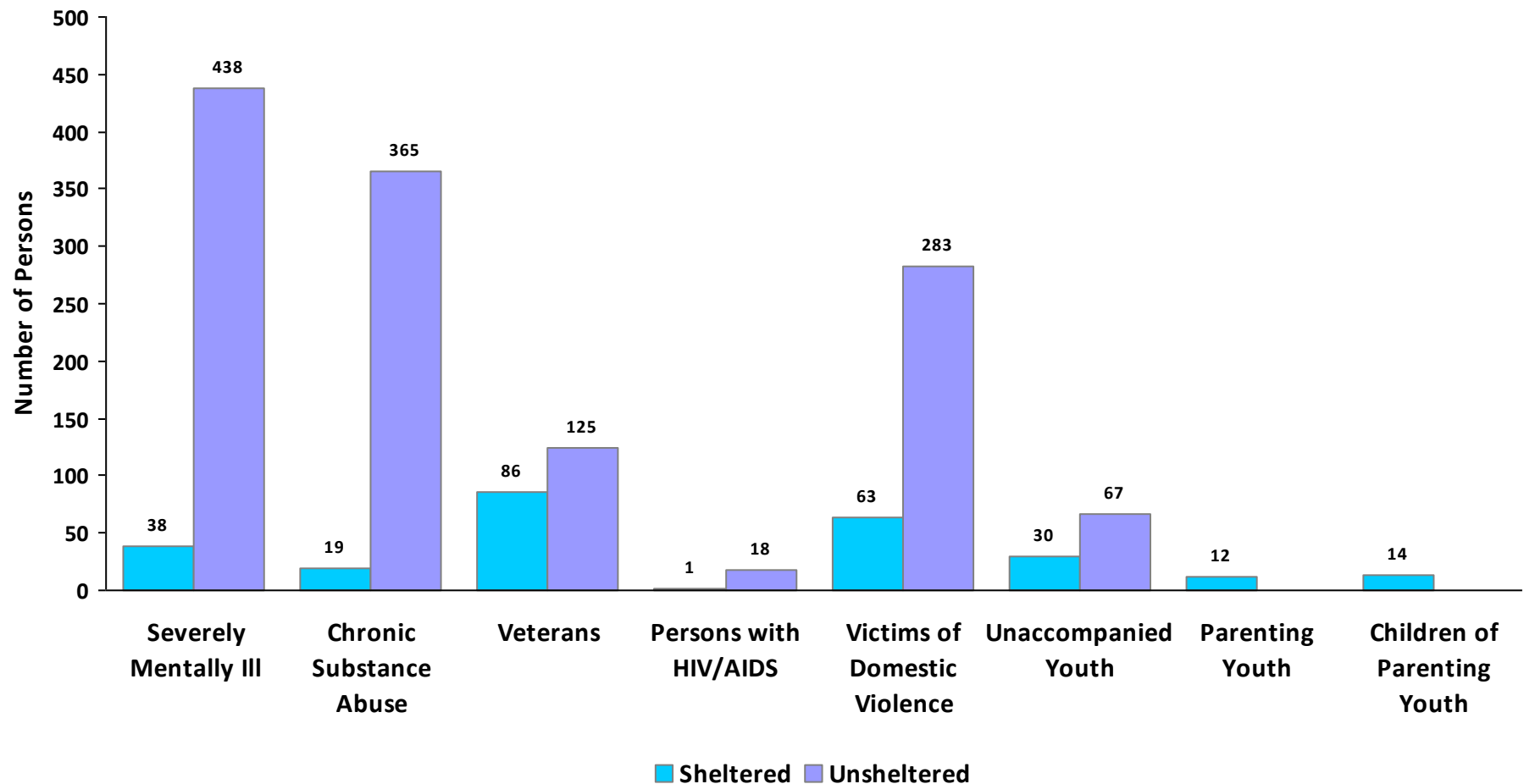
Appendix A-263

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CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

CoC Number: CA-514

2018 Point in Time Count Summarized by Sub-Population



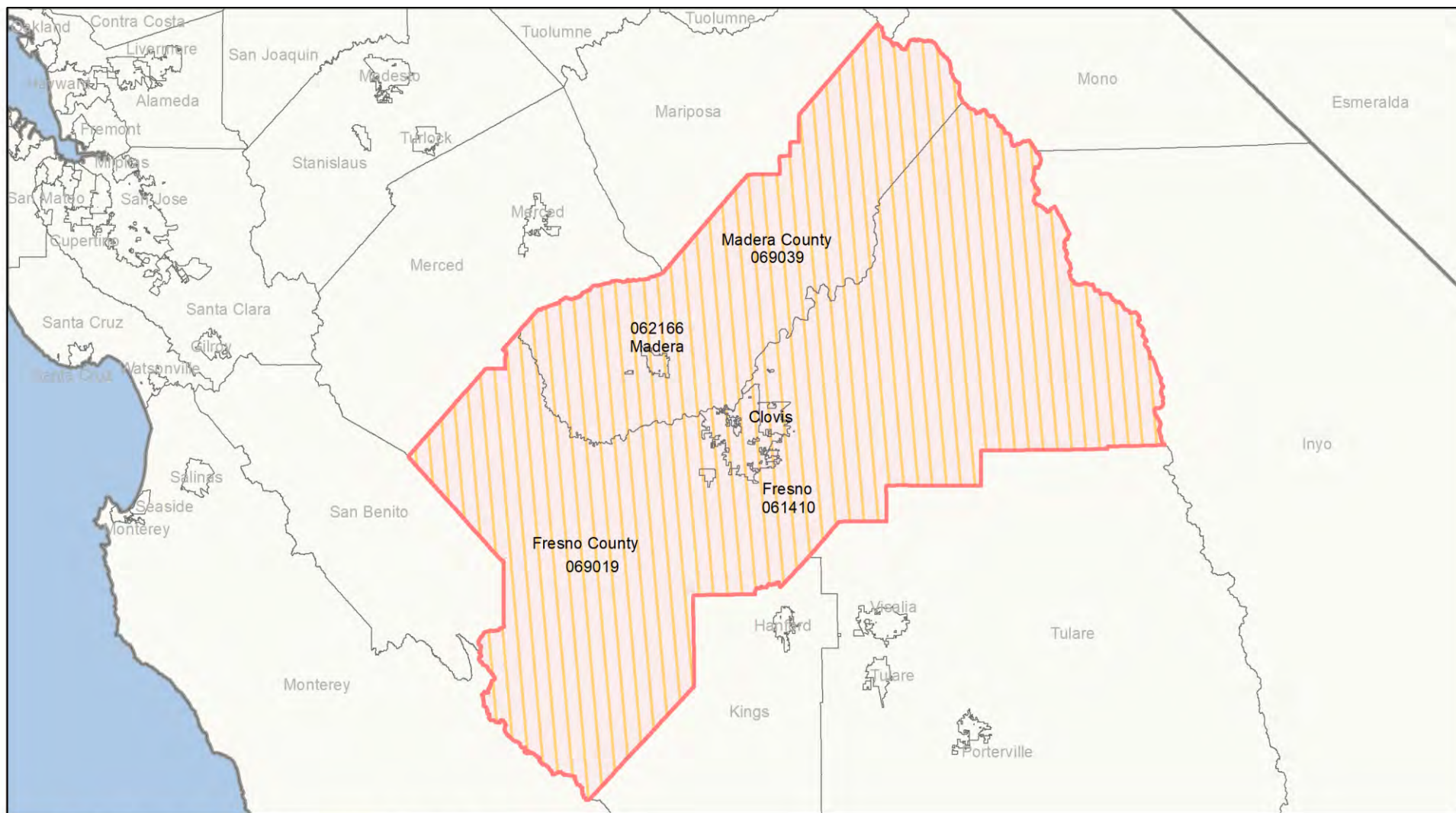


Appendix A-264

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) in the fiscal year 2019 application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the Housing Inventory and Homeless Count data may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods. For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange website (<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/contacts/>).

CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC



2019 CoC Boundary 2018 CoC Boundary



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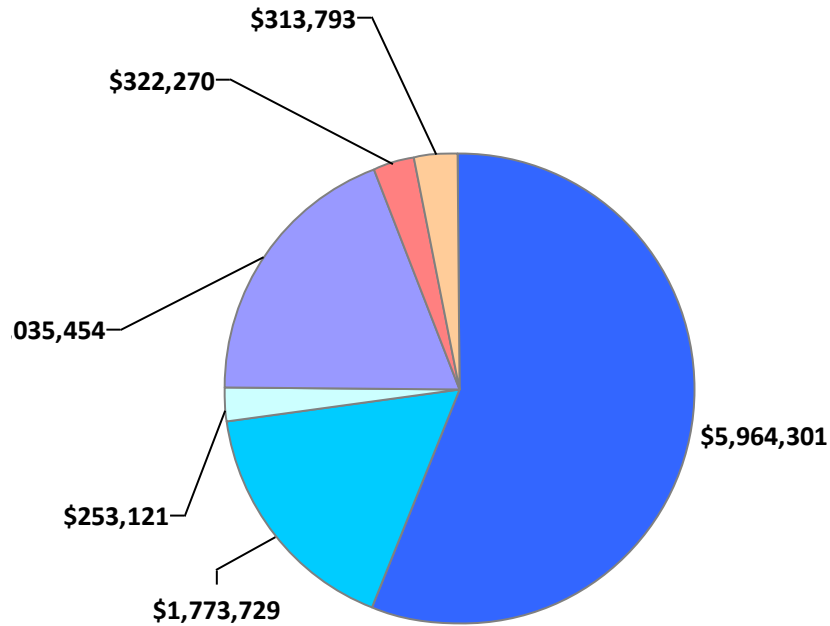
CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

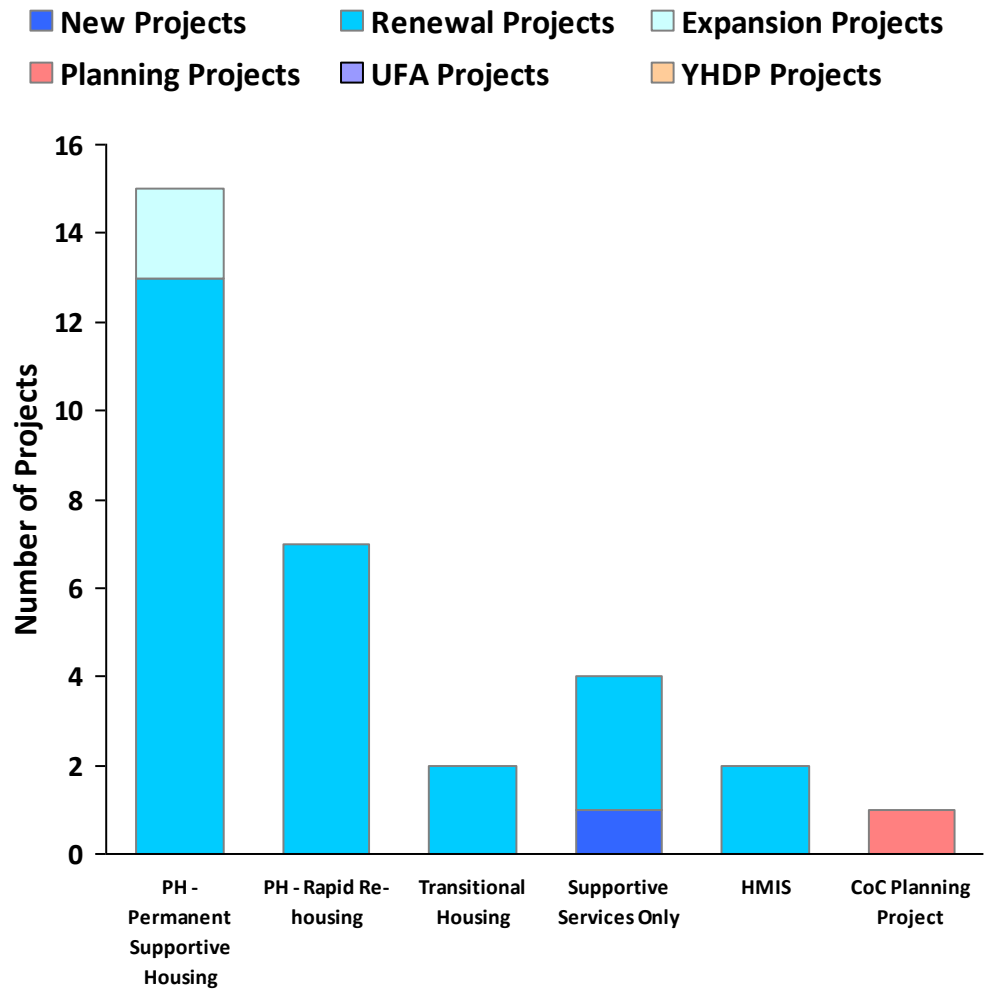
2019 Awards by Component and Renewal Type

Total Award Amount

\$10,662,668.00



- PH - Permanent Supportive Housing
- PH - Rapid Re-housing
- Transitional Housing
- Supportive Services Only
- HMIS
- CoC Planning Project





Appendix A-266

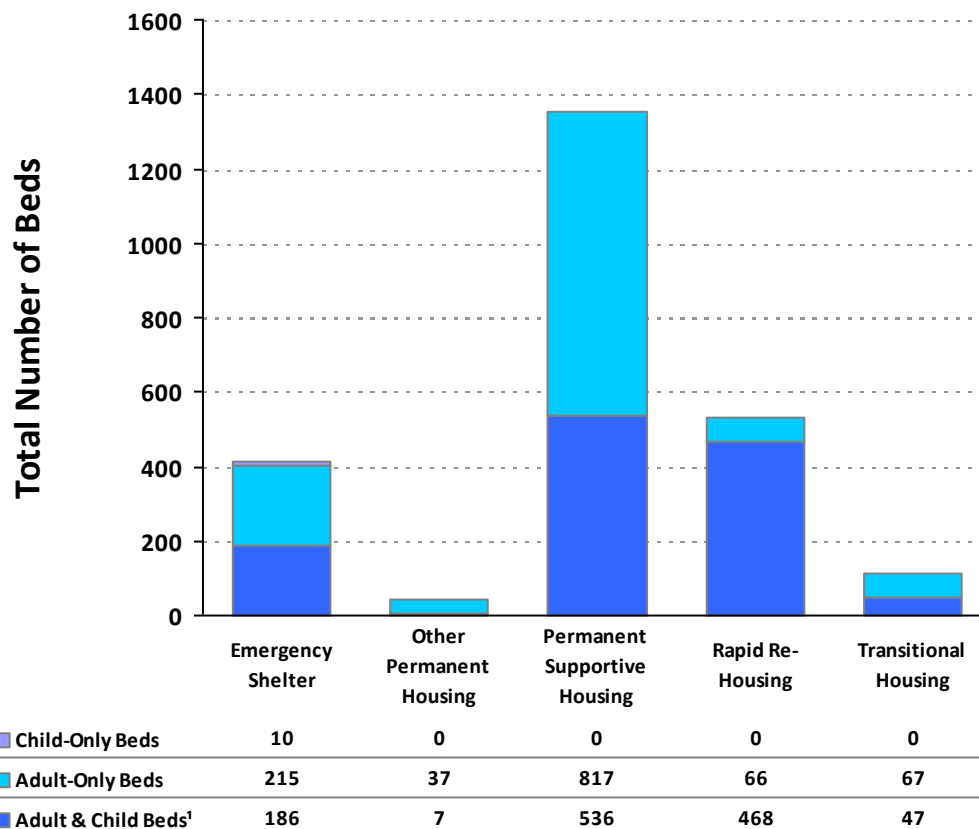
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CoC Number: CA-514

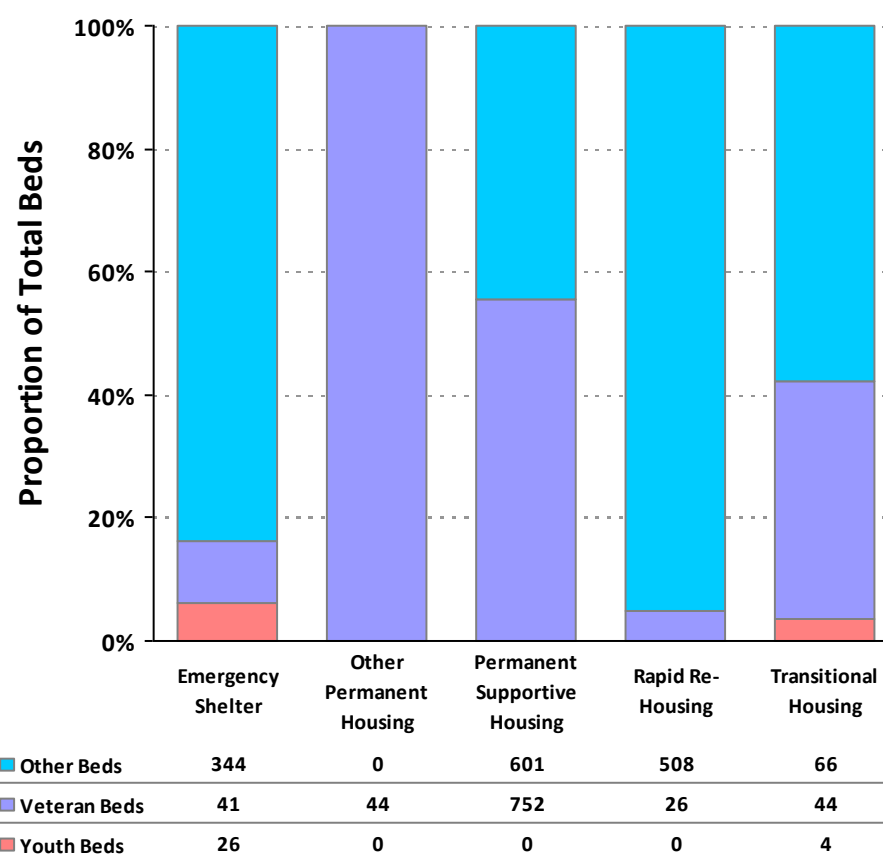
CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

2019 Housing Inventory Summarized by Target Population and Bed Type

Beds by Intended Household Type Served



Veteran & Youth Beds as a Proportion of Total Beds



¹Adult & Child Beds refer to beds for households with one adult (age 18 or older) and at least one child (under the age of 18).



Appendix A-267

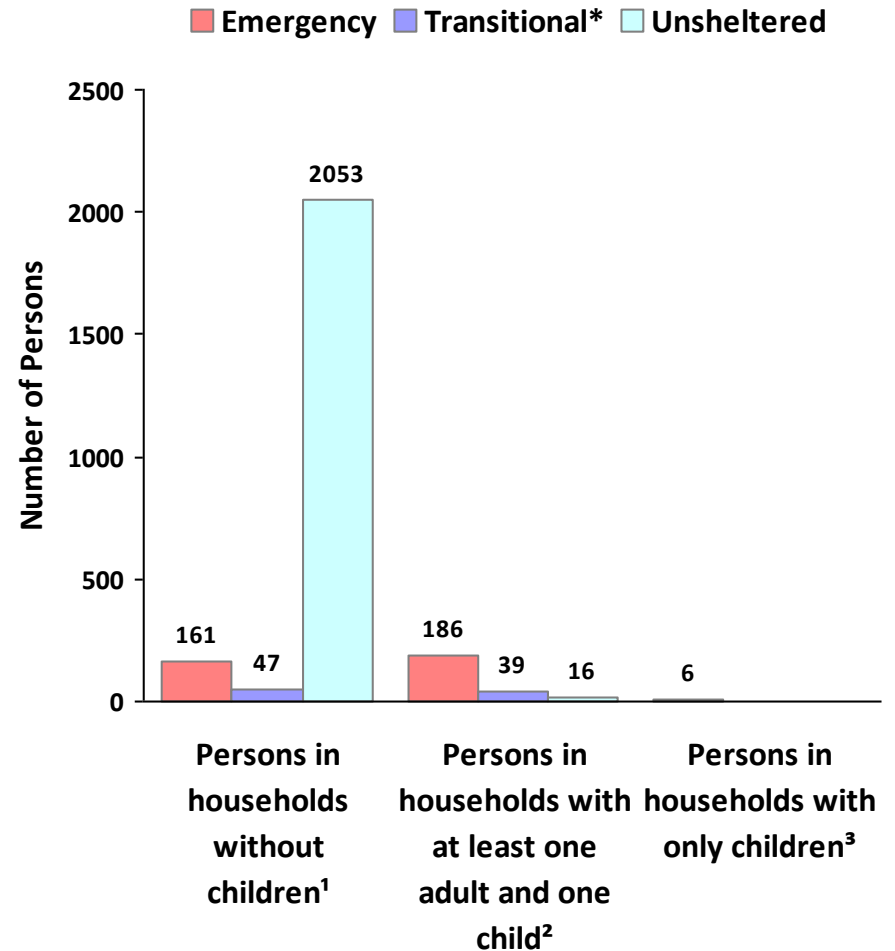
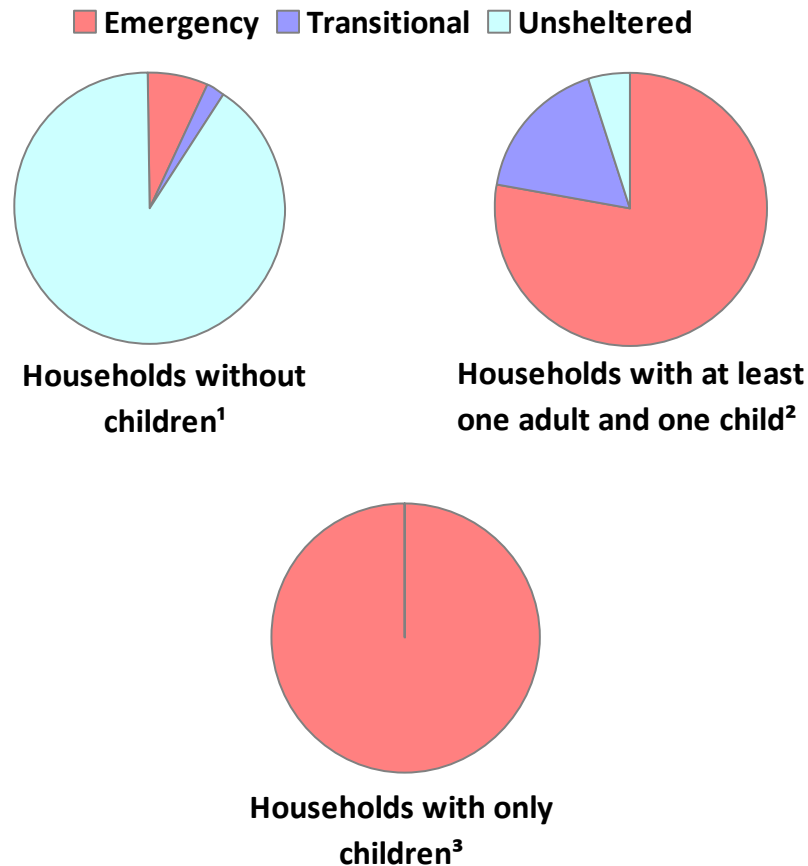
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CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

2019 Point in Time Count Summarized by Household Type

Proportion of Households Served by Program Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

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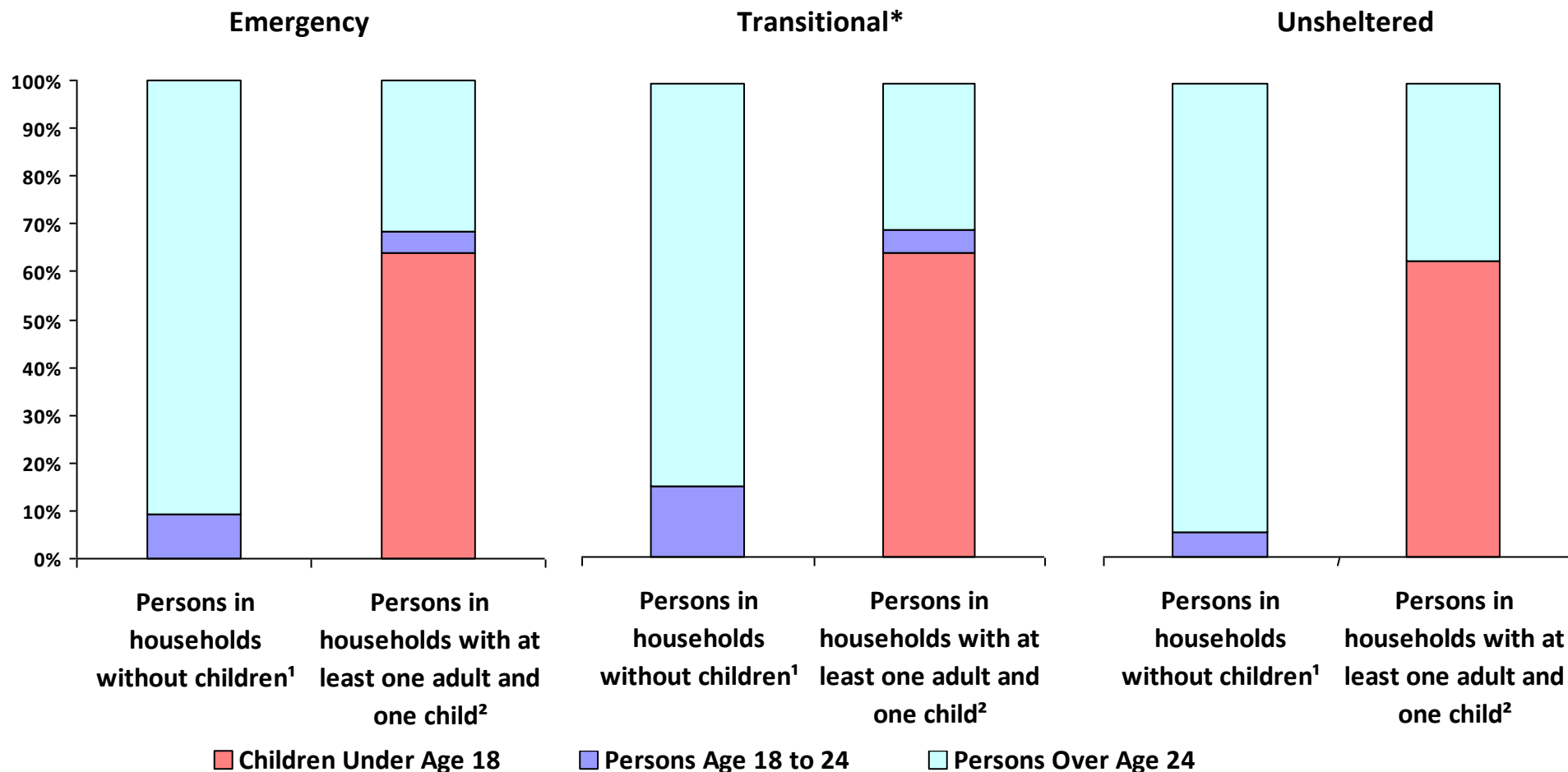
Appendix A-268

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CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

2019 Point-In-Time Count Proportion of Persons in each Age Group by Household Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults. ²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.



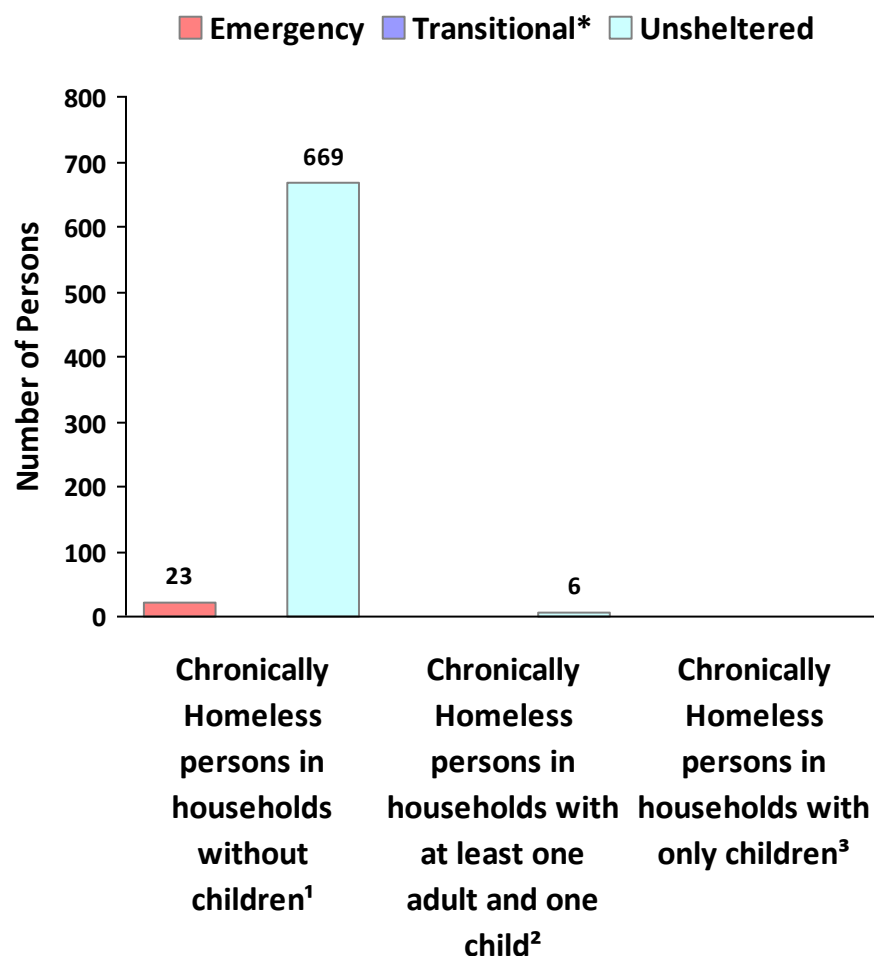
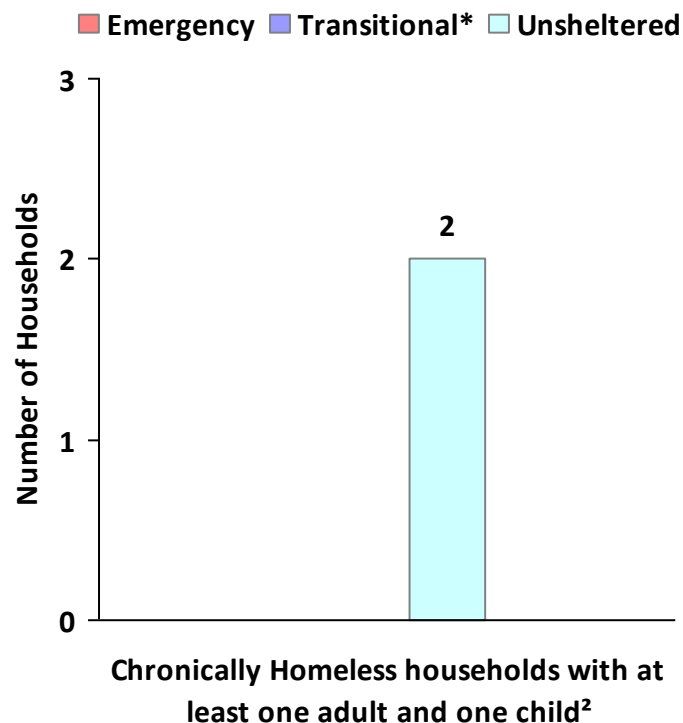
Appendix A-269

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CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

2019 Point in Time Count Summarized by Chronically Homeless by Household Type



* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

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³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



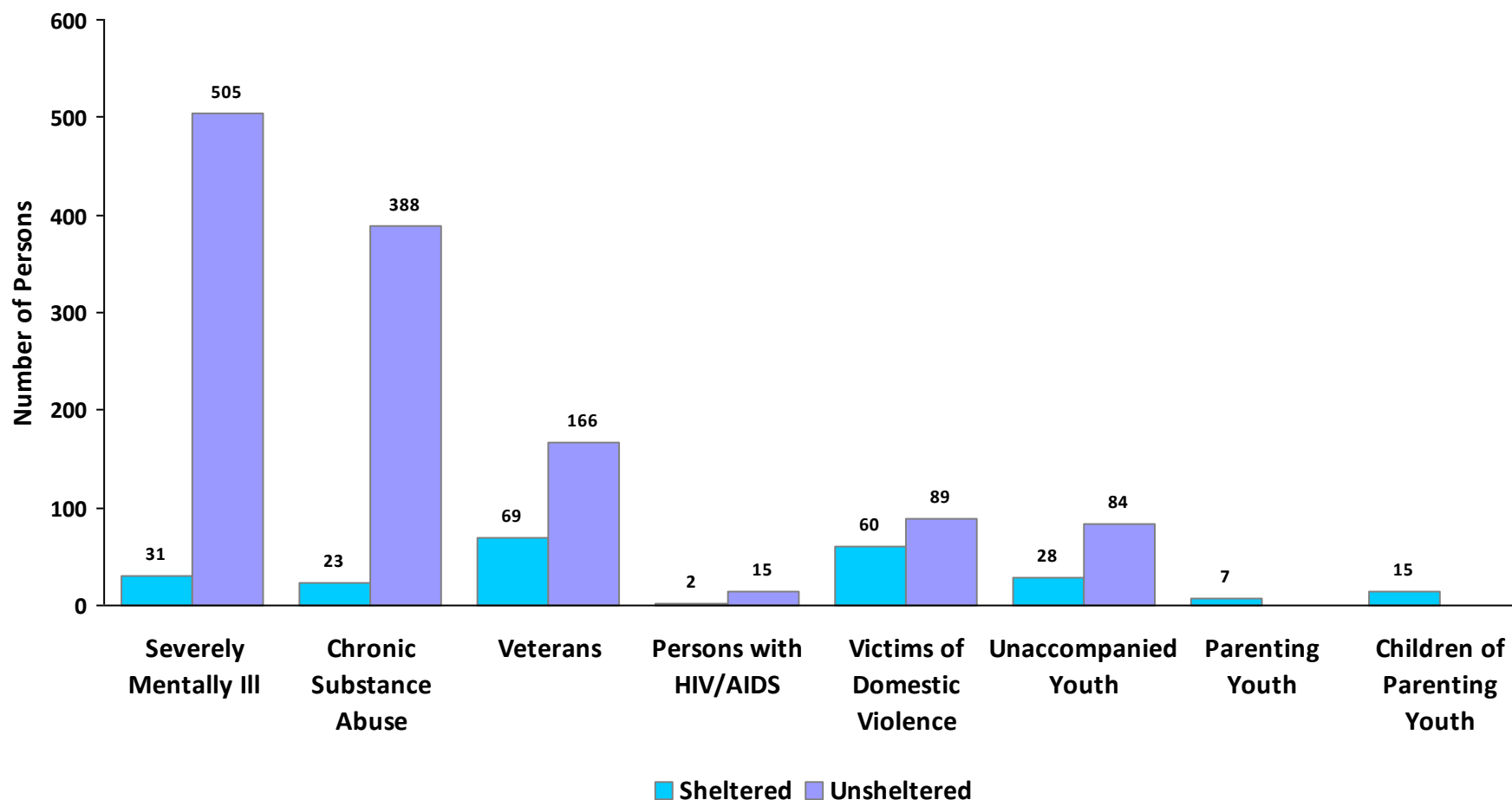
Appendix A-270

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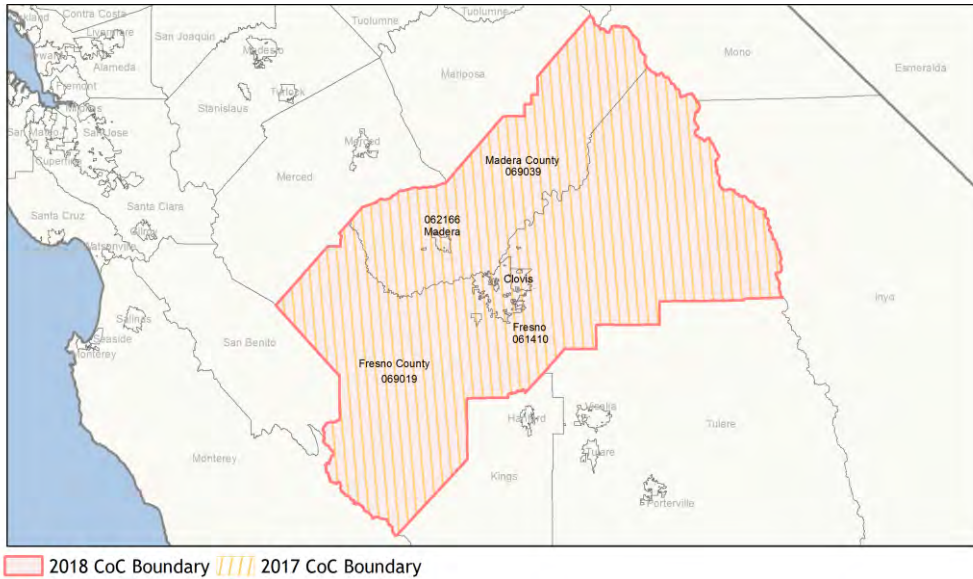
CoC Number: CA-514

CoC Name: Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

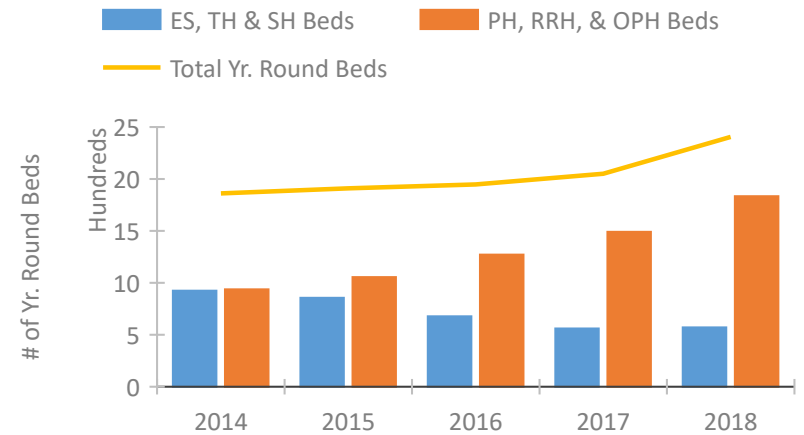
2019 Point in Time Count Summarized by Sub-Population



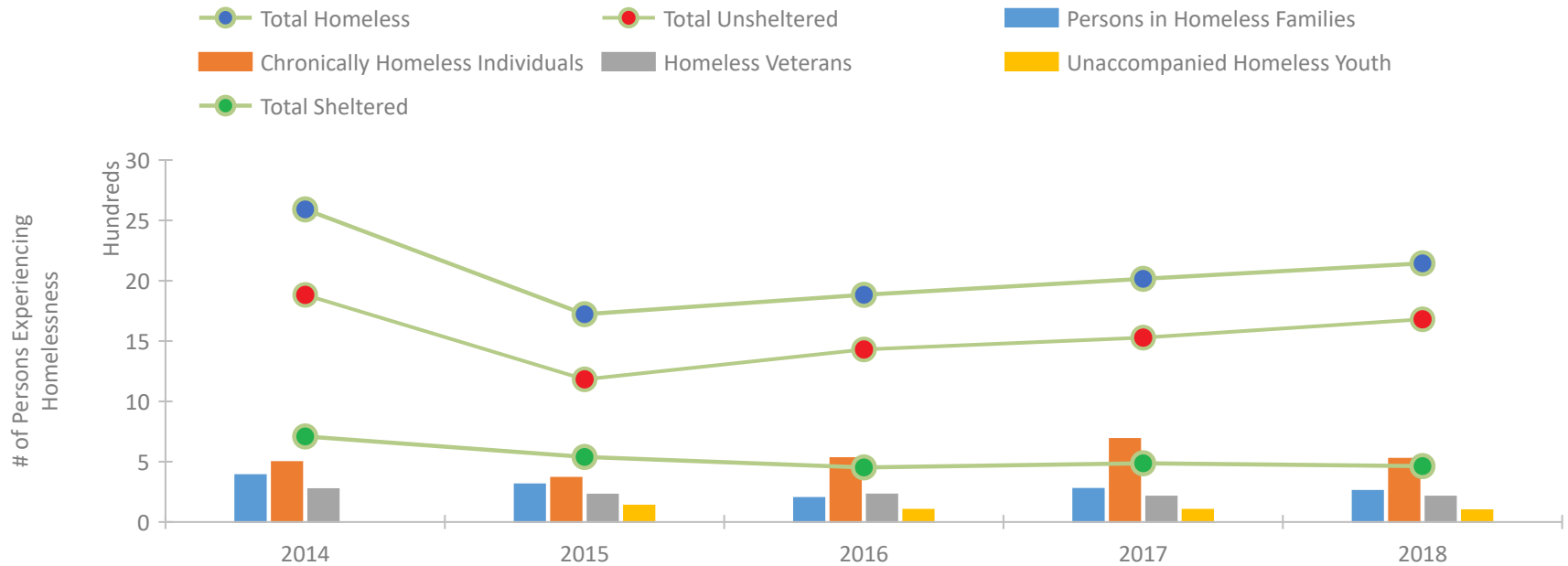
CoC Performance Profile CA-514
Appendix A-271
 Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC



Housing Inventory Count by Program Type



Homeless Population – Point-in-Time (PIT) Count

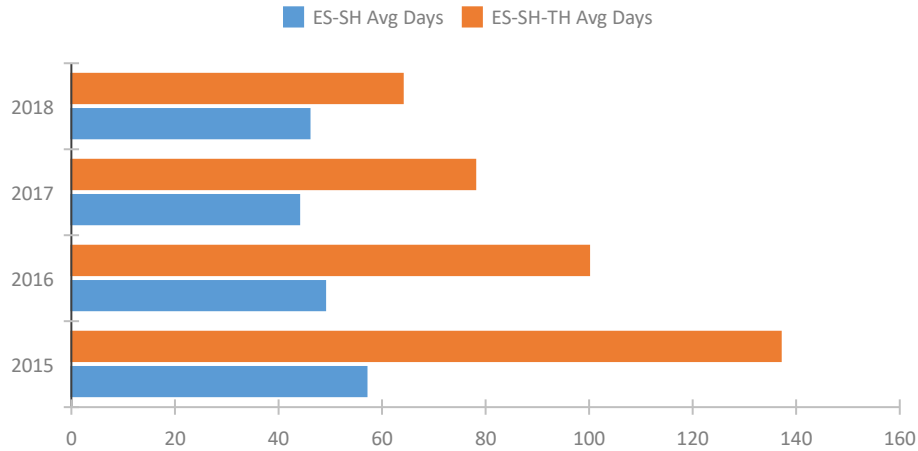


Appendix A-272

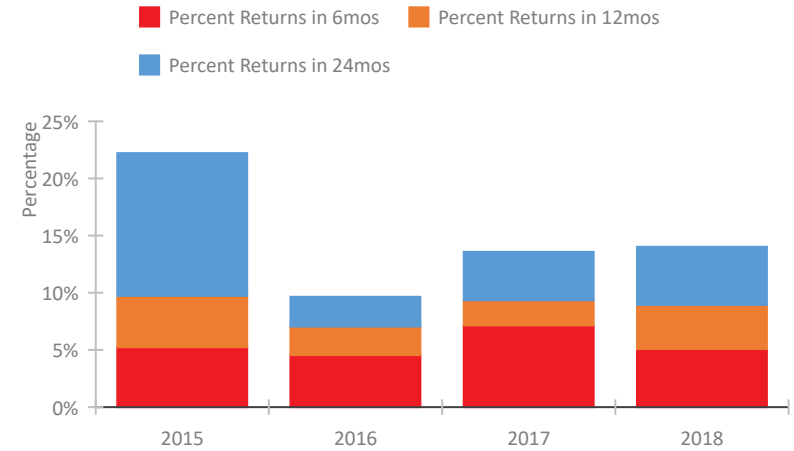
CoC Performance Profile CA-514

Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

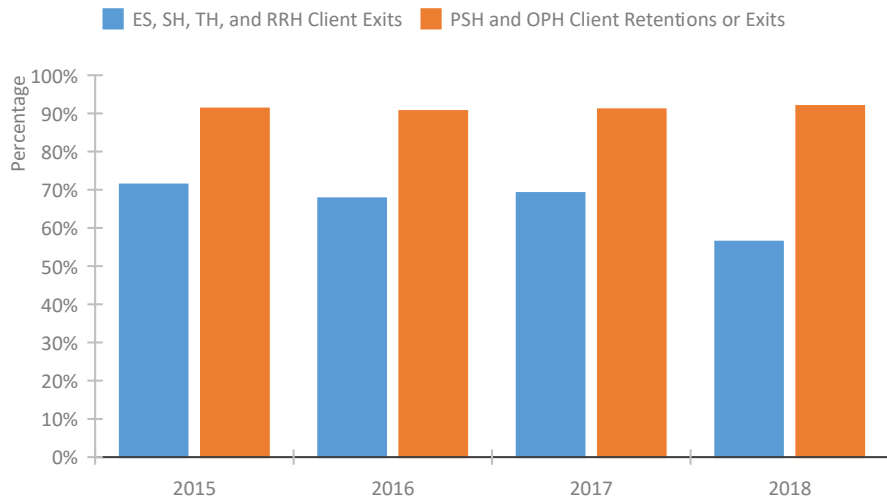
Length of Time Homeless



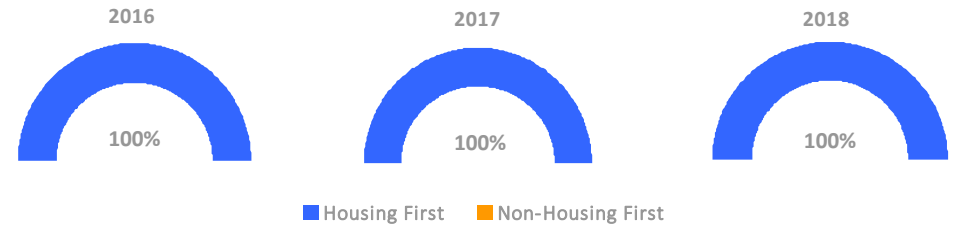
Returns to Homelessness Over Time



Exits to Permanent Housing by Program Type



Proportion of Housing First Projects by Year



Number of Projects by Year

	2016	2017	2018
Housing First Projects	28	34	36
Non-Housing First Projects	0	0	0

Appendix A-273

Data Summary: CA-514 Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Point-In-Time Count Summary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017-18 Change	% Change
Number of Sheltered Persons in Families	379	305	176	274	249	-25	-9%
Number of Unsheltered Persons in Families	10	7	23	0	9	9	100%
Number of Sheltered Individuals	330	234	276	213	214	1	0%
Number of Unsheltered Individuals	1,873	1,176	1,408	1,529	1,672	143	9%
Total Homeless Persons	2,592	1,722	1,883	2,016	2,144	128	6%
Number of Sheltered Families	114	91	56	82	81	-1	-1%
Number of Unsheltered Families	5	2	6	0	3	3	100%
Number of Total Families	119	93	62	82	84	2	2%
Sheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	22	21	18	45	42	-3	-7%
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	475	345	511	643	482	-161	-25%
Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	497	366	529	688	524	-164	-24%
Sheltered Veterans	85	87	84	88	86	-2	-2%
Unsheltered Veterans	187	140	144	123	125	2	2%
Total Veterans	272	227	228	211	211	0	0%
Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth (up to 24)	--	44	44	33	30	-3	-9%
Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth (up to 24)	--	92	57	68	67	-1	-1%
Total Unaccompanied Youth (up to 24)	--	136	101	101	97	-4	-4%

System Performance Measures Summary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017-18 Change	% Change
Average Length of Time Homeless (days)	N/A	137	100	78	64	-14	-17.9%
Rate People Return to Homelessness in 6 Months	N/A	5.2%	4.5%	7.1%	5.1%	-2.1%	N/A
Number of People who are Homeless for the First Time	N/A	1162	1126	1579	1183	-396	-25.1%
Rate People Exit from ES, SH, TH, and RRH to PH	N/A	71.4%	67.7%	69.1%	56.4%	-12.7%	N/A
Rate People in PSH and OPH Retain or Exit to PH	N/A	91.3%	90.6%	91.1%	91.9%	0.9%	N/A

Housing Inventory Count Summary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017-18 Change	% Change
Emergency Shelter (ES)	435	372	412	380	425	45	12%
Safe Haven (SH)	24	24	24	24	24	0	0%
Transitional Housing (TH)	465	460	241	156	122	-34	-22%
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	884	1,039	1,114	1,253	1,308	55	4%
Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)	53	16	157	238	526	288	121%

Award Summary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017-18 Change	% Change
Continuum of Care (CoC)	\$7,682,593	\$8,737,368	\$9,006,586	\$9,390,872	\$10,733,261	\$1,342,389	14%
Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)	\$781,733	\$842,875	\$847,453	\$849,098	\$856,987	\$7,889	1%



Appendix A-274 HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's two guides to Counting Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless People at https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/counting_unsheltered.pdf). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

CA-514 Fresno/Madera County CoC

Point-in Time Date: 1/27/2014

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children ¹	150	167	1,614	1,931
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	42	72	5	119
Households with only children ³	4	0	3	7
Total Homeless Households	196	239	1,622	2,057
Persons in households without children¹	156	170	1,870	2,196
Persons Age 18 to 24	22	63	257	342
Persons Over Age 24	134	107	1,613	1,854
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child²	137	242	10	389
Children Under Age 18	87	148	5	240
Persons Age 18 to 24	12	31	5	48
Persons Over Age 24	38	63	0	101
Persons in households with only children³	4	0	3	7
Total Homeless Persons	297	412	1,883	2,592

Summary of homeless persons by subpopulations reported:

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total Population
Chronically Homeless	22	475	497
Chronically Homeless Individuals	22	475	497
Chronically Homeless Persons in Families	0	0	0
Severely Mentally Ill	62	338	400
Chronic Substance Abuse	98	279	377
Veterans	85	187	272
HIV/AIDS	5	15	20
Victims of Domestic Violence	30	512	542

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Appendix A-275

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2015 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

CA-514 Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Point-in Time Date: 1/27/2015

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children ¹	91	137	1,059	1,287
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	36	55	2	93
Households with only children ³	2	1	0	3
Total Homeless Households	129	193	1,061	1,383

Summary of persons in each household type:

Persons in households without children¹	92	139	1,176	1,407
Persons Age 18 to 24	4	37	107	148
Persons Over Age 24	88	102	1,069	1,259
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child²	114	191	7	312
Children Under Age 18	72	115	3	190
Persons Age 18 to 24	12	28	0	40
Persons Over Age 24	30	48	4	82
Persons in households with only children³	2	1	0	3
Total Homeless Persons	208	331	1,183	1,722

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Hispanic / Latino	105	142	437	684
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	103	189	746	1,038
Total	208	331	1,183	1,722

Demographic summary by gender:

Female	82	176	268	526
Male	126	154	914	1,194
Transgender	0	1	1	2
Total	208	331	1,183	1,722

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Appendix A-276

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2015 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

Demographic summary by race:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Black or African-American	39	76	113	228
White	150	221	885	1,256
Asian	2	7	18	27
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	20	82	110
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1	12	14
Multiple Races	8	6	73	87
Total	208	331	1,183	1,722

Summary of homeless persons by subpopulations reported:

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total Population
Chronically Homeless	23	345	368
Chronically Homeless Individuals	21	345	366
Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	2	0	2
Severely Mentally Ill	33	284	317
Chronic Substance Abuse	17	253	270
Veterans	87	140	227
HIV/AIDS	2	17	19
Victims of Domestic Violence	101	391	492
Unaccompanied Youth	44	92	136
Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	3	0	3
Unaccompanied Youth 18-24	41	92	133
Parenting Youth	35	0	35
Parenting Youth Under 18	0	0	0
Parenting Youth 18-24	35	0	35
Children of Parenting Youth	38	0	38

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2016 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Appendix A-277

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2016 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

CA-514 Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Point-in Time Date: 1/26/2016

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children ¹	141	129	1,264	1,534
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	26	30	6	62
Households with only children ³	3	0	0	3
Total Homeless Households	170	159	1,270	1,599

Summary of persons in each household type:

Persons in households without children¹	141	129	1,408	1,678
Persons Age 18 to 24	5	37	69	111
Persons Over Age 24	136	92	1,339	1,567
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child²	85	91	23	199
Children Under Age 18	52	59	14	125
Persons Age 18 to 24	8	17	0	25
Persons Over Age 24	25	15	9	49
Persons in households with only children³	6	0	0	6
Total Homeless Persons	232	220	1,431	1,883

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Hispanic / Latino	105	101	601	807
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	127	119	830	1,076
Total	232	220	1,431	1,883

Demographic summary by gender:

Female	64	129	439	632
Male	168	91	989	1,248
Transgender	0	0	3	3
Total	232	220	1,431	1,883

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2016 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Appendix A-278

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2016 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

Demographic summary by race:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Black or African-American	26	62	184	272
White	191	140	1,009	1,340
Asian	7	3	20	30
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	6	72	84
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1	20	22
Multiple Races	1	8	126	135
Total	232	220	1,431	1,883

Summary of homeless persons by subpopulations reported:

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total Population
Chronically Homeless	18	528	546
Chronically Homeless Individuals	18	511	529
Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	0	17	17
Severely Mentally Ill	38	325	363
Chronic Substance Abuse	25	187	212
Veterans	84	144	228
HIV/AIDS	3	43	46
Victims of Domestic Violence	85	511	596
Unaccompanied Youth	44	57	101
Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	2	0	2
Unaccompanied Youth 18-24	42	57	99
Parenting Youth	25	0	25
Parenting Youth Under 18	1	0	1
Parenting Youth 18-24	24	0	24
Children of Parenting Youth	30	0	30

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2017 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Appendix A-279

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2017 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

CA-514 Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Point-in Time Date: 1/24/2017

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children ¹	125	82	1,417	1,624
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	58	24	0	82
Households with only children ³	3	0	2	5
Total Homeless Households	186	106	1,419	1,711

Summary of persons in each household type:

Persons in households without children¹	128	82	1,527	1,737
Persons Age 18 to 24	5	25	78	108
Persons Over Age 24	123	57	1,449	1,629
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child²	202	72	0	274
Children Under Age 18	132	47	0	179
Persons Age 18 to 24	13	13	0	26
Persons Over Age 24	57	12	0	69
Persons in households with only children³	3	0	2	5
Total Homeless Persons	333	154	1,529	2,016

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Hispanic / Latino	167	88	636	891
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	166	66	893	1,125
Total	333	154	1,529	2,016

Demographic summary by gender:

Female	144	88	423	655
Male	189	64	1,094	1,347
Transgender	0	0	7	7
Do not identify as Female, Male, or Transgender	0	2	5	7
Total	333	154	1,529	2,016

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2017 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Appendix A-286

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2017 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

Demographic summary by race:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Black or African-American	77	20	160	257
White	208	110	1,085	1,403
Asian	8	10	45	63
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	5	131	155
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	1	12	19
Multiple Races	15	8	96	119
Total	333	154	1,529	2,016

Summary of chronically homeless households by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Chronically Homeless households with at least one adult and one child ²	1	0	0	1

Summary of chronically homeless persons in each household type:

Chronically Homeless persons in households without children ¹	38	7	643	688
Chronically Homeless persons in households with at least one adult and one child ²	4	0	0	4
Chronically Homeless persons in households with only children ³	0	0	0	0
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	42	7	643	692

Summary of all other populations reported:

Severely Mentally Ill	54	8	407	469
Chronic Substance Abuse	28	5	222	255
Veterans	55	33	123	211
HIV/AIDS	0	0	22	22
Victims of Domestic Violence	45	37	555	637
Unaccompanied Youth	8	25	68	101
Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	3	0	2	5
Unaccompanied Youth 18-24	5	25	66	96
Parenting Youth	11	13	0	24
Parenting Youth Under 18	0	0	0	0
Parenting Youth 18-24	11	13	0	24
Children of Parenting Youth	14	16	0	30

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2018 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Appendix A-281

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2018 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

CA-514 Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Point-in Time Date: 1/23/2018

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children ¹	147	57	1,564	1,768
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	58	23	3	84
Households with only children ³	9	0	3	12
Total Homeless Households	214	80	1,570	1,864

Summary of persons in each household type:

Persons in households without children¹	148	57	1,669	1,874
Persons Age 18 to 24	17	4	64	85
Persons Over Age 24	131	53	1,605	1,789
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child²	174	75	9	258
Children Under Age 18	106	52	3	161
Persons Age 18 to 24	14	1	0	15
Persons Over Age 24	54	22	6	82
Persons in households with only children³	9	0	3	12
Total Homeless Persons	331	132	1,681	2,144

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Hispanic / Latino	152	60	749	961
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	179	72	932	1,183
Total	331	132	1,681	2,144

Demographic summary by gender:

Female	127	77	509	713
Male	203	54	1,172	1,429
Transgender	1	1	0	2
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0
Total	331	132	1,681	2,144

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2018 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Appendix A-282

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2018 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

Demographic summary by race:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Black or African-American	78	28	316	422
White	225	85	1,035	1,345
Asian	10	13	70	93
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	1	161	171
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	3	12	16
Multiple Races	8	2	87	97
Total	331	132	1,681	2,144

Summary of chronically homeless households by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Chronically Homeless households with at least one adult and one child ²	0	0	0	0

Summary of chronically homeless persons in each household type:

Chronically Homeless persons in households without children ¹	37	5	482	524
Chronically Homeless persons in households with at least one adult and one child ²	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless persons in households with only children ³	0	0	0	0
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	37	5	482	524

Summary of all other populations reported:

Severely Mentally Ill	27	11	438	476
Chronic Substance Abuse	10	9	365	384
Veterans	53	33	125	211
HIV/AIDS	0	1	18	19
Victims of Domestic Violence	39	24	283	346
Unaccompanied Youth	26	4	67	97
Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	9	0	3	12
Unaccompanied Youth 18-24	17	4	64	85
Parenting Youth	11	1	0	12
Parenting Youth Under 18	0	0	0	0
Parenting Youth 18-24	11	1	0	12
Children of Parenting Youth	13	1	0	14

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Appendix A-283

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2019 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

CA-514 Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC

Point-in Time Date: 1/29/2019

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children ¹	160	47	1,929	2,136
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	63	14	4	81
Households with only children ³	6	0	0	6
Total Homeless Households	229	61	1,933	2,223

Summary of persons in each household type:

Persons in households without children¹	161	47	2,053	2,261
Persons Age 18 to 24	15	7	106	128
Persons Over Age 24	146	40	1,947	2,133
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child²	186	39	16	241
Children Under Age 18	119	25	10	154
Persons Age 18 to 24	8	2	0	10
Persons Over Age 24	59	12	6	77
Persons in households with only children³	6	0	0	6
Total Homeless Persons	353	86	2,069	2,508

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Hispanic / Latino	186	43	937	1,166
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	167	43	1,132	1,342
Total	353	86	2,069	2,508

Demographic summary by gender:

Female	184	40	631	855
Male	168	46	1,434	1,648
Transgender	0	0	2	2
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	1	0	2	3
Total	353	86	2,069	2,508

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Appendix A-284

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2019 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

Demographic summary by race:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Black or African-American	62	16	352	430
White	265	58	1,359	1,682
Asian	4	4	30	38
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	1	239	251
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	3	36	43
Multiple Races	7	4	53	64
Total	353	86	2,069	2,508

Summary of chronically homeless households by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Chronically Homeless households with at least one adult and one child ²	0	0	2	2

Summary of chronically homeless persons in each household type:

Chronically Homeless persons in households without children ¹	23	0	669	692
Chronically Homeless persons in households with at least one adult and one child ²	0	0	6	6
Chronically Homeless persons in households with only children ³	0	0	0	0
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	23	0	675	698

Summary of all other populations reported:

Severely Mentally Ill	15	16	505	536
Chronic Substance Abuse	6	17	388	411
Veterans	40	29	166	235
HIV/AIDS	1	1	15	17
Victims of Domestic Violence	43	17	89	149
Unaccompanied Youth	21	7	84	112
Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	6	0	0	6
Unaccompanied Youth 18-24	15	7	84	106
Parenting Youth	5	2	0	7
Parenting Youth Under 18	0	0	0	0
Parenting Youth 18-24	5	2	0	7
Children of Parenting Youth	11	4	0	15

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

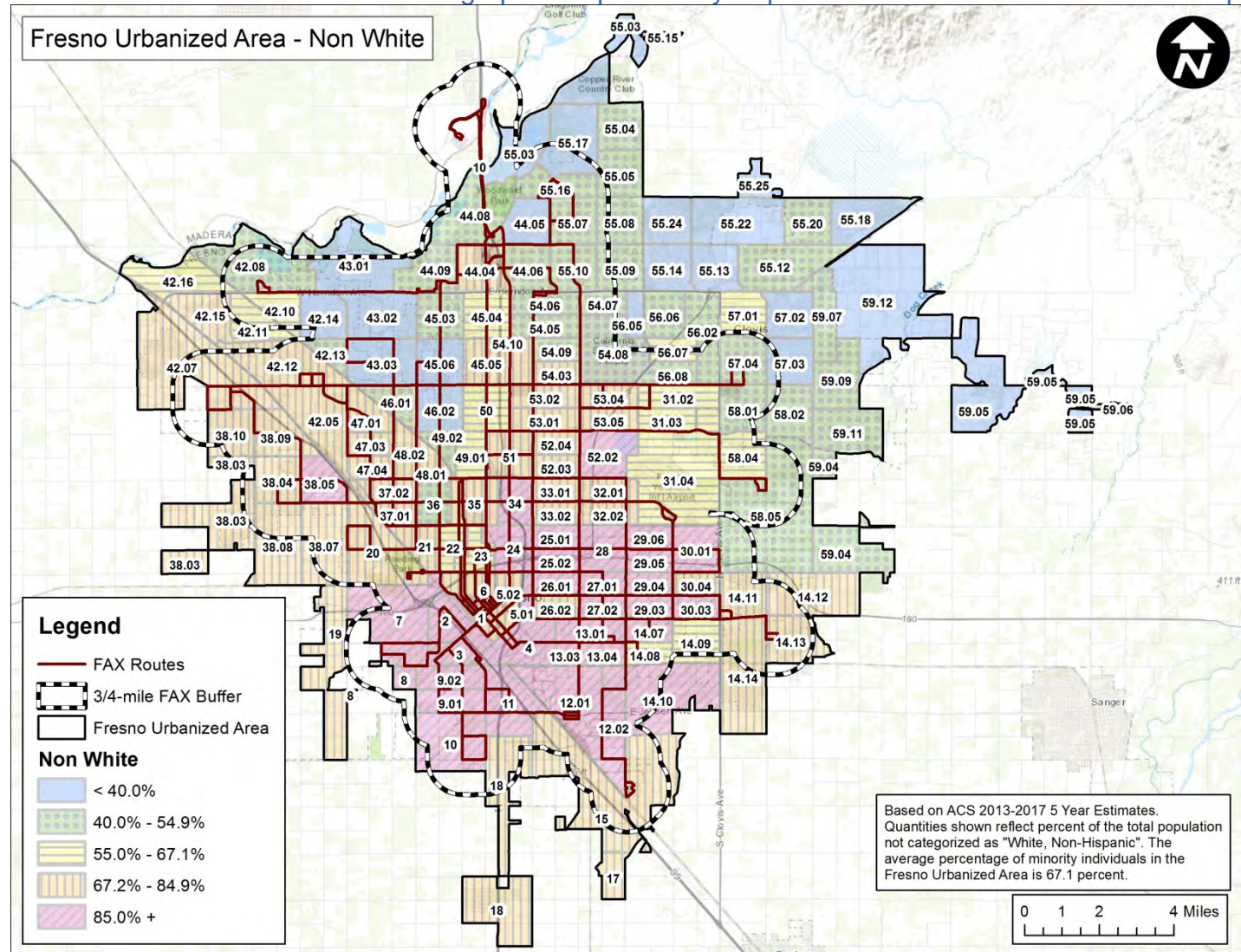
Table 2: Crosswalk of Eligible and Recommended Uses of Major Federal and State Funding Programs with Essential Homelessness Investment Needs

Note: This table provides guidance regarding eligible and recommended uses of each funding source. It should not be read to indicate that all of the funding sources can be used together for the same activities or projects. See Key at bottom of table.

Federal or State Funding Program	Non-Congregate Shelter / Interim Housing (Capital / Operations / Services)	Rental Assistance (Short-Term to Permanent)	Permanent Supportive and Service-Enriched Housing (Capital / Operations / Services)	Diversion and Homelessness Prevention
Emergency Solutions Grant – CV (ESG-CV) [HUD INFO] [HCD INFO]	Eligible Use	Eligible Use (Up to 24 months)	Not Eligible	Eligible, But Not Prioritized, Use
Community Development Block Grant – CV (CDBG-CV) [HCD INFO]	Eligible Use	Eligible Use (Up to 3 months)	Eligible Use	Eligible Use
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) [US TREASURY INFO]	Eligible Use (Only through 12/30/20)	Eligible Use (Only through 12/30/20)	Eligible Use (Only through 12/30/20)	Eligible Use
FEMA – Public Assistance Program Category B [FEMA INFO] [DSS INFO]	Eligible Use (Subject to FEMA approvals)	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
Major State Homelessness and Housing Funding Sources				
Homekey [HCD INFO]	Capital Uses Eligible; Operations Eligible with Some Limitations	Not Eligible	Capital Use Eligible; Operations Eligible with Some Limitations	Not Eligible
COVID-19 Emergency Homelessness Funding [BCSH INFO]	Supplies and Equipment; Operating and Services	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible, But Not Prioritized, Use (HCFC funding only)
Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP) [HCFC INFO]	Eligible Use	Eligible Use	Eligible Use	Eligible, But Not Prioritized, Use
Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) [HCFC INFO]	Eligible Use	Eligible Use	Eligible Use (Only through 6/30/21)	Eligible, But Not Prioritized, Use
CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP) [DSS INFO]	Eligible Use	Eligible Use	Services Eligible with Some Limitations	Not Eligible
Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP) [DSS INFO]	Eligible Use	Eligible Use	Eligible Use with Some Limitations	Not Eligible
No Place Like Home Program [HCD INFO]	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Capital Uses and Operating Reserves Eligible; Not Services	Not Eligible
Multifamily Housing Program [HCD INFO]	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Capital Uses and Operating Reserves Eligible; Some Services	Not Eligible
Other Frequently Used Federal Funding Sources				
Continuum of Care Program (CoC) [HUD INFO]	Not Eligible	Eligible Use	Eligible Use	Diversion
Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) [HUD INFO] [HCD INFO]	Eligible Use	Eligible Use (Up to 24 months)	Not Eligible	Eligible, But Not Prioritized, Use
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) [HUD INFO] [HCD INFO]	Eligible Use	Eligible Use (Up to 3 months)	Eligible Use	Eligible Use
HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) [HUD INFO] [HCD INFO]	Not Eligible	Eligible Use (TBRA up to 24 months, renewable)	Capital; Not Operations or Services	Not Eligible
Housing Choice Vouchers [HUD INFO]	Not Eligible	Permanent	Operating Subsidies; Not Capital or Services	Can Prioritize At-Risk Households
HUD-VA Supportive Housing Program (HUD-VASH) [HUD INFO] [VA INFO]	Not Eligible	Permanent	Operating Subsidies & VA Services; Not Capital	Can Serve At-Risk Veterans
Family Unification Program Vouchers (FUP) [HUD INFO]	Not Eligible	Up to 36 months for youth; permanent for families	Operating Subsidies; Not Capital or Services	Can Serve At-Risk Families & Youth
Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program (SSVF) [VA INFO]	Not Eligible	Eligible Use, including 2-Year Shallow Subsidies in Some Places	Not Eligible	Eligible Use
KEY: = highly recommended use = recommended use = not a recommended use = not an eligible use				

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Exhibit P.1 Demographic Map: Minority Population with Fixed-Route Service Map





Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: ID 20-00181 Version: 1 Name:

Type: Action Item Status: Agenda Ready

File created: 1/29/2020 In control: City Council

On agenda: 2/13/2020 Final action: 2/13/2020

Title: Actions pertaining to the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention program:
1. Approve a proposed Joint Service Plan for the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention program estimated preliminary allocations, which include allocations to the City of Fresno (\$6,158,246); County of Fresno (\$2,325,640); Fresno Madera Continuum of Care (\$2,954,437); and the County of Madera (\$411,434) (Attachment A)
2. Approve the City's grant application for \$6,158,246.18 to the California Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council

Sponsors: Mayor's Office

Indexes:

Code sections:

Attachments: 1. Attachment A - HHAP Final Allocations_1.23.20.pdf, 2. Attachment B - HHAP Joint Service Plan - FINAL 2.13.20.pdf, 3. Additional Information - HHAP PowerPoint Presentation.pdf

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
2/13/2020	1	City Council	approved	Pass

REPORT TO THE CITY COUNCIL

February 13, 2020

FROM: LEE BRAND, Mayor
Office of the Mayor & City Manager

MIGUEL ARIAS, Council President, District 3
ESMERALDA SORIA, Councilmember, District 1
GARRY BREDEFELD, Councilmember, District 6
(Members, City Council Subcommittee on Homelessness)

BY: H. SPEES, Director, Strategic Initiatives
Office of the Mayor & City Manager

SUBJECT

Actions pertaining to the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention program:

1. Approve a proposed Joint Service Plan for the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention program estimated preliminary allocations, which include allocations to the City of Fresno (\$6,158,246); County of Fresno (\$2,325,640); Fresno Madera Continuum of Care (\$2,954,437); and the County of Madera (\$411,434) (Attachment A)

2. Approve the City's grant application for \$6,158,246.18 to the California Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council

RECOMMENDATION

Approval of the recommended actions will allow for the implementation of the attached Joint Service Plan including Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) allocations from the City of Fresno (City), Fresno Madera Continuum of Care (FMCoC), and Counties of Madera and Fresno totaling \$11.8 million (Attachment B). The proposed plan will regionally extend current services and augment shelter beds in the City of Fresno.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HHAP funding will be used to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address homelessness in Fresno and Madera Counties. Per the Notice of Funding Availability, the grant applications must be submitted to California Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council (HCFC) by February 15, 2020. The Counties and FMCoC will similarly place an item on their respective agendas to review and approve the joint service plan. This plan calls for the expenditure of these funds over two years from July 2021 through June 2023 and was unanimously approved by the members of the City Council Subcommittee on Homelessness and the Mayor with the goal of providing two years additional funding for programs initiated under earlier HEAP funding. The Subcommittee's recommendations to reduce the number of beds in District 3 and add new Triage beds regionally were included in the final Joint Service Plan adopted by all four HHAP applicants. The plan may require future changes to ensure the allocations are fully expended and strategic goals are met.

BACKGROUND

HHAP is authorized by Assembly Bill 101 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 159, Statutes of 2019), which was signed into law by Governor Gavin Newsom on July 31, 2019. HHAP is a \$650 million block grant program designed to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address immediate homelessness challenges throughout the State. HHAP funding is divided into three categories for distribution: Continuums of Care, Cities (Large Cities with population over 300,000), and Counties.

A planning group consisting of representatives from the City, FMCoC, and Counties of Madera and Fresno drafted the proposed Joint Service Plan, which supports a continuum of services. The plan is consistent with the Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) planning process undertaken in 2019, which is consistent with the 14 priorities supported by the entities' in 2019 and 2020.

The proposed Joint Service Plan will regionally extend Triage Centers, Bridge Housing, Youth Bridge Housing, Rapid Rehousing for an added year; and, augment outreach. This plan includes recommendations made by the members of the City Council Subcommittee on Homelessness as follows: 1.) That the 37-bed Triage Center currently operated by Turning Point in District 3 be relocated outside of District 3; 2.) That 18 additional Triage Center beds be added, also to be located outside of District 3. The location of these beds will be a part of the procurement process taking place over the next 16 months for implementation in July 2021. If necessary, agreements and/or amendments for these services will be brought to Council for approval at a future date.

The proposed activities are part of a coordinated plan among HHAP allocation recipients. The Joint Service Plan with the region's recipients, utilizing the \$11.8 combined allocation, will ensure a continuum of services across jurisdictions to strengthen the region's crisis response network to address the homelessness crisis in Fresno and Madera Counties.

Should you elect not to approve the recommended actions, the City would forfeit HHAP funding to provide immediate emergency assistance to people experiencing homelessness in the community.

ENVIRONMENTAL FINDINGS

This item is not a project as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act.

LOCAL PREFERENCE

Local preference was not implemented because this item does not involve an award of a construction or service agreement.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no increase in Net City Cost associated with the recommended action. The City maximum of 7% of the grant, or \$431,077, will be retained for administrative costs and a minimum of 8% is set aside for youth homeless services. There is no matching contribution requirement for these funds. In addition, for both recipients, up to 5% of an applicant's program allocation may be expended on a strategic homelessness plan and/or infrastructure development to support Coordinated Entry Systems (CES) and Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS). The entire grants must be expended by June 30, 2025. HHAP grant program funding cannot be used to supplant existing local funds for homeless housing, assistance, or prevention.

Attachments:

- Attachment A - HHAP Grant Allocations

- Attachment B - HHAP Proposed Service Plan

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HOMELESS HOUSING, ASSISTANCE, AND PREVENTION (HHAP) GRANT ALLOCATIONS

CONTINUUM OF CARE	ALLOCATION
Alpine, Inyo, Mono Counties CoC	\$ 500,000.00
Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne Counties CoC	\$ 995,414.43
Bakersfield/Kern County CoC	\$ 1,566,746.98
Chico, Paradise/Butte County CoC	\$ 1,491,354.64
Colusa, Glenn, Trinity Counties CoC	\$ 500,000.00
Daly/San Mateo County CoC	\$ 1,781,143.93
Davis, Woodland/Yolo County CoC	\$ 771,593.44
El Dorado County CoC	\$ 722,117.21
Fresno City & County/Madera County CoC	\$ 2,954,437.15
Glendale CoC	\$ 500,000.00
Humboldt County CoC	\$ 2,004,964.93
Imperial County CoC	\$ 1,664,521.41
Lake County CoC	\$ 500,000.00
Long Beach CoC	\$ 2,231,141.93
Los Angeles City & County CoC	\$ 66,271,041.04
Marin County CoC	\$ 1,218,057.42
Mendocino County CoC	\$ 924,734.12
Merced City & County CoC	\$ 716,227.19
Napa City & County CoC	\$ 500,000.00
Nevada County CoC	\$ 500,000.00
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County CoC	\$ 9,449,958.07
Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County CoC	\$ 1,966,090.75
Pasadena CoC	\$ 638,478.84
Redding/Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties CoC	\$ 1,589,129.07
Richmond/Contra Costa County CoC	\$ 2,703,522.04
Riverside City & County CoC	\$ 3,311,372.74
Roseville, Rocklin/Placer County CoC	\$ 726,829.24
Sacramento City & County CoC	\$ 6,550,887.16
Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties CoC	\$ 3,185,326.18
San Bernardino City & County CoC	\$ 3,071,059.67
San Diego City and County CoC *	\$ 10,790,528.04
San Francisco CoC	\$ 9,465,272.14
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County CoC	\$ 11,433,718.90
San Luis Obispo County CoC	\$ 1,746,981.78
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County CoC	\$ 8,081,115.98
Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County CoC	\$ 2,123,943.46
Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County CoC	\$ 3,476,293.48
Stockton/San Joaquin County CoC	\$ 3,099,331.80
Tehama County CoC	\$ 500,000.00
Turlock, Modesto/Stanislaus County CoC	\$ 2,265,304.09
Vallejo/Solano County CoC	\$ 1,355,884.04
Visalia/Kings, Tulare Counties CoC	\$ 1,253,397.58
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County CoC	\$ 2,552,737.36
Yuba City & County/Sutter County CoC	\$ 849,341.78

CITY	ALLOCATION
Anaheim	\$ 8,422,162.84
Bakersfield	\$ 3,265,736.61
Fresno	\$ 6,158,246.18
Long Beach	\$ 4,650,605.37
Los Angeles	\$ 117,562,500.00
Oakland	\$ 19,697,548.19
Riverside	\$ 6,902,244.82
Sacramento	\$ 13,654,707.74
San Diego *	\$ 22,491,840.12
San Francisco	\$ 19,729,468.92
San Jose	\$ 23,832,510.94
Santa Ana	\$ 8,422,162.84
Stockton	\$ 6,460,265.43

CoC	2,954,437.15
City	6,158,246.18
COF	2,325,640.36
COM	411,434.26
	11,849,757.95

COUNTY	ALLOCATION
Alameda	\$ 8,754,709.98
Alpine	\$ -
Amador	\$ 233,546.24
Butte	\$ 1,381,633.36
Calaveras	\$ 202,988.79
Colusa	\$ 61,114.90
Contra Costa	\$ 2,504,619.72
Del Norte	\$ 200,806.11
El Dorado	\$ 668,989.93
Fresno	\$ 2,325,640.36
Glenn	\$ 62,206.24
Humboldt	\$ 1,857,456.54
Imperial	\$ 1,542,059.99
Inyo	\$ 158,243.95
Kern	\$ 1,451,478.97
Kings	\$ 272,834.39
Lake	\$ 445,265.73
Lassen	\$ 50,201.53
Los Angeles	\$ 64,319,071.00
Madera	\$ 411,434.26
Marin	\$ 1,128,443.05
Mariposa	\$ 65,480.25
Mendocino	\$ 856,699.99
Merced	\$ 663,533.24
Modoc	\$ 5,456.69
Mono	\$ 75,302.29
Monterey	\$ 2,642,128.26
Napa	\$ 351,410.70
Nevada	\$ 452,905.09
Orange	\$ 7,486,575.73
Placer	\$ 673,355.28
Plumas	\$ 50,201.53
Riverside	\$ 3,067,749.91
Sacramento	\$ 6,068,928.22
San Benito	\$ 308,848.53
San Bernardino	\$ 2,845,117.04
San Diego *	\$ 9,996,652.14
San Francisco	\$ 8,768,897.37
San Joaquin	\$ 2,871,309.15
San Luis Obispo	\$ 1,618,453.62
San Mateo	\$ 1,650,102.41
Santa Barbara	\$ 1,967,681.64
Santa Clara	\$ 10,592,522.45
Santa Cruz	\$ 2,364,928.51
Shasta	\$ 902,536.17
Sierra	\$ 13,096.05
Siskiyou	\$ 249,916.30
Solano	\$ 1,256,129.54
Sonoma	\$ 3,220,537.17
Stanislaus	\$ 2,098,642.15
Sutter	\$ 319,761.91
Tehama	\$ 314,305.22
Trinity	\$ 86,215.67
Tulare	\$ 888,348.78
Tuolumne	\$ 420,164.96
Ventura	\$ 1,821,442.40
Yolo	\$ 714,826.11
Yuba	\$ 467,092.48

* Indicates jurisdictions approved to use 2017 PIT counts per HSC § 50216 (j). All other jurisdiction allocations are based on 2019 PIT counts.
No more than 40 percent of the total allocation for CoCs and no less than \$500,000 will be awarded to an individual CoC per HSC § 50218 (a)(1).
No more than 45 percent of the total allocation for cities will be awarded to an individual city per HSC § 50218 (a)(2).
No more than 40 percent of the total allocation for counties will be awarded to an individual county per HSC § 50218 (a)(3).

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HHAP Joint Funding Plan - City of Fresno, County of Fresno, County of Madera, FMCoC									
				1	2	3	4	5	
			Contract Expiration	Added 12 months FY20/21	Added 12 months FY21/22	Added 12 months FY22/23	Added 12 months FY23/24	Added 12 months FY24/25	
TRIAGE									
Triage	Pov (10 beds)		5/31/2021		\$ 191,273.50	\$ 191,273.50			\$ 382,547.00
	TP (30 beds)		5/31/2021		\$ 661,401.50	\$ 661,401.50			\$ 1,322,803.00
	MHS (50 beds)		5/31/2021		\$ 1,086,020.99	\$ 1,086,020.99			\$ 2,172,041.98
Triage	TP (37 beds)		6/30/2021						\$ -
Triage (City Outside Dist.3 beds)	TP (37 beds)				\$ 814,000.04	\$ 814,000.04			\$ 1,628,000.09
Add Regional Triage (City Outside Dist.3 beds)	approx. 18 beds				\$ 395,260.98	\$ 395,260.98			\$ 790,521.96
								Subtotal	\$ 6,295,914.03
BRIDGE									
Bridge	MHS (33 beds)		11/30/2021		\$ 638,750.00				\$ 638,750.00
								Subtotal	\$ 638,750.00
YOUTH									
Youth Bridge	FEOC (12 beds)		5/31/2021		\$ 163,942.00	\$ 163,942.00			\$ 327,884.00
Additional Youth Services					\$ 47,261.10	\$ 47,261.10			\$ 94,522.20
Youth Services	FEOC (4 beds)		6/30/2021		\$ 165,000.00	\$ 165,000.00			\$ 330,000.00
Add Youth Services	approx. 2 beds				\$ 82,500.00	\$ 82,500.00			\$ 165,000.00
Add Madera Youth				\$ 33,000.00					\$ 33,000.00
								Subtotal	\$ 950,406.20
RAPID REHOUSING									
RRH	WestCare		6/30/2022			\$ 839,965.88			\$ 839,965.88
Add Madera RRH				\$ 82,000.00					\$ 82,000.00
								Subtotal	\$ 921,965.88
DIVERSION									
Diversion	WestCare		11/30/2021		\$ 402,000.00	\$ 402,000.00			\$ 804,000.00
Add Madera Diversion				\$ 32,500.00					\$ 32,500.00
								Subtotal	\$ 836,500.00
FAMILY SERVICES									
Family Services	St Agnes		6/30/2021						\$ -
	MMC		6/30/2021		\$ 45,366.52				\$ 45,366.52
	Pov		6/30/2021						\$ -
								Subtotal	\$ 45,366.52
OUTREACH									
City Outreach	Kingsview		1/31/2021	\$ 492,761.15	\$ 103,477.25				\$ 596,238.40
	WestCare		6/30/2019						\$ -
Add Rural Outreach				\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00				\$ 500,000.00
Add Madera Outreach				\$ 65,841.00	\$ 65,841.00	\$ 65,841.00	\$ 65,841.00		\$ 263,364.00
								Subtotal	\$ 1,359,602.40
EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM									
Employment Program	FEOC		6/30/2021						\$ -
									\$ -
STRATEGIC PLANNING									
Add Madera Strategic Planning				\$ 570.26					\$ 570.26
								Subtotal	\$ 570.26
STRATEGIC PLANNING									
				ALLOCATION	8% YOUTH	7% ADMIN		Grand Total	\$ 11,049,075.29
		CoC		\$ 2,954,437.15	\$ 236,354.97	\$ 206,810.60			
		CoF		\$ 2,325,640.36	\$ 186,051.23	\$ 162,794.83			
		City		\$ 6,158,246.18	\$ 492,659.69	\$ 431,077.23			
		CoM		\$ 411,434.26	\$ 32,914.74	\$ -			
		Total		\$ 11,849,757.95	\$ 947,980.64	\$ 800,682.66			

APPLICATION CHECK LIST

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TO BE SUBMITTED PRIOR TO THE
COMMENCEMENT OF WORK AND APPROVAL
OF FUNDS



HISTORIC PRESERVATION
MITIGATION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FORM



BEFORE
PHOTOGRAPHS



DETAILED VISUALS AND
DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE
PROPOSED WORK



CONSTRUCTION BIDS OR
QUOTES (IN ORDER TO PROVIDE
AN ITEMIZED COST ESTIMATE)



GRANT DEED (OWNER NAME
MUST MATCH APPLICATION
FORM)



TO BE SUBMITTED UPON THE APPROVAL
OF FUNDS AND PROJECT COMPLETION



AFTER
PHOTOGRAPHS



ITEMIZED RECEIPTS (IN
ORDER TO CALCULATE FINAL
PROJECT COST)



HISTORIC

PRESERVATION

MITIGATION

PROGRAM



PURPOSE

To benefit projects which preserve, rehabilitate, restore, or reconstruct character-defining features on qualified historic properties. The City of Fresno adopted the Historic Preservation Mitigation Program in 2018.

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

1. Eligible properties must be individually listed, designated as a Contributor to a listed historic district, or listed as a Heritage Property;
2. Projects must be visible from the public right-of-way;
3. Approved funds shall be provided as a reimbursement subsequent to all work being completed;

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4. The maximum grant amount per property shall be \$7,500.00 or 40% of project costs, whichever is less;
5. Grants are currently awarded on a first come, first served basis until such time that the funds are exhausted prior to the end of a given fiscal year; and
6. In order to allow broad community participation in the program, the Director may limit funding received by an individual, group, or relation thereof.

PROCEDURE

Please refer to the back of the brochure for the application check list.

Visit the City of Fresno Historic Preservation web page: <https://www.fresno.gov/darm/historic-preservation/> under the tab "Economic Incentive Programs" for the Historic Preservation Mitigation Program Application Packet, which further describes the procedure.

If you have questions regarding the application process, please contact:

Laura Groves van Onna

Historic Preservation Specialist

Planning and Development Department

City of Fresno

laura.vanonna@fresno.gov

