2024 – 2032 HOUSING ELEMENT

County of Kings
City of Avenal
City of Corcoran
City of Hanford
City of Lemoore

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The 2024-2032 Kings County Housing Element update is a cooperative effort of Kings County and the Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford and Lemoore.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

A. Planning Context

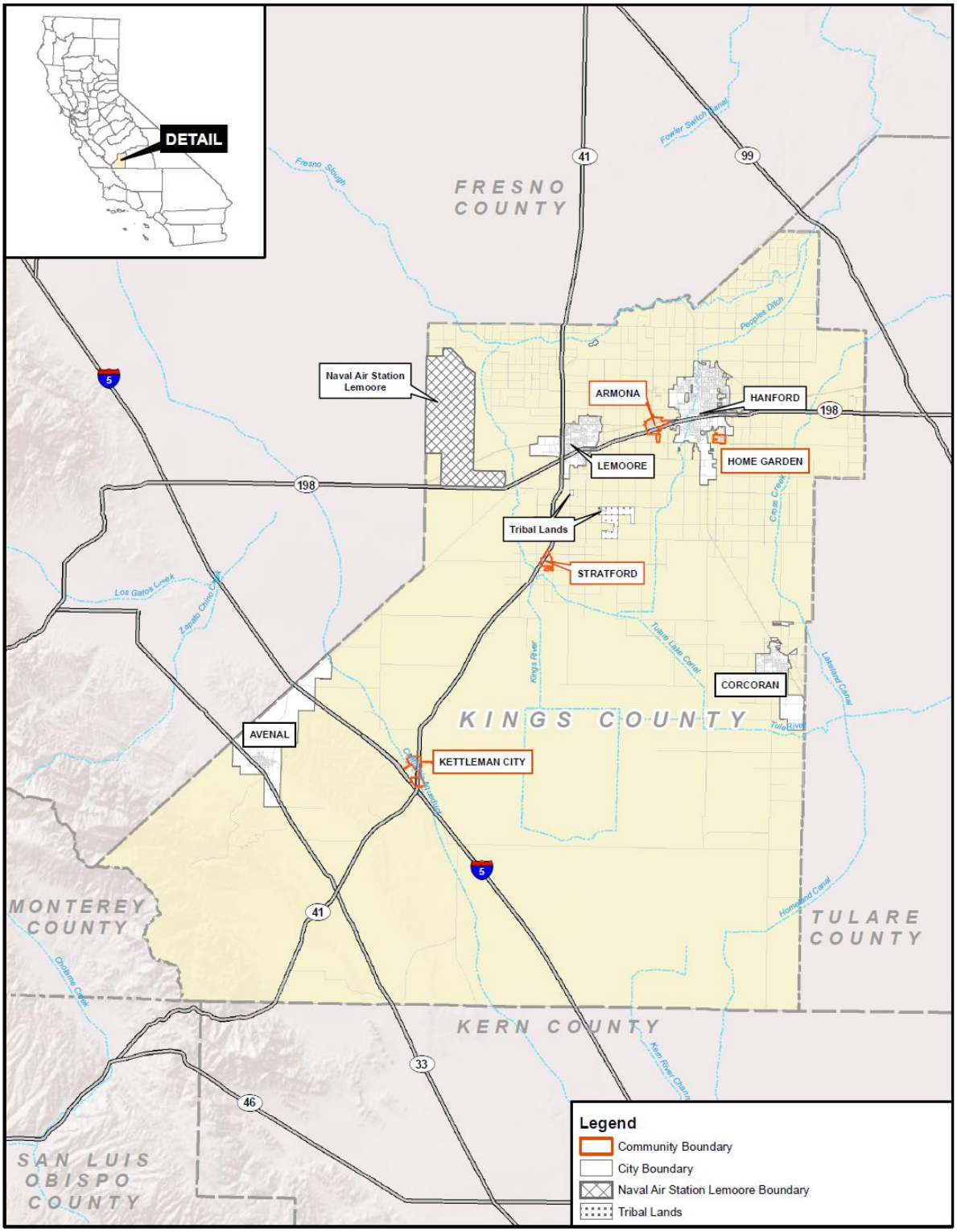
Kings County is located within the agriculturally rich San Joaquin Valley, with Fresno County to the north and west, Tulare County to the east, and Kern County to the south. Created in 1893, Kings County was carved from the western portion of Tulare County and later added another 100 square miles from Fresno County. The Kings River, from which the County derives its name, runs along the northern edges and flows south towards the center of the County. Historically, this river flowed farther south to what was once Tulare Lake. Now referred to as the Tulare Lake Basin, this area is extensively used for agricultural crop production.

Kings County is comprised of four cities (Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore), four unincorporated community service areas (Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City, and Stratford), and a few other smaller community pockets. According to the California Department of Finance, approximately 150,000 people lived in Kings County as of January 2015, with approximately 13,500 of those housed within the three state prison facilities. The Lemoore Naval Air Station houses approximately 4,900 naval personnel and dependents in approximately 1,630 housing units, while the Santa Rosa Rancheria is home to about 500 Tachi Yokut Indians on 1,535 acres of tribal land.

Access through the County and to other major outside destinations is provided by a network of highways and railroads. While Interstate 5 and State Route 99 provide routes to the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay metropolitan areas, State Route 41 connects the valley with the Central Coast and Yosemite National Park. State Route 198 provides access to Sequoia National Park. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad connects Kings County to Sacramento and Bakersfield while the San Joaquin Valley Railroad connects to Huron to the west and Visalia and Porterville to the east. The County's transportation network has played a key role in its economic development. Agriculture remains the predominant landscape of Kings County, with approximately 84% of its land area used for agriculture. While dairy products are the County's leading commodity, the agricultural industry is diversified with cotton, cattle, field crops, seeds, fruit & nuts, vegetables, apiary products, livestock & poultry, and other related products also having a significant presence.

As Kings County begins the 2024-2032 planning period, water management is a critical issue in Kings County, given its urban and agricultural importance and the need to balance water use with environmental conservation. As per the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS), Kings County is not affected by drought with August 2023 recorded as the second wettest month in 129 years, and January 2023 to August 2023 was the seventh wettest period in 129 years.

Figure 1 – Regional Location Map



Note: General locational map. Des not include recent annexations and boundaries Methodology

1. Purpose and Statutory Authority

The Housing Element is mandated by §§65580-65589 of the California *Government Code*. State Housing Element law requires that each city and county identify and analyze existing and projected housing needs within their jurisdiction and prepare goals, policies, programs and quantified objectives to further the development, improvement, and preservation of housing. To that end, state law requires that the housing element:

- Identify adequate sites to facilitate and encourage the development, maintenance and improvement of housing for households of all economic levels, including persons with special needs;
- Remove, as legally feasible and appropriate, governmental constraints to the production, maintenance, and improvement of housing for persons of all income levels;
- Assist in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of low- and moderate-income households;
- Conserve and improve the condition of housing and neighborhoods, including existing affordable housing;
- Promote equal housing opportunities for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability; and
- Preserve lower-income publicly-assisted housing developments within each community.

The Housing Element is organized into the following major sections:

- Analysis of the demographic, housing, and special needs characteristics and trends in Kings County jurisdictions (Chapter 2).
- Analysis of land, financial, and organizational resources available to address the housing goals in Kings County (Chapter 3).
- Review of potential market, governmental, and environmental constraints that affect Kings County jurisdictions' ability to address their housing needs (Chapter 4).
- The Housing Plan to address identified housing needs, including housing goals, policies and programs (Chapter 5).
- Evaluation of each jurisdiction's accomplishments toward meeting the goals and objectives set forth in the previous Housing Element (Appendix A).
- A detailed land inventory of suitable sites for housing development (Appendix B).

2. Framework for the Joint Kings County Housing Element

In California, it is typical for each city or county to prepare and maintain its own General Plan and housing element. However, in Kings County the four cities and the County have chosen to collectively prepare a joint Countywide housing element with administrative support from the Kings County Community Development Agency. While unusual, this collaborative approach to the housing element has a number of advantages, including the following:

- Over the past several decades, the trend in dealing with complex public policy issues has been toward a regional approach to problem-solving. Existing housing element law embodies this

principle through the regional housing needs allocation (RHNA) process. The Senate Bill 375 establishes a framework for regional planning and "Sustainable Communities Strategies" intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through land use, housing and transportation policies.

- Housing markets are regional in nature and do not stop at jurisdictional boundaries. Coordinated regional strategies offer the potential to be more effective in addressing housing needs than when each jurisdiction operates individually.
- In difficult economic times such as these, economies of scale accruing from shared resources can result in significant cost savings to jurisdictions that jointly prepare housing elements. Kings County and the local governments collaborate together to integrate land use planning, aligning general plans and zoning ordinances, engaging communities and stakeholders to create more sustainable and interconnected communities within the County.

3. Data Sources

In preparing the Housing Element, various sources of information were consulted. The 2020 decennial Census and the annual American Community Survey updates were used as the primary sources of demographic information. However, other sources supplemented the Census data, including the following:

- Housing conditions surveys conducted by the jurisdictions;
- Population and housing data from the California Department of Finance (DOF);
- Employment data from the California Employment Development Department (EDD);
- Local economic data from the Kings County Economic Development Corporation;
- Housing market data from the Kings County Board of Realtors;
- Population and housing characteristics from Naval Air Station Lemoore;
- Point-in-time homeless data provided by Kings/Tulare Continuum of Care;
- Land use data based on the General Plans and zoning ordinances of each jurisdiction; and
- Regional housing needs information prepared by the Kings County Association of Governments.

4. Relationship to the General Plans

Government Code Section 65302.1 is a critical component to addressing housing challenges and ensuring that local governments plan for the development of housing, especially affordable housing, in a comprehensive and coordinated manner within the context of their General Plans. State law requires that the Housing Element be consistent with other elements of jurisdictions' General Plans. Policies and programs set forth in this Housing Element are consistent with policies and programs in other elements of the respective General Plans. However, if during the implementation of this Housing Element any inconsistencies with other portions of the General Plans are identified, appropriate amendments to maintain internal consistency will be proposed. This Housing Element supports the provisions of state law through its assessment of housing needs, setting housing goals and policies, analysis of available resources and

constraints, identification of sites for development of a variety of housing types in appropriate locations consistent with the regional growth forecast, regional housing needs plan, and regional transportation plans. This housing element also includes policies and programs aimed at promoting and facilitating the development of affordable housing units for various income levels. It also includes the environmental review component to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Government Code Sec. 65302 specifies 7 mandatory elements that must be included in the General Plan, including the housing element. These elements help local governments make informed decisions about land use, transportation, housing, conservation, open space and more.

B. Community Involvement

State law requires local governments to make a diligent effort to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the community in the development of the housing element. To that end, each jurisdiction has provided opportunities for residents, interested parties, and local officials to participate in the update process and offer recommendations regarding housing needs and strategies to address those needs.

The public participation process for this Housing Element involved four major stages:

1. Public workshops and meetings in each of the four cities and the unincorporated County during the preparation of the Draft Housing Element;
2. Publication of the Draft Housing Element and subsequent review by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD);
3. Revisions to the Housing Element to address comments from HCD and publication of a revised Draft Housing Element;
4. Public hearings before the Planning Commission and City Council of each city and the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors of Kings County prior to adoption of the final Housing Element.

For details regarding the public meetings and hearings, as well as a summary of issues raised during the update process, please refer to Appendix C: Public Participation Summary.

1. Recent Public Meetings

Specific public workshops or meetings were held recently in Kings County and each of the jurisdictions on the housing element and fair housing assessment with details as follows:

- Avenal – Town Hall Meeting on November 8, 2023, at 6:00 pm - Avenal Theater, 233 E. Kings St., Avenal, 93204
- Corcoran – Planning Commission Meeting on November 20, 2023, at 5:30 pm - Corcoran City Council Chambers, 1015 Chittenden Ave., Corcoran, 93212
- Hanford – Joint Study with City Council & Planning Commission in attendance on November 6, 2023, at 4:00 pm - Hanford City Hall-Training Room 319 N. Douty St., Hanford, 93230
- Lemoore – City Council Meeting on November 7, 2023, at 5:30 pm - Lemoore City Council Chambers, 429 C Street, Lemoore, 93245

- Kings County – Planning Commission Meeting on November 6, 2023, at 7:00 pm - Kings County Government Center, Administration Building #1 Multi-Purpose Room, 1400 W. Lacey Blvd., Hanford, 93230

Notices of the meetings are attached in Appendix C: Public Participation Summary.

Hanford

Several members of the community attended the meeting, but no questions or concerns were raised by those present. The City Council and the Planning Commission discussed topics concerning affordability, available assistance to the public such as first-time home-buyer programs, housing income categories, and income levels to qualify for affordable housing assistance. Questions were answered by both the consultant and staff.

County of Kings

Members of the public did not attend the meeting. The Planning Commission discussed several topics on the Housing Element and the Fair Housing Analysis.

Lemoore

Several members of the community were present in the audience, but no questions or concerns were raised by those present. The City Council and the Planning Commission discussed several topics relating to the housing element and fair housing.

Avenal

Several members of the community attended the meeting and actively participated in discussion on several aspects of Housing Element and Fair housing analysis. Staff answered questions from the public regarding the Housing Element process and after consultant presentation Director of Community & Economic Development Department, Kao Nou Yang, closed the meeting encouraging participants to send comments by mail or email.

Corcoran

Members of the community did not attend the meeting. The Planning Commission discussed several topics on zoning, city's obligations to build, and whether the city could force a developer to build affordable housing.

2. Housing Needs Survey

A housing needs survey was conducted in all jurisdictions. Residents were given the opportunity to respond to 14 questions as shown in Appendix C: Public Participation Summary. The questions related to demographics, income, expenses, housing priorities, and specific responses in relation to housing issues and affordable/fair housing needs.

Avenal

13 responses to the Housing Needs Survey were collected for the city of Avenal. Of these respondents, 31% live and work in Avenal, 61.5% work in Avenal, and 7.7% were interested in Avenal Housing Issues. 38% of respondents have lived in Kings County for 20 years or more. Another 7.7% of applicants have lived in

the County for more than 10 years. 77% of respondents owned their homes, 15% rented, with no respondents that live with family or friends, and no respondents were unhoused. Approximately, 46% of respondents were between 45 and 65 years old, 15% of respondents were 35 to 44 years old, and 38% of respondents were between 25 and 34 years old. 77% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino, 15% as White/Caucasian, and 7% identified themselves as two or more races. Approximately, 8% of respondents earned <$35,000 annually, 23% earned between $35,000 and $56,000, 8% earned between $56,000 and $72,000, 8% earned between $87,000 and $97,000, and 38% earned 97,000 or more.

When asked what percentage of income is spent on housing costs, 61% of respondents stated they spend between 30-50% of income on housing. Another 23% said they spend less than 30% of income on housing. Most respondents identified 'Increase home ownership opportunities for moderate, low and very **Extremely Low-Income** residents' (69%) with both 'Code Enforcement' and 'Make it easier to build in Avenal' at (46%), as the top housing priorities in Avenal followed by 'Increase the amount of housing that is affordable for moderate, low, and very low-income residents' (38%) and 'Improve substandard housing conditions' (31%). 24% of respondents also identified 'Programs to help existing homeowners stay in their homes' as a priority.

Of those surveyed, 77% were satisfied with their housing condition, with 8% that would like to downsize but are unable to find a smaller unit. An additional 8% citied difficulty with completing the survey electronically. With regards to the preferred housing types to be built in the City of Avenal, the majority (46%) identified single-family homes as their top priority followed by Mixed-income Housing (23%) and Townhomes (15%). One respondent gave a detailed response in support of apartments as affordable stepping stones to eventual home ownership.

With regards to whether there is insufficient housing in the community, 69% felt there is insufficient housing for families with children and 46% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for single individuals. Respondents selected low-income households and older adults (seniors, elderly) both at 31% as populations with insufficient housing.

Corcoran

Corcoran had a good response to their survey with 33 responses. 48.5% of the respondents live and work in Corcoran, 45.5% work in Corcoran and a further 12.12% were interested in housing issues in Corcoran. 48.5% of respondents have lived in Kings County for 20 years or more. Another 12% of the respondents have lived in the County for more than 10 years. 70% of respondents owned their homes, 12% rented, 18% live with family or friends, and no respondents were homeless. 48.5% of respondents were between 45 and 64 years old. Approximately 21% of respondents were 35-44 years old, 15% of respondents were between 25 and 34 years old and 12% were between 18 and 24 years old. 55% of the respondents identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino, 21% as white/Caucasian, and 9% identified themselves as two or more races. Approximately 6% of the respondents earned < $35,000 per annum, 24% between $35,000 to $56,000, 9% earned between $56,000 to $72,000, 30% earned between $72,000 to $97,000 and 24% earned $97,000 or more.

33% of the respondents spent more than 50% of their income on housing and another 33% spent between 30% and 50% of their income on housing. Most respondents identified 'increase home ownership opportunities for moderate, low and very low-income residents (51.5%) and code enforcement (42.4%) as the top housing priorities in Corcoran. followed by programs to help existing homeowners stay in their homes (39%), 'make it easier to build in Corcoran' (39%) and 'increase the amount of housing that is affordable for moderate, low and very low-income residents' (36%). 36% of respondents also identified 'improve subsidized housing' as a priority.

79% of the respondents were satisfied with their housing situation, 9% were unable to house all the family members they need to, and 3% identified their unit to be in poor condition needing repairs. 2 respondents gave feedback that it's too expensive to purchase a home. With regard to the question on preferred home types to be built in Corcoran, the majority (79%) identified single family homes as their top priority followed by mixed-income housing and townhomes. Only 3% of respondents identified multi-family housing (15+ units) as a priority.

In response to whether there is insufficient housing in the community, 42% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for single individuals, 30% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for families with children, 21% for low-income households, and 18% felt there is insufficient housing for older adults (seniors, elderly).

Hanford

Hanford received 70 responses to the survey. 47% of the respondents live in Hanford and 43% of the respondents live and work in Hanford. Only 14% of the respondents were interested in Hanford housing issues. 56% of respondents have lived in Hanford for 20 years or more. 70% of respondents owned their homes, 21% rented, 1 respondent was homeless, and the rest lived with family or friends. 47% of respondents were between 45 and 64 years old. Approximately 23% of respondents were over 65 years old and less than 3% of the respondents were under 25 years old. 59% of respondents identified themselves as white/Caucasian, 20% identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino and 10% as mixed race. Approximately 9% of the respondents earned < $35,000 per annum, 21% between $35,000 to $56,000 and 23% earned $97,000 or more. 41% of respondents spent between 30-50% of their income on housing costs and 16% spent more than 50% of their income on housing costs

The majority of respondents identified the cost of buying a home and limited availability of affordable units as the biggest barriers to affordable housing in Hanford. In response to the top 3 housing priorities, 54% of respondents suggested to increase the amount of housing that is affordable for moderate, low, and very low-income residents, 36% identified more senior housing, and around 30% of respondents identified code enforcement, increased homeownership opportunities for moderate, low, and very low-income residents and programs to help existing homeowners stay in their homes as priorities.

74% of the respondents were satisfied with their housing situation, 4% identified their unit to be in poor condition needing repairs and another 4% identified improvements were required to their units to live with a disability. With regard to question on preferred home types to be built in Hanford, the majority (60%) identified single family homes as their top priority followed by homes targeted for a specific purpose or population, including seniors, persons with disabilities, farm employees (30%). 26% of respondents identified low-density multi-family housing (duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes) with 20% identifying mixed income housing and townhomes as priories. Only 13% of respondents identified high density housing (15+ units) as a priority.

In response to whether there is insufficient housing in the community, 56% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for older adults (seniors, elderly), 40% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for low-income households, and 36% of respondents felt insufficient housing for single individuals.

Lemoore

Lemoore received 25 responses to their survey. 70% of the respondents live in Lemoore and 11% of the respondents live and work in Lemoore. 28% of the respondents were interested in Lemoore housing issues. 48% of respondents have lived in Lemoore for 20 Years or more. 60% of respondents owned their homes, 30% rented. One respondent was unhoused and the rest lived with family and friends. 36% of respondents were between 45-64 years old. Approximately 5% of the respondents were over 65 years old and less than

21% of the respondents were under 25 years.. 46% of respondents identified themselves as white/Caucasian. 29% identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino and 10% as Asian Ancestry, Black/African Ancestry, or mixed race. Approximately 11% of the respondents earned less than $35.000 per annum, 16% between $35,000 and $56,000 and 29% earned $97,000 or more. 46% of the respondents spent between 30-50% of their income on housing costs and 26% spent more than 50% of their income on housing costs.

The majority of respondents identified the cost of buying a home and limited availability of affordable units as the biggest barrier to affordable housing in Lemoore. In response to the top 3 housing priorities, 50% of the respondents suggested increasing the amount of housing that is affordable for moderate, low. and very low-income residents; 43% identified increasing homeownership opportunities for moderate, low and very low-income residents; 38% identified making it easier to build in Lemoore, and 23% identified the need for more senior housing, and 49% identified the need for additional Code Enforcement, creating programs to help existing homeowners stay in their homes, and improving substandard housing as priorities.

70% of respondents were satisfied with their housing situation. 4% identified their unit to be in poor condition and needing repairs and another 6% identified they are unable to house all the family they have. With regard to the question of preferred home types to be built in Lemoore. 46% identified single family homes as their top priority followed by homes targeted for a specific purpose or population, including seniors, persons with disabilities, farm employees (14%). 10% of the respondents identified low-density multi-family housing (duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes) with 1.2% identifying mixed income housing and town homes as priorities. Only 4% of respondents identified high density (15+ units) as a priority.

In response to whether there is sufficient housing in the community, 59% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for low-income households. 50% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for families with children, 35% or respondents felt there is insufficient housing for single individuals; 33% of the respondents felt there is insufficient housing for older adults (seniors, elderly); and 20% of the respondents felt there is insufficient housing for persons with disabilities.

Kings County

Kings County had an excellent response to their survey with 217 responses. 72% of the respondents live and work in Kings County and 25% of the respondents were interested in Kings County housing issues. 58% of respondents have lived in Kings County for 20 years or more. Another 13% of the respondents have lived in the County for more than 10 years. 55% of respondents owned their homes, 27% rented, 15% live with family or friends, and no respondents were homeless. 35% of respondents were between 45 and 64 years old. Approximately 29% of respondents were 35-44 years old, and 27% of respondents were between 25 and 34 years old. 50% of the respondents identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino, 33% as white/Caucasian, and 7% identified themselves as two or more races. Approximately 7% of the respondents earned < $35,000 per annum, 35% between $35,000 to $56,000, 16% earned between $56,000 to $72,000, 16% earned between $72,000 to $97,000 and 18% earned $97,000 or more.

The majority of respondents identified the cost of buying a home (38%) and limited availability of affordable units (27%) as the biggest barriers to affordable housing in Kings County.. Another 16% of the respondents felt income limits on affordable housing as a barrier to affordable housing. In response to the top 3 housing priorities, 71% of respondents suggested to increase the amount of housing that is affordable for moderate, low, and very low-income residents, 64% identified increasing home ownership opportunities for moderate, low and very low-income residents and 39% of the respondents identified programs to help existing homeowners stay in their homes as priorities.

67% of the respondents were satisfied with their housing situation, 7% were unable to house all the family members they need to, and 4% identified their unit to be in poor condition needing repairs and another 2% identified improvements were required to their units to live with a disability. With regard to the question of

preferred home types to be built in Kings County, the majority (40%) identified single family homes as their top priority followed by homes targeted for a specific purpose or population (23%). 14% identified mixed income housing as a priority and another 8% identified low-density multi-family housing (duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes). Only 5% of respondents identified high density housing (15+ units) as a priority.

In response to whether there is insufficient housing in the community, 61% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for low-income households, 50% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for single individuals, 45% felt there is insufficient housing for families with children and 35% of respondents felt there is sufficient housing for older adults (seniors, elderly).

Chapter 2. Housing Needs Assessment

The availability of decent and affordable housing for residents is an important housing goal. To accomplish this goal, a comprehensive assessment of housing needs provides the basis for developing responsive policies and programs. This chapter presents and analyzes demographic, economic, and housing characteristics and their impact upon housing needs in the cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore and unincorporated Kings County. The Housing Plan (Chapter 5) provides the policies and strategies to address identified housing needs.



A. Population and Household Characteristics

Housing needs in Kings County are largely determined by population and employment growth, coupled with various demographic variables. Characteristics such as age, household size, occupation, and income combine to influence the type of housing needed and its affordability.

1. Population Trends

Kings County is comprised of four incorporated cities (Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore), four unincorporated community service areas (Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City, and Stratford), and a few other smaller community pockets. According to the California Department of Finance (DOF), Kings County had a total population of 152,486 in 2020; however, about 10% of that is represented by persons in group quarters, primarily the state prisons and Naval Air Station Lemoore. Thus, Table 2-1 presents the household population of King County at approximately 137,000 in 2020.

Table 2-1 Kings County Household Population Growth, 1990-2020

Jurisdiction	Household Population				Change 1990-2020	
	1990	2000	2010	2020	Persons	%
Avenal	5,505	7,973	9,082	9,406	3,901	70.9%
Corcoran	8,309	9,539	12,573	13,525	5,216	62.8%
Hanford	29,927	40,839	53,068	56,945	27,018	90.3%
Lemoore	13,606	19,710	24,514	27,014	13,408	98.5%
Unincorporated	32,122	31,271	32,165	30,074	(2,048)	(6.4%)
County Totals	89,469	109,332	131,402	136,964	47,495	53.1%

Note: All numbers exclude persons in group quarters (State prisons and Naval Air Station Lemoore)

Sources: U.S. Census; Cal. Dept. of Finance, E5 & E8 Population & Housing Estimates, 2020

During 1990 to 2020 time period, as shown in Table 2-1, the City of Hanford experienced the largest growth in household population, with over 27,000 residents, a 90% increase over its 1990 population level. Hanford's growth also accounted for a majority (57%) of Kings County's total household population growth of 47,495 residents during the 30-year period. However, the City of Lemoore had the highest percentage increase (99%) among the four cities in the county from 1990. Avenal and Corcoran saw

population increases of about 71% and 63%, respectively, during the 1990-2020 time period. The unincorporated county has experienced a decline in population of about 2,000 residents since 1990.

According to DOF[1], Kings County's household population is projected to reach approximately 153,400 by the year 2030, an increase of 12% over the 2020 estimate.

2. Age Characteristics

Although population growth strongly affects total demand for new housing, housing needs are also influenced by age characteristics. Typically, different age groups have distinct lifestyles, family characteristics, incomes, and housing preferences. As people move through each stage of life, their housing needs and preferences also change. Age characteristics are therefore important in planning for the changing housing needs of residents.

Coupled with housing prices, the homeownership rate is related to householder age. Homeownership rates tend to increase with the age and income of the householder.

Housing needs often differ by age group. For instance, most young adults (under 34) are single or starting families. Housing needs for younger adults are addressed through apartments or first-time homeownership opportunities. Middle-aged residents (34-64) may already be homeowners, are usually in their prime earning years and have dependents living at home, and thus tend to seek larger homes. Seniors often own a home but, due to limited income or disabilities, may need assistance to remain in their homes. As life expectancies increase, the 65+ age group is projected to be the fastest-growing population segment, resulting in increasing need for assisted living and care facilities.

As shown in Table 2-2, the median age of countywide residents was 32.0 years in 2020. In comparison to Kings County, the cities of Avenal and Lemoore had a younger overall population, with median ages 29.4 years and 31.3 years, respectively. Whereas, the cities of Corcoran (34.5 years) and Hanford (33.4 years) had higher median ages than the County. Avenal had the highest percentage of the under 20 age group at 34%, while Hanford had the largest percentage of seniors (65 and older) at 12% of the total population.

Table 2-2 Age Distribution

Age Group	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Uninc.	Kings County
Total population	13,033	22,078	57,339	25,867	32,773	151,090
Under 5 years	8.5%	5.4%	7.5%	8.5%	8.3%	7.6%
5 to 19 years	25.9%	16.5%	23.2%	19.2%	25.0%	22.2%
20 to 29 years	16.4%	18.9%	13.9%	19.7%	19.7%	17.1%
30 to 64 years	44.3%	50.5%	43.1%	41.6%	37.6%	42.8%
65 to 84 years	4.9%	7. 8%	10.6%	9.9%	8.5%	9.2%
85 years and over	0.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%
Median age	29.4	34.5	33.4	31.3	N/A	32.0

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table S0101

[1] California, Department of Finance, P-4 Report, Population Projections for California Counties 2020-2030, 2020.

3. Race and Ethnicity

As shown in Table 2-3, the largest racial/ethnic groups in Kings County in 2020 were Hispanics (55%) and Non-Hispanic Whites (32%). Asian, African American and other groups together comprised about 14% of the County total. Of the four cities in the County, Avenal had the highest percentage of Hispanic residents at 87% and then followed by Corcoran at 69%.

Table 2-3 Race and Ethnicity

Racial/Ethnic Group	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Unincorp.	Kings County
Not Hispanic or Latino	13.0%	30.7%	50.6%	56.0%	49.3%	45.1%
-White	8.4%	15.3%	37.3%	38.5%	36.3%	35.2%
-Black or African American	3.3%	11.7%	4.8%	5.7%	5.1%	5.9%
-American Indian/Alaska Native	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	2.4%	0.8%
-Asian	0.3%	0.7%	4.4%	7.4%	2.4%	3.6%
-Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
-Other races or 2+ races	0.5%	2.1%	3.8%	4.1%	3.0%	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	87.0%	69.3%	49.4%	44.0%	50.7%	54.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B03002

4. Household Type and Overcrowding

A household refers to the people occupying a home, such as a family, a single person, or unrelated persons living together. Families often prefer single-family homes or condominiums to accommodate children, while single persons generally occupy smaller apartments or condominiums. Single-person households often include seniors or young adults.

Table 2-4 Household Characteristics

Age Group	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Uninc.	Kings County
Total Households	2,752	3,854	18,960	8,803	9,244	43,604
Family Households	86.5%	80.1%	76.6%	74.9%	81.9%	78.3%
With own children under 18 years	55.0%	41.8%	40.0%	37.6%	43.5%	41.3%
Married/Cohabitating Couples	62.4%	56.7%	58.9%	60.3%	68.2%	61.2%
With own children under 18 years	39.6%	32.5%	30.4%	28.0%	37.3%	32.2%
Male Householder, no spouse/partner present	15.5%	14.1%	16.5%	19.5%	13.6%	16.2%
With own children under 18 years	2.4%	0.9%	2.8%	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%
Living Alone	6.4%	7.7%	7.9%	12.0%	6.5%	8.3%
Age 65+	1.4%	2.4%	2.8%	3.1%	1.8%	2.5%
Female Householder, no spouse/partner present	22.2%	29.2%	24.5%	20.2%	18.2%	22.6%
With own children under 18 years	13.0%	8.4%	6.8%	6.7%	4.4%	6.8%
Living Alone	5.6%	8.7%	9.7%	8.5%	8.1%	8.8%
Age 65+	3.4%	5.5%	5.3%	3.8%	4.7%	4.7%
Nonfamily households	13.5%	19.9%	23.4%	25.1%	18.1%	21.7%
Average household size	3.74	3.42	3.00	2.94	N/A	3.14

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP-2, B11012, and S1101

Table 2-4 displays household composition by community as reported by the Census ACS 2015-2020. Families comprised approximately 78% of all households within Kings County. Countywide, the proportion

of single households (male and females living alone) was approximately 17%. At the city level, Lemoore (21%) and Hanford (18%) had the highest percentage of single-person households.

As noted earlier, Kings County has a significant population of people living in group quarters who are not counted as households. Avenal and Corcoran State Prisons are counted in the total population figures, but are not counted as households. The same is true for persons living on-base at Naval Air Station Lemoore.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is often closely related to household income and the cost of housing. The U.S. Census Bureau considers a household to be overcrowded when there is more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms and kitchens; and to be severely overcrowded when there are more than 1.5 occupants per room. Overcrowded households are usually a reflection of the lack of adequate income for housing.

Table 2-5 details the percentage of households that live in overcrowded situations. Overcrowding is more prevalent among renters than owners. For example, countywide, 12% of renters and 5% of owners reported more than one person per room. The difference between renters and owner overcrowding was even more pronounced for the City of Corcoran where 20% were renters and 9% were owners. Overall, Avenal showed the highest percentage of total households (renters and owners) living in overcrowded conditions at 17%, followed by Corcoran at 15%, while the countywide percentage was 8% in 2020. Lemoore showed the lowest percentage of total households (renters and owners) living in overcrowded conditions at 7.5% for renters and 2.5% for owners.

Table 2-5 Overcrowding by Tenure

Occupants per Room	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Uninc.	Kings County
Total households	2,727	3,845	18,960	8,803	9,244	43,604
Owner occupied:	1,306	1,789	11,353	4,622	4,298	23,368
0.50 or less	36.0%	47.1%	66.0%	57.5%	62.9%	60.7%
0.51 to 1.00	48.9%	43.7%	29.5%	40.0%	32.1%	34.2%
1.01 to 1.50	15.2%	8.6%	3.3%	1.8%	2.3%	3.9%
1.51 to 2.00	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	2.4%	0.7%
2.01 or more	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Renter occupied:	1,446	2,056	7,607	4,181	4,946	20,236
0.50 or less	21.6%	27.6%	42.3%	48.6%	38.6%	39.7%
0.51 to 1.00	60.2%	52.1%	45.2%	43.7%	51.2%	48.1%
1.01 to 1.50	13.8%	15.0%	8.8%	5.0%	7.4%	8.7%
1.51 to 2.00	4.4%	4.0%	2.8%	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%
2.01 or more	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25014

5. Household Income and Overpayment

Along with housing prices and rents, household income is the most important factor affecting housing opportunities within Kings County. Housing choices such as tenure (owning versus renting), housing type, and location are dependent on household income. On the other hand, however, household size and type often affect the proportion of income that can be spent on housing. 0 shows the median household income of each community as reported by the Census ACS.

Table 2-6 Median Household Income

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	% of County
Avenal	$ 49,781	80.9%
Corcoran	$ 42,997	69.9%
Hanford	$ 65,974	107.2%
Lemoore	$ 68,658	111.5%
Unincorporated	N/A	N/A
Kings County	$ 61,556	100%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table S1901

The median household income for the entire County was reported as $61,556. Hanford and Lemoore had the highest median household incomes at approximately $65,974 and $68,658, respectively. This is likely due to the larger proportion of these cities' workforces with "white-collar" jobs. Avenal and Corcoran had median households below the County average, at $49,781 and $42,997, respectively. In both communities, a larger proportion of the workforce held "blue-collar" jobs such as farming, construction, extraction, manufacturing, production, transportation, and material moving.

Although median household income is a common benchmark for comparison, the distribution of household income also provides a useful measure of housing needs in a community. In housing analysis, households are typically grouped into categories, expressed relative to the Area Median Income (AMI) and adjusted for family size. Using State of California income thresholds, the income groups analyzed were as follows:

- Extremely low income: Up to 30% of AMI
- Very low income: 31-50% of AMI
- Low income: 51-80% of AMI
- Moderate income: 81-120% of AMI
- Upper income: Above 120% of AMI

0 estimates the percentages of households by tenure within each income category in each jurisdiction as reported in HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data based on the Census ACS 2014-2018. Countywide, almost one-quarter (24%) of owner households were in the lower-income category (80% or less than the AMI --extremely-low, very-low and low incomes), while over one-half (55%) of renter households were in the lower-income category. At the city level, Avenal and Corcoran had higher percentages of lower-income owner and renter households than those in Hanford and Lemoore. For example, as shown in Table 2-7, 35% of Avenal owner households and 82% of renter households were in the lower-income category. This compares to only 18% and 47% of Lemoore's owner and renter households, respectively, in the lower-income categories. As witnessed at the county and city levels, renters experience a higher proportion of lower-income households.

Table 2-7 Household Income Distribution by Tenure

Income Category	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Uninc.	Kings County
Owners						
<= 30%	7.9%	10.3%	4.1%	5.3%	6.5%	5.5%
>30% to <=50%	6.9%	13.5%	6.8%	4.4%	9.1%	7.3%
>50% to <=80%	20.4%	13.0%	11.0%	8.3%	10.7%	11.0%
>80% to <=100%	10.6%	17.8%	7.8%	7.0%	7.8%	8.6%
>100%	54.2%	45.4%	70.4%	75.0%	65.7%	67.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Renters						
<= 30%	34.0%	25.0%	19.1%	11.5%	14.1%	17.7%
>30% to <=50%	19.3%	21.8%	12.1%	16.4%	13.3%	14.6%
>50% to <=80%	29.1%	24.0%	21.0%	18.8%	26.5%	22.8%
>80% to <=100%	2.9%	12.5%	9.3%	18.4%	10.5%	11.4%
>100%	15.2%	16.8%	38.5%	35.0%	35.4%	33.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census ACS 2014-2018

Extremely Low-Income Households

In 2006 state law was amended (Assembly Bill 2634) to add the extremely low-income (ELI) category (up to 30% AMI) to the required analysis of household characteristics and housing growth needs. Due to their limited incomes, these households have the greatest difficulty finding suitable housing at an affordable price. As Table 2-7 above shows, both Avenal and Corcoran owner and renter households had higher percentages of extremely low-income households as compared to other areas of Kings County. More than one-third (34%) of Avenal renter households and one-quarter (25%) of Corcoran renter households were in the extremely-low income category. Further discussion of housing costs and affordability, as well as housing growth needs by income category is provided later in this chapter

Housing Overpayment

State and federal housing law defines *overpayment* as a household paying more than 30% of gross income for housing expenses, including utilities. Housing overpayment is especially problematic for lower-income households that have limited resources for other living expenses.

As shown in Table 2-8, a significant portion of lower-income households in each community overpaid for housing according to HUD CHAS data (special tabulations based on the Census ACS). However, the overpayment rate varied by tenure and income level. More than half of all very-low- and extremely-low-income households in all jurisdictions, both owners and renters, were reported to be overpaying. In most communities, however, more renter households than owner households were overpaying. Few households with incomes above the median faced overpayment – often less than 10% of households.

Table 2-8 Household Overpayment by Tenure

Income Category	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Uninc.	Kings County
Owners						
<= 30%	82.4%	73.7%	82.4%	69.1%	84.6%	79.0%
>30% to <=50%	86.7%	68.0%	67.1%	60.5%	72.2%	68.6%
>50% to <=80%	6.8%	43.8%	53.9%	75.0%	35.5%	48.3%
>80% to <=100%	17.4%	19.7%	46.0%	42.6%	10.3%	32.8%
>100%	0.0%	4.0%	7.7%	10.1%	5.8%	7.4%
Total	15.7%	27.8%	22.8%	23.1%	20.5%	22.5%
Renters						
<= 30%	81.9%	73.0%	77.9%	89.6%	78.3%	79.3%
>30% to <=50%	68.1%	69.0%	85.2%	91.2%	66.0%	78.3%
>50% to <=80%	52.1%	51.0%	53.4%	70.7%	56.8%	57.0%
>80% to <=100%	0.0%	12.0%	32.2%	8.4%	35.1%	22.5%
>100%	0.0%	3.0%	7.2%	7.8%	5.5%	6.4%
Total	56.1%	47.5%	42.1%	42.8%	40.5%	43.2%

Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census; ACS 2014-2018

Extremely Low-Income (ELI) Households in Kings County

Extremely Low-Income (ELI) households are defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as those earning at or below 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI). In Kings County, the 2024 AMI is $87,900. Therefore, ELI thresholds are:

Household Size	ELI Income Limit (30% of AMI)
1 Person	$18,450
2 Persons	$21,100
3 Persons	$25,820
4 Persons	$31,200
5 Persons	$36,580
6 Persons	$41,960
7 Persons	$47,340
8 Persons	$52,720

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, 2024 State Income Limits hcd.ca.gov

Housing Affordability Challenges

Severe Cost Burden

According to the 2024 Affordable Housing Needs Report by the California Housing Partnership, 84% of ELI households in Kings County spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs, classifying them as severely cost-burdened. In contrast, only 3% of moderate-income households face similar burdens.

Shortage of Affordable Units

The same report highlights a significant shortfall in affordable housing for ELI households. Specifically, 4,015 low-income renter households in Kings County lack access to affordable homes.

Overcrowding Issues
Overcrowding is a prevalent issue among low-income populations. While specific data for ELI households in Kings County is limited, overcrowding is typically defined as more than one person per room, and severe overcrowding as more than 1.5 persons per room. Overcrowded living conditions can lead to negative health outcomes and decreased quality of life.

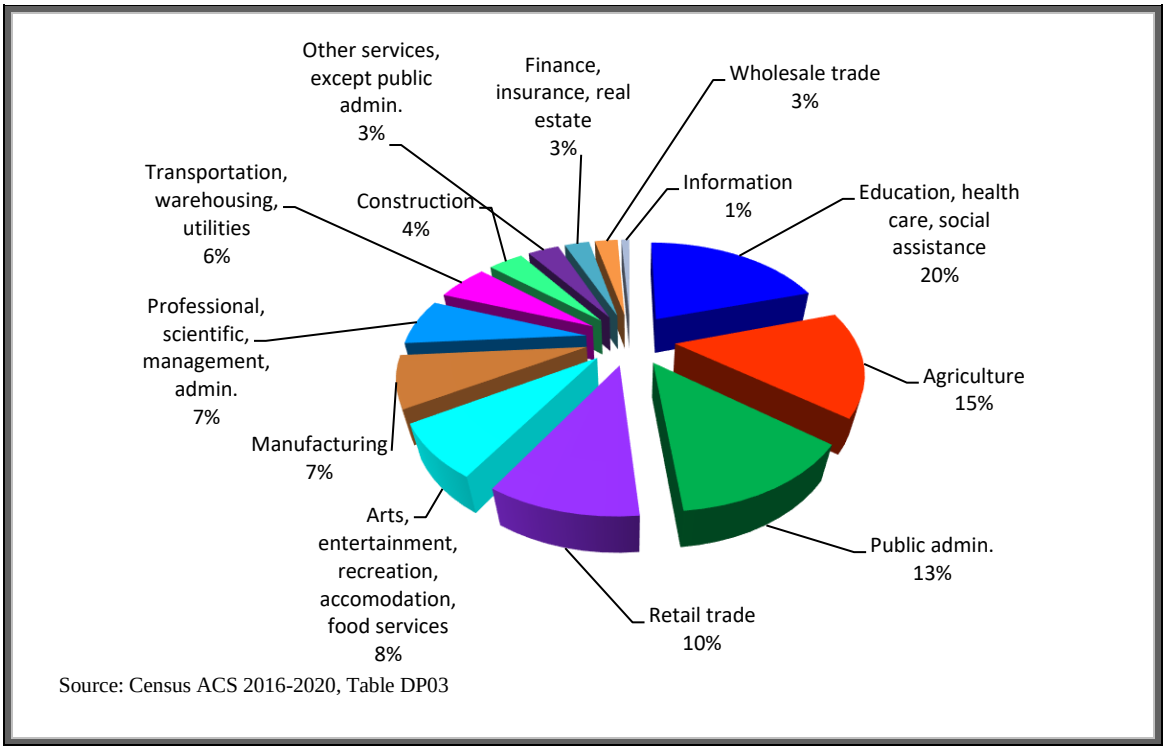
B. Employment Trends

Kings County's economy has an important impact on housing needs. Employment growth typically results in increased housing demand in areas that serve as regional employment centers. Moreover, the type of occupation and income levels for new employment also affects housing demand. This section describes the economic and employment patterns in Kings County and how these patterns influence housing needs.

1. Employment by Industry

Kings County supports a diversified economy as illustrated in Figure 2. This figure shows the proportion of jobs held by residents (civilian employed population 16 years and over) living in the County. Based on the Census ACS 2016-2020 information, the education, health care, social assistance industry was the largest employer of Kings County residents, providing approximately 10,800 jobs, or 20% of workforce. As important as agriculture is to the County, the agriculture sector was the second largest employer of its residents, which employed 8,300 residents or 15% of the workforce.

Figure 2-1 – Employment by Industry of Kings County Workforce



Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP03

According to the California Employment Development Department (EDD), in December 2022, the Kings County's civilian labor force was estimated at 57,800, with an unemployment rate of 7.0% (not seasonally adjusted). This compares to the statewide unemployment rate of 4.1%. However, compared to recent trends, Kings County's unemployment rate has decreased significantly from the 2020 annual average unemployment rate of 12.0%.

Historically, agriculture has played a key role in Kings County's economy. Agriculturally-oriented counties tend to have higher unemployment rates and greater seasonal variations in unemployment. Kings County is ranked 8th among California counties in agricultural production with an annual gross value of $2.2 billion. According to the Kings County 2020 Annual Agricultural Crop Report, milk remains the County's leading commodity, followed by pistachios (second) and cotton (third). With climate change and the long-term severe drought as well as the 2023 wet winter/spring, it is uncertain to what extent future water supplies will affect agricultural production and employment.

Table 2-9 lists the major employers for the jurisdictions of Kings County. This table reflects the employer data from the California Employment Development Department and the Kings County Economic Development Corporation. As shown in the table, the largest employer in the county is the Naval Air Station Lemoore which employs approximately 5,000 to 9,999 civilian employees. Other key employers in the county include the State prison in Corcoran, the medical center and County administrative offices in Hanford. Although the EDD list in Table 2-9 does not include any major employers in Avenal, there is a State prison located within the city, which according to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation employ approximately 1,300 persons at the prison as of June 2023. Also, given the rural nature of the unincorporated communities, employment and economic activity is concentrated in the cities.

Table 2-9 Major Employers - Avenal

Employer Name	NAICS Code	Employees	Industry
Corcoran			
California State Prison	921120	1,000-4,999	Government Office Site
California State Prison	922140	1,000-4,999	State Government-Correctional Inst.
JG Boswell Co.	339999	100-249	Manufacturers
Zepeda's Farm Labor Service	561311	250-499	Labor Contractors
Hanford			
Central Valley Meat Co. Inc.	311611	250-499	Meat Packer (mfrs.)
Costco Wholesales	455211	100-249	Wholesale Club
Del Monte Foods Inc.	311999	1,000-4,999	Food Products & Manufacturers
Hanford Community Medical Ctr.	621999	1,000-4,999	Health Services
Hanford Regional Healthcare	621111	100-249	Physicians & Surgeons
Hanford Sentinel	513110	100-249	Newspaper (publishers/mgrs.)
Keller Ford Lincoln	441110	100-249	Automobile Dealers-New Cars
Kings County Administration	921120	1,000-4,999	Government Offices-County
Marquez Brothers Intl. Inc.	424410	250-499	Mexican Food Products-Wholesale
Nichol Farm Inc.	111998	100-249	Farms
Shiny Sugar	311314	100-249	Sugar Refiners (mgrs.)
TC Transcontinental Packaging	322220	100-249	Packaging Materials-Manufacturers
Walmart Supercenter	455110	500-999	Department Store
Warmerdam Packing	424480	250-499	Fruits & Veg.-Growers & Shippers
Lemoore			
Badasci & Wood Transport	484230	100-249	Trucking
Lemoore High School	611110	250-499	School
Lemoore Main Navy Exchange	455219	100-249	General Merchandise-Retail
Leprino Foods Co.	311513	250-499	Cheese Processors (mgrs.)
Naval Air Station	928110	5,000-9,999	Military Base
NAVAL Hospital Lemoore	622110	250-499	Hospital
West Hills college Lemoore	611210	100-249	Junior-Community College-Tech Inst.

Note: The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.
Source: California EDD, July 2023, https://labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/majorer/countymajorer.asp?CountyCode=000031

2. Occupations Held by Residents

Occupations held by residents determine the income earned by a household and their corresponding ability to afford housing. Higher paying jobs provide broader housing opportunities for residents, while lower-paying jobs limit housing options. Understanding employment and occupation patterns can thus provide insight into present housing needs. Table 2-10 presents the percentages of the type of occupations held by civilian residents in each community based on the Census ACS 2016-2020 estimates.

Table 2-10 Occupations Held by Civilians

Jurisdiction	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Uninc.	Kings County
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	12.9%	14.3%	27.1%	29.6%	24.9%	25.2%
Service occupations	10.9%	20.3%	23.3%	20.5%	16.6%	20.3%
Sales and office occupations	9.7%	18.5%	22.0%	17.2%	17.6%	19.0%
Natural resources, construction, & maintenance occupations	51.7%	31.3%	14.8%	13.2%	25.6%	20.5%
Production, transportation, & material moving occupations	14.8%	15.6%	12.8%	19.5%	15.3%	15.1%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table C24050

In Hanford and Lemoore, at least one-quarter of its civilian labor force held management, business, science, or arts-related jobs. These types of "white-collar" jobs typically pay higher salaries and thus allow residents to afford a greater choice of housing opportunities. However, service occupations, sales/office positions, and "blue-collar" positions typically pay relatively lower wages. Residents in these occupations have more limited ability to afford housing and, in some cases, are in the greatest need of affordable housing and assistance. Over one-half (52%) of Avenal's civilian labor force had occupations related to natural resources, construction, and maintenance. This was followed by Corcoran, which had almost one-third (31%) in the same related occupations.

3. Jobs-Housing Balance and Commute Patterns

Commuting patterns in Kings County have an important implication for housing needs. Larger employers in the County (e.g., three state prisons, Naval Air Station Lemoore, and agricultural industries) generate a significant number of jobs. However, the workforce employed at these institutions or in the agricultural industries may live in other communities for a variety of reasons, including preferences, the availability of suitable housing, or other reasons.

Commuting patterns show the relationship between where people live and where they work. Long commuting distances increase traffic congestion that strains the existing overcrowded road and highways infrastructure systems that are often in need of maintenance. Long commuting distances also contributes to poor air quality, increases expenses to the commuting workforce, and has been shown to have negative consequences on personal health. One of the aims of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) Plan is to direct new housing growth to employment centers in order to balance the jobs-housing ratio and decrease commuting distances.

Table 2-11 shows that over one-third (37%) of the County's workforce age 16 years and older who do not work at home travel less than 15 minutes to work and another 32% of workers travel 15-30 minutes to work. The average time to work for countywide workers was 23 minutes. At the city level, Avenal workers spent on average 36 minutes on the road to work, while Lemoore worker spent only 21 minutes to work. The table also shows that Corcoran workers had the highest percentage of worker traveling less than 15 minutes to work at 47%.

Table 2-11 Travel Time to Work

Travel Time to Work	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Uninc.	Kings County
Less than 15 minutes	20.8%	46.9%	38.0%	36.8%	35.8%	36.8%
15-30 minutes	19.7%	17.8%	30.8%	37.0%	37.4%	32.0%
30 to 59 minutes	35.8%	28.6%	25.3%	23.2%	22.5%	25.1%
60 or more minutes	23.6%	6.7%	5.9%	8.0%	4.3%	6.1%
Average Travel Time	**36 min.**	**24 min.**	**24 min.**	**21 min.**	**NA**	**23 min.**

Note: Workers included those 16 years and over who did not work from home.
Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table S0801

When considering the work locations of city residents within the Kings County region as illustrated in 0, the City of Hanford has the largest concentration of workers at 45.5% that live and work within their jurisdictional limits. As the largest jurisdiction in the Kings County region, the City of Hanford has the lowest proportion of residents at 54.4% who commute to jobs elsewhere in Kings County. The City of Avenal has the largest proportion of residents who commute to jobs outside of their home city at 76.6%, followed closely by the City of Lemoore at 69.6%. According to recent Census estimates, 38% of residents work in their city of residence, with 62% commuting to other work locations in Kings County. Interestingly, this is a shift from the 2000 Census data, where 48% of residents worked in their home city and 36% commuted to work elsewhere in Kings County.

When considering work locations of residents in Kings County, the jobs-housing balance can be explored. The jobs-housing balance refers to the approximate distribution of employment opportunities and workforce population in respect to a geographic area. Research has shown that a jobs-housing balanced area is less likely to have residents who commute long distances in a vehicle. Residents may also be more likely to walk, cycle, or use public transportation when there is a balanced jobs-housing ratio. There is a general consensus that a balance of jobs to housing within an area can contribute to more sustainable travel in the form of shorter work trip distances. In looking at job locations and travel patterns in the Kings County region, the City of Hanford has the most balanced jobs-housing ratio or the most opportunities for residents to live near their place of employment.

Table 2-12 Work Locations of City/County Resident Workers

Residence Location	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Kings County
Number of Resident Workers (Age 16 and over)	3,423	4,119	23,502	11,854	56,560
Work in Same City/County)	18.6%	35.3%	45.7%	27.5%	75.6%
Work Outside of City/County	81.4%	64.7%	54.3%	72.5%	24.1%
Totals	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: Kings County percentages reflect residents working in or outside of the County. Also, 0.3% of Kings County workers worked outside of California.
Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table 0801

C. Housing Characteristics

This section describes the housing characteristics and conditions that affect housing needs in Kings County. Important housing stock characteristics include housing type, tenure, vacancy rates, age, condition, cost and affordability.



1. Housing Type

The California Department of Finance (DOF) provides annual estimates of the number of housing units by type for each jurisdiction based on reported building and demolition permits. DOF estimated that Kings County had a total of 46,815 housing units in 2020, representing a growth of 2,948 new units (7%) countywide since 2010. As is typical in small towns and rural areas, the majority of housing stock in all jurisdictions is comprised of single-family detached houses. Single-family attached (condominium) units represent just 5% of all units countywide. Approximately 18% of the county's housing stock consisted of multi-family projects, such as apartments and townhomes. The remaining 4% of housing units in Kings County were mobile and manufactured homes. As shown in Table 2-13, Avenal had the highest total percentage (32%) of multi-family units as well as the highest proportion (15%) of larger multi-family developments with five or more units. Lemoore followed with 22% of multi-family units and 14% of larger multi-family developments with five or more units. Unincorporated areas had the highest percentage (10%) of mobile homes.

Table 2-13 Housing Units by Type, 2020

Jurisdictions	Housing Units	Percent of Housing by Type				
		Single-Family Detached	Single Family Attached	Multi-Family (2-4 units)	Multi-Family (5+ units)	Mobile homes
Avenal	2,527	60.7%	3.2%	17.1%	14.8%	4.2%
Corcoran	4,145	74.5%	3.2%	10.3%	7.2%	4.7%
Hanford	2,0353	74.1%	3.1%	8.5%	12.3%	2.1%
Lemoore	9,448	71.4%	3.6%	8.1%	13.7%	3.2%
Unincorporated	10,342	74.3%	10.0%	4.7%	1.5%	9.5%
Kings County	46,815	72.9%	4.7%	8.2%	9.9%	4.3%

Source: California DOF, E-5 Report, May 2021

2. Housing Tenure and Vacancy Rates

Housing tenure (owner vs. renter) influences several aspects of the local housing market. Residential mobility is influenced by tenure, with ownership housing evidencing a lower turnover rate than rental housing. The vacancy rate also indicates the match between the demand and supply of housing. Table 2-14 details housing tenure and vacancies in Kings County and incorporated communities according to the Census ACS 2016-2020 estimates. Vacancy rates of 5% to 6% for rental housing and 1.5% to 2.0% for ownership housing are generally considered to be optimum. A higher vacancy rate may indicate an excess

supply of units, a softer market, and result in lower housing prices. A lower vacancy rate may indicate a shortage of housing and high competition for available housing, which generally leads to higher housing prices and diminished affordability.

Table 2-14 Household Tenure and Vacancy Rates

Housing Type	Avenal		Corcoran		Hanford		Lemoore		Uninc.		Kings County	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Occupied housing units	2,752	95.6%	3,845	91.5%	18,960	95.8%	8,803	95.0%	9,244	91.1%	43,604	94.2%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,306	45.4%	1,789	42.6%	11,353	57.4%	4,622	49.9%	4,298	42.4%	23,368	50.5%
Avg. HH size of owner-occupied units	3.81		3.24		2.98		3.15		N/A		3.12	
Renter-occupied housing units	1,446	50.2%	2,056	48.9%	7,607	38.5%	4,181	45.1%	4,946	48.8%	20,236	43.7%
Avg. HH size of renter-occupied units	3.69		3.57		3.03		2.70		N/A		3.17	
Vacant housing units	126	4.4%	356	8.5%	824	4.2%	459	5.0%	898	8.9%	2,663	5.8%
For rent	77	2.7%	111	2.6%	46	0.2%	100	1.1%	112	1.1%	446	1.0%
Rented, not occupied	-	0.0%	19	0.5%	71	0.4%	25	0.3%	25	0.2%	140	0.3%
For sale only	21	0.7%	18	0.4%	29	0.1%	250	2.7%	108	1.1%	426	0.9%
Sold, not occupied	-	0.0%	58	1.4%	66	0.3%	-	0.0%	70	0.7%	194	0.4%
For seasonal or occasional use		0.0%	-	0.0%	9	0.0%	-	0.0%	45	0.4%	54	0.1%
All other vacant	28	1.0%	50	3.6%	603	3.0%	84	0.9%	538	5.3%	1,403	3.0%
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.6%		1.0%		0.3%		5.1%		N/A		1.8%	
Rental vacancy rate	5.1%		5.1%		0.6%		2.3%		N/A		2.1%	
Total housing units	2,878	100.0%	4,201	100.0%	19,784	100.0%	9,262	100.0%	10,142	100.0%	46,267	100.0%

Source: Census, ACS 2016-2020, Tables DP04 and B25004

According to the Census, the housing vacancy rate in Kings County was 1.8% among homeowner units and 2.1% for rental units. However, the vacancy rate varied among communities. Avenal and Corcoran had the highest rental vacancy rate at 5.1% while Lemoore had the highest homeowner vacancy rate at 5.1%. Hanford had the lowest vacancy rates for both homeowner and rental units at 0.3% and 0.6%, respectively. At the same time, Hanford and Lemoore had the highest homeownership rates, at 57% and 50% respectively.

3. Housing Conditions

Housing conditions are an important indicator of quality of life in Kings County communities. Like any asset, housing ages and deteriorates over time. If not regularly maintained, structures can deteriorate and discourage reinvestment, depress neighborhood property values, and even become health hazards. Thus, maintaining and improving housing quality is an important goal for communities.

Housing age can be an indicator of the need for housing rehabilitation. As shown in Table 2-15**,** recent Census estimates reported that over half of all housing in Kings County has been built since 1990 and at least 58% of the homes countywide exceeded 30 years of age, which is when most homes require increased maintenance. Common repairs include a new roof, painting, plumbing, appliances and fixtures. Homes older than 50 years often require more substantial repairs (e.g., new siding, plumbing, or upgrades to electrical systems) in order to maintain the useful life and quality of the structure. Moreover, lead-based paint hazards are also more common in homes built before 1978 and particularly for homes built more than 50 years ago.

Among the four cities and the unincorporated areas, Corcoran's housing stock was the oldest, with 62% of housing built before 1990 (more than 30 years) and 37% built before 1970 (more than 50 years). Whereas, Lemoore had the lowest percentages with 55% of the housing stock more the 30 years old and 22% over 50 years old.

Another key factor used to determine housing conditions is the observation of the existing housing stock. The most recent comprehensive housing conditions survey was conducted in 2008/2009 for the jurisdictions in Kings County. The surveys were based upon criteria developed by the California Department of Housing and Community Development. Housing was classified according to five categories – sound, minor repair, moderate repair, substantial repair, or dilapidated. Table 2-16summarizes the results of these housing conditions surveys.

Lemoore found the fewest problems, with 82% of the housing stock reported in sound condition. This is not surprising since Lemoore also has the newest housing stock with 45% of housing built after 1990. Hanford reported almost three-quarters of its housing stock in sound condition. Avenal and Corcoran reported the highest proportions of structures with problems. In Avenal, 42% needed repair (minor, moderate or substantial) and 9% were considered dilapidated. In Corcoran, 55% of homes required repairs and 8% were dilapidated.

Table 2-15 Tenure by Year Structure Built

Housing Type	Avenal		Corcoran		Hanford		Lemoore		Uninc		Kings County	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Total Occupied housing units	2,752		3,845		18,960	100%	8,803		9,244		43,604	100%
Owner-Occupied	1,306	47.5%	1,789	46.5%	11,353	59.9%	4,622	52.5%	4,298	46.5%	23,368	53.6%
Built 2014 or later	74	2.7%	149	3.9%	446	2.4%	120	1.4%	51	0.6%	840	1.9%
Built 2010 to 2013	23	0.8%	12	0.3%	177	0.9%	100	1.1%	37	0.4%	349	0.8%
Built 2000 to 2009	303	11.0%	266	6.9%	2,568	13.5%	1,061	12.1%	753	8.1%	4,951	11.4%
Built 1990 to 1999	251	9.1%	264	6.9%	2,476	13.1%	1,076	12.2%	616	6.7%	4,683	10.7%
Built 1980 to 1989	174	6.3%	84	2.2%	1,478	7.8%	518	5.9%	480	5.2%	2,734	6.3%
Built 1970 to 1979	73	2.7%	304	7.9%	1,197	6.3%	598	6.8%	710	7.7%	2,882	6.6%
Built 1960 to 1969	103	3.7%	83	2.2%	1,087	5.7%	682	7.7%	493	5.3%	2,448	5.6%
Built 1950 to 1959	103	3.7%	277	7.2%	772	4.1%	192	2.2%	438	4.7%	1,782	4.1%
Built 1940 to 1949	85	3.1%	162	4.2%	417	2.2%	125	1.4%	318	3.4%	1,107	2.5%
Built 1939 or earlier	117	4.3%	188	4.9%	735	3.9%	150	1.7%	402	4.3%	1,592	3.7%
Renter-Occupied	1,446	52.5%	2,056	53.5%	7,607	40.1%	4,181	47.5%	4,946	53.5%	20,236	46.4%
Built 2014 or later	0	0.0%	43	1.1%	246	1.3%	252	2.9%	33	0.4%	574	1.3%
Built 2010 to 2013	5	0.2%	23	0.6%	206	1.1%	86	1.0%	388	4.2%	708	1.6%
Built 2000 to 2009	380	13.8%	273	7.1%	623	3.3%	469	5.3%	861	9.3%	2,606	6.0%
Built 1990 to 1999	171	6.2%	336	8.7%	1,790	7.0%	749	8.5%	1,073	11.6%	3,665	8.4%
Built 1980 to 1989	175	6.4%	354	9.2%	1,339	9.4%	767	8.7%	467	5.1%	3,553	8.1%
Built 1970 to 1979	406	14.8%	216	5.6%	1,087	7.1%	985	11.2%	793	8.6%	3,739	8.6%
Built 1960 to 1969	174	6.3%	333	8.7%	602	3.2%	374	4.2%	493	5.3%	1,976	4.5%
Built 1950 to 1959	0	0.0%	132	3.4%	668	3.5%	275	3.1%	299	3.2%	1,374	3.2%
Built 1940 to 1949	47	1.7%	206	5.4%	492	2.6%	43	0.5%	227	2.5%	1,015	2.3%
Built 1939 or earlier	88	3.2%	140	3.6%	305	1.6%	181	2.1%	312	3.4%	1,026	2.4%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 2016-2020 (5-year Estimates), Table B25036

Table 2-16 Housing Conditions

Jurisdiction	Housing Conditions				
	Sound	Minor Repair	Moderate Repair	Substantial Repair	Dilapidated
Avenal	49%	7%	22%	13%	9%
Corcoran	37%	18%	28%	9%	8%
Hanford	73%	19%	8%	<1%	<1%
Lemoore	82%	15%	3%	<1%	<1%
Unincorporated Community Districts and Public Utility District	<1%	24%	47%	15%	14%

Source: Housing Conditions Reports for individual jurisdictions (2008-09)

Although the Census does not include statistics on housing condition based upon observations, it does include statistics related to substandard housing conditions as a result of units lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. Table 2-17 presents the data from the Census ACS 2016-2020 data on the availability of complete plumbing and kitchen facilities of occupied housing units. Countywide, 0.1 % of the occupied housing units lacked complete plumbing and 0.5% lacked complete kitchen facilities, which was better than the statewide percentages of 0.4% for plumbing and 1.2% for kitchen facilities. Of the jurisdictions within the County, Lemoore had the highest percent of the occupied units lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities at 0.4% and 0.8%, respectively.

Table 2-17 Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities

Jurisdictions	Lack of Complete Plumbing	Lack of Complete Kitchen
Avenal	0.2%	0.0%
Corcoran	0.0%	0.0%
Hanford	0.0%	0.7%
Lemoore	0.4%	0.8%
Unincorporated	0.2%	0.2%
Kings County	0.1%	0.5%
California	0.4%	1.2%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table S2504

4. Housing Affordability

State law establishes five income categories for purposes of housing programs based on the area (i.e., County) median income ("AMI"): extremely-low (30% or less of AMI), very-low (31-50% of AMI), low (51-80% of AMI), moderate (81-120% of AMI) and above-moderate (over 120% of AMI). Housing affordability is based on the relationship between household income and housing expenses. According to HUD and the California HCD[2], housing is considered "affordable" if the monthly housing cost (including utilities) is no more than 30% of a household's gross income.

[2] HCD memo of 4/15/2015 (http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/rep/state/inc2k15.pdf)

Table 2-18 presents 2022 income limits and maximum affordable monthly rents and sale prices for Kings County households, which also applies to the four cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore. Based on HCD's affordability calculator[3], the maximum affordable monthly rent for extremely-low-income households is $420 for a two-bedroom unit. For very low- and lo-income households, the maximum affordable rents for a two-bedroom unit are $780 and $1,280, respectively. Again, using the HCD affordability calculator, the maximum affordable price to purchase a home for an extremely low-income household would be $39,500 for a two-bedroom house and $47,000 for a three-bedroom house. For very low- and low-income households the maximum sale prices to purchase a two-bedroom house would be $84,200 and $128,900, respectively.

Table 2-18 Housing Affordability in Kings County, 2022
(Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore)

Limits (Area Median Income of $80,300)	1-Bedroom (1-2 persons)	2-Bedroom (3 persons)	3-Bedroom (4 persons)	4-Bedroom (5 persons)
Extremely Low Income				
Annual income limit	$16,350 one person $18,700 two persons	$23,030	$27,750	$32,470
Max. monthly rent	$360	$420	$480	$530
Max. sales price	$32,100	$39,500	$47,000	$52,900
Very Low Income				
Annual income limit	$27,300 one person $31,200 two persons	$35,100	$38,950	$42,100
Max. monthly rent	$680	$780	$880	$960
Max. sales price	$71,800	$84,200	$96,600	$106,600
Low Income				
Annual income limit	$43,650 one person $49,850 two persons	$56,100	$62,300	$67,300
Max. monthly rent	$1,120	$1,280	$1,440	$1,560
Max. sales price	$111,500	$128,900	$146,300	$160,200
Moderate Income				
Annual income limit	$67,450 one person $77,100 two persons	$86,700	$96,350	$104,050
Monthly rent	$1,810	$2,050	$2,290	$2,480
Max. sales price	$227,400	$259,200	$291,100	$316,600

Source: HCD Income Limits 2022 and HCD Affordability Calculator
https://www.hcd.ca.gov/planning-and-community- development/annual-progress-reports

Housing Prices

According to Zillow listings of single-family homes sold in the first six months of 2023, Hanford had the largest number of homes sold (377 units) among the four cities in the County. In comparing the recent home prices to the housing affordability limits in Table 2-18, affordable residential homes were available

[3] HCD Tools to help with APR completion: Affordability Calculator: https://www.hcd.ca.gov/planning-and-community-development/annual-progress-reports

to lower-income households (includes extremely low, very low, and low-income) in the four cities. The exceptions to affordability were for extremely low-income households looking for homes in Avenal and Lemoore. For example, as shown in Table 2-19, the lowest price home that sold in 2023 in Avenal was $50,000 for a two-bedroom house, $60,000 for a three-bedroom house, and $100,000 for a four plus bedroom house. These prices were higher than the maximum affordability sales price for extremely low-income households, which were presented in Table 2-18 as $39,500 for a two-bedroom house, $47,000 for a three-bedroom, and $52,900 for a four plus-bedroom house. It should be noted that although the home sale prices at the lower range may be within the maximum affordability price limit, they are significantly below the median home prices, indicating that only a few homes may be available to lower-income households. To highlight this, the median sales price of the 200 three-bedroom homes sold in Hanford was $325,000, but only 12 homes or only 6% of the homes sold were within the maximum affordability price limit of $160,200 for low-income households.

Table 2-19 Kings County Residential Sale Prices, January-June 2023

Bedrooms	Number of Homes Sold	Home Prices		
		Low	High	Median
Avenal				
2-bedroom	7	$50,000	$235,000	$137,000
3-bedroom	11	$60,000	$360,000	$239,000
4+ bedrooms	4	$100,000	$355,000	$230,000
Corcoran				
2-bedroom	12	$30,000	$269,000	$127,000
3-bedroom	30	$35,000	$288,000	$218,000
4+ bedrooms	17	$41,000	$380,000	$299,000
Hanford				
2-bedroom	51	$26,000	$414,000	$230,000
3-bedroom	200	$45,000	$805,000	$325,000
4+ bedrooms	126	$50,000	$849,000	$425,000
Lemoore				
2-bedroom	9	$75,000	$750,000	$180,000
3-bedroom	92	$57,000	$625,000	$300,000
4+ bedrooms	48	$40,000	$549,000	$375,000

Source: Zillow, Homes sold in Kings County, June 2023

Additionally, new homes in Kings County are generally in the price range of over $350,000 to $530,000, which are affordable to households in the above moderate-income group. For example, the Avertine-Choral Series homes by Lennar in the City of Lemoore include 14 homes (1,856 to 3,278 square feet) priced at $397,200 to $511,700.

A relatively small but important component of the housing market is represented by mobile homes. According to DOF 2020 estimates, Kings County had approximately 1,900 mobile homes, with almost one-half located in unincorporated, rural areas. The average sales prices for mobile homes in Kings County (June 2023) was approximately $100,000 for a two-bedroom unit and approximately $130,000 for a three-bedroom unit[4]. Mobile homes represent an affordable homeownership option for many households.

[4] Zillow listed nine mobile home sales in Kings County, June 2023.

Rental Market

In June 2023, a listing of rental units by Zillow, which is presented in Table 2-20, shows only one rental unit available in Avenal and two rental units available in Corcoran. The one unit in Avenal was renting for $1,000 per month and the two Corcoran units were renting at $900 and $1,350 per month. Recent rental rates in Hanford for one and two-bedroom units range from $800 to $2,900, with a median rent of $1,100. For Lemoore, rental rates for one and two-bedroom units range from $800 to $2,000 with a median of $1,200. When compared to the maximum affordable monthly rents by income level and number of bedrooms shown in previous Table 2-18, no market rate rental units listed in June 2023 would be affordable to lower-income households (extremely low-, very low-, and low -income categories) in any of the four cities. The exception was a single four-plus unit in Hanford renting for $1,550 per month that would be affordable to a low-income household. This indicates a need for more affordable housing for households in the extremely low-, very low-, and low-income categories in each of the four cities.

Table 2-20 King County Residential Rents, 2023

Bedrooms	Number of Rental Units	Low	High	Median
Avenal				
1-2 bedroom	0	-	-	-
3-bedroom	1	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
4+ bedrooms		-	-	-
Corcoran				
1-2 bedroom	2	$900	$1,350	-
3-bedroom		-	-	-
4+ bedrooms		-	-	-
Hanford				
1-2 bedroom	29	$800	$2,900	$1,100
3-bedroom	12	$1,500	$2,950	$2,100
4+ bedrooms	9	$1,550	$4,300	$2,700
Lemoore				
1-2 bedroom	18	$800	$2,000	$1,200
3-bedroom	8	$1,800	$2,400	$2,100
4+ bedrooms	6	$1,950	$3,000	$2,200

Source: Zillow, Kings County rental unit listing, June 2023

In addition to the newer market-rate apartment projects, Kings County has a substantial number of assisted multi-family projects. As discussed later in this chapter, Kings County has 45 multi-family projects financed with a variety of local, state, and federal funds. These assisted housing projects provide over 2,500 units of affordable housing to extremely-low-, very-low- and low-income individuals, families, seniors, and disabled persons



Cinnamon Villas - Lemoore



The Grove - Lemoore

D. Housing Conditions in Kings County

1. Overview

Kings County's housing stock comprises a mix of aging structures and newer developments. While many homes are well-maintained, a portion of the housing inventory exhibits signs of deterioration, leading to concerns about habitability, safety, and code compliance.

2. Code Enforcement Insights

The Kings County Community Development Agency's Code Compliance Division is responsible for enforcing zoning, building, nuisance, surface mining, and abandoned vehicle ordinances. Enforcement typically follows a complaint-driven process, involving inspections and subsequent actions. Annually, the division addresses

- 100–200 derelict or abandoned vehicles
- Up to 10 substandard or dangerous buildings
- Several hundred zoning or nuisance violations

E. Special Needs Groups

Certain groups have greater difficulty in finding decent, affordable housing due to special circumstances. Special circumstances may be related to one's income, family characteristics, and disability status among others. In Kings County, persons and households with special needs include seniors, families with children (large households and single parents with children) military personnel, agricultural employees, persons with disabilities, and the homeless. This section analyzes these special needs groups and identifies resources and programs designed to address these needs.

1. Seniors



According to Census ACS 2016-2020 estimates presented in Table 2-21, Kings County had estimated 6.917 owner-occupied households and 2,258 renter-occupied households that were headed by seniors age 65 years and older (Table 2-21). In all jurisdictions, the majority of seniors were homeowners.

Senior households have special housing needs primarily due to three concerns – physical disabilities or limitations, limited income, and higher medical costs. The City of Corcoran had the highest percentage of both owner-occupied and renter-occupied householders age 65 and over at 34% and 17%, respectively. This compares to countywide estimates of 30% owner-occupied and 11% renter-occupied households age 65 and older.

Table 2-21 Elderly Households by Tenure

Age of Householder	Avenal		Corcoran		Hanford		Lemoore		Uninc.		Kings County	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Owner occupied:	1,306	100.0%	1,789	100.0%	11,353	100.0%	4,622	100.0%	4,298	100.0%	23,368	100.0%
<65	956	73.2%	1,190	66.5%	8,107	71.4%	3,315	71.7%	2,883	67.1%	16,451	70.4%
65 to 74	227	17.4%	381	21.3%	1,755	15.5%	758	16.4%	839	19.5%	3,960	16.9%
75 to 84	123	9.4%	117	6.5%	1,039	9.2%	414	9.0%	448	10.4%	2,141	9.2%
85+	-	0.0%	101	5.6%	452	4.0%	135	2.9%	128	3.0%	816	3.5%
Renter occupied:	1,446	100.0%	2,056	100.0%	7,607	100.0%	4,181	100.0%	4,946	100.0%	20,236	100.0%
<65	1,420	98.2%	1,700	82.7%	6,681	87.8%	3,677	87.9%	4,500	91.0%	17,978	88.8%
65 to 74	19	1.3%	219	10.7%	562	7.4%	379	9.1%	291	5.9%	1,470	7.3%
75 to 84	7	0.5%	111	5.4%	284	3.7%	112	2.7%	130	2.6%	644	3.2%
85+	-	0.0%	26	1.3%	80	1.2%	13	0.3%	25	0.5%	144	0.7%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25007

Seniors require a variety of housing options, depending on their life circumstances. While three-quarters of countywide seniors' households were homeowners, a variety of factors such as fixed retirement incomes, rising health care costs and physical disabilities can result in deferred home maintenance. Each

jurisdiction's housing plan includes grant or loan programs to help seniors with repairs. Seniors with mobility disabilities may also require home modifications to improve accessibility and facilitate independent living. All jurisdictions have programs to ensure reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Senior renters, while facing similar income and mobility limitations as homeowners, are often at greater risk due to rising housing costs. To address these needs, the Housing Authority administers Section 8 rent subsidy vouchers for extremely-low- and very-low-income seniors. In addition, subsidized rental projects provide affordable housing options for many seniors.

The Kings/Tulare Area Agency on Aging and the Kings County Commission on Aging provide leadership at the local level in developing systems for home- and community-based services that maintain seniors in the least restrictive environment for as long as possible. Each jurisdiction also provides other types of supportive services for seniors. However, at some point in time, seniors may require a more supportive living environment. Congregate care facilities, residential care facilities, and skilled nursing facilities provide a wide range of housing, supportive, and medical services for seniors requiring additional care. The majority of independent and supportive residential environments are located in the most urbanized portions of the County in Hanford and Lemoore.

2. Female-Headed Households

Female-headed households have special housing needs including affordable housing, accessible daycare, health care, and other supportive services. Female-headed households comprised about 17% of all households in Kings County. State law recognizes that these households face challenges due to a combination of income levels, child care expenses, and housing availability. As shown in Table 2-22, the proportion of female-headed households, which is highlighted in the table, ranged from about 12% in the unincorporated area to 27% in Corcoran. In all jurisdictions, the percentage of female-headed households who rent is significantly greater than those who own their homes.

Table 2-22 Household Type by Tenure

	Avenal		Corcoran		Hanford		Lemoore		Uninc		Kings County	
Housing Type	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Total Households	2,752		4,201		18,960		8,803		9,244	100%	43,604	100%
Renter Occupied	1,446	52.5%	2,056	53.5%	7,607	40.1%	4,181	47.5%	4,946	53.5%	20,236	46.4%
Family households:	2,380	86.5%	3,079	80.1%	14,530	76.6%	6,591	74.9%	7,575	81.9%	34,155	78.3%
Married-couple family:	1,604	58.3%	1,745	45.4%	9,689	51.1%	4,397	49.9%	5,801	62.8%	23,236	53.3%
Own children <18	978	35.5%	906	23.6%	4,961	26.2%	1,999	22.7%	3,162	34.2%	12,006	27.5%
No Own children <18	626	22.7%	839	21.8%	4,728	24.9%	2,398	27.2%	2,639	28.5%	11.230	25.8%
Cohabiting Couple:	112	4.1%	436	11.3%	1,482	7.8%	912	10.4%	500	5.4%	3,442	7.9%
Male householder, no wife present:	426	15.5%	542	14.1%	3,136	16.5%	1,717	19.5%	1,258	13.6%	7,079	16.2%
Own children <18-	66	2.4%	35	0.9%	529	2.8%	258	2.9%	164	1.8%	1,052	2.4%
No own children<18-	161	5.9%	175	4.6%	639	3.4%	329	3.7%	382	4.1%	1,686	3.9%
Female householder, no husband present:	**610**	**22.2%**	**1,122**	**29.2%**	**4,653**	**24.5%**	**1,777**	**20.2%**	**1,685**	**18.2%**	**9,847**	**22.6%**
Own children<18	**357**	**13%**	**322**	**8.4%**	**1,287**	**6.8%**	**591**	**6.7%**	**406**	**4.4%**	**2,963**	**6.8%**
No own children <18	**80**	**2.9%**	**443**	**11.5%**	**1,408**	**7.4%**	**378**	**4.3%**	**503**	**5.4%**	**2,812**	**6.4%**
Living Alone	**153**	**5.6%**	**335**	**8.7%**	**1,845**	**9.7%**	**747**	**8.5%**	**745**	**8%**	**3,825**	**8.8%**
Below poverty with children	**200**	**7.3%**	**482**	**11.5%**	**827**	**4.4%**	**309**	**3.5%**	349	3.8%	2,167	5%
Family household>4 persons-	909	33%	986	23.5%	2,993	15.8%	1,368	15.5%	1,977	21.4%	8,233	18.9%

Source: Census 2016-2020 ACS

3. Large Families

Large households are defined as households with five or more persons and are considered a special need population due to the limited availability of affordable and adequately sized housing. Large households may also have lower incomes, frequently resulting in the overcrowding of smaller dwelling units, and sometimes two or more persons per room.

As presented in Table 2-23, large families represented approximately 18% of all owner households and about 21% of all renter households in Kings County). Large households are most prevalent in Avenal (36% of owners and 30% of renters) and Corcoran (21% of owners and 30% of renters) while Hanford and Lemoore have the lowest proportions of large households, even lower than the County levels

Large families may have difficulty finding housing units that are large enough to accommodate their needs while still being affordable. The Housing Authority helps address the needs of these families by providing rental assistance in the form of Section 8 vouchers for extremely-low- and very-low-income households. Vouchers provide the difference between the market rent charged for the unit and the amount of rent that can be afforded by the household, typically no more than 30% of household income.

Table 2-23 Household Size by Tenure

House hold Size	Avenal		Corcoran		Hanford		Lemoore		Uninc.		Kings County	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Owner	1,306	100%	1,789	100%	11,353	100%	4,622	100%	4,298	100%	23,368	100%
1	155	11.9%	354	19.8%	1,722	15.2%	730	15.8%	733	17.1%	3,694	15.8%
2	237	18.1%	393	22.0%	3,890	34.3%	1225	26.5%	1326	30.9%	7,071	30.3%
3	239	18.3%	262	14.6%	2,290	20.2%	934	20.2%	613	14.3%	4,338	18.6%
4	201	15.4%	402	22.5%	1,761	15.5%	984	21.3%	813	18.9%	4,161	17.8%
5	276	21.1%	229	12.8%	943	8.3%	544	11.8%	451	10.5%	2,443	10.5%
6	101	7.7%	70	3.9%	603	5.3%	149	3.2%	190	4.4%	1,113	4.8%
7+	97	7.4%	79	4.4%	144	1.3%	56	1.2%	172	4.0%	548	2.3%
Renter	1,446	100%	2,056	100%	7,607	100%	4,181	100%	4,949	100%	20,236	100%
1	173	12.0%	276	13.4%	1,612	21.2%	1,070	25.6%	614	12.4%	3,745	18.5%
2	129	8.9%	430	20.9%	1,909	25.1%	1,000	23.9%	1,053	21.3%	4,521	22.3%
3	479	33.1%	359	17.5%	1,308	17.2%	879	21.0%	877	17.7%	3,902	19.3%
4	230	15.9%	364	17.7%	1,426	18.7%	600	14.4%	1,237	25.0%	3,857	19.1%
5	291	20.1%	319	15.5%	737	9.7%	439	10.5%	739	14.9%	2,525	12.5%
6	125	8.6%	159	7.7%	415	5.5%	181	4.3%	223	4.5%	1,103	5.5%
7+	19	1.3%	149	7.2%	200	2.6%	12	0.3%	203	4.1%	583	2.9%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25009

Whereas providing rental assistance helps meet the needs of extremely-low- and very-low-income households, the underlying need for affordable housing units must also be addressed. As discussed in section E, Analysis of At-Risk Housing, Kings County has a total of over 2,500 units of subsidized affordable housing. The majority of these projects are located in Hanford and Lemoore. The Housing Plan (Chapter 5) sets forth programs to encourage the construction of additional affordable rental and ownership housing.

4. Military Personnel and Veterans



The U.S. Navy plays a critical role in Kings County economy and its housing market. Lemoore is home to the Naval Air Station Lemoore (NASL). Commissioned in 1961, NASL serves as the master training center for carrier-based fighter squadrons for the United States Pacific Fleet. According to NASL, military personnel at the base total approximately 7,700 enlistees and officers. Additionally, there are 1,758 singles and 1,217 families living on base.

There are currently (2015) 1,630 residential units on base, plus additional quarters for approximately 2,300 single personnel. On-base housing does not fully satisfy the total housing need for base personnel and their families. In addition to Navy personnel, approximately 2,800 civilians are employed on-base. Because of the housing shortfall, military personnel and civilians must find accommodations in nearby communities.

The basic housing allowance provided to Navy personnel ranges from $1,494 to $2,412 depending on pay-grade and with and without dependents. Single-service members, grade E-1 through E-4, are typically

required to live on-base, while enlistees with their families must compete for the remaining base family housing.

In addition to active personnel, military veterans comprised a significant need group. According to recent Census ACS 2016-2020 estimates, approximately 8,700 military veterans lived within Kings County.

5. Agricultural Employees

Kings County is one of the state's major agricultural areas, ranking 8th among California counties in total agricultural production. According to a Kings County 2022 Agricultural Crop Report 749,100 acres are farmland of the total 890,804 acres in Kings County, resulting in 84% of the total land area in the County being devoted to farm land. Table 2-24 shows the County's top three leading agricultural products in 2020 were milk ($700 million), pistachios ($214 million), and cotton ($195 million).



Recent Census data in Table 2-25 shows that 15% of employed Kings County civilian residents (16 years and over) worked in agriculture and related industries. Of the four cities, the highest percentage of civilian workers in agricultural related jobs was Avenal, where 45% of its workers were in this industry. This was followed by Corcoran workers at 30%.

Table 2-26 presents the number of farms and hired farm workers in Kings County. According to the 2017 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Census estimates, there were 507 farms and a total of almost 7,000 hired farms workers countywide. The largest number of workers (5,820) were employed at farms with 10 or more employees or 83% of the countywide total number of hired workers. Also, there were more permanent hired workers (worked more than 150 days) than seasonal workers (worked less than 150 days) for both farm operations with less than 10 employees and with more than 10 employees.

Table 2-24 Leading Agricultural Commodities, Kings County

Crop	Rank	Value
Milk	1	$999,866,000
Pistachios	2	$228,785,000
Cotton, Total	3	$192,811,000
Tomatoes, Processed	4	$177,492,000
Cattle & Calves	5	$151,274,000
Almonds, Total	6	$132,323,000
Corn Silage	7	$123,941,000
Alfalfa, Hay	8	$67,540,000
Wheat, Silage	9	$60,112,000
Plums	10	$55,245,000

Source: Kings County, Dept. of Agriculture, 2022 Crop Report, April 2024

Table 2-25 **Agricultural Employment by Jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction of Civilian Employed Pop. (16 and over)	Number of Agricultural Workers	% of Total Workers
Avenal	1,617	45%
Corcoran	1,275	30%
Hanford	2,213	9%
Lemoore	692	6%
Unincorporated	2,474	22%
Kings County	8,271	15%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP-3

Table 2-26 Hired Farm Labor-Workers, Kings County

Farmworkers	No. of Farms	No. of Hired Workers	Percent of Total County Hired Workers
Total Hired Farm Labor	507	6,998	
Farm operations with less than 10 employees	351	1,178	17%
Permanent (> 150 days)	275	1,034	15%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	246	677	10%
Farm operations with 10 or more employees	156	5,820	83%
Permanent (> 150 days)	96	3,046	44%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	49	2,241	32%

Source: USDA, 2017 Census of Agriculture

Agricultural workers, and especially farmworkers, have special housing needs due to their relatively low wages. According to an article in *Rural Migration News*, the average hourly wage for all California farmworkers in the years 2015-2019 was approximately $12[1]. This is equivalent to approximately $25,000/year for full-time work. As a result, farmworkers often overpay for housing (in relation to their income) and/or live in overcrowded and substandard living situations.

The nature of agricultural work also affects the specific housing needs of farmworkers. For instance, farmworkers employed on a year-round basis generally live with their families and need permanent affordable housing much like other lower-income households. Migrant farmworkers who follow seasonal harvests generally need temporary housing only for the workers themselves.

California has a statewide shortage of farmworker housing projects. For instance, the number of agricultural employee housing facilities registered with the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has dramatically declined since the 1950s. Between 1955 and 1982, grower-registered facilities declined from 9,000 to 1,414 camps. By 1998, only 500 camps were registered with HCD, none of which were in Kings County. According to growers, the dramatic decline in labor camps is due to the high cost of maintaining housing and the climate of litigation facing growers who maintain camps.

Additionally, most farm owners/managers hire the majority of their workers through temporary agencies for planting, picking, pruning, or other specific tasks, so that providing full-time housing for workers is not practical.

Although no farmworker camps exist in Kings County, the County does have a significant number of government-subsidized housing projects (e.g., Section 515 and public housing) that house farmworkers and their families. Many farmworkers live in mobile homes on the farming site. A new farmworker housing project was completed in Hanford during the 2003-2008 planning period. That project involved the renovation of an existing former motel into temporary and/or long-term, permanent agricultural employee housing. The project included 24 units plus parking, courtyard, children's play areas and open space.

In addition, there is a 40-unit apartment complex in unincorporated Kettleman City that serves farm labor families. This apartment includes 10 two-bedroom units, 20 three-bedroom units, and 10 four-bedroom units, with approximately 70-100 farmworkers residing in the apartment complex. The Constraints analysis (Chapter 4) contains a discussion of each jurisdiction's land use and zoning policies and regulations regarding farmworker housing. In communities with large farmworker populations, farmworker housing needs

are met through homeownership assistance and rehabilitation loans. The majority of loans under both types of programs are issued to people working in the agricultural industry. Moreover, the majority of occupants of Section 515 projects and other subsidized projects also are employed in the farming industry. In Lemoore the farmworker population is significantly smaller, although many farmworkers also access standard homeownership and/or rehabilitation loans. The Housing Plan (Chapter 5) includes programs to address the housing and supportive services needs of farmworkers.

Farmworker Housing Needs in Kings County

Overview

Farmworkers are a vital component of Kings County's agricultural economy. However, they often face significant housing challenges, including affordability, overcrowding, and substandard living conditions. These issues are compounded by the seasonal nature of agricultural work and limited access to affordable housing options.

Housing Challenges

Affordability and Overcrowding

A significant number of farmworkers in Kings County experience housing cost burdens. Many spend a substantial portion of their income on housing, leaving limited resources for other necessities. Overcrowding is also prevalent, with multiple families or individuals sharing single-family homes or apartments, leading to strained living conditions.

Substandard Housing Conditions

Farmworker housing often lacks basic amenities and fails to meet health and safety standards. Issues such as inadequate sanitation, poor ventilation, and exposure to environmental hazards are common. These conditions not only affect the well-being of farmworkers but also have broader public health implications.

State and Regional Studies

California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) Farmworker Housing Study

In December 2023, HCD initiated a statewide study under AB 1654 to assess farmworker housing needs. The study aims to provide data to inform policy and housing development decisions to improve living conditions and increase the availability of affordable farmworker housing in California.

6. Persons with Disabilities

Because of the multitude of possible functional limitations that may present as disabilities, and in the absence of information on external factors that influence disability, surveys like the Census Bureau's ACS are limited to capturing difficulty with only selected activities. As such, people identified by the ACS as having a disability are, in fact, those who exhibit difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability. In an attempt to capture a variety of characteristics that encompass the definition of disability, the ACS identifies serious difficulty with four basic areas of functioning – hearing, vision, cognition, and ambulation.[5]

As presented in Table 2-27, the largest number of Kings County residents with disabilities was in the 18 to 64 years age group or the working age population with 8,357 individuals, which represented 11% of the total age group. However, disabilities were most common among senior citizens (65 years and over). Approximately 41% of total seniors reported one or more types of disability. At the local level, the proportion of seniors reporting some type of physical disability ranged from 37% in the unincorporated area to as high as 63% in the City of Avenal. The most common type of disability among senior was having ambulatory difficulty. For example, 44% of Avenal seniors and 25% of countywide seniors reported having ambulatory difficulty.

[5] Source: *American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions*. Beginning in 2008, questions on disability represent a conceptual and empirical break from earlier years of the ACS. Hence, the Census Bureau does not recommend any comparisons of current disability data to 2007 and earlier ACS disability data, or to disability estimates from the 2000 Census.)

Developmental Disabilities

As defined by federal law, "developmental disability" means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
- Is manifested before the individual attains age 18;
- Is likely to continue indefinitely;
- Results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: a) self-care; b) receptive and expressive language; c) learning; d) mobility; e) self-direction; f) capacity for independent living; or g) economic self-sufficiency;
- Reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

The Census Bureau does not record developmental disabilities. According to the U.S. Administration on Developmental Disabilities, an accepted estimate of the percentage of the population that can be defined as developmentally disabled is 1.5 percent. Many developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the transition from the person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

Table 2-27 Disabilities by Age

Disability Type by Age	Avenal		Corcoran		Hanford		Lemoore		Unincorporated		Kings County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Population under 18 years w/disability	61	1.5%	103	2.3%	914	5.6%	197	3.0%	223	2.3%	1,498	3.7%
With a hearing difficulty	0	0.0%	-	0.0%	92	0.6%	43	0.7%	58	0.6%	193	0.5%
With a vision difficulty	0	0.0%	53	1.2%	336	2.1%	61	0.9%	30	0.3%	480	1.2%
With a cognitive difficulty	61	1.5%	38	0.9%	520	3.2%	108	1.6%	163	1.7%	890	2.2%
With an ambulatory difficulty	0	0.0%	17	0.4%	58	0.4%	40	0.6%	12	0.1%	127	0.3%
With a self-care difficulty	0	0.0%	11	0.2%	115	0.7%	65	1.0%	28	0.3%	219	0.5%
Population 18 to 64 years w/disability	419	7.4%	874	12.5%	3,698	11.1%	1,439	9.3%	1,927	11.4%	8,357	10.7%
With a hearing difficulty	142	2.5%	170	2.4%	542	1.6%	250	1.6%	528	3.1%	1,632	2.1%
With a vision difficulty	84	1.5%	187	2.7%	576	1.7%	197	1.3%	310	1.8%	1,354	1.7%
With a cognitive difficulty	22	0.4%	252	3.6%	1,602	4.8%	629	4.1%	504	3.0%	3,009	3.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty	171	3.0%	577	8.3%	1,858	5.6%	488	3.1%	993	5.9%	4,087	5.2%
With a self-care difficulty	0	0.0%	253	3.6%	681	2.0%	180	1.2%	310	1.8%	1,424	1.8%
With an independent living difficulty	22	0.4%	421	6.0%	1,693	5.1%	330	2.1%	628	3.7%	3,094	4.0%
Population 65 years and over w/disability	392	62.6%	794	45.6%	2,693	39.4%	1,174	41.2%	1,126	36.5%	6,179	40.8%
With a hearing difficulty	94	15.0%	189	10.8%	1,320	19.3%	458	16.1%	596	19.3%	2,657	17.6%
With a vision difficulty	115	18.4%	188	10.8%	565	8.3%	207	7.3%	190	6.2%	1,265	8.4%
With a cognitive difficulty	86	13.7%	278	16.0%	576	8.4%	218	7.6%	300	9.7%	1,458	9.6%
With an ambulatory difficulty	278	44.4%	590	33.9%	1,530	22.4%	804	28.2%	605	19.6%	3,807	25.1%
With a self-care difficulty	51	8.1%	256	14.7%	857	12.5%	151	5.3%	185	6.0%	1,500	9.9%
With an independent living difficulty	109	17.4%	489	28.1%	1,303	19.1%	347	12.2%	411	13.3%	2,659	17.6%

Note: Numbers represent persons, not disabilities. Persons may report more than one type of disability
Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table S1810 and C18108

The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community-based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. Kings County is served by the Central Valley Regional Center[6] (CVRC) which is based in Fresno. During 2014, CVRC served approximately 16,200 clients, of which about 900 to 1,000 lived in Kings County. CVRC provides diagnosis, evaluation, and case management services. The Center also operates approximately 20 small group homes for mentally disabled clients and placement services to help clients find affordable, independent housing (typically Section 8 units). The Kings County Rehabilitation Center in Hanford also offers rehabilitation, vocational and life training, and operates four group homes for mentally and physically handicapped individuals.

Table 2-28 **Persons with Developmental Disabilities Receiving Services by Residential Type 2021**

City/Community (Zip Code)	Home of Parent /Family /Guardian	Independent /Supported Living	Community Care Facility	Intermediate Care Facility	Foster /Family Home	Other	Total Res
Avenal (93204)	88	<11	0	0	0	<11	>88
Corcoran (93212)	127	12	<11	0	<11	0	>139
Hanford (93230)	648	60	18	0	15	<11	>741
Lemoore (93245)	283	22	<11	0	<11	<11	>305
Armona (Uninc.) (93202)	52	<11	0	0	<11	0	>52
Kettleman (Uninc.) (93239)	14	<11	0	0	0	0	>14
Lemoore Station (Uninc.) (93246)	<11	0	0	0	0	0	>0
Stratford (Uninc.) (93266)	<11	<11	0	0	0	0	>0

Source: CA Dept. of Developmental Services, 2021

State and federal laws mandate minimum accessibility standards for housing. For example, local governments that use federal housing funds must meet federal accessibility guidelines for new construction and substantial rehabilitation. At least 5% of the units must be accessible to persons with mobility impairments, and an additional 2% must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. New multi-family housing must be built so that: 1) the public and common use portions of such units are readily accessible to and usable by disabled persons; 2) the doors allowing passage into and within such units can accommodate wheelchairs; and 3) all units contain adaptive design features. In addition, state law requires all jurisdictions to provide reasonable accommodation in the application of housing policies and regulations.

[6] www.cvrc.org

7. Homeless

Homelessness is often the result of multiple factors that converge in a person's life. The combination of loss of employment, inability to find a job because of the need for retraining, and high housing costs lead to some individuals and families losing their housing. For others, the loss of housing is due to chronic health problems, physical disabilities, mental health disabilities or drug and alcohol addictions along with an inability to access the services and long-term support needed to address these conditions.

Table 2-29 Homeless Persons

Jurisdiction	Estimated Homeless
Avenal	4
Corcoran	17
Hanford	260
Lemoore	8
Unincorporated area	24
Kings County totals	**313**

Source: Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance Point-in-Time Survey, 2022

Obtaining an accurate assessment of the magnitude of the homeless population is difficult because many individuals are not visibly homeless but rather live with relatives or friends, in hotels/motels or shelters, and other temporary accommodations. In an attempt to address the needs of homeless people in Kings County, the Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance (KTHA) conducted a Point-in-Time ("PIT") survey of homeless people in these two counties in January 2022. The study used HUD's definition of homelessness, which is defined as people who reside in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or places not meant for human habitation such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings.

Based on the 2022 PIT survey, 313 homeless individuals were counted in Kings County, as a whole, including cities within Kern County. Other characteristics identified were as follows:

- 22% chronically homeless
- 39% persons with disability
- 20% suffer from mental disability
- 12% suffer from substance abuse problems
- 11% victims of domestic violence
- 6% veterans
- 2% unaccompanied children
- 12% young adults under age 25

In 2022, 39% of the homeless population was housed in temporary living arrangements (31% in emergency shelter and 8% in transitional housing). Over half (61%) were unsheltered and living on the streets or in a car.

Table 2-29 presents the 2022 PIT homeless counts for the four cities and unincorporated areas of the County. The table shows that the City of Hanford had the highest counted with 260 homeless individuals or 83% of the countywide total. This was followed by the unincorporated area with 24 homeless individuals. Avenal had the lowest count with four homeless individuals.

Table 2-30 Shelter Facilities in Kings County

Total Project Name & Organization	PIT Beds	Use Count	Use Rate
EMERGENCY SHELTER			
Barbara Saville Shelter - DV	15	4	27%
Barbara Saville Woman's Shelter	23	6	26%
EHA Kings	7	7	100%
PRK Holiday Lodge	57	57	100%
PRK Stardust Hotel	17	17	100%
Temporary Housing Program	7	7	100%
Total	**126**	**98**	**78%**
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			
KGM Men's Transitional	15	15	100%
KGM Women's Transitional	6	6	100%
New Song Academy	6	3	50%
Total	**27**	**24**	**89%**
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING			
Anchors II	6	4	67%
Anchors IV	6	5	83%
Grace Homes	13	13	100%
Hope Survives	6	6	100%
Kings County Act	28	28	100%
Kings VASH	5	1	20%
Total	**64**	**57**	**89%**
OTHER PERMANENT HOUSING			
HAKC Emergency Housing Voucher	15	14	93%
Total	**15**	**14**	**93%**
RAPID REHOUSING			
Bringing Families Home	16	16	100%
HANA	4	4	100%
Housing Support Program	76	76	100%
Kings Rapid Rehousing	1	1	100%
RRH4 Kings	6	6	100%
Total	**103**	**103**	**100%**

Source: Kings Tulare Homeless Alliance, 2023

Table 2-30 lists the shelter facilities in Kings County that served the homeless. It identifies an inventory of 126 emergency shelter beds (78% use rate), 27 transitional housing beds (89% use rate), 64 permanent supportive housing beds (89% use rate), 15 other permanent housing beds (93% use rate), and 103 rapid rehousing beds (100% use rate) in Kings County.

Additional emergency assistance is provided by the Salvation Army in Hanford, which provides short-term assistance in the form of food, financial assistance for rent and utility bills, motel vouchers and bus or plane tickets. Corcoran Christian Aid provides food, vouchers and other types of emergency financial assistance within Corcoran.

Despite these services, a significant shortage in emergency shelters and transitional housing remains. In 2007 the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 2, which strengthened the planning and zoning requirements for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. SB2 requires that all jurisdictions adopt zoning regulations that allow emergency shelters by-right in at least one zone, subject to objective development standards, or as an alternative, the jurisdiction may meet the need through a multi-jurisdictional agreement with up to three adjacent jurisdictions. As noted in the Constraints section, all of the jurisdictions in Kings County have adopted zoning regulations for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing in response to SB 2.

Detailed Assessment for Special Needs Groups:

The following provides a comprehensive assessment of housing needs for special population groups within Kings County, addressing feedback from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).

Elderly Population: Kings County houses a significant elderly population. Approximately 9.2% of the County's total population consists of residents aged 65 and older. Hanford has the largest elderly demographic at 12%, followed by Lemoore at 9.9%. Elderly residents often face affordability issues and require accessible housing with proximity to healthcare and supportive services. There is a pressing need for senior housing units with supportive services to accommodate this growing segment.

Persons with Disabilities: According to recent census data, persons with disabilities represent a significant proportion of the population, notably impacting their housing needs. Mobility, accessibility, and affordability are primary concerns. Accessibility modifications in existing housing stock and increased construction of accessible new housing are critical. Housing policies must prioritize ADA compliance to enhance independent living.

Large Households: Kings County features a high average household size (3.14 persons per household), notably higher in Avenal (3.74) and Corcoran (3.42). Large households face challenges such as overcrowding and affordability. The provision of affordable larger units (3+ bedrooms) is essential to accommodate this demographic adequately and alleviate overcrowding.

Farmworkers: Farmworkers constitute a substantial portion of Kings County's workforce. They often experience housing instability, substandard living conditions, and affordability issues. Enhanced farmworker housing developments, seasonal housing options, and permanent affordable units are needed. Policies should prioritize collaborations with agricultural employers and housing developers to increase suitable accommodations.

Female-Headed Households: Female-headed households make up approximately 22.6% of total households countywide, with the highest concentration in Corcoran (29.2%). These households often have lower incomes and face higher risks of housing insecurity. Targeted housing assistance programs,

supportive services, and affordable childcare facilities near residential areas could significantly mitigate these challenges.

Homeless Persons: As of the most recent point-in-time survey, Kings County had 313 homeless individuals. Existing shelters provide limited capacity, thus necessitating an increase in emergency shelters and permanent supportive housing options. Policies must also enhance transitional programs offering comprehensive services, including mental health, job training, and substance abuse counseling.

Quantitative Impact Summary:

Special Needs Group	Population Percentage	Identified Needs	Recommended Actions
Elderly	9.2%	Affordable senior housing, accessibility	Construct additional senior-specific housing, enhance supportive services
Persons with Disabilities	Significant	Accessible housing, affordability	Increase ADA-compliant housing, retrofit existing units
Large Households	High household size	Affordable large units, reduce overcrowding	Develop larger affordable units (3+ bedrooms)
Farmworkers	Substantial	Affordable housing, seasonal options	Expand farmworker housing programs, encourage employer collaboration
Female-Headed Households	22.6%	Housing affordability, support services	Increase targeted subsidies, supportive services, childcare facilities
Homeless Individuals	313 persons	Shelter capacity, transitional housing	Expand emergency and transitional housing facilities, enhance supportive programs

This detailed assessment addresses key housing requirements and recommended strategies tailored for special needs groups, meeting state compliance and local community needs effectively.

Special needs populations

During the 2016–2023 planning cycle, the City of Avenal implemented various programs aimed at addressing the housing needs of special needs populations, including seniors, persons with disabilities, farmworkers, large households, female-headed households, and persons experiencing homelessness.

Program 2.17 (Special Needs Housing for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities) focused on expediting applications and supporting developers with funding assistance for senior and disability-targeted housing. Although the City expedited certain applications and assisted with tax credit proposals, the absence of measurable outcomes (such as number of units built or persons housed) limited the evaluation of its impact.

Program 2.3 (Housing Rehabilitation Program) supported very-low- and extremely-low-income households, many of whom are elderly or disabled. Only 3 loans were disbursed totaling $668,000, suggesting the program had a limited reach, possibly due to funding constraints.

For homeless populations, **Program 2.16** facilitated the provision of emergency shelters and supportive housing. Zoning updates were completed to allow emergency shelters by right in the R-3 zone and transitional housing as a residential use. While compliant with SB2, no performance data (e.g., beds created or persons sheltered) was provided to measure real impact.

Program 2.15 targeted farmworker housing by ensuring zoning conformity with Health and Safety Codes and assisting developers in site identification and funding applications. Most homeownership loans and assisted multifamily housing units benefited farmworker families, highlighting this program's relative success, albeit lacking exact counts of households served.

Programs such as **Program 2.10** (First-Time Homebuyer) and **Program 2.13** (Affordable Housing Assistance) indirectly benefited large households and female-headed families by improving housing affordability. However, these programs did not track beneficiary demographics, limiting the ability to evaluate how effectively these groups were served.

Broader programs including **Program 2.11** (Section 8 Rental Assistance) and **Program 2.2** (Code Enforcement) helped improve housing quality and affordability for vulnerable groups, though again, specific data on special needs beneficiaries was not reported.

To improve future outcomes, the City should revise these programs to include **clear, quantifiable targets**, conduct **beneficiary-level tracking**, and **prioritize underserved populations** through tailored outreach and services.

Table: Evaluation of Programs for Special Needs Populations – City of Avenal

Program No.	Target Group	Program Title	Achievements
2.17	Seniors, Persons with Disabilities	Special Needs Housing	Expedited applications, supported tax credit applications
2.3	Elderly, Persons with Disabilities	Housing Rehabilitation Program	3 loans issued, totaling $668,000

Program No.	Target Group	Program Title	Achievements
2.16	Homeless Individuals and Families	Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing	Zoning compliant with state law; by-right permitted zones established
2.15	Farmworkers	Farmworker and Employee Housing	Homeownership and rental units largely occupied by farmworkers
2.10, 2.13	Large Households, Female-Headed Families	First-Time Homebuyer Program; Affordable Housing Program	Loans and grants offered; affordable housing encouraged
2.11	Extremely-Low & Very-Low-Income Renters	Section 8 Rental Assistance Program	Participation in HUD program; no past-year data available
2.2	General (Low-Income, Aging, etc.)	Code Enforcement	Continued enforcement; referrals to rehab programs

F. Analysis of At-Risk Housing



State law requires that housing elements include an analysis of assisted housing projects that are eligible to change from low-income housing to market rate housing during the next ten years due to termination of subsidy contracts, mortgage prepayment, or expiration of affordability restrictions. Assisted housing developments include multi-family rental housing that receives assistance under certain federal and state programs, as well as local programs (e.g., in-lieu fees, inclusionary and/or density bonus programs).

Kings County and its four incorporated cities have 45 projects providing over 2,500 affordable rental units subsidized through local, state, and federal programs. Covenants and deed restrictions are used to maintain the affordability of publicly assisted housing as affordable to low- and moderate-income households. Over time, however, these covenants and use restrictions expire and must be renewed or renegotiated to ensure continued affordability of housing. Table 2-31 shows the assisted rental projects in Kings County for which affordability controls are currently in place. Of the 45 housing projects, there are 13 projects (highlighted in the table) that have affordability covenants expiring in the year 2032 or earlier, and therefore, are at risk of conversion to market rate. In addition, the California Housing Partnership's 2023 Affordable Homes At-Risk report indicated that 446 homes were at risk of conversion, with 248 at very high risk, 137 at high risk, and 61 at moderate risk of conversion.

The list of at-risk assisted housing projects identified in Table 2-31 include:

- Wien Manor (City of Avenal) - expires 2027
- Carolyn Apartments (City of Corcoran) - expires 2032
- Corcoran Garden Apartments (City of Corcoran) - expires 2032
- Whitley Gardens I (City of Corcoran) - expires 2029
- Amberwood I (City of Hanford) - expires 2030
- Amberwood II (City of Hanford) - expires 2031
- Cedarbrook (City of Hanford) - expires 2030
- Hanford Senior Villas (City of Hanford) - expires 2032
- Kings View Hanford (City of Hanford) - expires 2031
- View Road Apartments (City of Hanford) - expires 2031
- Lemoore Elderly (City of Lemoore) - expires 2032
- Lemoore Villa (City of Lemoore) - expires 2032
- Kettleman City Apartments (Unincorporated) - expires 2032

Table 2-31 Assisted Housing Units

Project/Jurisdiction	Year Built	Total Units	Low Income Units	Assistance Program	Covenant Expires
Avenal					
El Palmar Apartments	2004	81	80	TCAC, RDA, CCRC (Large Family)	2059
Hearthstone Village	2005	81	80	TCAC (Large Family)	2060
Pleasant Valley Manor Apts.	1986	40	39	USDA Rural Dev, Section 515 (Family)	2036
Villa Esperanza	2008	81	80	TCAC (Large Family)	2063
Wien Manor	1983	40	38	HUD, Section 515 (Family)	2027
Totals - Avenal		**323**	**317**		
Corcoran					
Avalon Family Apartments	N/A	56	55	TCAC (Large Family)	2035
Carolyn Apartments	1983	40	38	HUD, Section 515 (Family)	2032
Corcoran Family Apartments	2009	69	68	TCAC (Large Family)	2064
Corcoran Garden Apartments	2002	38	38	TCAC, Section 515 (Large Family)	2032
Corcoran Station Senior Apt	1997	44	44	CHRPR, RDA, HOME (Elderly)	2047
Kings Manor	2004	81	80	TCAC, Bonds (Large Family)	2059
Saltair Place	2004	42	40	TCAC (Large Family)	2059
Valley View Village	1966	100	100	HUD	N/A
Westgate Manor	1985	45	44	Section 515 (Elderly, Disabled)	2035
Whitley Gardens I	1979	63	62	USDA Section 515	2029
Whitley Gardens II	1984	24	24	USDA Section 515)	2035
Totals - Corcoran		**602**	**593**		
Hanford					
Amberwood I	1996	48	42	USDA Rural Dev, Sec. 515 (Family)	2030
Amberwood II	1981	40	39	USDA RD and HUD, Sec 515 (Family)	2031
Cameron Commons	1982	32	32	RHCP	perpetuity
Casa Del Sol Apartments	1997	80	79	TCAC (Large Family)	2052
Cedarbrook	1999	70	70	TCAC (Large Family)	2030
Hanford Senior Villas	1982	48	47	USDA Section 515	2032
Heritage Park at Hanford	1997	81	80	TCAC (Senior)	2047
Kings View Apartments Inc	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	N/A
Kings View Hanford	N/A	10	10	HUD	2031
Lincoln Plaza	2006	40	39	TCAC (Large Family)	2061
Sunnyside Village	1969	150	150	HUD	perpetuity
Tierra Vista Apartments	2010	48	48	TCAC/HOME	2065
View Road Apartments	1983	121	120	USDA Rural Development (Elderly)	2031
Totals - Hanford		**768**	**766**		
Lemoore					
Alderwood	1996	80	79	TCAC (Large Family)	2051
Antlers Hotel	2003	10	10	CDBG/RDA	2058
Brookfair Manor	1968	72	72	FDIC Affordable Housing Prog (Family)	2052
Cinnamon Villas	2013	80	79	USDA RUC/LIHTC RUC	
Kings River Apartments	1986	44	43	USDA, Section 515	2034
Lemoore Elderly	1987	23	23	USDA, Section 515	2032
Lemoore Villa	1979	28	28	USDA, Section 515	2032
Montclair Apartments	1999	80	79	TCAC (Large Family)	2054
Montgomery Crossing	2009	57	56	USDA Section 515	2064
Mountain View Apartments	1988	39	38	HUD, Section 515	2037
Villa San Joaquin	1975	36	35	TCAC, Section 515 (Non-Targeted)	2059
Westberry Square Apartments	1998	100	99	TCAC (Large Family)	2053
Totals - Lemoore		**649**	**641**		
Unincorporated Area					
Armona Village	1986	33	32	USDA Rural Development, Section 515	2033
Kettleman City Apartments	1983	40	40	USDA Rural Development, Sec 514/516	2032
Single Family Homes (various)	1980s	7	7	Public Housing	perpetuity
Sycamore Court	1966	118	118	HUD	perpetuity
Totals – Unincorporated Area		**198**	**197**		
Grand Total – Kings County		**2,540**	**2,514**		

G. Housing Growth Needs

1. Overview of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment

The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) is a key tool for local governments to plan for anticipated growth. The RHNA quantifies the anticipated need for housing within each jurisdiction for the 10-year period from January 31, 2024 through January 31, 2032. Communities then determine how they will address this need through the process of updating the Housing Elements of their General Plans.

In determining the housing allocation for the five jurisdictions within Kings County, the Kings County Association of Governments (KCAG) developed an allocation methodology with the assistance of the RHNA Technical Advisory Committee. This methodology considers local growth assumptions and considers certain criteria as specified in *Government Code* §65584(a). The criteria used in this methodology include an analysis of available data on local housing, population, economic, and other growth factors. One growth assumption deemed relevant to housing growth and demand within Kings County is the housing needs of Naval Air Station Lemoore personnel. Although the housing unit allocations in the RHNA are not required to consider the military base, the Indian reservation, or prison populations, the Naval Air Station Lemoore is identified as a relevant factor. Using the assumptions and methodology detailed within the RHNA plan, KCAG in coordination with the RHNA Technical Advisory Committee derived the distribution of each jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need and allocated the units according to the four income categories for housing affordability.

Additionally, State law requires that planning for housing be coordinated and integrated with the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). To achieve this requirement, the RHNA plan must allocate housing units within the region consistent with the development pattern included in the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). In September 2022, KCAG adopted the 2022 RTP/SCS update, which incorporates assumptions for housing and employment growth that affect future transportation needs. To achieve the RHNA consistency requirement, this RHNA used the same RTP assumptions for future housing development from the present (2022) to the RTP/SCS 2050 horizon year

The goal of the RHNA Plan is to promote a fair distribution of attainable housing among the four cities and the unincorporated County in a way that also helps meet the state's housing goals. Attainable housing is defined as housing that is both sufficient in supply and affordably priced. The total housing units specified in the RHNA plan for each jurisdiction are not to be construed as quotas for development. The RHNA Plan only determines the number and affordability of housing units that jurisdictions need to plan for through land use policies, regulations, infrastructure plans, and other housing assistance programs. Construction and development of these allocations is not a requirement of the RHNA plan.

Table 2-32 Regional Housing Needs, 2024-2032

Jurisdiction	Extremely Low*	Very Low*	Low	Moderate	Above Mod	Total
Avenal	24	24	37	55	137	277
Corcoran	61	61	116	118	359	715
Hanford	684	685	993	1,066	2,119	5,547
Lemoore	293	293	437	408	898	2,329
Unincorporated	66	66	89	106	234	561
Kings County total	**1,128**	**1,129**	**1,672**	**1,753**	**3,747**	**9,429**

* 50% of VL units are assumed to be extremely-low per state law
Source: KCAG 2015

Table 2-32 shows the regional housing needs allocations for Kings County jurisdictions for the 2024-2032 period. All new units built or preserved after January 31, 2024 are credited in the new RHNA period. A discussion of how each jurisdiction's land inventory accommodates this growth need is provided in Chapter 3.

Chapter 3. Resources and Opportunities

This chapter analyzes the resources available for the development, rehabilitation, and preservation of housing in Kings County and the cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore. This includes an evaluation of the extent to which vacant or underutilized land compares to the regional housing needs allocation, and the financial and administrative resources available to support housing activities and implement the housing programs described in Chapter 5.

A. Land Resources

California law (*Government Code* §65584) requires that each city and county, when preparing its state-mandated housing element, develop local housing programs designed to address housing needs for all income groups in their community. This concept seeks to ensure that each jurisdiction, to the extent feasible and appropriate, plans for a variety of housing for population growth expected in the region as well as people who might reasonably be expected to reside within the jurisdiction if a variety of housing accommodations appropriate to their needs were available. This section analyzes the capacity for residential development in each jurisdiction and how that capacity compares to the regional housing needs allocation (RHNA) identified in the previous chapter.

The current RHNA covers the period January 1, 2024- January 31, 2032. Jurisdictions must demonstrate that there is adequate capacity to achieve the RHNA targets for all income categories during the planning period based on an analysis of realistic development potential on vacant or underutilized sites.

It is important to recognize that the RHNA is a *planning target, not a construction mandate*. Since local governments do not build housing, their responsibilities are to create opportunities for residential development for all income levels through appropriate land use plans and regulations, and through implementation of programs designed to facilitate housing development including fair and affordable housing. The focus of these responsibilities is on the provision of housing for lower-income households and persons with special needs since these groups have the greatest difficulty in obtaining adequate and affordable housing.

To fully address RHNA requirements, jurisdictions must demonstrate that there are adequate sites with appropriate zoning and development standards to accommodate their remaining housing need at all affordability levels. To that end, a parcel-specific inventory was prepared by each jurisdiction. The resulting inventory consists of vacant sites or underutilized sites with potential for additional development or redevelopment. Chapter 4 provides an analysis of the appropriateness of zoning regulations and development standards for each jurisdiction to facilitate housing development at all income levels. The land inventory analyses for each jurisdiction with detailed parcel listings and identification of potential development constraints are provided in Appendix B. Sites with Farmland Security Zone or Williamson Act contracts were eliminated from the analysis.
Vacant sites 6,000 square feet of greater for each of the four jurisdictions and unincorporated areas of Kings County (Home Garden, Kettleman City and Stratford) are shown in figures 3-1 to 3-7.

Nonvacant Sites: Lease Dynamics, Market Trends, and Developer Interest

Lease Dynamics

Nonvacant sites in Kings County often involve existing leases that can impact redevelopment potential. Short-term leases or those nearing expiration may present opportunities for redevelopment, while long-term leases can pose challenges. Understanding the duration and terms of these leases is crucial for assessing the feasibility of converting nonvacant sites into housing developments.

Market Trends

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, as of July 1, 2023, Kings County had 47,425 housing units, with an owner-occupied housing unit rate of 54.8%. The median value of owner-occupied housing units was $254,900, and the median gross rent was $1,132. These figures indicate a relatively affordable housing market compared to other regions in California. Census.gov

Recent real estate market reports suggest that Kings County's housing market exhibits characteristics of a buyer's market. The median home sold price was $363,450, reflecting a 1.3% increase from the previous year, with a median price per square foot at $225. Homes are spending an average of 39 days on the market, indicating a slower pace compared to previous periods. These trends suggest a more favorable environment for buyers, which could influence developers' decisions regarding the timing and pricing of new housing projects.

Developer Interest

Despite the current market conditions, there is ongoing interest from developers in Kings County, particularly in areas with supportive zoning and infrastructure. The presence of nonvacant sites with expiring leases or underutilized structures offers potential for redevelopment into housing projects. Developers are also considering factors such as proximity to amenities, transportation access, and community support when evaluating these sites.

Strengthening Analysis of Small and Nonvacant Sites

Small Sites (<0.5 Acres)

HCD considers parcels smaller than 0.5 acres inadequate for accommodating lower-income housing unless substantial evidence demonstrates feasibility. To justify these sites:

- **Historical Development Patterns**: Provide examples of similar-sized parcels in Kings County or comparable jurisdictions that have been successfully developed for lower-income housing.
- **Consolidation Potential**: Analyze the feasibility of lot consolidation, considering factors like common ownership, existing zoning, and developer interest.
- **Incentives for Development**: Outline any incentives or programs that facilitate development on small sites, such as density bonuses or reduced parking requirements.

Nonvacant Sites

When relying on nonvacant sites, especially if they constitute more than 50% of the RHNA for lower-income households, HCD presumes existing uses impede development unless proven otherwise. To address this:

- **Evidence of Redevelopment Potential**: Document instances where similar nonvacant sites have been redeveloped for housing, indicating a trend or feasibility.
- **Assessment of Existing Uses**: Evaluate the current use of each site, considering factors like lease terms, building age, and market demand, to determine the likelihood of redevelopment.
- **Developer Interest**: Include letters of intent or expressions of interest from developers willing to undertake housing projects on these sites.

Small Sites (<0.5 Acres): Ownership Patterns and Consolidation Strategies

Overview

Small parcels under 0.5 acres are prevalent in Kings County, particularly in urban centers like Hanford, Lemoore, Corcoran, and Avenal. These sites often present challenges for standalone development due to size constraints, but they offer significant opportunities for infill housing when strategically consolidated.Lemoore+1Lemoore+1

Ownership Patterns

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Kings County has approximately 47,425 housing units, with an owner-occupied rate of 54.8%. This suggests a substantial number of properties are owner-occupied, which can influence the feasibility of site consolidation. However, detailed parcel-level ownership data, including the distribution of small parcels and their ownership status, would require access to local land records or GIS data.

Examples of Small Sites

- **Hanford**: The city has several small parcels in its downtown area that are underutilized and could benefit from consolidation for higher-density housing.
- **Lemoore**: Residential neighborhoods contain adjacent small lots that, if combined, could support multi-family developments.
- **Corcoran**: The city has identified infill sites suitable for affordable housing projects, some of which are small parcels requiring consolidation.Lemoore

Incentives for Consolidation

To encourage the development of small sites, Kings County and its cities offer various incentives:

- **Density Bonus Programs**: Cities like Avenal and Corcoran have adopted local ordinances providing density bonuses and other incentives to promote affordable housing development.
- **Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)**: These federal funds are utilized by the county to support housing development, including projects that consolidate small parcels.
- **Technical Assistance**: Local planning departments offer guidance on zoning regulations and the consolidation process to facilitate development on small sites.

Infrastructure Capacity and Upgrade Needs by Plan Area in Kings County

1. Hanford

Water and Wastewater Systems: The City of Hanford is undertaking a $49 million project to upgrade its wastewater treatment facilities and integrate solar energy solutions. This initiative aims to enhance treatment capacity and promote sustainable energy use.

- **Transportation Infrastructure**: Hanford serves as a central hub in Kings County's transportation network. The Kings County Association of Governments (KCAG) is actively involved in station area planning for the proposed Kings/Tulare High-Speed Rail station, focusing on multimodal access and connectivity enhancements.

2. Lemoore

- **Transit Services**: Lemoore is a key area in the Cross-Valley Corridor plan, which aims to improve regional transit connectivity. The plan includes considerations for integrating local transit services with the forthcoming high-speed rail system.
- **Broadband Infrastructure**: Recent investments totaling over $25 million have been allocated to expand broadband services in Kings County, with Lemoore being a significant beneficiary. These upgrades aim to provide high-speed internet access to unserved and underserved areas.

3. Corcoran

- **Flood Management**: Corcoran faces challenges related to flood risks. Infrastructure projects, such as the construction of underpasses and viaducts for the high-speed rail, are designed to improve drainage and reduce flood impacts in the area.
- **Transportation Enhancements**: The city is part of the broader transportation improvement plans associated with the high-speed rail project, which includes upgrading existing roadways and constructing new overpasses to enhance traffic flow and safety.

4. Avenal

- **Water Supply Systems**: Avenal's water infrastructure requires upgrades to meet the demands of its growing population. While specific projects are not detailed in the provided sources, general infrastructure improvement plans in Kings County encompass water system enhancements.
- **Transportation Access**: Efforts are underway to improve transportation access in Avenal, including road maintenance and potential integration into regional transit plans.
- **5. Unincorporated Communities (Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City, Stratford)**

- **Urban Growth and Infrastructure**: The Kings County General Plan directs urban growth to these unincorporated communities. Infrastructure development, including water, wastewater, and transportation systems, is essential to support this growth.
- **Community Planning**: Specific community plans, such as the Stratford Community Plan adopted in 2010, outline infrastructure needs and development strategies to accommodate expanding populations.

Infrastructure Capacity and Upgrade Needs

Plan Area	Infrastructure Focus	Identified Needs/Projects
Hanford	Wastewater, Transportation	$49M wastewater upgrade; High-Speed Rail station area planning
Lemoore	Transit, Broadband	Cross-Valley Corridor integration; Broadband expansion with $25M investment
Corcoran	Flood Management, Transportation	High-Speed Rail underpasses and viaducts; Roadway enhancements
Avenal	Water Supply, Transportation	Water system upgrades; Improved transportation access
Unincorporated Areas	Urban Infrastructure	Development of water, wastewater, and transportation systems to support urban growth

These infrastructure projects and plans are crucial for accommodating population growth, enhancing public services, and promoting sustainable development across Kings County. Continued investment and strategic planning will ensure that the county's infrastructure meets current and future needs.

Overview

Kings County, situated in California's Central Valley, encompasses diverse environmental features and constraints that influence land use planning and development. Identifying these constraints is crucial for sustainable growth and environmental conservation.

Key Environmental Constraints

1. **Flood Zones**:
    - Areas adjacent to the Kings River and other waterways are susceptible to flooding. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that delineate flood-prone areas. These maps are essential for assessing flood risks and guiding development away from high-risk zones.
2. **Seismic Activity**:
    - While Kings County is not directly atop major fault lines, it is still subject to seismic activity due to its proximity to faults in neighboring counties. The California Geological Survey offers seismic hazard maps that help in understanding and mitigating earthquake risks.
3. **Soil Limitations**:
    - Certain areas in Kings County have soils with limitations for development, such as high shrink-swell potential or poor drainage. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides soil surveys that identify these limitations, aiding in land suitability assessments.
4. **Agricultural Land Preservation**:
    - Kings County has extensive areas designated as prime farmland. The California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) classifies land based on agricultural quality, which is vital for preserving valuable agricultural resources.California Department of Conservation
5. **Biological Resources**:

The county is home to various sensitive habitats and species. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) provides information on the locations of rare, threatened, and endangered species, which is critical for environmental impact assessments.

Figure 3-1 – City of Avenal Vacant Sites 6000 Sq. Ft or Greater

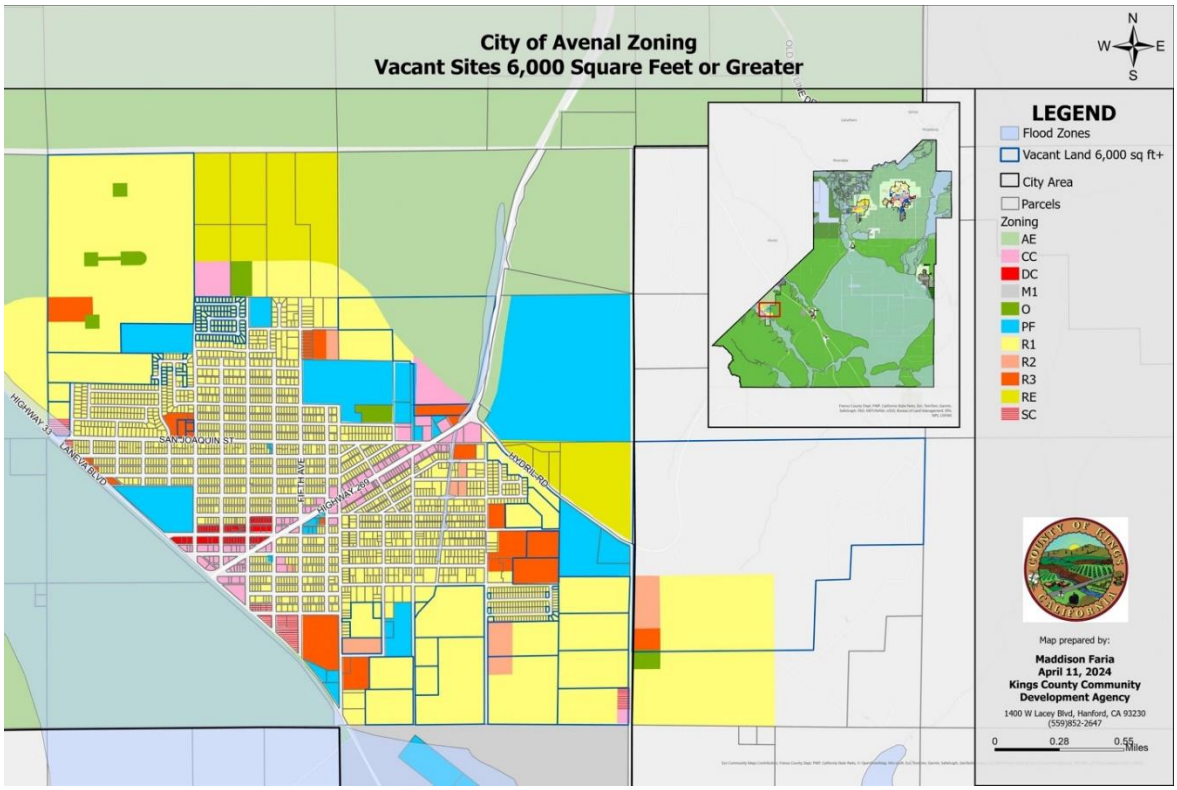


Figure 3-1A - City of Avenal Vacant Sites by Census Tracts

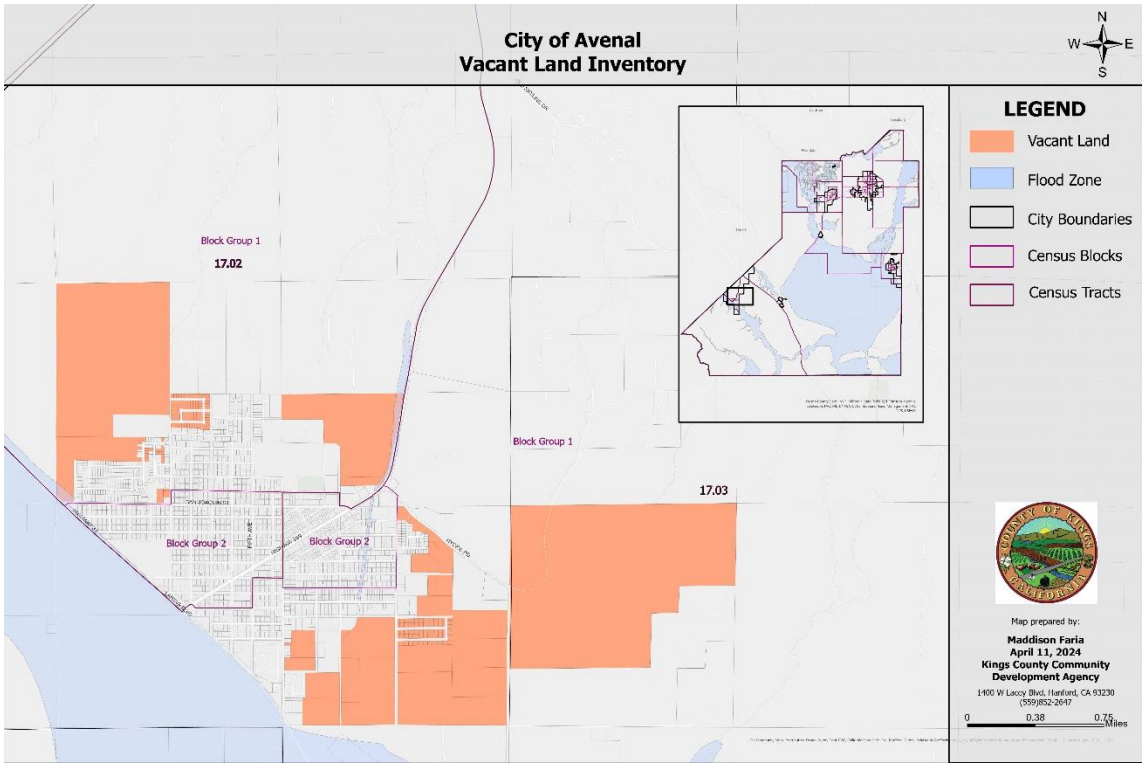


Figure 3-2– City of Corcoran Vacant Sites 6000 Sq. Ft or Greater

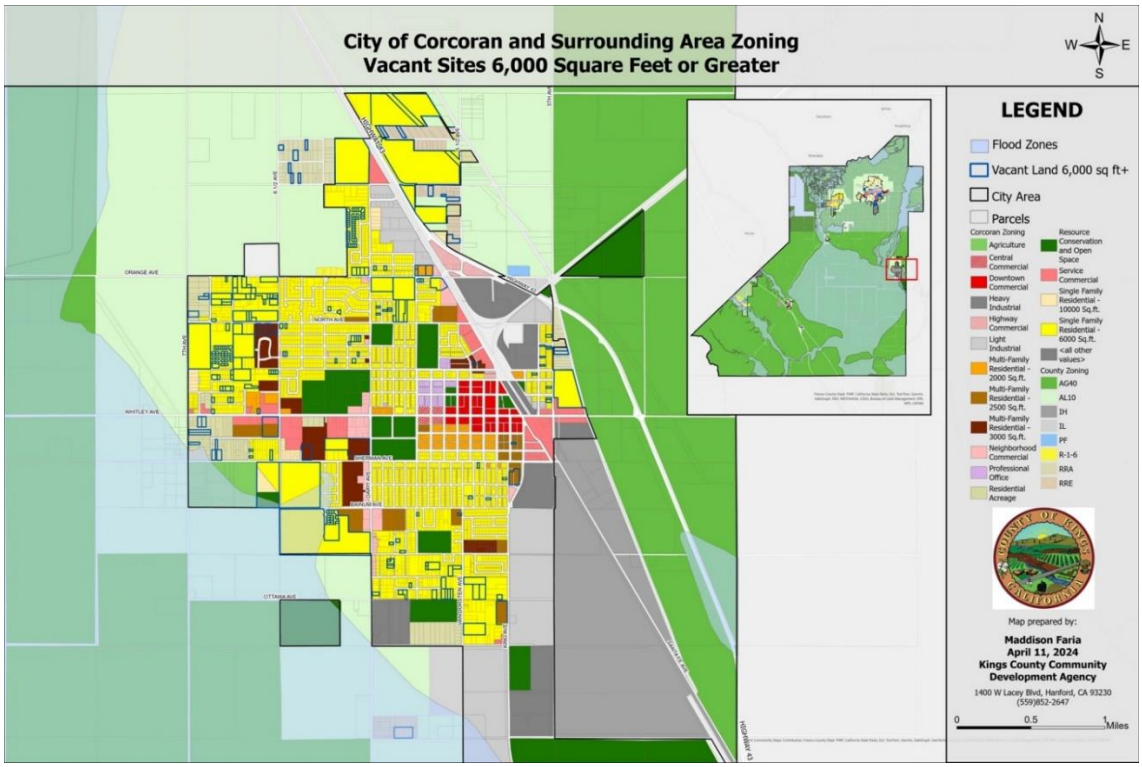


Figure 3-2-A – City of Corcoran Vacant Sites by Census Tracts

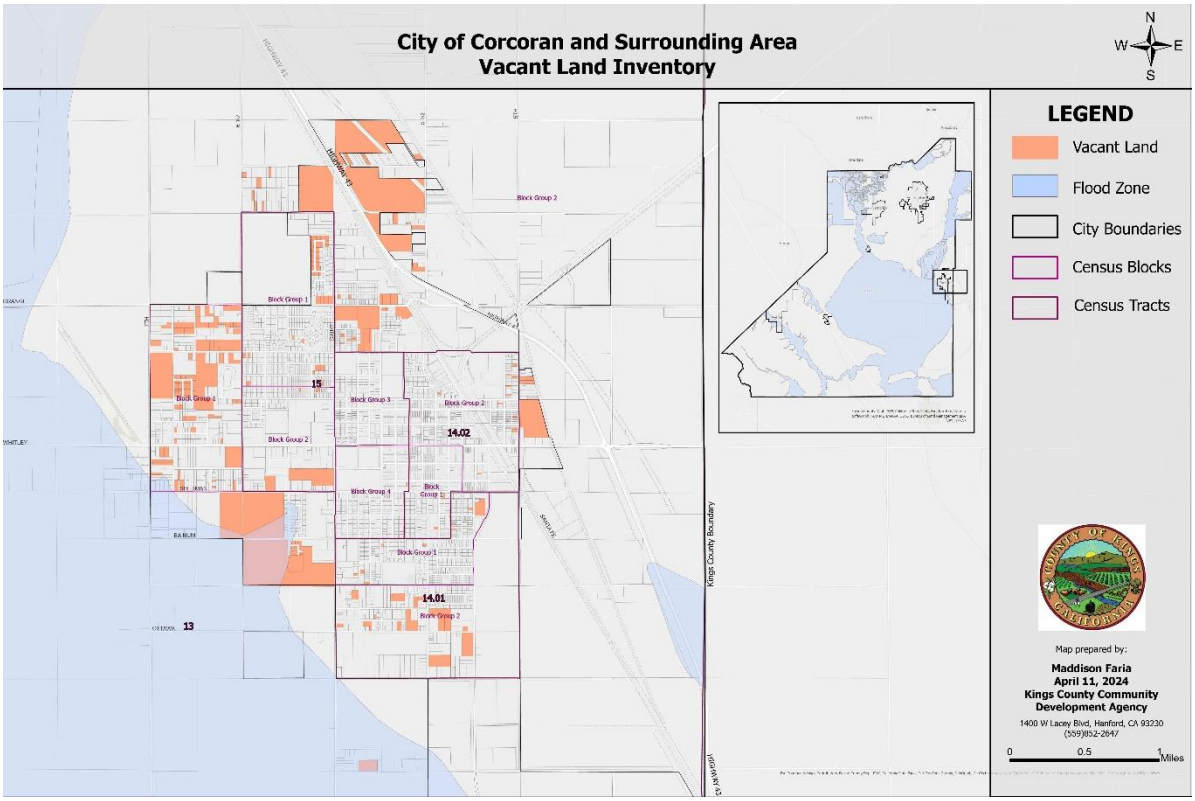


Figure 3-3 – City of Hanford Vacant Sites 6000 Sq. Ft. or Greater

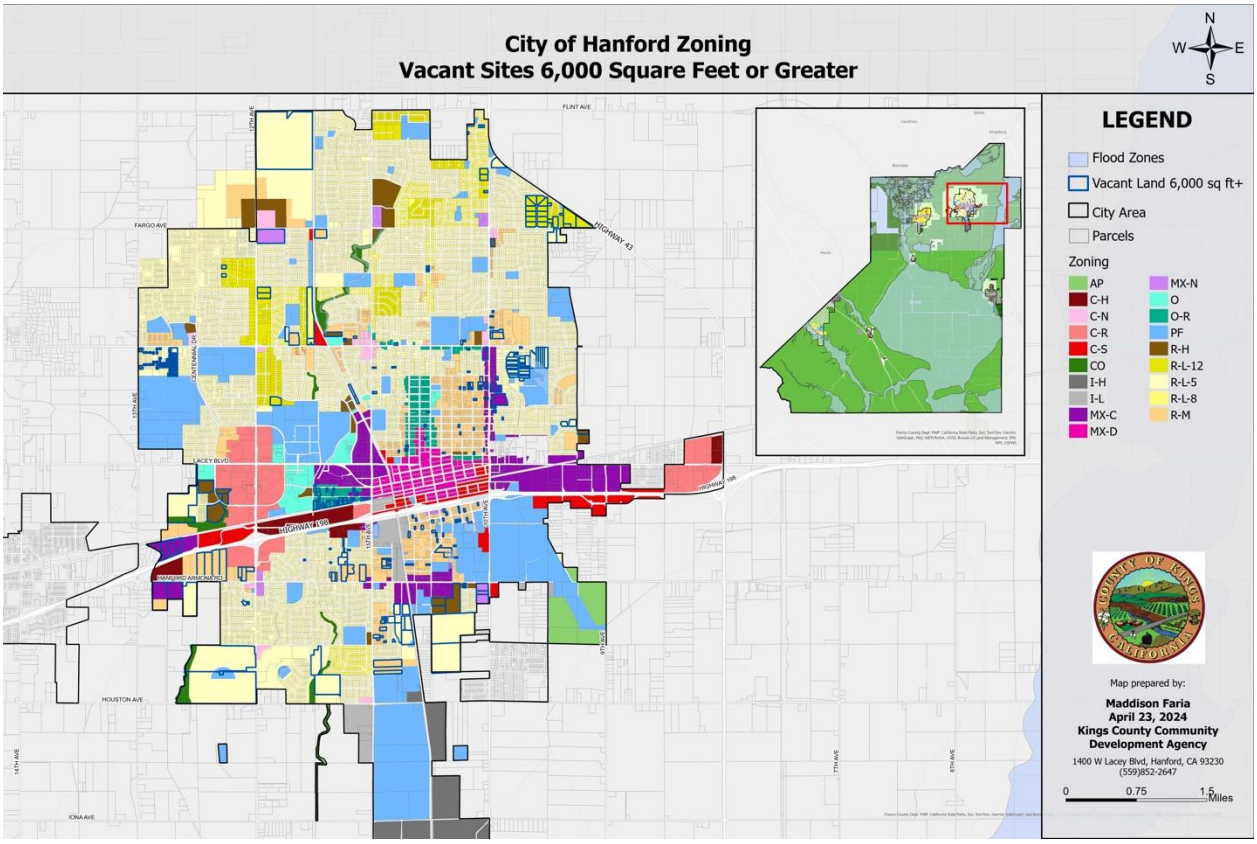


Figure 3-3-A – City of Hanford Vacant Sites by Vacant Sites

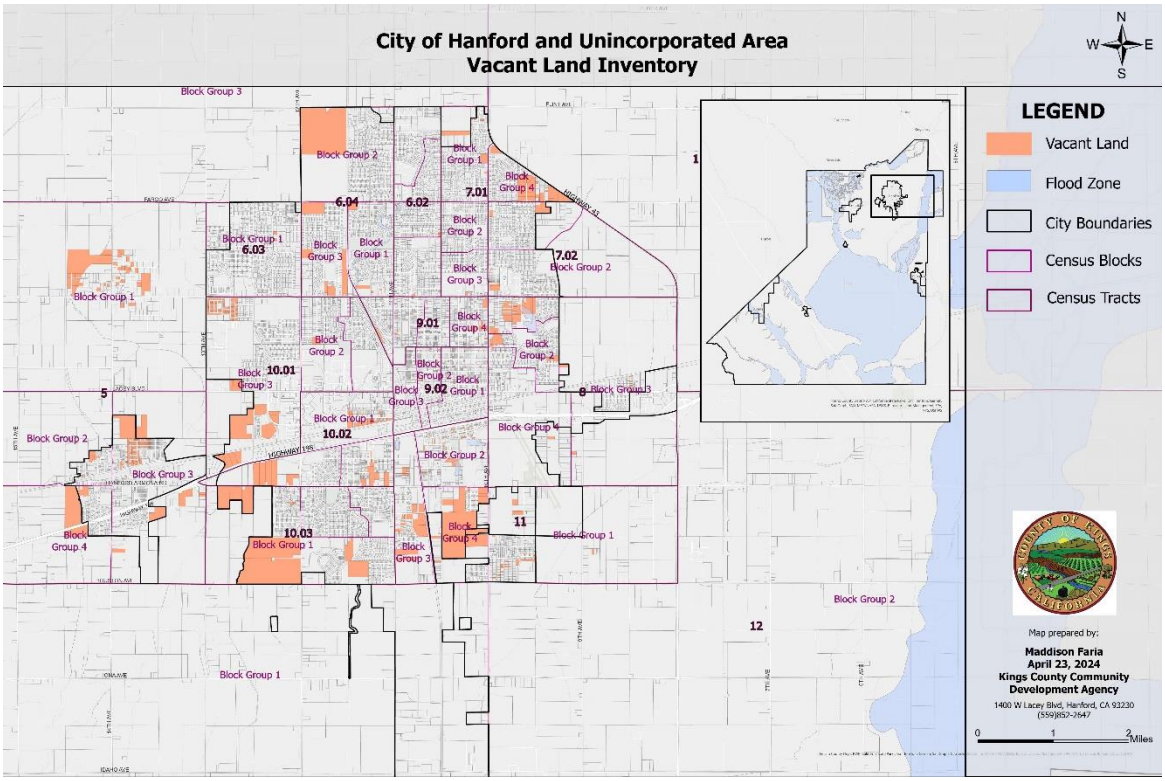


Figure 3-4– City of Lemoore Vacant Sites 6000 Sq. Ft. or Greater

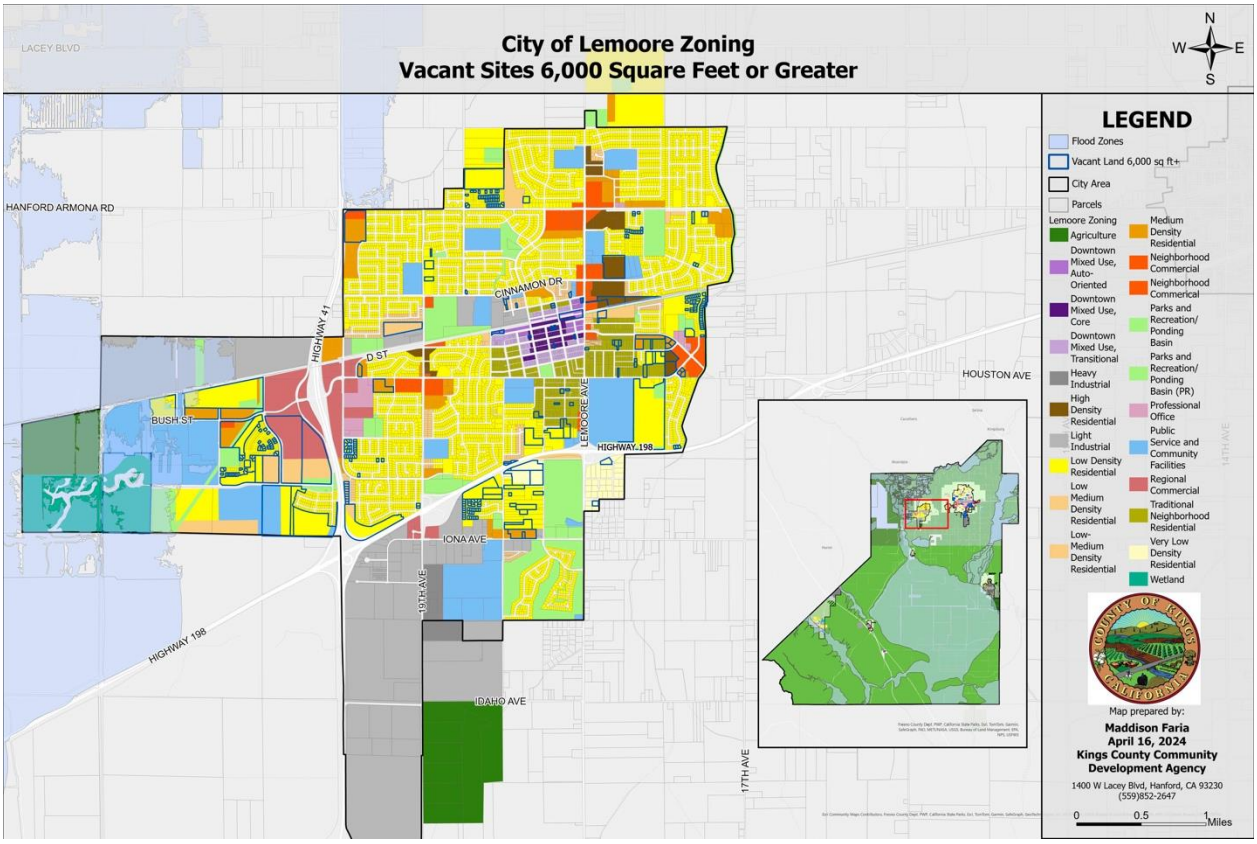


Figure 3-4-A – City of Lemoore Vacant Sites by Vacant Sites

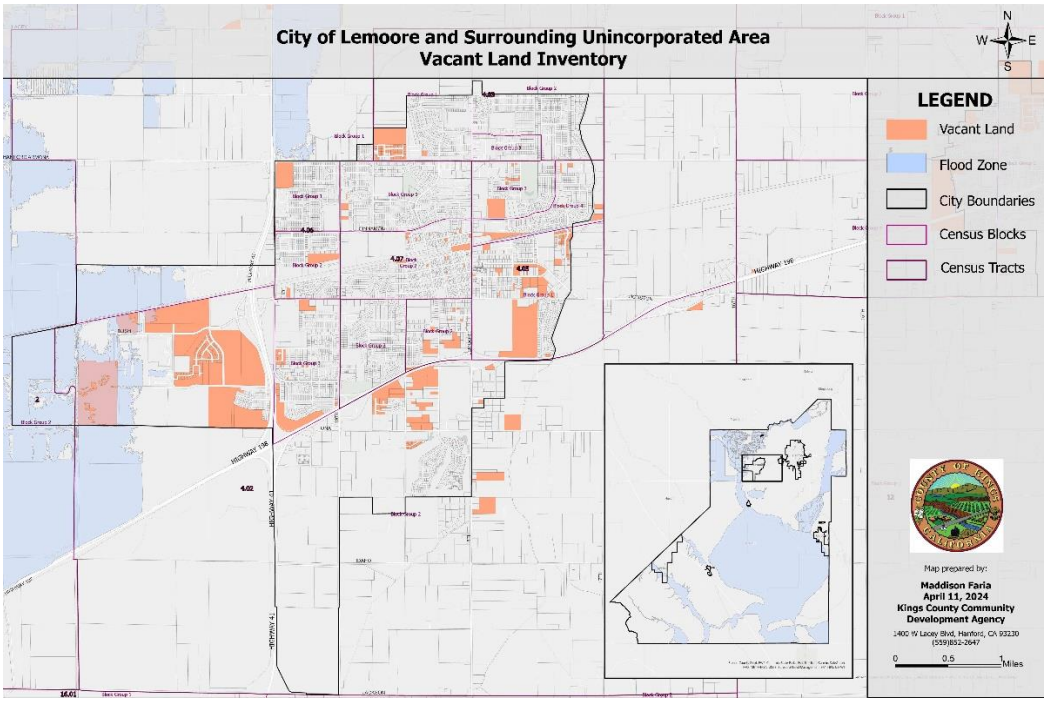


Figure 3-5 – Kings County Home Garden Vacant Sites 6000 Sq.Ft. or Greater

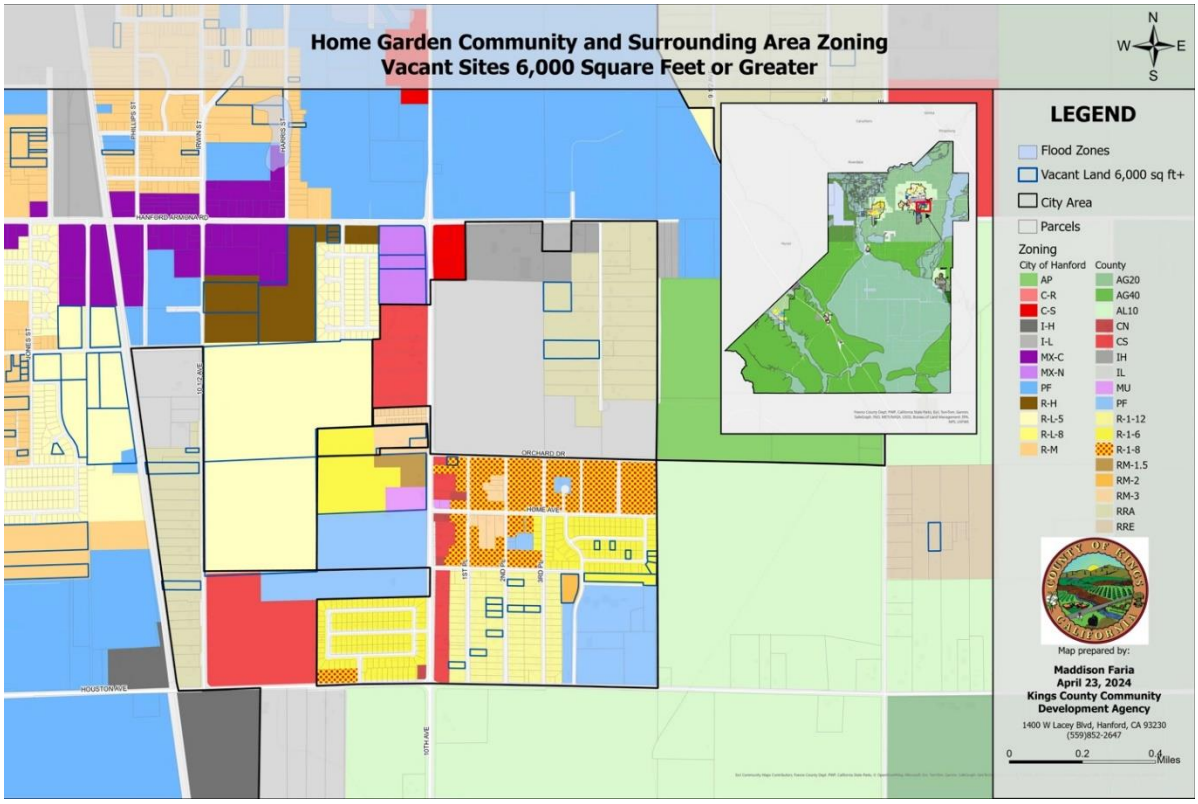


Figure 3-5-A – Kings County Home Garden Vacant Sites by Census Tracts

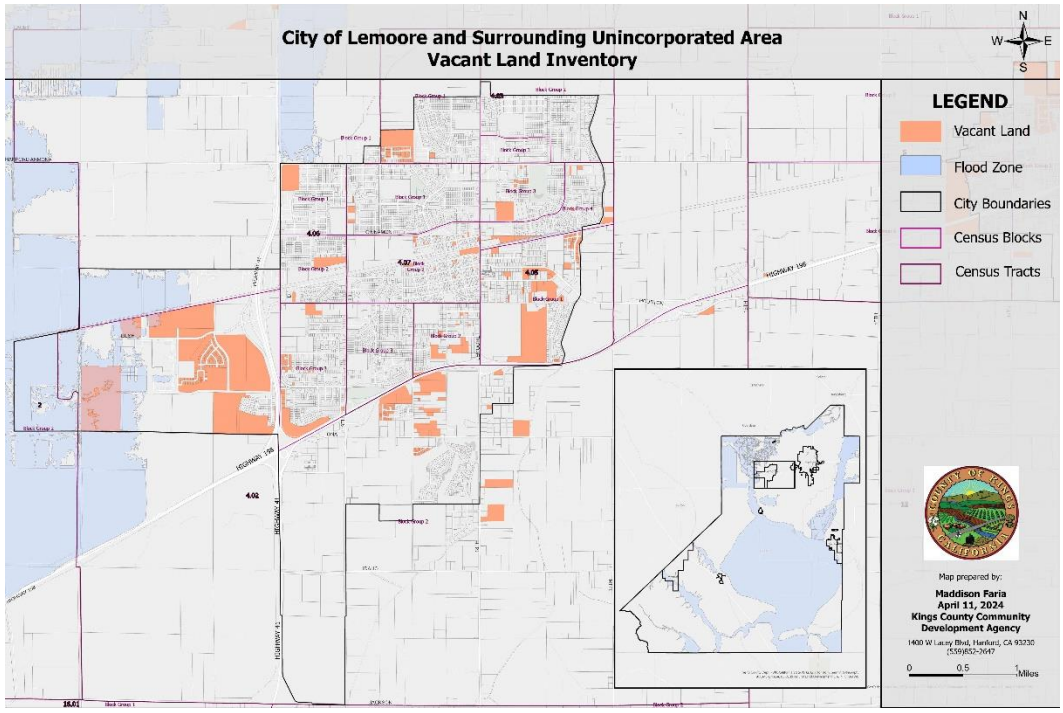


Figure 3-6 – Kings County Kettleman City Vacant Sites 6000 Sq.Ft. or Greater

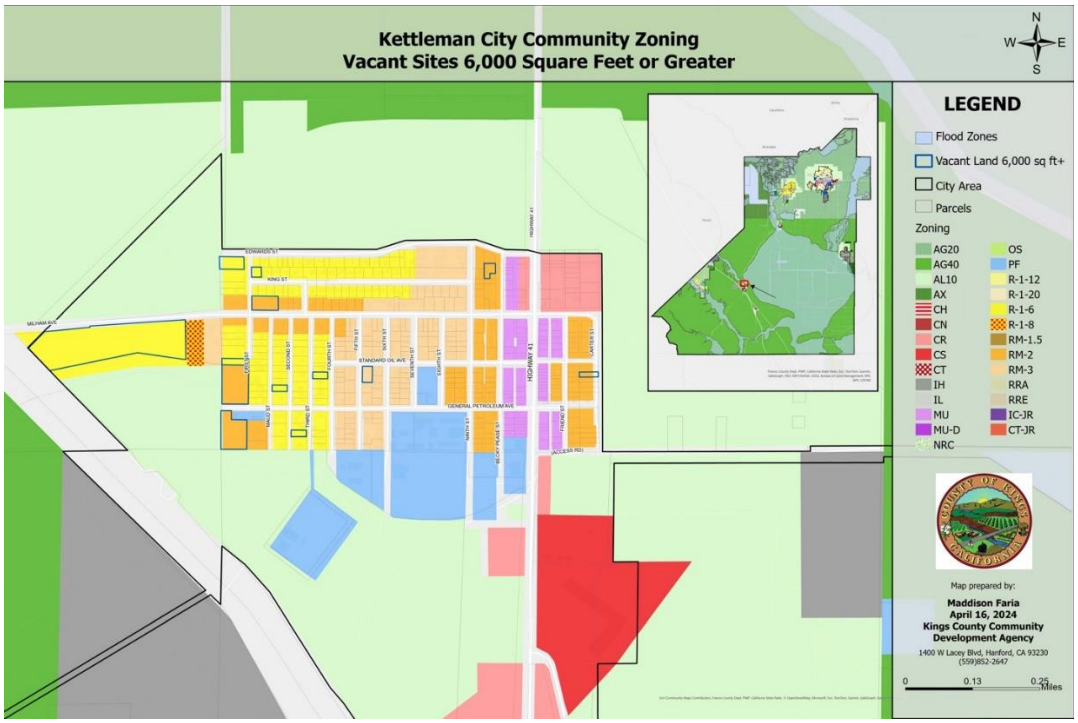


Figure 3-6-A – Kings County Kettleman City Vacant Sites by Census Tracts

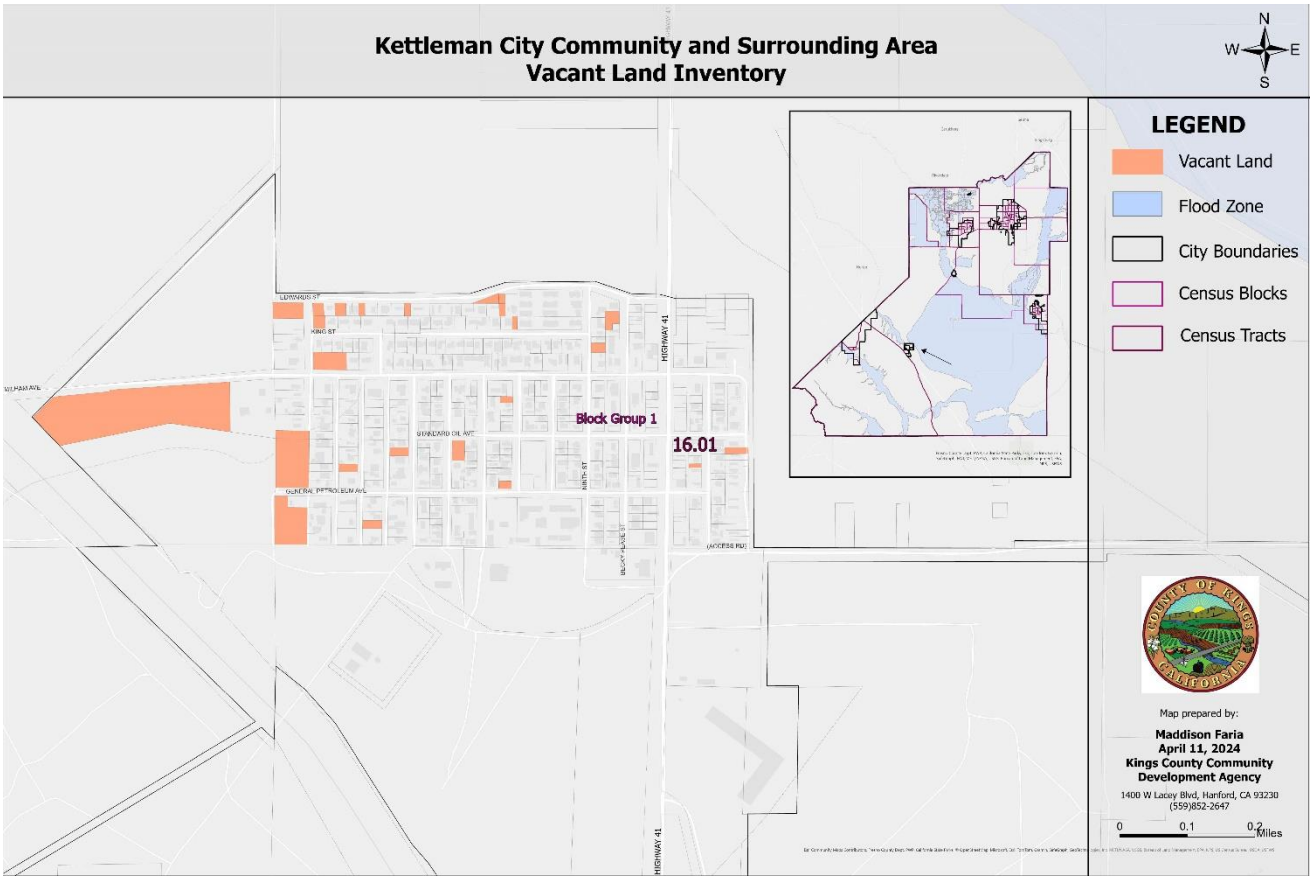


Figure 3-7 – Kings County - Stratford Vacant Sites 6000 Sq. Ft. or Greater

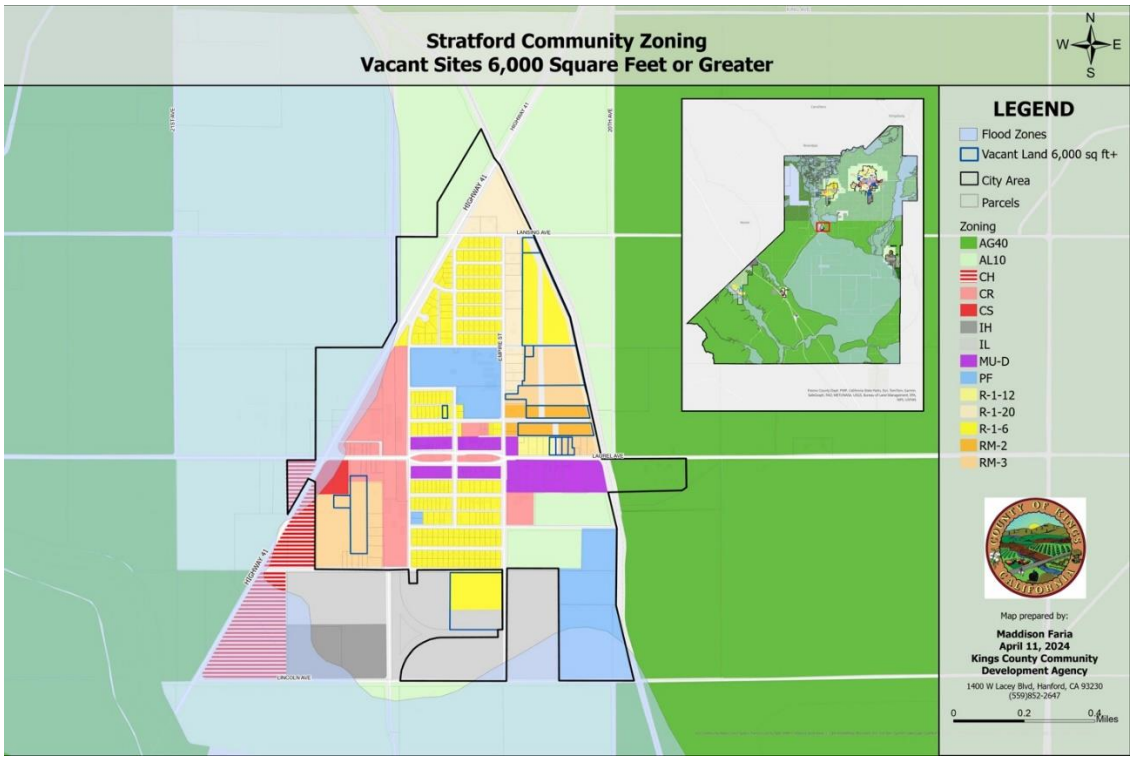
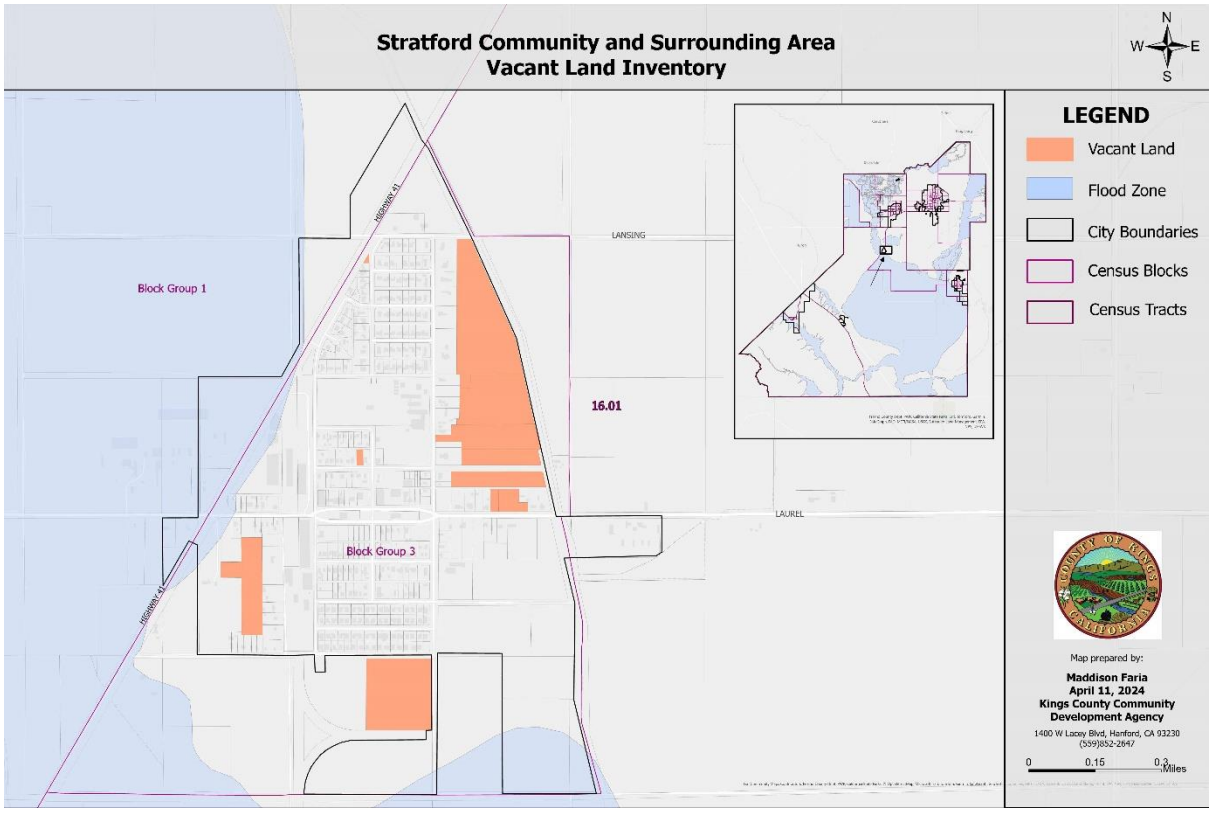


Figure 3-7-A – Kings County - Stratford Vacant Sites 6000 by Census Tracts



B. Financial and Administrative Resources

Kings County jurisdictions have access to a variety of local, state, federal, and private resources to assist in the production of affordable housing for extremely-low, very-low, low- and moderate-income households. In addition, various nonprofit and for-profit agencies may have the administrative capacity to help the jurisdictions further their housing goals. The following section describes the most significant funding sources currently used by cities and the County, and the agencies that can help achieve the housing goals described in Chapter 5.

1. Financial Resources

Home Investment Partnerships (HOME): The federal HOME Program offers funding for local jurisdictions to improve and/or expand the supply of affordable housing opportunities for lower-income households. All projects and programs funded with HOME funds must be targeted to very-low- and low-income households and may have requirements for matching funds from non-federal resources equal to 25% of the requested funds. All of the jurisdictions in Kings County must apply to state HCD for HOME funds annually on a competitive basis. HOME grants are often provided in partnership with local nonprofit groups to fund building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income households. Funds are awarded annually and its flexibility allows local jurisdictions to utilize the funds for grants, direct loans, loan guarantees, other forms of credit enhancements, rental assistance or security deposits. Recently, the cities of Avenal and Hanford received HOME grants for first-time homebuyer loans and housing rehabilitation loans. Lemoore received first-time homebuyer grant funds while Kings County and Hanford received Rental New Construction grant funding.

When HOME funds are combined with other federal programs, the impact can be much greater than implementing one program. All Kings County jurisdictions have to review carefully about how these programs can be combined in projects to achieve the greatest return for their resources, while ensuring compliance with all of the HOME requirements.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The objectives of the CDBG program are to develop viable communities by the provision of decent affordable housing, a suitable living environment, and to expand economic opportunities, principally for the benefit of Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) persons, families, households, and neighborhoods. CDBG funds can be used for a variety of activities, including housing acquisition, housing rehabilitation, new construction, public works, and community facilities. Each year, jurisdictions may apply for up to $800,000 under both the General Allocation and Economic Development components of the CDBG programs. The maximum amount per application is $500,000. In addition, grants of up to $70,000 per year from the General Planning and Technical Assistance allocation and $70,000 per year for the Economic Development Planning and Technical Assistance are awarded and do not count toward the $800,000 cap.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC): The AHSC Program is an important part of California's climate and equity strategy by funding affordable housing and transportation projects near jobs, schools, and other daily destinations. The purpose of the AHSC Program is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through projects that implement land use, housing, transportation, and agricultural land preservation practices to support infill and compact development, and that support related and coordinated public policy objectives, HSC provides funding for affordable housing developments (new construction or renovation) and transportation infrastructure. This may include sustainable transportation

infrastructure, such as new transit vehicles, sidewalks, and bike lanes; transportation-related amenities, such as bus shelters, benches, or shade trees; and other programs that encourage residents to walk, bike, and use public transit.

AHSC funds both loans for affordable housing, and grants for housing-related infrastructure, transportation projects, and community programming. The housing loan is provided at the time of contract signing, shortly after awards are made, and used to close the awardee's construction loan. Grant funds are provided on a reimbursement basis. Historically, most successful awards have included a partnership between developers of affordable and mixed-income housing, local governments, regional transportation agencies, and public transit providers. The AHSC Program includes three eligible Project Area Types: 1) Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Project Areas; 2) Integrated Connectivity Project (ICP) Project Areas, and 3) Rural Innovation Project Areas (RIPA). Applicants who receive awards are responsible for monitoring and reporting their projects' emissions reductions using a quantification methodology certified by the California Air Resources Board

2. Administrative Resources

Described below are the major public and non-profit agencies that have been involved in housing activities or are interested in housing activities in Kings County. These agencies play important roles in meeting the housing needs of the community. In particular, they are involved in the improvement of the housing stock, provision of affordable housing, homeownership assistance, and rental assistance to households in need.

Self Help Enterprises: Incorporated in 1965, Self-Help Enterprises of Visalia is a non-profit housing developer that assists low-income residents of rural areas improve their living conditions with housing and related services through the following core activities:

- New construction of single-family homes with requirements for sweat equity and shared labor
- Rental housing development and acquisition which includes onsite services that enrich the lives of residents
- Technical assistance and leadership development in rural communities with clean water, sanitary sewer and other infrastructure challenges
- Professional services to cities and counties addressing housing and community development needs, including housing rehabilitation and homebuyer financial assistance
- Asset management of rental housing that promotes preservation and long-term sustainability
- Training and counseling assistance to promote successful homeownership outcomes
- Collaboration with partners to shape strong communities where families thrive

Self-Help Enterprises is actively involved in helping farm laborers and other low-income families in becoming homeowners through both training and supervision as self-help builders, and assembling public and private funds in support of new construction. Self-Help Enterprises also develops multi-family housing and administers housing programs for all jurisdictions in Kings County on a contract basis.

Housing Authority of Kings County (HAKC): The Housing Authority's mission is to promote decent, safe, and affordable housing and economic opportunity to low-income families throughout Kings County and its four incorporated cities. Approximately 1,090 individuals and families receive rental assistance through Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher and affordable housing programs. Following are the available affordable housing solutions:

- 688 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (Varies According to Funding)

- 268 Public Housing Units
- 32 State Housing Apartments
- 6 Foster Youth Transitional Housing Program Slots
- 45 Farm Labor Housing Residences
- 44 Senior Citizen Apartments
- 1 Market Rate Single Family Home.

C. Opportunities for Energy Conservation

Avenal

The City of Avenal has collaboration with Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Gas Company (SCG), and the VIEW Partnership to provide businesses, homeowners, renters and even other local governments energy saving resources. Throughout the collaboration, the city also offers rebates and incentives to homeowners and renters to reduce energy use. with energy audits and to provide them with resources to obtain low energy products such as generator/battery, smart thermostat, electric heat pump water heaters & air conditioners, energy efficient appliances, lights and insulation.

Corcoran

The City of Corcoran's Energy Conservation and Efficiency Project is to identify and implement energy efficiency opportunities in the city. The city engaged Engie Services U.S Inc in 2021 to do a comprehensive review of energy use and Engie identified solar panel projects, variable frequency drive upgrade, LED lighting upgrades and a battery energy storage system to reduce City's energy use. The city has entered into a 20-year equipment leasing agreement to support these initiatives. In addition, the city provides expedited permit processing for residential solar energy equipment installations and provides information on energy audits, and how low-income households can access energy discount programs. PG&E's California Alternate Rates for Energy Program (CARE) offers 20% discount or more on gas and electricity and Family Electric Rate Assistance Program (FERA) offers monthly discount of 18% on electricity to low income households with three or more people. In addition, the Housing Plan includes Program 2.15 to refer lower-income households to the Kings Community Action Organization and other community services agencies that provide financial assistance to offset the cost of home weatherization, heating (including solar photovoltaic water heater systems) and cooling.

Hanford

The City of Hanford has implemented sustainable energy solutions across 16 high energy use sites, including City Hall, the WWTP, the Train Station, the Fire Station, the Airport, the Police Department, the City Auditorium and several parks. Additionally, LED lighting at most City buildings, parks and traffic intersections improved efficiency, performance, visibility, and nighttime roadway safety.

The city supports the Weatherization and Energy Savings Assistance Programs with Kings County and provides information to its residents. Support is also extended to low-income households with regard to information on energy cost discount programs.

In addition, the city requires or encourages the following in residential developments:

- Street trees which reduce heat generated from pavement
- Landscaping in new development to shade parking lots

- Solar photovoltaic panels as options
- Require developers to exceed Title 24 Standards (Heat & Energy) by 10%
- Increased residential densities
- High Albedo (light-colored roofs are often required)

Lemoore

The Community Design Element of the City's General Plan incorporates several policies and implementation actions that support energy conservation and green development. These include:

- Sustainable site planning and green building practices requiring new development to incorporate site planning and building design to incorporate passive heating and natural lighting, reduce surface water runoff, passive solar design, energy efficiency, where feasible.
- Incorporate green building standards into the Zoning Ordinance and Building Code to ensure a high level of energy efficiency in new development, including requiring the use of Energy Star appliances in new development and substantial renovations, requiring all new development to qualify for the equivalent of "LEED Silver" rating or better, requiring all new residential development to be pre-wired for optional photovoltaic energy systems and/or solar water heating, and requiring all new projects that will use more than 40,000 kilowatt-hours per year of electricity to install photovoltaic energy systems.
- Environmentally responsible outdoor lighting, energy efficient new street lighting and all outdoor lighting equipment to be energy efficient.

Kings County

Kings County has 21,000 acres of commercial solar development (2022). Kings County has one of the highest per-capita industrial solar power capacities in the state, according to clean energy report released by Next 10, a San Francisco based think tank. The Kings County Community Development Agency provides expedited plan check and permit processing for residential projects designed to comply with the voluntary residential requirements of the California Green Building Standards Code. Expedited plan check/permit processing is also given to photovoltaic systems that provide energy for residential uses.

Weatherization Assistance is available to low-income families and individuals throughout Kings County to improve energy efficiency in the home such as aerators, low-flow shower heads, water heater blankets, minor home repairs to broken windows and doors, and heating/cooling repair or replacement when needed. PG&E's Energy Savings Assistance Program provides income-qualified renters and homeowners with energy saving services including:

- Home including compact fluorescent lights, caulking, showerheads, minor home repair and more
- Replacement of old refrigerator, furnace and/or water heater
- Insulation and weatherproofing services
- ENERGY STAR Advanced LED light bulbs that use up to 80 percent less energy.
- Energy savings tips

In addition, lower-income households are referred to the Kings Community Action Organization and other community services agencies that provide financial assistance to offset the cost of home weatherization, heating (including solar photovoltaic water heater systems) and cooling.

D. Housing Densities, Potential Growth and Vacant Land

1. General Plan and Zoning

Avenal

Avenal's 2035 General Plan was adopted in 2018 and includes 5 residential land use designations: Residential Estate, Low Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, High Density Residential and Mixed-Use Zones. The General Plan land use element allows a density range of 1 to 2 dwellings per acre in Residential Estate zone, 4 to 7 dwellings per acre in low-density residential zone, 10 to 15 units per acre in medium density zone and 14 to 29 units per acre in high density residential zone. Mixed use zone encourages a mixture of employment-generated uses and residences in the southeastern portion of the city near 36th Avenue and Salem Avenue and allows 14 to 29 dwelling units per acre. Higher densities in the mixed-use zone will be considered on a case-by-case basis through PD process where measurable community benefit is demonstrated such as affordable housing units, and infrastructure is available. Height limit is 35 feet but structures up to 65 feet may be permitted with a CUP.

Corcoran

Corcoran's 2005-2025 General Plan was adopted in 2014 and includes 4 residential land use designations: Very Low Density Residential, Low Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, and High-Density Residential Zones. The General Plan land use element allows a density range of 1 to 2 dwellings per acre in Very Low-Density Residential zone, 4.5 to 7.5 dwellings per acre in low-density residential zone, 10 to 15 units per acre in medium density zone and 14 to 29 units per acre in high density residential zone. Higher densities will be considered on a case-by-case basis through PD process where measurable community benefit is demonstrated such as affordable housing units and where infrastructure is available. The City has identified Arterial and Collector locations throughout the city and in-fill locations in the downtown area for high density residential developments.

Hanford

The City of Hanford adopted its updated 2035 General Plan in 2017. It includes several residential land use designations, mainly, Low Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, High Density Residential, Office Residential, Neighborhood Mixed Use, Corridor Mixed Use and Downtown Mixed-Use zones. The General Plan Land Use & Community Design section allows a density rate of 2 to 10 units per acre in low density residential zone, 7 to 20 dwelling units in medium density residential zone, and 14 to 29 units in high density residential zone. The intent of the mixed-use zone land use designations is to provide for a mixture of stores, services, restaurants, offices and high-density homes (dwelling units) in close proximity to these services to reduce auto dependency and increase the use of public transit.

Lemoore

Lemoore 2030 General Plan was adopted in 2008. It includes several residential land use designations: Agriculture/Rural Residential (0.05 units per gross acre), Very Low Density Residential (2 to 3 dwelling units per acre), Low Density Residential (3 to 7 dwelling units per acre), Low-Medium Density Residential (7 to 12 units per acre), Medium Density Residential (12 to 17 units per acre) and High Density Residential

(17 to 25 units per acre) intended for development along arterials and in the downtown area. The Mixed-Use designation is intended to provide for retail, residential, office, business, personal services, public and institutional uses in neighborhood-oriented centers with residential densities ranging from 8 to 20 units per gross acre.

Kings County

Kings County's 2035 General Plan was adopted in 2010 with residential land use designations primarily used in the 'Urban Fringe' and the 'Community Districts' of Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City and Stratford where community water and sewer services are provided. There are 7 residential designations in the Plan: Very Low Density Residential (1 dwelling unit per acre), Low Density Residential (1 to 7 dwelling units per acre), Low-Medium Density (1 to 7 dwelling units per acre), Medium Density (1 to 7 dwelling units per acre), Medium High Density (7 to 24 dwelling units per acre), High Density (7 to 24 dwelling units per acre) and Very High Density (14 to 29 dwelling units per acre). In addition, the General Plan also has a Mixed-Use designation intended for unincorporated community downtowns and community districts.

2. Potential Growth and Vacant Land

The California government forecast indicates that the Kings County population is expected to expand to 159,854 by 2035 from a population of 152,200 in 2020. The average annual growth rate is less than 1 percent per year. Between 2017 and 2022, an average of 380 homes were started per year in Kings County, mostly single-family homes. It is expected that this trend will continue during this housing element period of an average of 400 homes per year.

Avenal

Avenal's population saw an increase of 5.7% between 2000 and 2010 and a decline of 11.7% between 2010 and 2020. The General Plan estimates Avenal's population to grow from 13,696 in 2020 to an estimated 16,050 persons by the year 2035. Growth has been located within the present City boundary and concentrated in a northwest to southeast direction, and this trend is projected to continue.

The General Plan identifies 5,254 acres of land as vacant/undeveloped. The site inventory identifies 519 acres of low-density residential land, 25 acres of medium density residential land and 22 acres of high-density residential land. Land availability is not a constraint for future growth in Avenal.

The city of Avenal's Vacant and Sites Inventory table can be viewed in Appendix B.

Corcoran

Corcoran's population increased 71.62% to 24,813 between 2000 and 2010 and decreased by about 10% between 2010 to 2020 to 22,339. Corcoran is currently growing at a rate of 0.33% annually and it is expected that the overall growth rate will be less than 1% annually.

The site inventory identifies 412 acres of low density residential, approximately 24 acres of medium density residential and around 8 acres of high density residential/mixed use zones.

The city of Corcoran's Vacant and Sites Inventory table can be viewed in Appendix B.

Hanford

Hanford General Plan projects an average annual growth rate of 2.1% till 2035, after considering a likely faster growth rate in the cities of Kings County. Between 1990 and 2020, Hanford experienced around 90% growth to its 1990 population. However, Hanford experienced <1% overall growth between 2010 and 2020. Therefore, the assumption of 2.1% annual growth in the General Plan is optimistic and should be more than sufficient to meet any future demand.

The General Plan identifies 2,202 acres of vacant low-density residential land, 472 acres of medium density residential land, 123 acres of high-density residential land and 20 acres of office residential land. The City's site inventory has 13.22 acres of land zoned as Office Residential, 68.06 acres zoned as High Density Residential, 126.13 acres zoned as Medium Density Residential, 300.58 acres zoned as Low Density Residential/RL5, 7.08 acres zone as Low Density Residential/RL8 and 34.69 acres zoned as Very Low Density Residential/R-1-12. In addition to this, 26.27 acres were annexed from unincorporated Kings County.

The city of Hanford's Vacant and Sites Inventory table can be viewed in Appendix B.

Lemoore

Lemoore has been growing at a rate of less than 1 percent per year, with residential developments mostly single-family homes and multi-family condominiums in the northeast and western quadrant of the city planning area.

Over 40 percent of land in the Planning Area is under Williamson Act contracts. The General Plan also identified 2,082 acres or 17 percent of the land as vacant land. Out of the vacant land, more than 50 percent is zoned for low density single family residential, around 500 acres is very low density residential, 200 acres is low-medium density residential, 74 acres is medium density residential, 35 acres of Mobile Home Parks, 118 acres of mixed-use land and 48 acres of neighborhood commercial land. The city of Lemoore's Vacant and Sites Inventory table can be viewed in Appendix B.

Kings County

The unincorporated areas of Kings County have been experiencing a decline in population since 2000, with a decline of 12% between 2000 and 2010 and a decline of 8% between 2010 and 2020. It is not expected that this trend will reverse significantly in the near future.

The General Plan has earmarked 1073 acres of land designated for very low density (RRE/RRA), 324 acres for low density (R-1-20), 163 acres of Low Medium Density (R-1-12), 667 acres of Medium Density (R-1-8 or R-1-6), 226 acres of Medium High Density (RM-3), 83 Acres of High Density (RM-2) and 15 acres of very high density (RM-1.5). There are also 38 acres of Downtown Mixed Use (MU-D) designated land, 86 acres of Mixed Use (MU) land and 34 acres of Reserve Mixed Use (MU-(R)). There is sufficient vacant land available to meet future growth. The Kings County Vacant and Sites Inventory table can be viewed in Appendix B.

Realistic Capacity

Government Code Section 65583.2(c) requires, as part of the analysis of available sites, a local government to calculate the projected residential development capacity of the sites identified in the housing element that can realistically be achieved. The housing element must describe the

methodology used to make this calculation. Jurisdictions have two options to make this calculation.

• Utilize minimum densities (Step 1)
• Utilize adjustment factors (Step 2)

Step1: Utilizing minimum densities to calculate realistic capacity of sites Government Code section 65583.2(c) (1). If the jurisdiction has adopted a law, policy, procedure, or other regulation that requires the development of a site to contain at least a certain minimum residential density, the jurisdiction can utilize that minimum density to determine the capacity of a site.

For the purpose of this analysis, the use of either gross or net acreage is acceptable but should be consistent with the standard the jurisdiction typically uses for determining allowable units for a residential development project. For example: Site Description Value Size of site (Gross acreage) 3 acres Zoning Residential Multifamily Allowable density 20 (required minimum) – 30 dwelling units per acre. Realistic capacity utilizing minimum 3 X 20 = 60 units.

Please note, to meet this standard on a zone that allows for multiple uses, the general plan or zoning must require the specified minimum number of residential units on the identified sites regardless of overlay zones, zoning allowing nonresidential uses, or other factors potentially impacting the minimum density. Otherwise, the capacity of the site must be calculated using the factors outlined in Step 2.

Step 2: Utilizing factors to calculate realistic capacity of sites Government Code section 65583.2(c) (2).

The housing element must describe the methodology used to determine the number of units calculated based on the following factors:

- Land use controls and site improvements requirements,
- The realistic development capacity for the site,
- Typical densities of existing or approved residential developments at a similar affordability level in that jurisdiction,
- The current or planned availability and accessibility of sufficient water, sewer, and dry utilities.

Land Inventory Summary

The projected residential capacity of different land use zones in each of the jurisdictions in Kings County was calculated based on the minimum densities. Therefore, the proposed number of dwelling units can realistically be achieved. The vacant site inventory is summarized in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Potential New Dwelling Units By Zone

General Plan	Zone	Acres	Potential New Units by Income		
			Lower	Moderate and Above	Total
AVENAL					
LDR	R-1	587	0	1,323	1,323
MLDR	R-2	33	125	117	242
MDR	R-3	27	0	401	401
Sub-Total		**647**	**125**	**1,841**	**1,966**
CORCORAN					
VLDR/LDR	RA/R-1-10/R1-6	413	16	2,004	2,020
MDR	RM2.5, RM-3	25	295	1	296
HDR/Mixed	RM-2, CD, PO	4	77	0	77
Sub-Total		**442**	**388**	**2,005**	**2,393**
HANFORD					
VLDR/LDR	RL5/RL8/R-1-12	739	0	2,710	2,710
MDR	RM-3	134	0	1,182	1,182
OR/HDR/Mixed	OR/RM-2	179	2,793	0	2,793
Sub-Total		**1,052**	**2,793**	**3,892**	**6,685**
LEMOORE					
VLDR/LDR	RL5/RVLD/RLD	432	0	1,644	1,644
MDR	RLMD/RMD/RN	157	188	1,393	1,581
HDR/Mixed	RM-2, OR, PO	40	746	0	746
LDR/MDR/HDR (1)	RLD/RMD/RHD	156	145	60	750
Sub-Total		**785**	**1,079**	**3,642**	**4,721**
KINGS COUNTY (unincorporated)					
VLDR/LDR	R-1-20/RR/R-1-12	270	0	343	343
MDR	RM-3/R-1-6/R-1-8	147	0	761	761
HDR/Mixed	RM-1.5/RM-2	23	294	0	294
Sub-Total		**440**	**294**	**1,104**	**1,398**
TOTAL		**3,366**	**4,679**	**12,484**	**17,163**

(1) Parcel 021-030-057 includes mixed densities and approved for single-family and multi-family development.

Table 3-2 analyses the sufficiency of land inventory to meet Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) for each jurisdiction. This analysis demonstrates that the land inventory in each jurisdiction is adequate to accommodate the overall RHNA income targets in all jurisdictions with the exception of lower income housing units in the unincorporated Kings County by 46 units.

Table 3-2 Land Inventory and RHNA Targets

Jurisdiction	Income Category				Total
	EL/VL	Low	Mod	Above Mod	
Avenal*					
RHNA (Table 2-32)	48	37	55	137	277
Housing sites	125		1,685	156	1,966
Adequate Capacity?	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Corcoran*					
RHNA (Table 2-32)	122	116	118	359	715
Housing sites	388		1,118	887	2,393
Adequate Capacity?	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Hanford*					
RHNA (Table 2-32)	1369	993	1066	2119	5,547
Housing sites	2,794		1182	2709	6,685
Adequate Capacity?	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Lemoore*					
RHNA (Table 2-32)	586	437	408	898	2329
Housing sites	1,079		2,672	970	4,721
Adequate Capacity?	Yes		Yes	No	Yes
Kings County Unincorporated*					
RHNA (Table 2-32)	132	89	106	234	561
Housing sites	294		641	463	1,398
Adequate Capacity?	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes:
*Housing sites capacity has been calculated based on the lowest density applicable by general plan or zoning in each zone and therefore, considered the realistic density

Chapter 4. Constraints

The Kings County jurisdictions recognize that adequate and affordable housing for all income groups strengthens the community. Government policies and regulations can impact the price and availability of housing and, in particular, the provision of affordable housing. Likewise, non-governmental constraints such as land and construction costs, and environmental and infrastructure constraints can also affect housing cost and availability.

This chapter of the Housing Element discusses potential governmental and non-governmental constraints focusing primarily on those constraint areas that may be mitigated through the policies and programs discussed in Chapter 5.

A. Governmental Constraints

Local policies and regulations can impact the price and availability of housing and, in particular, the provision of affordable housing. Land use controls, residential development standards, and permit processing procedures may present constraints to the maintenance, development, and improvement of housing.

1. Land Use Plans and Regulations

The jurisdictions' General Plan Land Use Elements contain the primary policies that guide residential development. These policies are implemented through several types of ordinances, including the Zoning and Subdivision ordinances. Zoning regulations establish the amount and distribution of different land uses within the jurisdictions, while subdivision regulations establish requirements for the division and improvement of land.

a. General Plan Land Use Designations

Each city and county in California must prepare a comprehensive, long-term General Plan to guide its future. The land use element of the General Plan establishes the basic land uses and density of development within each jurisdiction. Under state law, the General Plan elements must be internally consistent, and each jurisdiction's zoning must be consistent with its General Plan. Thus, the land use plan must provide suitable locations and densities to implement the policies of the Housing Element. During the previous planning period General Plan updates were adopted in Corcoran (2014) and Kings County (2010), and updates are currently underway in Avenal and Hanford.

0 shows the residential General Plan land use categories for the Kings County jurisdictions. The land use designations support a variety of housing types, ranging from very low-density development, which generally includes single-family homes on large lots to high-density development, which includes multi-family development ranging from 14 to 29 units per acre.

Table 4-1 General Plan Residential Land Use Categories

Designation	Density Range (units/acre	Description
Avenal[1]		
Residential Estate	0-2	Single-family detached with lot sizes greater than 20,000 sf
Low Density Residential	2-10	Single-family detached with lot sizes greater than 6,000 sf
Medium Density Residential	10-15	Duplex, triplex and fourplex development
High Density Residential	15-29	Multi-family apartments and condominiums
Downtown Commercial	n.a.	Residential use allowed in conjunction with commercial
Community Commercial	n.a.	Residential use allowed in conjunction with commercial
Corcoran		
Very Low Density Residential	0-2	Single-family lots of one-half acre or more
Low Density Residential	4.5 – 10	Single-family detached in traditional subdivisions or clustered planned developments. Lot sizes generally are 4,500 - 7,500 sf.
Medium Density Residential	10-15	Duplex, triplex and fourplex development.
High Density Residential	15-29	Multi-family apartments and condominiums.
Hanford[2]		
Low Density Residential	2-10	Single family detached with lot sizes from 5,000 sf to 12,000 sf.
Medium Density Residential Office Residential Mixed-Use	7-20	Duplexes, zero lot lines, patio homes, and townhomes on lot sizes from 5,000 sf. with minimum 3,000 sf per dwelling unit.
High Density Residential	14-29	Multi-family apartments and condominiums development. Minimum lot area 5,000 sf with minimum 1,500 sf per dwelling unit
Lemoore		
Agriculture/Rural Residential	0-1	Single-family detached in rural and semi-rural areas with lot sizes greater than 40,000 sf
Very Low Density Residential	1-3	Single-family detached in semi-rural area with lot sizes between 15,000 sf to 40,000 sf
Low Density Residential	3-7	Single-family detached in typical residential subdivision with lot sizes from 7,000 to 15,000 sf
Low Medium Density Residential	7-12	Small lot single-family, attached single-family and duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes and townhomes with lot sizes from 3,000 -7,000 sf.
Medium Density Residential	12-17	Apartments and townhomes with lot sizes from 2,500 -3,600 sf.
High Density Residential	17-25	Multi-family apartments and townhomes, with lot sizes 1,700- 2,500 sf.
Mixed Use	8-20	Multi-family and commercial uses.

Table 4-1 General Plan Residential Land Use Categories

Designation	Density Range (units/acre	Description
Kings County		
Very Low Density	0-1	Single-family detached with lot sizes of at least one acre
Low Density	1-2	Single-family detached
Low-Medium Density	2-4	Single-family detached
Medium Density	4-7	Single family detached
Medium High Density	7-11	Multi-family apartments and condominiums
High Density	11-24	Multi-family apartments and condominiums
Very High Density	24+	Multi-family apartments and condominiums

Notes:
1. Avenal is currently preparing a General Plan update
Sources: Avenal General Plan, 2018
Corcoran General Plan, 2014
Hanford General Plan, 2017
Lemoore General Plan, 2012
Kings County General Plan, 2010

b. Zoning Designations and Housing Opportunities

Each jurisdiction in Kings County regulates the type, location, density, and scale of residential development through local zoning ordinances. The zoning regulations serve to implement each jurisdiction's General Plan and are designed to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of residents. Housing Element law requires that jurisdictions facilitate and encourage a range in types and prices of housing for all economic and social groups in the community. This includes single-family and multi-family housing, manufactured housing, residential care facilities, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and other housing.

A summary of the residential development permitted by each King County jurisdiction is provided in 0 through Table 4-6.

Table 4-2 Permitted Residential Development by Zoning District - City of Avenal

Housing Type	R-E	R-1	R-2	R-3	D-C	S-C	P-F
Single-Family Detached	P	P	P	P			P
Single-Family Attached			P	P			
Multi-Family			P	P	C		
Mobile Home Park	C	C	C	C			
Accessory Dwelling Units	P	P	P	P			
Farmworker Housing	P[1]	P[1]	P[1]	P[1]			P[1]
Emergency Shelters				P			C
Transitional and Supportive Housing	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Residential Care Facility (6 or less)	P	P	P	P			
Residential Care Facility (7 or more)	C	C	C	C			
Senior Housing/Assisted Living[3]	C	C	C	C	C		
Single Room Occupancy					C	C	
Group Home/Boarding House	C	C	C	C	C		

Notes:
P=permitted use; C=conditional use
1. Farmworker housing permitted in conformance with Health & Safety Code 17021.5 and 17021.6.
2. Permitted subject only to the same standards and procedures as apply to dwellings of the same type in the same zone.
3. Conventional senior housing is permitted under the same regulations as multi-family. "Retirement or Rest Home" and "Convalescent Hospital/Nursing Home" are conditionally permitted uses.

Source: City of Avenal Zoning Ordinance, 2015

Table 4-2 Continued
Permitted Residential Development by Zoning District - City of Corcoran

Housing Type	RA	R-1	RM	Other
Single-Family Detached	P	P	P	P
Multi-Family	-	-	P	P[3]
Mobile Home Parks	C	C	C	-
Accessory Dwelling Units	P	P	P	-
Farmworker Housing[1]	P[2]	P[2]	P[2]	P[2]
Emergency Shelters	-	-	-	P[4]
Transitional and Supportive Housing	P	P	P	-
Residential Care Facility (6 or less)	P	P	P	P[5]
Residential Care Facility (7 or more)	C	C	C	P[6]
Senior Housing/Assisted Living	-	C	C	-
Group Homes (includes boarding houses)	P[7]	P[7]	P[8]	-
Single Room Occupancy	-	-	-	C[9]

Notes:
P=permitted use; A=administrative permit; C=conditional use
Other = CN, CC, CH, CD, CS, PO

1. Employee housing with up to 12 units or 36 beds permitted by-right in the A zone and larger facilities permitted by CUP.
2. Employee housing for 6 or fewer persons permitted as a single-family use. CUP required for housing with 7+ occupants.
3. Permitted in CD and PO zones.
4. Emergency shelters permitted by-right in the CS zone
5. Permitted by-right in PO zone and by administrative permit in CN, CC, CH, CD and CS zones
6. Permitted by CUP in PO zone and by administrative permit in CN, CC, CH, CD and CS zones
7. 6 or fewer residents permitted by-right
8. 6 or fewer residents; larger facilities permitted by CUP in the RM and PO zones
9. Permitted by CUP in CN, CC, CH, CD and CS zones

Source: City of Corcoran Zoning Ordinance, 2015

Table 4-2 Continued
Permitted Residential Development by Zoning District - City of Hanford

Housing Type	R-L 5,8,12	R-M	R-H	OR	C-N,R,S,H	MX-N,C	MX-D
Single-Family Detached	P	P	P	P	-	-	P
Single-Family Attached	P[6]	-P	P	P	-	-	P
Multi-Family	C[6]	P	P	P	C[1]	P[1]	P
Mobilehome Parks	-	C	-	-	-	-	-
Accessory Dwelling Units	A	A	A	P	-	-	-
Farmworker Housing[3]	P[4]	P[4]	P[4]	P[4]	P[4]-	P[4]	P[4]
Emergency Shelters	-	C	C	P	-	-	-
Transitional and Supportive Housing	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Residential Care Facility (6 or less)	P	P	P	P	-	P	P-
Residential Care Facility (7 or more)	C	C	C	C	-	P	P-
Senior Housing/Assisted Living	-	-	C	C	-	C	C-
Single Room Occupancy	C[5,6]	C[5]	C[5]	P[5]	-	C,P	P-

Notes:
P=permitted use; C=conditional use; A= Use Requires Administrative Use Permit

1. Dwellings over a permitted use.
2. Permitted subject only to the same standards and procedures as for other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone
3. Employee housing with up to 12 units or 36 beds permitted as an agricultural use.
4. Employee housing for up to 6 persons is considered a family use.
5. Listed as "Boarding and Rooming Houses"
6. R-L-5 – Single Family Attached/Multi-family dwelling, triplex or fourplex/Boarding or Rooming House

Source: City of Hanford Zoning Ordinance, 2017

Table 4-2 Continued
Permitted Residential Development by Zoning District - City of Lemoore

Housing Type	AR	RVLD	RLD	RN	RLMD	RMD	RHD
Single-Family Detached	P	P	P	P	P	P	-N
Multi-Family	N-	N	N	N	P	P	P
Mobile Home Park	-N	C	C	C	C	A	A
Accessory Dwelling Units[7]	-P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Employee/Farmworker Housing	P[1]	P[1]	P[1]	P[1]	P[1]	P[1]	N-
Emergency Shelters[2]	N-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Transitional and Supportive Housing	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Residential Care Facility (6 or less)[3]	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Residential Care Facility (7 or more)[4]	-P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Senior Housing/Assisted Living	P[5]	P[5]	P[5]	P[5]	P[5]	P[5]	P[5]
Single Room Occupancy[6]	-N	N	N	N	N	N	P

Notes:
P=permitted use; A=administrative use permit; C=conditional use permit; N= not permitted

1. Employee housing for 6 or fewer persons. Employee housing for up to 12 units or 36 beds permitted in the AR and AG zones in conformance with Health & Safety Code Sec. 17021.6 (see Program 4.11)
2. Permitted by-right in CF zone and also by CUP in the ML zone
3. Also permitted by-right in DMX-2, DMX-3 and MU zones and by CUP in DMX-1 zone.
4. Also permitted by CUP in MU and NC zones.
5. Permitted subject to the same use regulations as non-age-restricted housing
6. SROs also permitted by CUP in all DMX zones.
7. Additional Units also allowed by AUP in DMX-2 and DMX-3 zones. Additional dwelling as per S66852.21 permitted in AR, RVLD, RLD, RN, RLMD zones

Source: City of Lemoore Zoning Ordinance, 2023

As shown in Table 4-2 above, Kings County jurisdictions allow for a wide variety of housing types, including single-family and multi-family residences at a variety of densities that facilitate market rate and affordable housing projects. Mixed use is also allowed in designated areas of all jurisdictions.

All jurisdictions allow for the development of manufactured housing and mobile homes, providing a valuable source of affordable housing for seniors, families, and farmworkers. In accordance with state law, all jurisdictions allow accessory dwelling units as a permitted use in all single-family zones. Low-income housing can be accommodated in all districts permitting residential use in Kings County jurisdictions including mixed-use districts.

c. Special Needs Housing

To further fair housing opportunities, Kings County jurisdictions provide for a range of housing opportunities for persons with special needs, including those in residential care facilities, persons with disabilities, the elderly, farmworkers, persons needing emergency shelter or transitional living arrangements, and single-room-occupancy units. Many of these groups also fall under the category of extremely-low-income households. 0 through Table-6 above show the zoning requirements for each jurisdiction with respect to permitted and conditionally permitted special needs housing types. Each jurisdiction's provisions for these housing types are discussed further below.

Extremely-Low-Income Households

Many of the persons and households discussed in this section under the topic of special needs fall within the e*xtremely-low-income* category, which is defined as 30% or less of area median income of $63,267 in Kings County (2021. The extremely low-income limits in Kings County are $17,350-$32,700 (2023) and acutely low income is $8,800-$16,550 (2023).

As shown earlier in Table 2-7, both Avenal and Corcoran owner and renter households had higher percentages of extremely low-income households as compared to other areas of Kings County. 7.9% of households in Avenal and 10.3% of households in Corcoran have extremely low incomes. More than one-third (34%) of Avenal renter households and one-quarter (25%) of Corcoran renter households were in the extremely-low income category.

A variety of policies and programs described in Chapter 5 address the needs of extremely-low-income households, including persons with disabilities and those in need of residential care facilities. Such programs include housing rehabilitation, preservation of existing affordable units, Section 8 vouchers, provision of adequate sites for new multi-family housing, administrative, regulatory and financial assistance to affordable projects, zoning to encourage and facilitate farmworker housing, emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing, single room occupancy (SROs) and accessory dwelling units. However, it must be recognized that the development of new housing for the lowest income groups typically requires large public subsidies, and the level of need is greater than can be met due to funding limitations.

Residential Care Facilities

Residential care facilities refer to any family home, group home, or rehabilitation facility that provides non-medical care to persons in need of personal services, protection, supervision, assistance, guidance, or training essential for daily living. *Health and Safety Code* §§1267.8, 1267.9, 1566.3, 1567.1, and 1568.08 require local governments to treat licensed group homes and residential care facilities with six or fewer residents no differently than other single-family residential uses. "Six or fewer persons" does not include the operator, the operator's family, or persons employed as staff. Local agencies must allow these licensed residential care facilities in any

area zoned for residential use, and may not require licensed residential care facilities for six or fewer clients to obtain conditional use permits or variances that are not required of other single-family dwellings.

For all Kings County jurisdictions, the development standards for licensed residential care facilities for six or fewer persons are permitted like other residential uses in the same zone. A conditional use permit is required in some jurisdictions for larger residential care facilities for more than six persons. A deviation in site planning requirements and reduction in parking may be granted through the conditional use process. A discussion of each jurisdiction's regulations for residential care facilities is provided below:

- **Avenal** –Residential care facilities that serve six or fewer persons are a permitted use in all residential zones. Facilities serving more than six persons are conditionally permitted in all residential zones. These requirements are consistent with state law and do not pose a constraint on the establishment of such facilities.
- **Corcoran** – Residential care facilities serving six or fewer persons are permitted by-right in all residential zones as well as the Professional Office (PO) zone. Larger care facilities for more than six persons are permitted by CUP in all residential zones and the PO zone and by administrative permit in CN, CC, CH, CD and CS zones. These requirements are consistent with state law and do not pose a constraint on the establishment of care facilities.
- **Hanford** – Residential care facilities that serve six or fewer persons are a permitted use in all residential zones, mixed use zones and the OR zone. Larger residential care facilities are permitted by CUP in all residential zones and are a permitted use in the mixed-use zones. State- or county-licensed care facilities that provide housing on a temporary basis and that do not require personal supervision or rehabilitation services are conditionally permitted in all residential zones and the OR zone. These regulations are consistent with state law and do not pose a significant constraint on the establishment of residential care facilities.
- **Lemoore** –Residential care facilities that serve six or fewer persons are permitted by-right in all residential and mixed-use zones subject to the same regulations as other residential uses. Residential care facilities serving more than six persons are also permitted by-right in all residential and mixed used zones, and NC zones. These regulations are consistent with state law.
- **Kings County** – Under current zoning regulations, residential care facilities that serve six or fewer persons are a permitted use all residential, mixed use, PF and agricultural zones. Community care facilities for seven or more persons are conditionally permitted in all residential zones and most agricultural zones. In the PF zone, community care facilities serving 7 to 30 persons are permitted by site plan review and larger facilities are permitted by conditional use permit. These regulations are consistent with state law and do not pose a significant constraint on the establishment of residential care facilities.

Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Both the federal Fair Housing Act and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act impose an affirmative duty on local governments to make reasonable accommodations (i.e., modifications or exceptions) in their zoning laws and other land use regulations when such accommodations may be necessary to afford disabled persons an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. Additionally, §65008, 65583(a)(4) of the *Government Code* require local governments to analyze potential and actual government constraints upon the maintenance, improvement or development of housing, and include land use controls, building codes and programs to accommodate housing for disabled persons, older persons or households/persons with low incomes.

California's Building Standards Codes (Physical Access Regulations) are found in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, and complies with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Building codes adopted by all Kings County jurisdictions incorporate accessibility standards contained in Title 24 of the California *Code of Regulations*.. These regulations provide minimum standards that must be complied with in order to ensure the development of safe and accessible housing.

Because many homes in Kings County jurisdictions were built before modern accessibility standards, an important housing issue facing people with disabilities is retrofitting existing homes to improve access. For retrofitting homes, all jurisdictions administratively permit unenclosed ramps to protrude into required setbacks without a variance. Each jurisdiction allows a property owner to build a ramp to allow people with disabilities access into a single-family home upon securing a building permit and payment of local building permit and inspection fees. Each jurisdiction also administers a Housing Rehabilitation Program that provides federally funded loans to eligible homeowners or rental property owners to make accessibility improvements.

Key planning requirements for each jurisdiction related to housing persons with disabilities are described below:

Avenal

Definition of "family" – The Avenal Zoning Code defines family as: "*One or more persons related or unrelated, living together as a single nonprofit housekeeping unit, as distinguished from a group occupying a boarding or lodging house, hotel, club, or similar dwelling for group use. A family shall include domestic servants employed by the family but shall not include a fraternal, religious, social, or business group.*" This definition is consistent with current housing law.

Separation requirements – The City's Zoning Code does not impose any separation requirements between group homes or residential care facilities.

Site planning requirements – The site planning requirements for residential care facilities are no different than for other residential uses in the same zone. Required parking is 1 space per 4 beds.

Reasonable accommodation – Chapter 9.16 of the City's Zoning Code establishes administrative procedures for reviewing and approving requests for modifications to building or zoning requirements in order to ensure reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in conformance with state and federal laws. There is no fee for application for accommodation under this chapter.

Corcoran

Definition of "family" – The Corcoran Zoning Code defines family as: "*Any group of individuals living together as a single housekeeping unit where the residents and share common living, sleeping, cooking and eating facilities. Family members need not be related by blood but are distinguished from a group occupying a boarding or lodging house, hotel or club suitable for group use."* This definition is consistent with current law.

Separation requirements – The City's Zoning Code does not impose any separation requirements between group homes or residential care facilities.

Site planning requirements – The site planning requirements for residential care facilities are no different than for other residential uses in the same zone. Required parking is 1 space per two beds plus 1 space per 300 sq. ft. of office and other non-residential areas.

Reasonable accommodation – Chapter 11-30 of the Zoning Code provides administrative procedures for reviewing and approving requests for modifications to building or zoning requirements in order to ensure reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in conformance with state law. A request for

Reasonable Accommodation may be made by any person with a disability, their representative, or any entity, when the application of the Zoning Ordinance or other land use regulations, policy, or practice acts as a barrier to fair housing opportunities.

Hanford

Definition of "family" – The Hanford Zoning Code defines family as: *'an individual or a group of persons living together who constitute a bona fide single-family housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit, not including a fraternity, sorority, club, or other group of persons occupying a hotel, lodging house or institution of any kind'.* The previous definition of family was reviewed as per program 3.12 in the last housing element to ensure conformance with housing law.

Separation requirements – The City's Zoning Code does not impose any separation requirements between group homes or residential care facilities.

Site planning requirements – The site planning requirements for residential care facilities are no different than for other residential uses in the same zone. Required parking is 1 space per dwelling unit or 1 space per four beds plus 1 space per staff person during the day shift.

Reasonable accommodation – The City's Zoning Code (Chapter 17.92) outlines policies and procedures of the city for reviewing and approving requests for modifications to building or zoning requirements in order to ensure reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in compliance with the Fair Housing Act. Requests for reasonable accommodation can be made orally or in writing, are reviewed and approved administratively by the Community Development Director within 30 days of receiving an application. There is no fee associated with a reasonable accommodation application.

Lemoore

Definition of "family" – The Lemoore Zoning Code defines "family" as *"An individual or group of two or more persons occupying a dwelling and living together as a single housekeeping unit in which each resident has access to all parts of the dwelling and where the adult residents share expenses for food or rent. Family does not include institutional group living situations such as dormitories, fraternities, sororities, monasteries, convents, residential care facilities or military barracks, nor does it include such commercial group living arrangements as boardinghouses, lodging houses, and the like."* This definition is consistent with current law.

Separation requirements – The City's Zoning Code does not impose any separation requirements between group homes or residential care facilities.

Site planning requirements – The site planning requirements for residential care facilities are no different than for other uses in the same zone. Required parking is 1 space per four beds. Through reasonable accommodations – Zoning Code Sec. 9-2B-6, City's policy is to provide persons with disabilities reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, and procedures that may be necessary to ensure equal access to housing.

Reasonable accommodation – Zoning Code Sec. 9-2B-6 establishes administrative policies and procedures for reviewing and approving requests for modifications to building or zoning requirements in order to ensure reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Kings County

Definition of "family" – The Kings County Development Code defines family as: *"One or more persons living as a bona fide single nonprofit relatively permanent housekeeping unit as distinguished from a group occupying a boarding or lodging house, hotel or*

club suitable for group use. A family shall not include a fraternal, social or business group." This definition is consistent with current housing law.

Separation requirements – The County's Development Code does not impose any separation requirements between group homes or residential care facilities.

Site planning requirements – The site planning requirements for residential care facilities are no different than for other residential uses in the same zone.

Reasonable accommodation – Article 22, Section 2208 of the County Development Code establishes administrative procedures for reviewing and approving requests for modifications to building or zoning requirements in order to ensure reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in conformance with fair housing law. A request may be made by any persona with a disability or their representative when zoning code, other County requirement, policy or practice acts as a barrier to fair housing opportunities.

Farmworker Housing

Housing for agricultural employees occurs in two types of settings: housing accommodations located on farmland that is exclusively for farmworkers; or traditional housing that is intended for lower-income households but is not restricted to farmworkers.

As per the 2020 census estimate, there are 567 farms in Kings County with an estimated 8,300 farm laborers. 156 farms hire more than 10 ten farm workers with approximately 5,800 permanent non-migrant and seasonal laborers. The housing needs of these farmworkers are primarily addressed through the provision of permanent affordable housing, such as apartments, lower-cost single-family homes, and mobile homes. The remaining farm laborers are migrant farmworkers who are not permanent residents of Kings County.

The California Employee Housing Act[7] regulates farmworker housing and establishes requirements for permits, fees, and responsibilities of employee housing operators and enforcement agencies. It generally requires that no conditional use permit, zoning variance, or other zoning clearance shall be required of state-permitted employee housing that serves six or fewer employees that is not required of a family dwelling of the same type in the same zone (*Health and Safety Code* §17021.5). In addition, state-permitted employee housing facilities with no more than 36 beds in group quarters or 12 units must be treated as an agricultural land use that is not required to obtain any conditional use permit or other approval that is not required of other agricultural uses in the same zone (*Health and Safety Code* §17021.6).

Each jurisdiction's regulations regarding farmworker housing are described below.

- **Avenal** – Farmworker housing is permitted in all residential zones, intensive and exclusive agricultural zones and the P-F zone in in conformance with Health & Safety Code 17021.5 and 17021.6. Since Avenal has some of the lowest housing prices and apartment rents in California, the need for farmworker housing is largely met by traditional housing. The City of Avenal actively assists farmworker housing needs: the majority of homeownership loans are made to farmworkers, and a majority of units in assisted multi-family projects are occupied by farmworkers. Farm labor housing for contract labor and housing with on-site employees are permitted uses in R2, R3 and agricultural zones.
- **Corcoran** – Farmworker housing is permitted in conformance with Employee Housing Act requirements. Employee housing is permitted in all residential zones and are allowed by right for 6 or fewer persons, subject to the same regulations as a single-family home. A conditional use permit is required for employee housing for seven or more employees. Corcoran has some

[7] California *Health and Safety Code* §17000 et seq.

of the lowest housing prices and apartment rents in California and can meet its needs for farmworker housing through traditional housing. The City actively assists farmworker housing needs: farmworkers receive the majority of homeownership and home rehabilitation loans each year and occupy a larger share of units in assisted multi-family projects.

- **Hanford** – Farmworker housing is permitted in conformance with Employee Housing Act requirements, i.e., housing for up to six employees is permitted in all residential zones, subject to the same regulations as a single-family home. City of Hanford's First-Time Homebuyers Program is targeted very low to moderate income families. First time homebuyers can borrow up to $75,000 at 2% fixed interest rate for 30 years towards down payment and/or closing costs to purchase a new/existing home. As the most urbanized city in Kings County, Hanford has only a very small amount of agricultural land.
- **Lemoore** – Farmworker housing for up to six employees is permitted in all residential zones except RHD, therefore a Code amendment is needed to ensure conformance with Employee Housing Act requirements (see Program 4.11 in the Housing Plan). Employee housing for more than 6 persons is permitted under residential AR zone and AG special purpose zone and with CUP in residential RVLD zone. Farmworker housing complexes with up to 12 units or 36 beds are permitted in any zone where agriculture is a permitted use, in conformance with state law. As a more urbanized community, the City of Lemoore has relatively little farmland within its boundaries and only one small area at the western edge of the city with agricultural zoning. The City's overall efforts to provide and maintain affordable housing opportunities will help to support the few permanent non-migrant and seasonal laborers who may choose to reside in Lemoore.

Kings County – The Kings County Development Code permits providing accommodation for 6 or fewer farmworkers pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sec. 17021.5. Employee housing shall be deemed a single-family structure for zoning purposes. It is a permitted use in the Agricultural A zone.

Emergency Shelters, Transitional and Supportive Housing

Government Code Sections 65583(a)(4) and 65583(a)(5) require that the housing element identifies a zone, or zones, where emergency shelters are a permitted use without discretionary review, demonstrate that transitional housing and supportive housing are subject to only those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone. An emergency *shelter* is housing with minimal supportive services for people experiencing homelessness and is limited to occupancy of six months or less. *Transitional housing* is temporary (often six months to two years) housing for a homeless individual or family who is transitioning to permanent housing. *Supportive housing* is housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is linked to an onsite or offsite service that assists the tenant in retaining the housing; improving his or her health; and maximizing his or her ability to live, and, when possible, work in the community. Supportive services includes job training, rehabilitation, counseling to allow individuals to gain necessary life skills in support of independent living.

Each jurisdiction's policies regarding emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing are described below.

- **Avenal** - Emergency shelters/temporary housing are permitted by-right without discretionary review in the R-3 zone and by conditional use permit in the PF zone. Required standards include:
  - Maximum of 25 persons per night
  - Off-street parking at one space per five beds plus one space for each staff person on duty

- Management and security plan
- Minimum separation of 300 feet between emergency shelters
- On-site waiting and intake areas screened from the public right-of-way

The R-3 zone is located near transit and commercial services, and provides adequate vacant or underutilized sites to accommodate the City's need for additional shelter facilities.

Transitional and supportive housing are treated as residential uses subject only to those requirements that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone, in conformance with state law.

- **Corcoran** - Emergency shelters are permitted by right without discretionary review in the Service Commercial (CS) zone and by conditional use permit in the Light Industrial (IL) and Heavy Industrial (IH) zones. Required standards include only those that apply to other uses in the same zone. Parcels within the CS zone are located near transit and commercial services, and provide adequate vacant or underutilized sites to accommodate the City's need for additional shelter facilities.

  Transitional and supportive housing are treated as residential uses subject only to those requirements that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone, in conformance with state law.

- **Hanford** – Emergency shelters are permitted by-right without discretionary review in the OR (Office Residential) zone subject to the following standards.

  - Maximum 25 beds
  - A management and security plan prepared in consultation with the City Manager
  - Off-street parking provided at a ratio of one space per five beds plus one space for each staff person on duty
  - Minimum separation of 300 feet between emergency shelters

  The OR zone encompasses approximately 114 acres, is located near transit and commercial services, and provides adequate vacant or underutilized sites to accommodate the City's need for additional shelter facilities.

  Emergency shelters are also allowed by CUP in the medium (1033 acres) and high density (219 acres) residential areas. Transitional and supportive housing are treated as residential uses subject only to those requirements that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone, in conformance with state law.

- **Lemoore** – Emergency shelters permitted by right without discretionary review in the Community Facilities (CF) zone and by CUP in the Light Industrial (ML) zone. Required standards include only those that apply to other uses in the same zone. Parcels within the CF zone encompass approximately 589 acres, including 6 vacant parcels totaling over 150 acres, and provide adequate vacant and underutilized sites to accommodate the City's need for additional shelter facilities.

  Transitional and supportive housing are permitted uses in all residential and mixed-use zones and are treated as residential uses subject only to those requirements that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone. **Kings County** – The Development Code allows emergency shelters through a CUP in the RR and R1 residential zones and are a permitted use in the PF zone, in conformance with permissible development standards under Government Code 65583(a)(4). The PF zone contains approximately 325 acres and has the capacity to accommodate additional shelters. Transitional and supportive housing for up to six persons are permitted subject only to those requirements that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. Program 5.8 is included in the Housing Plan to ensure consistency with state law.

Single Room Occupancy (SRO)

Single room occupancy (SRO) facilities are small studio-type apartment units, typically occupied by one or two extremely-low-income persons. SROs may provide either private or shared kitchen and bathroom facilities. Each jurisdiction's policies regarding SROs are described below.

- **Avenal** - SROs are permitted by CUP in the Downtown Commercial (DC) and Service Commercial (SC) zones.
- **Corcoran** – SROs are permitted by CUP in all commercial zones (CN, CC, CH, CD, CS) and the Light Industrial (IL) zone.
- **Hanford** – SROs are permitted uses in the Office Residential (OR) and MX-C zones and by CUP in all the residential and mixed-use zones.
- **Lemoore** – SROs are permitted by-right in the High Density Residential (RHD) zone and by CUP in the Downtown Mixed-Use zones (DMX-1, DMX-2 and DMX-3).
- **Kings County** – SROs are permitted by right in the commercial zone and are permitted by ministerial Site Plan Review in the CS, CH and CR districts.

These regulations help to encourage and facilitate the provision of small economical housing units for persons with limited incomes and do not pose an unreasonable regulatory constraint.

d. Development Standards

The Kings County jurisdictions regulate the type, location, density, and scale of residential development primarily through their zoning ordinances. Zoning regulations are designed to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of residents, as well as preserve the character and integrity of neighborhoods. The Zoning Ordinance sets forth the specific residential development standards, described below and summarized in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Residential Development Standards

Jurisdiction	Development Standard	RR	R-L, R-L-5, R-L-8, R-L-12	RM	RH
Kings County	Min. Lot Size (sf)	30,000	3,000 – 20,000	3,000-6,000	1,500-6,000
	Max. Density (du/ac)	1.5	2-14.5	7-14.5	14.5-29
	Lot Coverage (%)	40%	40 - 83%	50%	60 - 70%
	Max. Height (ft.)	30 (50 by CUP)	30 (50 by CUP)	30 (50 by CUP)	30 (50 by CUP)
	Development Standard	RE	R-1	R-2	R-3
Avenal	Min. Lot Size (sf)	20,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
	Max. Density (du/ac)	2	1-7	2-14	3-21.8
	Lot Coverage (%)	40%	50%	60%	60%
	Max. Height (ft.)	35	35	35	35
	Development Standard	R-A	R-1-12 / R-1-10/ R-1-6	RM-2.5/ RM-3	RM-1.5/ RM-2
Corcoran	Min. Lot Size (sf)	20,000	12,000/10,000/ 6,000	6,000	6,000
	Max. Density (du/ac)	2.2	3.6-7.3	17.5/14.5	29/21.7
	Lot Coverage (%)	40%	40%	60%	70%
	Max. Height (ft.)	35	35	35	35
	Development Standard	R-1-20	R-1-12, R-1-8 R-1-6	RM	RH
Hanford	Min. Lot Size (sf)	20,000	12,000/8,000/ 6,000	6,000	6,000
	Max. Density (du/ac)	3	3.6-7.3	14.5	21.8
	Lot Coverage (%)	40	40%	50%	50%
	Max. Height (ft.)	40	35	35	35
	Development Standard	AR/RVLD/	RLD/RN	RLMD	RMD/RHD
Lemoore	Min. Lot Size (sf)	40,000/15,000	7,000/3,000	3,000	2,000
	Max. Density (du/ac)	3	7/12	12	17.4/25
	Lot Coverage (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Max. Height (ft.)	40	35	35	45/60

Source: Zoning Ordinances for Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, Lemoore, and Kings County, 2015

Structural Standards

The permitted density of residential development varies between jurisdictions and zones. The maximum allowable density ranges from up to 22 units per acre in Avenal, and Hanford, up to 25 units in Lemoore, and up to 29 units per acre in Corcoran and Kings County. The wide range of densities allowed in Kings County jurisdictions facilitates a variety of housing types ranging from single-family homes to multi-family apartment complexes.

Minimum lot sizes range from 3,000 square feet to 30,000 square feet for single-family residential zones and from 1,500 to 6,000 square feet per unit for multi-family residential zones. The zoning ordinances also regulate the size of residential structures through lot coverage and height limits. All Kings County jurisdictions have reasonable structural limits with maximum heights ranging from 30 to 60 feet which can accommodate three-story structures and maximum allowable densities in all jurisdictions. However, due to market conditions no residential buildings taller than two stories have been built or proposed in any Kings

County jurisdictions except Hanford and Lemoore. Multi-family lot coverage requirements are generous, and all jurisdictions allow coverage of at least 50% in multi-family zones. The single-family zones allow lot coverage of at least 40%. Agricultural zones have a lower lot coverage limit due to the predominant non-residential nature of these areas. These development standards are typical of other cities in the San Joaquin Valley and are not considered to be a constraint to development.

Parking Requirements

The parking requirements for Kings County jurisdictions are summarized in 4-4. All jurisdictions require 2 parking spaces for single-family detached units. Requirements for multi-family units vary based on bedroom counts with studio and one-bedroom units typically requiring not more than 1.5 spaces per unit. Although two covered spaces are required for multi-family units in Avenal, reductions in this ratio have been reduced for projects that qualify for a density bonus, and Program 1.7 includes a commitment to review parking standards as part of the General Plan and Development Code update.

Table 4-4 Residential Parking Standards

Unit Type	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Kings County
Single-family detached	2 covered	2 (1 in garage or carport)	2 (1 in garage or carport)	2 (1 in DMX-1 or DMX-2)	1
Multi-family	2 covered	Studio: 1.5 1 Bedroom: 1.5 2 Bedroom: 2 3 Bedroom: 2	Studio: 1.5 1 Bedroom: 1.5 2 Bedroom: 2 3 Bedroom: 2 (1 covered)	0-1 Bedroom: 1.5 2+ Bedroom: 2 (1 in DMX-1 or DMX-2)	1.5 per unit + 1 per 3 units guest parking
Second units/ADUs	1	1 or 2 bedrooms: 1 3+ bedroom: 2	1	None	1
SRO units	1 per bedroom	1	1 covered	0.5	1
Boarding houses	1 covered space per bedroom or 1 space per 150 square feet gross floor area, whichever is greater	1 per 2 beds	1 covered	2 per unit	1 per 2 beds + 1 per 3 beds guest parking
Farm Labor Housing	2 spaces per dwelling unit		1.5 spaces per unit	2 spaces per unit	2 spaces per unit
Residential Care Facility	1 space per 4 resident beds		1 space per dwelling unit or 1 space per 4 beds	1 per 4 beds	1 per 4 beds

Source: Zoning Ordinances for Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, Lemoore, and Kings County, 2015

Providing adequate parking is necessary to facilitate the sale or rental of a unit. Allowing too few spaces limits the potential occupants of a unit. These parking requirements are designed to accommodate multiple vehicles for households most likely to own more than one vehicle – households in single-family homes and in apartments with two or more bedrooms. According to recent Census data, 81% of households in Kings County have 2 or more vehicles. Therefore, requiring two spaces per residence is a reasonable requirement and does not constrain development in Kings County.

e. Accessory Dwelling Units

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) are attached or detached units that provide complete independent living facilities for one or more persons including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, cooking, and sanitation, located on the same lot as the primary structure. ADUs often provide affordable housing for extremely-low-, very-low- and low-income households, including seniors. *Government Code* §65852.2 (AB 1866) requires jurisdictions to allow second units by-right (as permitted uses) in all single-family zones unless specific findings are made. As shown in 0, ADUs are permitted in single-family zones in all five jurisdictions.

California continues to pass new laws to make ADUs easier and more accessible for home owners. The following changes were made in 2023:

1. Relaxation of height restrictions (up to 25 feet for attached ADUs, up to 18 feet for ADU within 0.5 mile of public transit, up to 18 feet with 2 story multi family dwelling;
2. Permitting offices to approve or deny ADUs within 60 days, and provide a detailed list of reasons if permit is denied;
3. An 800 square foot ADU can encroach on the front setback;
4. Homeowners can still build ADUs if there is unpermitted work on their property;
5. Elimination of mandatory fire sprinklers in the primary ADU
6. Bathroom not required in Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit
7. Permitting offices cannot withhold demolition permits

County of Kings and the 4 city jurisdictions would need to amend their respective zoning ordinances to reflect the above changes.

Specific requirements for ADUs for each jurisdiction are summarized below.

- **Avenal** – The City of Avenal permits accessory dwelling units in residential zones with the following standards set forth in the zoning code: 1) the floor area of the second unit shall not exceed 1,200 square feet or 30% of the primary structure, 2) the height shall not exceed the height of the main dwelling, and 3) one additional parking space shall be provided. These regulations are consistent with AB 1866 but needs updating to reflect recent changes to California law on ADUs.

- **Corcoran** – The City of Corcoran allows ADUs in residential zones if there is an existing or proposed single family home or multi-family building. Standards include: 1) the floor area of the ADU shall not exceed 1,200 square feet (if detached) or 30% of the primary structure (if attached), 2) the second unit must be integrated into the design of the main unit and conform to applicable development standards for the site, and 3) one additional parking space shall be provided for ADUs with one or two bedrooms, and two additional spaces for ADUs with three or more bedrooms. Corcoran regulations need updating to reflect recent changes to California law on ADUs

- **Hanford** – The City of Hanford permits ADUs in the OR zone and requires an administrative application for ADUs in residential zones to ensure consistency with development standards set forth in the Zoning Code. These standards include: 1) maximum floor area of 1,200 square feet (if detached) or 30% of the primary structure (if attached) and minimum floor area of 150 square feet, 2) owner occupancy of the primary residence or the second unit, 3) at least one additional parking space (which may be tandem), and 4) compliance with the other regulations for the R, RM and OR districts, except as provided in the ADU standards. The city of Hanford is in the process of updating the ADU ordinance, in the meantime, the City relies on State law and HCD's ADU Handbook to permit ADUs.

- **Lemoore** – The City of Lemoore permits ADU in all residential and mixed-use zone districts with development standards set forth in the zoning code. ADUs are permitted on lots with existing or proposed single family or multi-family dwellings. There are no requirements with respect to owner occupancy. Development standards include: 1) a floor area limit of at least 220 square feet and up to 1200 square feet if detached and up to 1,200 square feet or 50% of existing primary dwelling if attached, whichever is greater 2) height limited to the height of the existing unit for attached and 16 feet for detached and 3) compliance with the building setbacks, lot coverage and zoning requirement generally applicable to the zone in which the property is located, except that detached ADUs can be a minimum 4 feet from side and rear property lines. The city also permits JADUs in all residential and mixed-use zones on lots with an existing or proposed single-family dwelling. These regulations may need updating to reflect recent changes to California law on ADUs or recommendations from HCD.

- **Kings County** – Kings County permits Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) and Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (JADU) in RR, R-1 and RM zones. These standards include: 1) a floor area limit of 1,200 square feet if detached or detached with an addition of 150 square feet for ingress/egress, 2) manufactured home shall not exceed 8 feet wide by 40 ft long and 320 square feet in area, 3) 1 ADU in single family residential zones and 1 attached/2 detached ADU's in multi-family residential zones, 4) at least one additional parking space, and 4) compliance with the other regulations for the R districts. These regulations need updating to reflect recent changes to California law on ADUs

f. Density Bonus

California's Density Bonus Law (Gov. Code §§65915 -65918) allows a developer to increase density on a property above the maximum set under a jurisdiction's General Plan land use plan. In exchange for the increased density, a certain number of the new affordable dwelling units must be reserved at below market rate (BMR) rents. Cities and counties must provide a density increase up to 35% over the otherwise maximum allowable residential density under the Municipal Code and the Land Use Element of the General Plan (or bonuses of equivalent financial value) when builders agree to construct housing developments with units affordable to low- or moderate-income households. The density bonus policies for each jurisdiction are discussed below.

- **Avenal** –Section 9.19.01(D) of the Avenal Zoning Ordinance establishes density bonus incentives of up to twenty (20) percent in specified residential projects of five (5) or more units in which at least twenty (20) percent of the units are affordable to persons and families of low income or moderate income or in which ten (10) percent of the units are affordable to lower income households. A request for density bonus and regulatory concessions pursuant to Gov. Code §§65915 is ministerial and subject to interpretations.

- **Corcoran** – The 2014 Zoning Ordinance update defers to state density bonus law.

- **Hanford** – Sec. 17.39.040 of the Municipal Code establishes density bonus incentives and procedures in conformance with state law.

- **Lemoore** – The City completed a comprehensive update to the Zoning Code in 2013. Title 9, Chapter 5, Article G – Affordable Housing Incentives (Density Bonus) establishes standards and procedures in conformance with state density bonus law.

- **Kings County** – Article 22 of the Development Code establishes density bonus procedures in compliance with state law. In R-1 and RM zoning districts, the density of the development may be increased and the site areas may be reduced for developments of 5 or more dwelling units.

Mobile Homes/Manufactured Housing

There is often an economy of scale in manufacturing homes in a plant rather than on site, thereby reducing cost. State law precludes local governments from prohibiting the installation of mobile homes on permanent foundations on single-family lots. It also declares a mobile home park to be a permitted land use on any land planned and zoned for residential use, and prohibits requiring the average density in a new mobile home park to be less than that permitted by the Municipal Code. However, Government Code 2.3 allow cities and counties to preclude installation of manufactured homes that are more than 10 years old t the time a permit is requested for their installation.

As described below, all jurisdictions allow for the development of manufactured housing, factory-built housing and mobile homes, providing a valuable source of housing for seniors, families, as well as farmworkers.

- **Avenal** – The City of Avenal permits mobile homes, factory-built housing and manufactured housing on permanent foundations subject to the same standards as apply to conventional single-family homes by-right in the A-I, A-E, R-E and R-1 zones and by CUP in the R-2 and R-3 zones. Manufactured homes are subject to Ministerial Permit review, shall be installed on approved permanent foundation system and may be used as single-family dwellings for up to 25 years. The Community Development Director determines the compatibility with surrounding development. Mobile home Parks are subject to a conditional use permit and shall be constructed in accordance with requirements set out in the zoning ordinance with regard to space coverage, on-site utilities, parking, recreational space and amenities.

- **Corcoran** – The City of Corcoran permits mobile homes and manufactured housing on permanent foundations by-right in any residential zone. New mobilehome parks are allowed by CUP in any residential zone and existing MHPs are located in single-family, multi-family, or service commercial zones.

- **Hanford** – The City of Hanford permits mobile homes and manufactured housing on permanent foundations subject to administrative approval in any residential zones. Mobile home parks are permitted in the RM and RH zones subject to a Conditional Use Permit.

- **Lemoore** The City of Lemoore permits mobile homes and manufactured housing on permanent foundations in the same zones and subject to the same standards as apply to conventional homes. Mobile home parks are permitted by administrative permit or CUP in all residential zones except Agricultural-Residential (AR). The regulations do not unreasonably constrain production of this type of housing. Lemoore uses Health and Safety Code 18008 to define a mobilehome. Since, by definition, all mobile homes were constructed before 1976, Lemoore does not allow mobile homes. However, all manufactured homes built in the last 10 years are allowed and treated the same as stick-built homes.

- **Kings County** – Kings County permits mobile homes and manufactured housing on permanent foundations in the same zones and subject to the same standards as apply to conventional homes. Manufactured housing communities or mobile home parks are permitted in all residential zones with a conditional use permit.

g. Planned Unit Development

Planned Unit Development (PUD) includes mixed uses such as commercial and residential within one subdivision. PUDs may include single family homes, condominiums and townhomes, as well as local shops,

restaurants, business centers and recreational spaces. PUDs can maximize land use and offer home owners convenience, desired amenities and affordable housing.

- **Avenal** – The City of Avenal permits planned unit developments and small lot subdivisions in cluster combining district and small lot divisions in residential land use zone districts to warrant special methods of development through the encouragement of integrated planning and design. These developments are subject to maximum number of dwelling units and development standards allowed in a residential use district and combining district. Multi-family development standards apply to attached units.

- **Corcoran** – The City of Corcoran permits PUD in the PUD overlay zone subject to the site plan review process. In other zoning districts, a PUD requires the approval of a use permit in accordance with provisions of Chapter 11-26 Planned Unit Development Permit of the Zoning Code. Land uses permitted in the PO zoning district are also permitted in a PUD located in the RA, R-1 or RM zoning districts. Minimum lot requirements are 60 feet lot width and site area of 10,000 square feet. A 25% density bonus and changes to development standards may be allowed if the application demonstrates that the purpose of PUD is achieved.

- **Hanford** – The City of Hanford permits planned unit developments PUDs are allowed in all zone districts subject to discretionary approval. A PUD cannot add land uses prohibited in the zone district in which the PUD is located. Minimum site area required is 5 acres. Also, the combination of different dwelling types, architectural appearance, and/or varieties of land uses in the development needs to complement each other and be in harmony with the existing and proposed land uses in the vicinity

- **Lemoore** – The City of Lemoore permits planned unit developments by conditional use permit, subject to a site plan review process. The minimum site area required is an acre. Variations from permissible land uses and zoning standards need to be supported by showing how the PUD provides a more functional, aesthetically pleasing and harmonious living and working environment. Several home builders have taken advantage of the PUD process in the past few years, thereby increasing the project's residential density and making homes more affordable.

- **Kings County** – Kings County permits a Planned Unit Development in any district with a CUP, except in the Agricultural and Overlay Zone Districts. Article 17 of the Development Code establishes procedures for Conditional Use Permits.

2. Residential Permit Processing and Environmental Review

Development review procedures exist to ensure that proposals for new residential development comply with local regulations and are compatible with adjacent land uses. As shown in Table 4-5**,** processing times for Kings County jurisdictions are relatively quick: single-family projects require one to eight weeks, while multi-family projects typically require one to three months.

Table 4-5 Development Review Processing

Permitting Requirements and Timeframes	Jurisdiction				
	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Kings County
Tentative Tract Map	2 mo.	3 mo.	45-60 days	45-60 days	2-3 mo.
Parcel Map	3 mo.	2 mo.	30-45 days	45 days	4-6 weeks
Required Permits					
Conditional Use Permit for Housing in Residential Zones	Not required for SF or MF housing in residential zones	Not required for SF or MF housing in residential zones	Not required for SF or MF housing in residential zones	Required for PUDs only; 60 days	Not required for SF or MF housing in residential zones
Architectural Review for Housing in Residential Zones	Administrative as part of SPR	Only PUDs 30-45 days	Only PUDs 30-45 days	30-45 days	Not required
Administrative Site Plan Review for Apartments	Required 30 days	Required 30-45 days	Required 30 days	n.a.	Required 15 days
Time Frame from plan submittal to approval					
- Single-family project	1 week	14 days	30-45 days	60 days	4-6 weeks
- Multi-Family project	30 days	1 to 3 mo.	30-45 days	60-90 days	4-6 weeks

du=dwelling unit
* Exception is for Planned Unit Developments (PUD)
Source: Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; Kings County, 2015.

State planning and zoning law guides permit processing requirements for residential development. Within the framework of state requirements, each jurisdiction has structured its development review process in order to minimize the time required to obtain permits while ensuring that projects receive careful review. A description of each jurisdiction's permit and environmental review process is described below.

- **Avenal –** Residential subdivisions require approval of a tentative map by the Planning Commission and a final map by the City Council. Typical processing time for a tentative map is two to three months. Multi-family projects are subject only to Site Plan Review by the Director, which must be approved within 30 days if the project's site plan conforms to the Zoning Ordinance. No findings are required other than conformance with the standards contained in the Zoning Ordinance.

- **Corcoran** – Individual single-family homes can be built by-right in residential zones, while subdivisions require Planning Commission approval of a tentative map and City Council approval of a final map. Multi-family projects of any size in RM zones require only Site Plan Review, which is approved by the Director with no public hearing. Free-standing multi-family residential projects are also permitted with only Site Plan Review in the Downtown Commercial (CD) and Professional Office (PO) zones, with the exception of projects with six or more units in the PO zone, which require a CUP. Findings required for Site Plan Review approval include 1) consistency with the General Plan and any applicable area plan, specific plan, community plan, or neighborhood plan; 2) compliance with all applicable provisions of the Zoning Code and Municipal Code; and 3) the project is arranged to avoid pedestrian and vehicular circulation hazards. (Sec. 11-23-3. F).

- **Hanford** – Residential subdivisions require approval of a tentative map by the Planning Commission and a final map by the City Council. Typical processing time for a tentative map is dependent on the level of environmental review required. Projects that do not require an EIR are processed in 3 months. For multi-family projects, a site plan review is required to enable the City to determine whether a proposed project conforms to the intent and provisions of the

Zoning Ordinance, to guide the Building Official in the issuance of building permits, and to provide for the expeditious review of environmental impact assessments. The Community Development Department makes findings for approval provided the project complies with the following City policies: 1) traffic safety, street dedications, street improvements, and environmental quality, 2) zoning, fire, police, building and health codes, and public works construction standards; and 3) any other applicable federal, state or local requirements. Architectural review is required only for Planned Unit Development (PUD) overlays, and only one parcel in Hanford is designated as such. Developers follow objective guidelines and the Planning Commission approves the project.

- **Lemoore** – Residential subdivisions require approval of a tentative map by the Planning Commission and a final map by the City Council. Individual homes are approved administratively with only a building permit and no requirement for a public hearing. Multi-family projects that are allowed in the Zone District they are in are approved administratively through the Site Plan and Architectural Review process. City staff provides a standard checklist of items to developers at the outset of a project. The purpose of the Site Plan Review process is to enable the City to determine whether a project conforms to the intent and provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, to guide the building official in permit issuance, and to provide for expeditious review of environmental assessments. Required findings for Site Plan Review approval include: 1) Consistency with the objectives of the general plan and applicable zoning regulations, specific plan provisions, and improvement standards; 2) The proposed architecture, site design, and landscape are suitable for the purposes of the building and the site and will enhance the character of the neighborhood and community; 3) The architecture, character, and scale of the building and the site are compatible with the character of buildings on adjoining and nearby properties; and 4) The proposed project will not create conflicts with vehicular, bicycle, or pedestrian transportation modes of circulation. (Sec. 9-2B-15. E) The typical time required for review and approval of multi-family projects is 60 to 90 days. As an example of the City's review and approval process, is the Lacey Ranch Area Master Plan Project to subdivide and develop 156 acres of land into a planned residential community with a mix of single-family and multi-family housing units (up to 825 dwelling units) on a variety of lot sizes. The initial study was prepared in 2020 and identified that the project required General Plan Amendment, Zone Map Amendment, Annexation, and a modification of City's Sphere of Influence. The CEQA document (EIR) was released in August 2020 and identified significant environmental impacts. Application to be reviewed and approved in 4 phases with CEQA approval in May 2022. Another development that was approved was West Hills college subdivision for 362 units.

- **Kings County** – Kings County allows single-family and multi-family residential projects by-right in residential zones. No conditional use permits are required for residential uses. Moreover, Kings County does not require architectural review or design review. However, the County does require a ministerial standard site plan review for multi-family housing to enable the County to determine whether a proposed project conforms to the intent and provisions of the Development Code, to guide the Building Official in the issuance of building permits, and to provide for the expeditious review of environmental impact assessments. Processing times are largely a function of compliance with CEQA requirements. Required findings for site plan approval include consistency with the General Plan and Development Code. (Sec. 1603.C)

These procedures help to ensure that each jurisdiction's development process meets all legal requirements without causing a significant unwarranted constraint to housing development.

3. Developer Fees, Improvement Requirements and Building Codes

State law limits fees charged for development permit processing to the reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged. Various fees and assessments are charged by Kings County jurisdictions and other public agencies to cover the costs of processing permit applications and providing services and facilities such as schools, parks and infrastructure. Almost all of these fees are assessed through a pro rata share system, based on the magnitude of a project's impact or on the extent of the benefit that will be derived.

After the passage of Proposition 13 and its limitation on local governments' property tax revenues, cities and counties have faced increasing difficulty in providing public services and facilities to serve their residents. One of the main consequences of Proposition 13 has been the shift in funding of new infrastructure from general tax revenues to development impact fees and improvement requirements on land developers. Kings County jurisdictions require developers to provide on-site and off-site improvements necessary to serve their projects. Such improvements may include water, sewer and other utility extensions, street construction and traffic control device installation that are reasonably related to the project. Dedication of land or in-lieu fees may also be required of a project for rights-of-way, transit facilities, recreational facilities, and school sites, consistent with the Subdivision Map Act.

State law prohibits the imposition of building standards that are not necessitated by local geographic, climatic or topographic conditions, and requires that local governments making changes or modifications in building standards must report such changes to the Department of Housing and Community Development along with a finding with justification that the change is needed. Kings County jurisdictions' building codes are based upon the most recent California codes and are updated periodically. These are considered the minimum necessary to protect the public's health, safety and welfare. Although minor amendments have been incorporated to address local conditions, no additional regulations have been imposed that would unnecessarily add to housing costs.

Additional information regarding development fees, improvement requirements, and building codes is provided below.

a. Planning and Development Fees

Housing construction imposes short- and long-term infrastructure costs on communities. Short-term costs include staffing for planning services and inspections. In addition, new residential developments can result in significant long-term costs to maintain and improve infrastructure, public facilities, parks, and streets. In response to the taxing constraints imposed by Proposition 13, many California cities have relied increasingly on planning and development fees to fund services needed by new housing.

In Kings County, all jurisdictions collect planning and building fees for new development, as well as impact fees to assist in the construction of new schools as necessary. In addition, the cities of Avenal, Hanford, Corcoran, and Lemoore collect impact fees to help fund infrastructure improvements. The impact fees include public safety (police and fire), water system supply and distribution, wastewater collection/treatment, streets/thoroughfares, parks and recreation, and various others. Development within special districts (either a community service district or public utility district) requires connection fees to be paid to the respective special district where services were provided.

Table 4-5 presents the development processing and impact fees charged in each jurisdiction. According to a 2001 statewide fee study[8], Kings County jurisdictions' fees were lower than half of all jurisdictions in the state. Based on current conditions, fees (both processing and impact) range from approximately 6% to 16%

[8] *Pay to Play: Residential Development Fees in California Cities and Counties*. HCD, August 2001.

of the total cost of housing in Kings County. Given the current realities of local government fiscal conditions, this is considered very modest and is not an unreasonable constraint to housing.

Residential projects may sometimes require the extension of water, sewer, and roads. In these cases, the off-site improvements are more costly than traditional infill development. In Kings County, cities often require the developer to pay for extending water and sewer infrastructure, but then allow the developer to recapture up to 50% of the costs if infill projects developed within ten years are served by that infrastructure extension that was oversized.

B. Development Impact Fees in Kings County

City of Hanford

According to the City of Hanford's Master Fee Schedule for Fiscal Year 2024–25, the development impact fees are as follows:

Single-Family Residential:

- **Development Fee:** $3,995.72 per dwelling unit
- **Circulation Fee:** $9,542.84 per dwelling unit
- **Storm Drainage Fee:** $619.22 per dwelling unit
- **Refuse Fee:** $576.22 per dwelling unit
- **Total:** $14,733.00 per dwelling

Multifamily Residential:

- **Development Fee:** $2,805.77 per dwelling unit
- **Circulation Fee:** $9,542.84 per dwelling unit
- **Storm Drainage Fee:** $619.22 per dwelling unit
- **Refuse Fee:** $576.22 per dwelling unit
- **Total:** $13,543.00 per dwelling

City of Lemoore

The City of Lemoore's Development Impact Fee Study (February 2024) provides the follows:

Single-Family Residential (Assuming 1,940 sq. ft. home):

- **Total Fees:** $19,939 per dwelling

Multifamily Residential (Assuming 947 sq. ft. apartment):

- **Total Fees:** $11,744 per dwelling.

Summary Table

Jurisdiction	Single-Family (per unit)	Multifamily (per unit)
City of Hanford	$14,733.00	$13,543.00
City of Lemoore	$19,939.00	$11,744.00

These figures provide a clear per-unit fee analysis for typical single-family and multifamily projects in Kings County, addressing the previously noted gap where only percentage ranges (6–16%) were mentioned.

Table 4-6 Residential Development Fees

Jurisdiction	Single Family Projects[1]					Multi-Family Projects[2]				
	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	County	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	County
Processing Fees										
Building Plan Check & Permit	65% of Building Permit Fee |Per CBC Valuation	PC = 65% of Building Permit Fee single 33% for same tract home design	65% of building permit fee (based on valuation)	0.64 per sf + 65% of building permit fee	per CBC + $140	65% of Building Permit Fee |Per CBC Valuation	Impact Fee's per unit	65% of building permit fee (based on valuation)	0.35 per sf + 33% of building permit fee	per CBC + $140
Site Plan Review	$1,295 – Full Cost--	New Build $3,390 Existing $2,010	$1,100-$3,350	$1,600-$3,700	$3810	$1,295 – Full Cost	New Build $3,390 Existing $2,010	$1,100-$3,350	$1,600-$3,700	$3810
CUP	$1,595 – Full Cost--	CUP Cost $2,870 Minor $1,340	$1,675-$3,900	$1,100-$3,600	$6,580	$1,595 – Full Cost	CUP Cost $2,870 Minor $1,340	$1,675-$3,900	$1,100-$3,600	$6,580
CEQA Review[3]	CDFW Cost +10%--					Cost +10%-		5000+cost+10%	Cost +10%	$4,430
Impact Fees										
Water	N/A	$937.65 for 1100-2500 sqft					$937.65 for 1100-2500 sqft			
Wastewater	N/A	$1,167 for 1100-2500 sqft					$1,167 for 1100-2500 sqft			
Parks	$1,470.11	$1,204.67 for 1100-2500 sqft				$1,177.57	$937.65 for 1100-2500 sqft			
Drainage	N/A	$300 minimum for 1100 sqft. Cost changes per zone					$300 minimum for 1100 sqft. Cost changes per zone			
Public Protection (County)	N/A	$2,532 for 1100-2500 sqft	1134	1,134.34	$1,134	N/A	$2,532 per unit for 1100-2500 sqft	$1,134	$907.46	$907
Police (City)	N/A -	-	-	-		N/A	-	$161-	$610	
Refuse	N/A			$306	--	N/A	--	--	--	--
General govt. (City)	$737	$753 for 1100-2500 sqft	-	$664	-	$590.08	$753 per unit for 1100-2500 sqft	--	$504	--
Schools[5]	$4.79 per sqft	$4,488 for 1100 sqft + $4.08/sqft upto 2500 sqft	$4.79 per sqft	$4.79/sqft – residential $0.78/sqft commercial	$4.79 per sqft	$0.78/sq.ft	Determined by school	$4.79/sqft	$4.79/sqft residential $0.78/ sqft commercial /industria	$4.79 per sqft

Notes:
1. Source: Kings County jurisdictions, 2023

Developer impact fees are charged in some cases for certain improvements. In addition to paying impact fees, a developer may provide needed public facilities and services through the creation of a special assessment or infrastructure financing district, annexation to existing public utilities or community services district, or raising of private capital to complete the needed improvements. These costs are passed on to residents through prices or rents charged for new housing. In rural communities, new developments are required to be annexed into a city or community services district in order to obtain water and sewer services.

a. Site Improvement Requirements

For new housing developments, all jurisdictions require installation of curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and street lighting. Developments must also provide connections to water and wastewater systems, or provide wells and septic tanks. Where roadways are not present, developers are required to construct all internal roadways for a subdivision, and provide connections to existing roadways. 0 summarizes typical improvements.

Table 4-7 On-Site and Off-Site Improvements

Permit Type	Standard Improvements		
	Internal Streets	On-site Landscaping and Open Space	Curb, Gutters, Sidewalk, Utilities
Avenal	ROW includes local street width of 36’ for streets, plus 4’ for sidewalk, and none for landscaping. For collectors, ROW 60’ with 5’ sidewalks on both sides	Front yard setback and lot coverage. Park dedications are not required. City requires two trees per residential lot.	Requires curb, gutters, sidewalks, and roads where they do not exist. Also, must connect to utilities and provide street lights.
Corcoran	ROW includes local street width of 60’, plus 4’ sidewalk on either side. Requires 6’ landscaping. Collector ROW is 68 feet with same requirements	Front yard setback and lot coverage. Park dedications are not required. City requires two trees per residential lot.	Requires curb, gutters, sidewalks, and roads where they do not exist. Also, must connect to utilities and provide street lights.
Hanford	ROW includes street width of 40’ plus 5’ for sidewalk, and 5’ for utility easement Collector has 80’ ROW, with same easements.	Front yard setback and lot coverage. Yard must be landscaped with 4 trees per lot. Apartment complexes must provide open space and/or amenities per Community Development Department approval	Must provide curb, gutters, sidewalks, street lights, as well as sewer and water hookups, and fire hydrants
Lemoore	58’ ROW includes local street width of 34’, 5’ sidewalks, 7’ landscaping on each site. Street trees are placed every 40 feet. Most collectors and arterials have 74’-84’ ROWs, respectively, and 6’ sidewalks	Front yard setback and lot coverage. 10,000 sq ft. of open space required for multi-family projects (can include recreation bldg.) if project exceeds 25 units	Must provide curb, gutters, sidewalks, street lights, as well as sewer and water hookups, fire hydrants, and undergrounding of utilities up to 70 kv
Kings County	For minor street, ROW is 50-56’. For collector, ROW is 60’.	Standard lot coverage requirements of 40% for single-family residences and 50 to 83% for multi-family residences. No standards for open space required, just landscaping.	Curbs and gutters are required for lot sizes less than 20,000 square feet. Street lights not required. Sewer and water hookups required for lot sizes less than one acre.

ROW=right of way
Source: Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; Kings County

While site improvement requirements increase housing costs, they are typical for most jurisdictions. Moreover, site improvements are necessary to maintain the quality of life desired by residents, and ensure the availability of needed public services and facilities. Jurisdictions can mitigate the cost of these improvement requirements by assisting affordable housing developers in obtaining state and federal financing for their projects, or providing regulatory and financial incentives.

b. Building and Construction Codes

All Kings County jurisdictions have adopted the 2022 California Building Standards (Building, Plumbing, Mechanical and National Electrical) Code. Approvals are required for new structures as well as installation or replacement of patios, storage buildings, carports, air conditioning replacements, re-roofing etc.

Code enforcement programs are implemented through each jurisdiction's Building Department, Planning Department, Police Department or Public Works Department. Code enforcement staff investigates violations of building code and property maintenance standards as well as other complaints. When violations are identified, eligible property owners are referred to appropriate rehabilitation programs providing grants or low-interest loans for property and building improvements. Each jurisdiction is committed to increasing public awareness of rehabilitation and home improvement programs and to coordinating these programs with code enforcement efforts. This commitment is reflected in Program 1 (Code Enforcement) of each jurisdiction's Housing Plan. In addition, all Housing Plans for Kings County jurisdictions have a housing rehabilitation program.

C. Non-Governmental Constraints

1. Environmental and Infrastructure Constraints

Environmental and infrastructure issues affect the amount, location, and timing of new residential development. New housing opportunities create challenges regarding public infrastructure extensions and expansions, and encroachment into agricultural land. In addition, the availability of adequate water, public infrastructure such as wells and wastewater treatment facilities, and other public services and facilities can impact the feasibility of new residential development. This section analyzes the potential environmental and infrastructure constraints to housing development in Kings County.

a. Agricultural Lands



The California Land Conservation Act, (commonly referred to as the "Williamson" Act) was adopted by the state legislature in 1965 to protect agricultural, wetland, and scenic areas of the state from unnecessary or premature conversion to urban uses. The Williamson Act explicitly pronounces the State's responsibility for protecting its agricultural industry from stagnation and recession. The agricultural industry is critical to the economy of Kings County, and its agricultural preserve program was first implemented in 1969.

To that end, Kings County has several mechanisms that serve to protect farmland from premature urbanization. Conservation or Farmland Security Zone Contracts provide that property may not be used by the owner, or their successors, for any purpose other than the production of agricultural products for commercial purposes. The minimum timeframe of a Land Conservation Contract cannot be less than 10 years. Farmland Security Zone contracts cannot be less than 20 years. Both contracts automatically renew one additional year and the automatic renewal continues indefinitely unless a notice of non-renewal is filed.

As discussed in Chapter 3, and Appendix B, Land Inventory, the sites identified for housing development are not encumbered with Williamson Act contracts, nor are any sites located within Farmland Security Zones. Thus, all sites proposed for development are not constrained by agricultural land use conservation contracts.

b. Wastewater Infrastructure

Wastewater service for residential development in King County is provided by public sewers in the incorporated cities and the unincorporated community service districts (CSDs). In rural areas of the County, wastewater service is not provided and residential developments rely on individual septic systems. An analysis of sewer capacity in Kings County jurisdictions and the capacity to accommodate growth commensurate with the RHNA for the 2016-2024 Housing Element planning period is provided below.

- **Avenal** – The City of Avenal provides sewer service to its urbanized areas and the Avenal State Prison. The City's sewage collection system includes two major trunk lines in Laneva Boulevard that extend from the urban area to the sewage treatment plant located in southeast Avenal. Based on projected population growth the City's portion of treatment plant reserve capacity will not be fully utilized until the year 2024 under average flow conditions.

- **Corcoran** – Corcoran's wastewater is collected and conveyed to the City's treatment plant, located at the intersection of King Avenue and Pueblo Avenue, in the southeastern portion of the City, and has a capacity of 2.0MGD. This facility provides secondary level treatment. Corcoran State Prison, the biggest water user, has its own wastewater treatment facility. The City's wastewater treatment plant underwent modifications in recent years to accommodate population growth as outlined in the General Plan. The city continues to plan for expansion of the wastewater treatment facility as part of its Capital Improvement Program and Wastewater Collection Master Plan as necessary. New development is responsible for construction of all sewer lines serving the development. Adequate treatment plant capacity is projected through the planning period.

- **Hanford** – Hanford's wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 8 million gallons per day (8 MGD). The City's Sewer System Master Plan (2017) reported a decrease in flow to the plant from 4.93 MGD in 2006 to 4.44 MGD in 2015. There is sufficient capacity at the plant to support city growth for the foreseeable future. The Master Plan also identifies capital improvement programs required for sewer network. To allow for growth east of the City's boundaries, either a major new interceptor line will be installed to connect this area with the wastewater treatment plant or a satellite tertiary wastewater treatment plant must be built. These improvements will either be funded through impact fees or provided by developers to ensure adequate capacity to accommodate development. Thus, adequate capacity will be available to serve new residential development commensurate with the regional housing production goals.

- **Lemoore** – Lemoore requires all new developments to connect to the City's sewer system. The wastewater treatment system has a capacity of 4.5MGD. Single-family homes on lots of at least one-acre, which were previously allowed to use private septic systems, are now required to connect to sewer systems to prevent groundwater contamination. Lemoore's wastewater system has adequate capacity to serve the current demand and may need to be upgraded towards the end of the planning period. New trunk lines and collectors must be planned in areas of the city where growth is expected to occur. Such improvements will be funded through wastewater impact fees.

- **Unincorporated County** – Wastewater treatment capacity is more limited in unincorporated communities than in the cities. In most of the unincorporated areas, wastewater treatment services are not provided, and residential development relies on individual septic systems. However, the Armona, Kettleman City and Stratford District areas are each served by that Districts wastewater treatment system. The Stratford Public Utility District is able to service only existing connections. The community districts of Armona, Home Garden, and Kettleman City have adequate wastewater treatment capabilities. Home Garden contracts with the City of Hanford for wastewater treatment.

c. Water Availability and Infrastructure

The availability of water to serve residential development is an important prerequisite for determining the ability of sites to accommodate housing commensurate with the regional housing needs production goals during the 2024-2032 planning period. From 2019 through 2022, California experienced the driest three years on record, putting strain on water resources and resulting in stringent water restrictions. The drought conditions have eased since; however the future situation is unpredictable and the analysis below is based on the projections by Kings County jurisdictions with regard to water availability and water demand. The availability of water to serve additional growth in each jurisdiction is discussed below. Pursuant to Government Code Sec. 65589.7, water and sewer providers are required to grant priority to developments

that include lower-income units, and jurisdictions are required to provide copies of their Housing Elements to water and sewer providers within their boundaries immediately upon adoption.

- **Avenal** – The City of Avenal uses imported water supplied from the San Luis Canal as part of the federal Central Valley Project. On July 13, 2022, the City of Avenal had declared local emergency due to severe drought conditions, with water allocation reduced to 25% of historic use. A source water assessment conducted in April 2023 found the water sources have risk of exposure to contaminants from vehicular traffic, recreational activities, influent drainages and stormwater runoff. Based on the Avenal Water Master Plan prepared in 2017, the City is projected to have a sufficient supply of imported water to meet growth demands and regional housing needs through the planning period, although it is difficult to predict future water supplies with certainty due to the ongoing drought.

- **Corcoran** – Corcoran relies upon five groundwater wells located in a well field northeast of the City to meet all domestic, commercial, and industrial water demands. To prevent aquifer over drafting, Corcoran participates in groundwater recharge activities, has adopted water conservation ordinances, and treats/reuses wastewater effluent for irrigation at Corcoran State Prison. Based on the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, the City has sufficient existing and planned groundwater supply to serve the City's regional housing needs and maximum population projected at buildout of the General Plan without depletion of the aquifer. The City experienced prolonged drought conditions from 2019 which has eased in 2023. The City has a Water Conservation Plan dependent on the cause, severity and anticipated duration of the water shortage

- **Hanford** – Hanford and surrounding urban areas rely on local groundwater, with wells extracting water from the Tulare Lake Sub-basin of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin to meet all domestic, commercial, and industrial water demand. The City also maintains drainage basins to percolate storm water and excess domestic water year-round to recharge the aquifer. Approximately one-half the potable water consumed by urban users is for outdoor water use such as landscape irrigation. The other half is utilized by consumers for indoor use. Indoor wastewater is delivered to the City's wastewater treatment plant where it is treated, disinfected, and delivered to the Lakeside Irrigation District (by agreement) for reuse as agricultural irrigation water. The City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan identifies adequate water through the planning period to serve regional housing needs and anticipated urban growth. The City also has Water Shortage Contingency Plan (2021) to address different drought conditions and have implemented permanent water use prohibitions.

- **Lemoore** – The City of Lemoore provides water service within its corporate limits from six active groundwater wells within City limits and two in a wellfield approximately 5 miles north of the City. According to the Urban Water Management Plan prepared in 2017, future water supplies are anticipated to far exceed normal year demand conditions through year 2040. The anticipated water supplies are also reported to be sufficient to meet all water demands through the year 2040 under multiple-dry year drought conditions. The City also has a Water Shortage Contingency Plan in place that addresses 3 levels of drought conditions. As the City grows in accordance with General Plan projections, demand will eventually exceed the supply available from existing wells. At that time, the city may need to drill additional wells to serve new development. The city also encourages conservation measures to decrease demand. Because the City lies above a semi-confined aquifer, groundwater recharge is accomplished by up-basin stream recharge.

Unincorporated County – The Kettleman City Community Services District (KCCSD) provides water to the unincorporated community of Kettleman City from two groundwater wells. The

KCCSD had established a moratorium on new commercial and residential development until a new surface water treatment plant can be constructed which will treat water from the California Aqueduct. The water treatment plant was completed in 2020 to treat and distribute water from the California aqueduct, but the severe drought conditions resulted in limited water allocation from the State. The severity of the drought situation has now eased.

The Armona Community Services District (ACSD) provides water services in the unincorporated community from two groundwater wells. The ACSD has established a moratorium on new commercial and residential development until water system improvements or an imported water source is identified.

Neither the KCCSD nor the ACSD are restricted in the amount of groundwater wells that can be drilled. The KCCSD and ACSD Capital Facilities Plans include the provision of new wells and additional water storage capacity to accommodate buildout of the General Plan land use policies. As demand for water supply increases with population growth, these community service districts will drill new wells and construct additional water storage facilities in accordance with their Capital Facilities Plans.

Home Garden Community Service District (HGCSD) can support limited infill development and currently has undetermined capacity for future water connections.

Stratford Public Utility District (SPUD) has three existing wells, however only two are operational and one will be abandoned soon and can support limited infill development. The existing capacity will not support large-scale development within the community and new sources of potable water will be needed.

Kings County declared local drought emergency in March 2022. These restrictions have now eased and are not expected to preclude new residential development commensurate with regional housing needs in unincorporated areas during the 2024-2032 planning period. As indicated in Appendix B, the unincorporated County's potential lower-income sites are evenly distributed among the four Community Service District areas.

2. Land and Construction Costs



Land and construction costs contribute to the cost and affordability of housing. However, these market factors are largely beyond the control of local jurisdictions.

While land costs are primarily controlled by regional location, cities and counties can influence per-unit land costs through allowable densities. As discussed in the Governmental Constraints section, all of the jurisdictions in Kings County allow residential development at sufficient densities to accommodate market demand.

Like land costs, construction costs are not significantly affected by local policies. The price of materials and labor are affected by regional, national and international forces. Construction costs depend on the type of home as well as amenities, materials used, and quality of construction. Jurisdictions have several means to reduce the cost of housing construction, improve housing affordability, and expand housing opportunities for more residents. Using prefabricated or manufactured housing is one way to reduce construction costs. All Kings County jurisdictions have policies to facilitate the use of manufactured housing.

Local building code requirements could also affect the cost of new housing. All Kings County jurisdictions have adopted the California Building Code and no local amendments have been adopted that would significantly increase the cost of construction.

In some portions of Lemoore, mitigation is needed to comply with FEMA flood hazard regulations or to provide noise insulation in homes impacted by aircraft overflight from the Naval Air Station Lemoore. While these measures will increase constructions costs, they are at least partially offset by creating additional areas for residential development, thereby increasing the potential supply of housing.

3. Cost and Availability of Financing

Kings County jurisdictions are similar to most other communities with regard to private sector home financing programs. The interest rates in the past several years have been at historic lows and in 2023, the interest rates have increased to more than 7%. This has resulted in a small drop in home prices but the demand remains high due to fewer homes on the market. The median listing home price in Kings County is around $355,000 (October 2023), a significant increase compared to the median listing price of around $280,000 in October 2020. Lower-income households have difficulty qualifying for home loans and the higher interest rates and home prices have made the situation more difficult.

Environmental Constraints in Kings County, California

Kings County, situated in California's Central Valley, encompasses diverse environmental features and constraints that influence land use planning and development. Identifying these constraints is crucial for sustainable growth and environmental conservation.

Key Environmental Constraints

1. **Flood Zones**:
    - Areas adjacent to the Kings River and other waterways are susceptible to flooding. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that delineate flood-prone areas. These maps are essential for assessing flood risks and guiding development away from high-risk zones.
2. **Seismic Activity**:
    - While Kings County is not directly atop major fault lines, it is still subject to seismic activity due to its proximity to faults in neighboring counties. The California Geological Survey offers seismic hazard maps that help in understanding and mitigating earthquake risks.
3. **Soil Limitations**:
    - Certain areas in Kings County have soils with limitations for development, such as high shrink-swell potential or poor drainage. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides soil surveys that identify these limitations, aiding in land suitability assessments.
4. **Agricultural Land Preservation**:
    - Kings County has extensive areas designated as prime farmland. The California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) classifies land based on agricultural quality, which is vital for preserving valuable agricultural resources.

Electronic Sites Inventory

To ensure compliance with California state law and meet the requirements set forth by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), Kings County commits to utilizing HCD's official Electronic Housing Element Sites Inventory Form for the submission of its sites inventory. This commitment aligns with Senate Bill 6 (SB 6), which mandates that jurisdictions submit their housing element sites inventory electronically to HCD. The standardized electronic submission facilitates efficient review and ensures consistency across jurisdictions.

Commitment Statement:

Kings County will complete and submit the Sites Inventory using HCD's official Electronic Housing Element Sites Inventory Form, in accordance with the requirements of SB 6. The completed inventory will be submitted electronically to HCD as part of the adopted Housing Element package.

D. Fair Housing

State law prohibits discrimination in the development process or in real property transactions, and it is each jurisdiction's policy to uphold the law in this regard. In Kings County, fair housing complaints are referred to different agencies depending on the jurisdiction. The cities of Corcoran and Lemoore refer fair housing complaints to the HUD Fair Housing Enforcement Center in San Francisco. The cities of Corcoran and Lemoore also refer housing complaints to Tulare/Kings County Legal Aid. Kings County, Avenal, Hanford and Lemoore refer fair housing complaints to the Human Rights/Fair Housing Commission office in Fresno. Each jurisdiction's efforts to support fair housing are described in the Housing Plan (Chapter 5).

Chapter 5. Housing Plan

The earlier chapters of the Housing Element describe the housing needs, resources and constraints for the five jurisdictions in Kings County. This Housing Plan sets forth a comprehensive strategy and program of actions to address the housing issues identified within the cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, Lemoore, and the unincorporated areas of Kings County.

Section A highlights the major housing issues identified in Kings County and corresponding goals and policies to address those issues. Section B sets forth the specific programs to be implemented by the cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, Lemoore, and unincorporated Kings County to effectively implement the goals and policies.

A. Goals and Policies

1. Housing and Neighborhood Conservation and Rehabilitation

Improving the condition of housing is a primary housing goal for many communities. Although the majority of homes in each community are in sound condition, there is a need for repair, improvement, and rehabilitation of many homes, particularly older "Farmers Home" units and mobile homes as well as older multi-family complexes. Thus, a primary goal of the Housing Element is to continue to support policies and programs for improving housing and residential neighborhoods.

GOAL 1. Improve and maintain the quality of housing and residential neighborhoods.

Policy 1.1*. Promote and improve the quality of residential properties by ensuring compliance with housing and property maintenance standards.*

Policy 1.2*. Assist in the repair, rehabilitation, and improvement of residential structures; demolish and replace structures which are dilapidated and beyond repair.*

Policy 1.3*. Invest in infrastructure and public facilities to ensure that adequate water, sewer, roads, parks, and other needed services are in place to serve existing and future residential developments.*

Policy 1.4*. Preserve assisted rental housing for long-term occupancy by low- and moderate-income households.*

Policy 1.5. *Cooperate with Federal agencies, State agencies and lending institutions to design and implement housing rehabilitation programs, and to acquire grant funding to finance rehabilitation programs to support low-income households.*

Policy 1.*6. Review and implement place-making strategies for conservation and preservation of neighborhoods including programs to improve safety for pedestrians and improve mobility by continuing to develop greenway facilities and new bike lanes*

2. Housing Production

Like most other areas in the San Joaquin Valley, growth and development in Kings County is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. The Housing Element sets forth policies to encourage the production of

high-quality housing that meets identified housing needs, further stimulates economic development, and improves residential neighborhoods.

GOAL 2. Facilitate and encourage the provision of a range of housing types and prices to meet the diverse needs of residents.

***Policy 2.1**. Provide adequate sites for housing through appropriate land use, zoning and development standards to accommodate the regional housing needs for the current planning period.*

***Policy 2.2**. Work collaboratively with nonprofit and for-profit developers to seek state and federal grants to support the production of affordable housing.*

***Policy 2.3.** Ensure the adequate provision of water, sewer, roads, public facilities, and other infrastructure necessary to serve new housing.*

***Policy 2.4**. Support the construction of high quality single- and multi-family housing which is well designed and energy efficient.*

***Policy 2.5.** Encourage the development of additional sales and rental housing units for extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households.*

3. Housing Constraints

Market factors and government regulations can have a significant impact on the cost of new housing. Although market factors are largely beyond the influence of local governments, Kings County jurisdictions can continue to implement responsive programs to mitigate the impact of market conditions and governmental regulations.

GOAL 3. Remove or mitigate, to the extent feasible and appropriate, potential governmental constraints to the production, maintenance, improvement and affordability of housing.

***Policy 3.1**. Offer regulatory and/or financial incentives, as available and appropriate, to encourage the construction of quality housing.*

***Policy 3.2**. Periodically review local ordinances and building regulations to ensure that they do not unduly impede housing investment.*

***Policy 3.3**. Utilize planned developments and other creative mechanisms to facilitate the construction of more creative, well-designed, housing projects.*

***Policy 3.4**. Ensure that developments are processed efficiently to minimize holding costs and comply with the Permit Streamlining Act.*

4. Housing Assistance

Certain groups may have greater difficulty in finding decent, affordable housing due to unique circumstances. Persons with special needs include low- and moderate-income households, military personnel, seniors, persons with disabilities, large families, people who are homeless, single-parent households, and farmworkers. Kings County jurisdictions remain committed to assisting people of all walks of life in securing adequate housing.

GOAL 4. Provide housing assistance to extremely-low-, very-low-, low-, and moderate-income households and those with special housing needs.

Policy 4.1*. Support the provision of rental assistance to provide affordable housing options for extremely-low-, very-low- and low-income households.*

Policy 4.2*. Participate in efforts to expand homeownership opportunities to lower- and moderate-income households through down payment assistance and other homeownership programs.*

Policy 4.3*. Support the provision of housing suitable for special needs groups, including seniors, people with disabilities, homeless people, military personnel, large households, single-parent families, and farmworkers.*

Policy 4.4*. Develop and maintain collaborative efforts among nonprofits, for-profit developers, and public agencies to encourage the development, maintenance, and improvement of housing.*

5. Fair and Equal Housing Opportunities

Fair and equal housing opportunity is a continuing need in Kings County to ensure that all persons, regardless of their status, have the opportunity to find a suitable home. Mediating tenant/landlord disputes, investigating complaints of discrimination, providing education services, and improving public awareness are all part of a comprehensive fair housing program.

GOAL 5. Further equal housing opportunities for persons, regardless of status.

Policy 5.1. *Support enforcement of fair housing laws prohibiting arbitrary discrimination in the development, financing, rental, or sale of housing.*

Policy 5.2. *Periodically review City ordinances and development regulations and modify, as necessary, to accommodate housing for disabled persons.*

Policy 5.3. *Improve access to fair housing information, including education and enforcement assistance for residents and persons interested in renting or purchasing housing in Kings County and education for property owners, managers, and other housing providers regarding fair housing laws and their responsibilities to ensure fair access to housing opportunities.*

B. Housing Programs

1. Avenal Housing Programs



Avenal has a long history dating back to the 1800s. Early American settlers arrived in the Kettleman Hills during the 1850s with the dream of raising cattle and farming. Oil, however, would bring fame, fortune, and people to Avenal. In 1929, Standard Oil surveyed the current site of Avenal to build a town. By 1940, Avenal was the second largest town in Kings County with a population of 3,000 – mostly oil workers – and was known for some of the best services and schools in California. During the 1940s, however, the decline of oil and gas production affected Avenal's economy, and many stores and houses were vacated.



Avenal State Prison

Avenal's transition began when agricultural workers came to the area. During the 1970s, the completion of the California Aqueduct provided needed water and completion of I-5 brought new business opportunities. Following incorporation in 1979, the city attracted a state prison in 1987, and later annexed the I-269/I-5 interchange and zoned the area for commercial and industrial development.

Community development will play an important role in Avenal's future. New quality housing is needed to attract employees of Avenal State Prison, Coalinga State Mental Hospital, and other future employers. Rehabilitation and infrastructure programs are needed to improve the quality of neighborhoods and foster identity and pride. Assisting residents in securing affordable rental and ownership housing remains a priority for Avenal. The Housing Element plays an important role in Avenal by guiding community development programs which will define and shape the City's future through 2024.



El Palmar Apartments

1.1 Code Enforcement

Code enforcement is an important means to preserve public health and safety and ensure that the character and quality of neighborhoods and housing is maintained. To that end, the City's Code Enforcement staff under the Public Works department will work to enforce state and local regulations. In conjunction with code enforcement activities, City staff will provide information to homeowners regarding the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program (Program 1.2).

Objective: Continue to work with the community to address code violations. Refer property owners to the Housing Rehabilitation Program.

Responsible Agency: Code Enforcement Staff/Public Works Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Ongoing

1.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program



In collaboration with a housing partner, the City will continue providing rehabilitation loans to lower-income households, including very-low- and extremely-low-income persons. Initiated in 1988 with CDBG funds, the Housing Rehabilitation Program will provide loans for up to $190,430 for most types of housing repairs, energy conservation improvements, and handicapped accessibility devices.

Objective: Continue to provide between 6 to 12 loans per year. Continue to market the program through brochures at the public counter and online.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department and Self-Help Enterprises

Funding: CDBG; HOME; CAL-HOME

Timeline: Ongoing

1.3 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing and Mobile Home Parks

The City will work with interested agencies and community organizations to preserve at-risk units by monitoring their status, providing technical and/or financial assistance in return for extended affordability controls, and ensuring proper tenant notification prior to project conversion. As noted in Chapter 2, Avenal has 317 units of affordable housing created through City, state, and federal programs, some of which serve very-low- and extremely-low-income persons. 1 location need to be monitored for risk of conversion during the next 10 years – Wien Manor (38 affordable units).

Annual monitoring of all affordable housing projects and at risk of conversion by contacting the owners or managers and identifying any units at-risk of converting to market rate housing. To increase the likelihood that these affordable units are preserved, the city will develop a preservation strategy if affordability agreements are about to expire. The strategy may include contacting potential purchasers, working with organizations as appropriate in pursuing available funds, ensuring compliance with tenant noticing requirements, conducting tenant education regarding their rights, and providing information on Section 8 rent subsidies and other affordable housing opportunities in the city. In addition, the city will maintain and annually update the inventory of at-risk projects and establish a database.

Objectives: Develop a preservation strategy for at risk projects and maintain and update an at-risk project inventory and actions taken. Continue to monitor at-risk units and preserve mobile home parks

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Develop at risk preservation strategy in 2025 and monitor at risk projects annually

1.4 Adequate Sites

The city will facilitate the production of new housing to accommodate demand commensurate with the City's share of regional housing needs. To that end, the Housing Element identifies "adequate" sites to accommodate the City's regional housing needs allocation identified as 277 units (24 extremely-low, 24 very-low, 37 low, 55 moderate, and 137 above moderate-income affordability) during the current planning period. Adequate sites are those with appropriate development and density standards, water and sewer services, and adequate infrastructure.

Objective: Maintain appropriate land use designations to provide adequate sites appropriate for new housing to meet Avenal's housing needs allocation of 277 units.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

1.5 Infill Development

The city will continue to support infill development for homes and mobile homes in residential zones. Infill lots are being extensively used in Avenal for new development. The City works with developers to complete variances that allow more infill lots to be created and used. The City will provide an inventory at the public counter on the location of infill sites that are adequately served by infrastructure and suitable for residential development.

Objective: Facilitate infill development by providing the location and zoning of residential infill sites in the community and working with developers to expedite applications.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Ongoing

1.6 Density Bonus Program

Avenal will continue to provide density bonus and other incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing in accordance with state law. The city will continue to work with developers to facilitate the use of these options.

Objective: Continue to implement the density bonus ordinance to assist development of affordable housing.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

1.7 Regulatory and Financial Assistance to Developers of Affordable Housing

The City assists developers building affordable housing by reducing or deferring development fees, reducing processing times, and helping with grant applications. The City will continue providing regulatory and financial assistance to facilitate the development of affordable housing to extremely-low-, very-low-, low-, and moderate-income households.

Objective:	Continue to defer/reduce fees and expedite processing for affordable housing; Reduce parking standards for small multi-family units.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

1.8 First Time Homebuyer Program

In collaboration with a housing partner, Avenal will continue to provide home ownership opportunities to new low-income homebuyers through the First Time Homebuyer Program. Initiated in 2000, this program provides up to $130,000 in a deferred silent second loan to subsidize mortgage payments and closing costs. Residents must provide a $1,000 down payment and qualify for a home loan. The City will continue to apply for CDBG funds to provide assistance to first-time homebuyers.

Objective:	Assist 5 to 10 new first-time homebuyers annually.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department and Self-Help Enterprises
Funding:	HOME
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

1.9 Section 8 Rental Assistance

Avenal will continue to participate in the Section 8 rental assistance program. The Section 8 program extends rental subsidies to extremely-low- and very-low-income households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent. The rent subsidy is the difference between 30% of the monthly income and the allowable rent determined by the Section 8 program.

Objective:	Assist Kings County Housing Authority in promoting the Section 8 program by posting information at City Hall.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department, County Housing Authority
Funding:	Department of Housing and Urban Development
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

1.10 Affordable Housing Assistance



The city works with nonprofit groups, such as Self-Help Enterprises, to build and/or rehabilitate housing affordable to lower-income households. The City receives CDBG and HOME funds for these efforts. Affordable housing has been developed under existing zoning and development standards, without the need for density bonus, although in some cases the City provides financial assistance to projects in the form of fee waivers and regulatory incentives. To continue supporting affordable housing, especially units for very-low- and extremely-low-income persons, the City will undertake the following actions.

Objective: Seek applicable grants from state and federal sources (e.g., CDBG, HOME, Proposition 1C, AHSC programs) including funding specifically targeted to ELI housing, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, continue to implement the density bonus ordinance, and continue to pursue housing production and rehabilitation activities with nonprofits. The City shall promote the benefits of this program to the development community by posting information on its web page and creating a handout to be distributed with land development applications.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department and interested affordable housing providers/developers

Funding: Local, state, and federal funds

Timeline: Ongoing; apply for grant funding on an annual basis as available.

1.11 Special Needs Housing for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities

The city will assist in planning and locating affordable housing for special needs groups such as seniors and persons with disabilities, many of whom have very-low or extremely-low incomes. In the past, the City has expedited applications for senior housing apartments and assisted the developer with tax credit applications. The City will continue to work with developers on senior or special needs projects, including assistance to persons with disabilities by expediting applications and assisting with grant applications.

Objective: Continue to work with developers on senior and special needs projects, including assistance to persons with disabilities by expediting applications and assisting with grant applications.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Annual assistance to affordable and special needs housing applications, if requested, throughout the planning period

1.12 Accessory Dwelling Units

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) can provide additional housing opportunities for many special needs' groups, including seniors, farmworkers and other persons with very-low or extremely-low incomes. ADUs are allowed by right in residentially zoned areas consistent with state law. The City will assist property owners with ADU applications by providing information and expediting their applications.

Objective:	Assist property owners with ADU applications by providing information and expediting their applications.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

1.13 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing

Housing Element Law requires all jurisdictions to provide adequate sites for a variety of housing types, including emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing, through appropriate zoning and development standards. These types of housing typically serve those with very-low or extremely-low incomes. The Zoning Code permits emergency shelters in the High-Density Multi-Family Residential (R-3) zone by right subject to appropriate development standards. The R-3 zone is conveniently located adjacent to services needed by persons residing in a shelter. The Zoning Code also allows transitional and supportive housing as a residential use subject only to the same requirements and procedures as for other residential uses of the same type in the same zone, consistent with state law.

Objective:	Continue to facilitate the provision of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

1.14 Farmworker and Employee Housing

Farmworker housing is an important issue in the Central Valley. Since Avenal has some of the lowest housing prices and apartment rents in California, the need for farmworker housing is largely met by traditional housing. The City of Avenal actively assists farmworker housing needs: the majority of homeownership loans are made to farmworkers and a majority of units in assisted multi-family projects are occupied by farmworkers. Many of the farmworkers served by these programs have very-low or extremely-low incomes.



In addition, the Zoning Code complies with *Health and Safety Code* §17021.5 and §17021.6 regarding farmworker housing.

Objectives:

1. Continue to ensure that the Zoning Code conforms with §17021.5 and §17021.6 of the *Health and Safety Code* regarding farmworker housing;
2. Inventory suitable sites for farmworker housing with the update of the Land Use Element;
3. Continue to assist interested developers by identifying sites and supporting funding applications for affordable housing; and

4. Provide, to the extent feasible, financial and regulatory incentives for affordable and farmworker housing developments.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund and State (CDBG or other funds)

Timeline: Continue to facilitate the construction of farmworker housing on an annual basis, if requested, throughout the planning period.

1.15 Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Reasonable Accommodation)

State law requires jurisdictions to analyze and remove potential constraints to housing for persons with disabilities, many of whom have very-low or extremely-low incomes. The City continue to ensure its zoning and land use requirements, permit processing procedures, and building codes to identify potential impediments, and City regulations and procedures are in conformance with state law.

Objective: Continue to facilitate reasonable accommodation in housing for persons with disabilities and expedite development applications for housing that serves persons with disabilities such as residential care facilities.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

1.16 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities

To help promote equal and fair housing opportunities, the city will take meaningful actions to affirmatively further fair housing and address impediments. The city will also continue to refer fair housing questions and complaints to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and posts fair housing information in public offices and on the City website. The Housing Element also includes several programs and actions to address fair housing issues.

FAIR HOUSING ISSUES	CONTRIBUTING FACTOR	MEANINGFUL ACTIONS
Access to Affordable Housing	Segregation, poverty and limited resources	Increase affordable housing opportunities through grant funding, incentives to developers and programs to support first home buyers, preservation of existing affordable housing and rehabilitation
Discrimination in the private market	Private discrimination	Provide fair housing outreach education through Council staff and Self-Help Enterprises. Refer persons experiencing discrimination in housing to Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and posts fair housing

		information in public offices and on the City website.
Limited Outreach Capacity	Limited media marketing	Expand media marketing through social media, in addition to providing AFFH information through the city website.
Disproportionate Housing Needs	Rent increases, potential displacement of residents due to economic pressures, need for variety (unit size and bedrooms) of affordable housing availability.	Expand affordable housing opportunities across the board, while recognizing that the city has 317 affordable housing units that need to be preserved.

Objective: Avenal will coordinate with Kings County to provide landlord/tenant mediation services and fair housing investigations. Continue to refer fair housing inquiries to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and distribute fair housing information at City Hall, website, library, post office, and shopping areas.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund, CDBG, HOME, Other Funding

Timeline: Throughout the planning period. Apply for CDBG, HOME, and other funding for fair and affordable housing every year.

1.17 Energy Conservation

The City of Avenal works cooperatively with Pacific Gas & Electric to provide homeowners and renters with energy audits and to provide them with resources to obtain low energy products such as lights and insulation.

Objective: Reduce energy use in residential developments by providing information and low-energy products to residents.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Program implementation throughout the planning period

1.18 Update and Amend the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance in compliance with State Laws

a. Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 10 units per acre in the Low-Density Residential Designation.

Objective: Establish a minimum and maximum density of at least 4 and 10 respectively in the Low-Density Residential Designation.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD.

Time Frame: December 2025

b) Add a new Medium-Low Density Land Use and Zoning Classification

Objective: Add a new Low-Moderate Density Classification allowing a minimum of 10 units and a maximum of 16 units/acre to bridge the gap between Low Density and Medium Density classifications and make concurrent changes in the Zoning Code.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

c) Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 24 units in the Medium Density Residential Designation.

Objective: The current density range permitted is 10-15 units per acre. The changes will increase the potential to build additional housing on a per acre basis.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

d) Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 21 and a maximum of 30 units in the High-Density Residential Designation.

Objective: The current density range permitted is 15-29 units per acre. The changes will permit a minimum of 21-30 units per acre.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

e) Ministerial Approval of ADU Developments

Objective: Amend the Zoning Code permitting ministerial approval of ADUs, pre-approved design, and development standards.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

f) Adopt Objective Design Standards with Ministerial Approval.

Objective: Amend the Zoning Code incorporating Objective Design Standards to streamline and ministerially approve applications for design review of

residential projects that qualify under the provisions of Government Code 65913.4, including transitional and supportive housing, and mixed-use projects with at least 2/3 the square footage of the floor area designated for residential use, within 90 to 180 days of the determination of completeness.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

g) New Environmental Justice Element.

Objective: Amend the General Plan to add a new Environmental Justice Element

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

h) **Density Bonus.**

Objective: Amend the current density bonus ordinance to comply with the State Density Bonus Law. Further, the City shall amend the zoning code to permit transitional and supportive housing as a residential use subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

i) **Ministerial Approval of multi-family developments without CEQA review.**

Objective: Amend Zoning Code provisioning for the Approval of multi-family developments, ministerially and exempt from CEQA review.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

j**). Amend Zoning Code to permit, ministerially, as a use by right or right-of-zone permanent supportive housing (Government Code Section 65651), low barrier navigation centers (Government Code Section 65660), and amend the zoning code to address the provision for employee housing**

Objective: Amend Zoning Code provisioning for the use by right or right of zone approval of permanent supportive housing, low barrier navigation centers and employee housing, ministerially

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

k). **Amend the Subdivisions Code Permitting SB-9 Small Lot Subdivisions on Single-family Zoned Lots.**

Objective: SB 9 has the potential to create more small-scale homeownership opportunities that are affordable to moderate-income buyers.

Agency: Community Development Department.

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

l) Ensure City's procedures for reasonable accommodation requests complies with State Law.

Objective: Compliance with State law.

Agency: Community Development Department.

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

m) Emergency Shelters -

The City shall ensure compliance with Gov. Code §65583(a)(4) to plan to shelter people experiencing homelessness by adopting one of the following:

a. by revising the zoning code to specify an additional appropriate zone(s) to allow emergency shelters by right and/or with approval of a conditional use permit.
b. Establish an Emergency Shelter (ES) development standards compliant with Gov. Code §65583(a)(4). (As described in more detail in the cited statute, a compliant location is usually vacant, sized to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified in this housing program, including at least one year-round emergency shelter, located in a residential zone, or in a nonresidential zone that allows residential use near transportation, amenities, and homelessness services.
c. Ensuring the definition of emergency shelters to be consistent with Gov. Code 65583(a)(4)(C) and ensure appropriate parking requirements are limited to employees.

Objective: Compliance with Gov. Code §65583 regarding emergency shelters

Agency: Community Development Department.

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

1.19 Adequate Infrastructure for Affordable Housing

Chapter 727, Statutes of 2005 (SB1087) requires that water and sewer providers must grant priority for service allocations to proposed development that include housing units affordable to lower-income households.

Objective: Establish a policy to provide priority for water supply and sewerage services affordable housing projects.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD.

Time Frame: Throughout the planning period

1.20 Housing No Net Loss Program.

To ensure that the housing opportunity sites identified in the Housing Element are available throughout the planning period to meet the city's RHNA, the city will annually implement the following:

- Update the Housing Element adequate sites inventory to determine the amount, type and size of vacant and underutilized parcels suitable for residential development.
- Develop a formal ongoing (project-by-project, parcel-by-parcel) evaluation procedure pursuant to Government Code Section 65863.
- Report on the number of extremely low, very low, low, moderate and above moderate-income housing units constructed annually.
- Should an approval of development result in a reduction of capacity below the residential capacity needed to accommodate the remaining need for lower-income households, the city will identify and zone sufficient sites to accommodate the shortfall.
- Should a proposed project result in lesser density than permitted in residential zones, as established by the General Plan, the project applicant shall be required to off-set the loss of the residential density as established by the General Plan.

Objective: Develop an evaluation procedure to implement Government Code Section 65863.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: Annually

1.21 ADU Outreach Meeting and Incentives:

The City will conduct (1) outreach meetings to provide information on ADU developments; (2) prioritize approval of applications for affordable ADU, ahead of other ADU applications; and (3) Consider and pursue additional incentives to all ADUs or ADUs that could be deed restricted for meeting extremely low-income households.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: **(1).** Outreach meetings - By December 31, 2026, and every year thereafter.

(2). Prioritize approval of applications for affordable ADU, ahead of other ADU applications – Every year.

(3). Consider and pursue additional incentives – By December 31, 2026.

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1.22 Development of Extremely Low-Income Housing

City continues to compile pertinent information on HCD programs that support and facilitate extremely low-income housing construction. The city will pursue grants to develop such units.

Objective: Maximize the City's and public's ability to access governmental and private funding opportunities.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: 1) Conduct annual outreach with developers and non-profit corporations to identify development opportunities; funding avenues; and city incentives including flexibilities in consolidation of small lots, mergers, and subdivision of large lots to promote low-income housing – Yearly during the planning cycle.

2) Subject to receiving applications and funding availability, support non-profit corporations in their efforts to file the applications to make housing more affordable to extremely low-, very low-, and low-income households. On-Going.

1.23 Development of Extremely Low-Income Housing

City continues to compile pertinent information on HCD programs that support and facilitate extremely low-income housing construction. The city will pursue grants to develop such units.

Objective: Maximize the City's and public's ability to access governmental and private funding opportunities.

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: 1) Conduct annual outreach with developers and non-profit corporations to identify development opportunities; funding avenues; and city incentives including flexibilities in consolidation of small lots, mergers, and subdivision of large lots to promote low-income housing – Yearly during the planning cycle.

2) Subject to receiving applications and funding availability, support non-profit corporations in their efforts to file the applications to make housing more affordable to extremely low-, very low-, and low-income households. On-Going.

2. Corcoran Housing Programs

Corcoran's history dates to the early 1900s. The town site originally served as a junction for the San Francisco Railroad and San Joaquin Valley Railroad. Later developers found Corcoran's climate and soil ideal for farming, particularly cotton, and grazing. In subsequent years, Corcoran grew rapidly with the rise of the cotton industry – attracting workers to its booming agricultural industry. In 1914, the town of Corcoran incorporated and continues to be known as the farming capital of California.





Corcoran State Prison

During the 1960s, the mechanization of cotton planting and harvesting caused a significant loss of jobs, residents, and economic vitality in Corcoran. Still the City remains a center of agriculture. J.G. Boswell Company, the nation's largest cotton producer, operates major farming operations in Corcoran. In 1988 and 1997, the City attracted two state prisons providing 3,200 jobs. In 2001, the City attracted Bioproducts, a world-leading manufacturer of nutritional animal food product supplements. The City also adopted a Downtown Specific Plan to revitalize its historic town center.

In addition to ongoing economic programs, community development also plays an ongoing important role in defining Corcoran's future. The City has undertaken several rehabilitation programs to improve older farmer housing, revitalize neighborhoods, improve infrastructure, and renovate the downtown. New quality housing is also needed for employees of Corcoran State Prison and to attract other employers. Providing housing assistance programs like Housing Rehabilitation, Emergency Repair Grants and First Time Home Buyer Programs so that residents can afford quality rental and ownership housing continue as a priority.



Corcoran's Housing Element plays an important role by setting forth community development programs that will define and shaping the City's future through 2032.

2.1 Code Enforcement

Code enforcement is an important means to preserve public health and safety and ensure that the character and quality of residential neighborhoods and housing is maintained. The City's Code Enforcement staff under the Community Development Department will work to enforce state and local regulations. In conjunction with code enforcement activities, City staff provides information to homeowners regarding the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program.

Objective:	Continue to work with the community to eliminate code violations. Refer property owners to the Housing Rehabilitation Program.
Responsible Agency:	Code Enforcement Staff
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

2.2 Paint Programs

The city offers assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners for exterior or interior painting in three related programs. The City's Paint Program covers the cost of paint only. Under the Senior/Handicapped Paint Program, the city provides low- and moderate-income seniors and people with disabilities with paint, paint supplies, and supervision.

Objective:	Dependent on funding levels
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department, Job Training Office, Kings County Planning Department, and Kings County Office of Education
Funding:	CDBG
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

2.3 Housing Rehabilitation Program

The city will continue providing rehabilitation loans to lower-income households through the Housing Rehabilitation Program. Initiated in 1981, the Housing Rehabilitation Program provides loans for up to the maximum allowed by HCD for most housing repairs, demolition/reconstruction, energy conservation improvements, and handicapped accessibility devices. Health and safety grants of up to $7,500 are provided to correct minor repairs or improve handicap accessibility for very low- and low-income households.

Objective:	Provide loans and grants as funding allows. Continue to market the program through brochures at the public counter. Conduct outreach to major employers (e.g., hospital, school district, and prisons) regarding the program.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	HOME; CDBG
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

2.4 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing



The City continues to work with interested agencies and community organizations to preserve at-risk units by monitoring their status, providing technical and/or financial assistance in return for extended affordability controls, and ensuring proper tenant notification prior to project conversion. Corcoran has 593 units of affordable housing for very-low-, low-, and moderate-income households created through various City, state, and federal programs3 of these housing projects could potentially be at-risk for conversion to market rate during the next 10 years (138 units). Particular attention will be given to the 3 locations that are potentially at risk of conversion – Carolyn Apartments, Corcoran Garden Apartments and Whitley Gardens.

Annual monitoring of all affordable housing projects, and more frequent monitoring of projects at risk of conversion by contacting the owners or managers and identifying any units at-risk of converting to market rate housing. To increase the likelihood that these affordable units are preserved, the city will develop a preservation strategy if affordability agreements are about to expire. The strategy may include contacting potential purchasers, working with organizations as appropriate in pursuing available funds, ensuring compliance with tenant noticing requirements, conducting tenant education regarding their rights, and providing information on Section 8 rent subsidies and other affordable housing opportunities in the city. In addition, the city will maintain and update the inventory of at-risk projects and establish a database.

Objective:	Develop a preservation strategy for at risk projects and maintain and update an at-risk project inventory and actions taken. Continue to monitor the status of publicly-assisted affordable units. The City will contact the property owners to determine their intentions, contact qualified nonprofits regarding potential opt-out projects, ensure that property owners comply with noticing requirements, support the acquisition of at-risk properties by nonprofits, and pursue grants to support the preservation of affordable at-risk housing.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period. Preservation strategy completed and implemented from 2025.

2.5 Adequate Sites

The city will facilitate construction of new housing to accommodate projected employment and population growth and to meet the needs of existing residents. To that end, the Housing Element identifies adequate sites to accommodate the City's share of the region's housing needs allocation identified as 715 units (122 very low, 116 low, 118 moderate, and 359 above moderate) for the new planning period. Adequate sites are those with sufficient development and density standards, water and sewer services, and adequate infrastructure. In order to encourage development of smaller sites, the city will encourage lot consolidation through fee reductions and concurrent processing of lot mergers for multi-family projects that include units affordable to lower-income households.

Objective:	Maintain appropriate land use designations to provide adequate sites appropriate for new housing to meet Corcoran's housing needs allocation of 715 units. Work with downtown property owners to facilitate the conversion of underutilized commercial buildings for residential use. Facilitate development of smaller sites through lot mergers.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

2.6 Density Bonus Program

Corcoran will continue to provide density bonus and other incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing in accordance with state law. The city will continue to work with developers to facilitate the use of these options.

Objective:	Continue to implement the density bonus program to facilitate affordable housing in accordance with state law.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

2.7 Affordable Housing Development Assistance

The city facilitates the development of affordable housing through a number of tools including density bonuses, minimal fee requirements (no impact fees), and PUD development standards. The City will continue to provide regulatory and financial assistance to facilitate and encourage the development of housing affordable to extremely-low-, very-low-, low-, and moderate-income households commensurate with its fair share housing needs, as well as housing for persons with special needs such as developmental disabilities. SROs, transitional and supportive housing projects in particular can help to address the needs of extremely-low-income persons and those with disabilities. In addition, the City will facilitate the improvement and redevelopment of underutilized properties by encouraging consolidation of adjacent parcels through expedited processing, modified development standards and reduced development fees when such projects include affordable housing. To facilitate the development of affordable housing, the City will approve projects at or above the maximum allowable density pursuant to state density bonus law and continue to identify rezoning opportunities for additional High-Density residential development.

Objective:	Seek applicable grants from state and federal sources (e.g., CDBG, HOME, AHSC) including funding specifically targeted to ELI housing, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, continue to implement the density bonus program, and continue to pursue housing production and rehabilitation activities with nonprofits. The City shall promote the benefits of this program to the development community by posting information on its web page and creating a handout to be distributed with land development applications. Continue to defer/reduce fees and expedite processing for affordable housing.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund, grant funds

Timeline: Continue to facilitate the construction of affordable housing and housing for persons with special needs on an annual basis, if requested, throughout the planning period.

2.8 First Time Homebuyer Program

The city provides housing assistance to new homebuyers through its First Time Homebuyer Program. Up to $30,000 in housing assistance in the form of a low interest second mortgage loans is provided to qualified lower-income homebuyers. While this program is currently funded by HOME, a revolving fund has been set up that utilizes repayments of prior Agency-assisted second mortgage loans to fund new loans.

Objective: Offer 10 to 12 loans per year. Conduct outreach to major employers (e.g., hospital, school district, and prisons) regarding the availability of the program.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: HOME and revolving loan fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

2.9 Purchase and Rehabilitation Homeownership Program

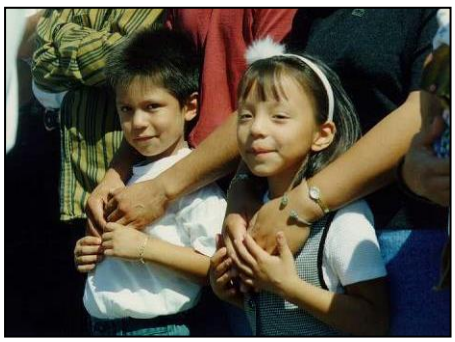
The purpose of the Purchase and Rehabilitation Homeownership Program is to improve the condition of housing for families that live in substandard or overcrowded conditions and assist very-low- and low-income families purchase quality homes. The city will provide a zero percent deferred loan to assist homebuyers purchase and rehabilitate a substandard home. Applicants must provide a $1,000 down payment and attend a home ownership education workshop. The city will advertise the program in local newspapers and create English and Spanish flyers advertising the program.

Objective: Conduct outreach to major employers (e.g., hospital, school district, and prisons) regarding the program; assist 4 households per year

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: CDBG funds

Timeline: Throughout the planning period



2.10 Section 8 Rental Vouchers

Corcoran will continue to participate in the Section 8 rental assistance program, which is administered by the Kings County Housing Authority. The Section 8 program provides rent subsidies to extremely-low- and very-low-income households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent. The rent subsidy is the difference between 30% of the household's monthly income and the allowable rent determined by the federal government.

Objective: Assist the Housing Authority in promoting the Section 8 program.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department, County Housing Authority

Funding: HUD

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

2.11 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing

State law requires jurisdictions to provide for a variety of housing types including emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Emergency shelters are permitted by-right in the C-S (Service Commercial) zone, and transitional and supportive housing are permitted as residential uses subject only to the same standards and procedures as for other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. The City will continue work with providers to facilitate the establishment of these facilities.

Objective: Continue to work with providers to facilitate emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

2.12 Farmworker and Employee Housing

Farmworkers receive the majority of homeownership and home rehabilitation loans each year and occupy a large share of assisted multi-family units in Corcoran. In addition, the Zoning Ordinance allows farmworker housing consistent with §17021.5 and §17021.6 of the *Health and Safety Code*. The City will continue to assist interested farmworker housing developers by identifying sites, supporting funding applications, and providing regulatory and financial concessions to the extent feasible.



Objective: Continue to facilitate the provision of farmworker housing.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Continue to facilitate the construction of farmworker housing on an annual basis, if requested, throughout the planning period

2.13 Housing for Persons with Disabilities

State law requires jurisdictions to analyze and remove potential constraints to housing for persons with disabilities. City will continue to analyze its zoning and land use requirements, permit processing procedures, and building codes to identify potential impediments and ensure City regulations and procedures are in conformance with state law.

Objectives: Continue to facilitate reasonable accommodation in housing for persons with disabilities and expedite development applications for housing that serves persons with disabilities such as residential care facilities in accordance with state law.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

2.14 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities

Corcoran currently refers fair housing complaints to HUD and the Tulare/Kings County Legal Aid Foundation. However, other communities within Kings County refer fair housing complaints to different agencies. Therefore, it may be confusing to residents to know the appropriate agency to handle fair housing complaints or issues. The Housing Element also includes several programs to address fair housing issues.

FAIR HOUSING ISSUES	CONTRIBUTING FACTOR	MEANINGFUL ACTIONS
Access to Affordable Housing	Poverty. segregation and limited resources	Increase affordable housing opportunities through grant funding, incentives to developers and programs to support first home buyers, preservation of existing affordable housing and rehabilitation
Discrimination in the private market	Private discrimination	Provide fair housing outreach education through Council staff and Self-Help Enterprises. Refer persons experiencing discrimination in housing to Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and posts fair housing information in public offices and on the City website.
Limited Outreach Capacity	Limited media marketing	Expand media marketing through social media, in addition to providing AFFH information through the city website.
Disproportionate Housing Needs	Rent increases, potential displacement of residents due to economic pressures, need for variety (unit size and bedrooms) of affordable housing availability.	Expand affordable housing opportunities across the board, while recognizing that the city has 593 affordable housing units that need to be preserved.

Objective: Corcoran will continue to coordinate with Kings County to provide landlord/tenant mediation services and fair housing investigations. The city will continue to have a fair housing brochure in Spanish and. To broadly disseminate information, the city will distribute the brochure at the City Hall, the City website, library, post office, and appropriate shopping areas.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund, CDBG, HOME and other available funding sources

Timeline: Throughout the planning period. Apply for CDBG, HOME, and other funding for fair and affordable housing every year.

2.15 Weatherization and Energy-Efficient Home Improvements

The purpose of this program is to reduce energy use by providing financial assistance to lower-income households for weatherization and energy-efficient heating (including solar photovoltaic water heaters) and cooling systems. The City will refer lower-income households to the Kings Community Action Organization and other community services agencies that provide financial assistance to qualifying households for these improvements.

Objective: Reduce residential energy use and carbon footprint by providing financial assistance to lower-income households for weatherization and energy-efficient heating and cooling systems.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: Nominal funding required

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

2.16 Update and Amend the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance in compliance with State Laws

a) Add a new Medium-Low Density Land Use and Zoning Classification

Objective: Add a new Low-Moderate Density Classification allowing a minimum of 10 units and a maximum of 16 units/acre to bridge the gap between Low Density and Medium Density classifications and make concurrent changes in the Zoning Code.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

b) Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 24 units in the Medium Density Residential Designation.

Objective: The current density range permitted is 10-15 units per acre. The changes will increase the potential to build additional housing on a per acre basis.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

c) Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 21 and a maximum of 30 units in the High-Density Residential Designation.

Objective: The current density range permitted is 15-29 units per acre. The changes will permit a minimum of 21-30 units per acre.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

d) Ministerial Approval of ADU Developments

Objective: Amend the Zoning Code permitting ministerial approval of ADUs, pre-approved design, and development standards.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

e) Adopt Objective Design Standards with Ministerial Approval.

Objective: Amend the Zoning Code incorporating Objective Design Standards to streamline and ministerially approve applications for design review of residential projects that qualify under the provisions of Government Code 65913.4, including transitional and supportive housing, and mixed-use projects with at least 2/3 the square footage of the floor area designated for residential use, within 90 to 180 days of the determination of completeness.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

f) New Environmental Justice Element.

Objective: Amend the General Plan to add a new Environmental Justice Element

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

g) Density Bonus.

Objective: Amend the current density bonus ordinance to comply with the State Density Bonus Law. Further, the City shall amend the zoning code to permit transitional and supportive housing as a residential use subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

h) **Ministerial Approval of multi-family developments without CEQA review.**

Objective: Amend Zoning Code provisioning for the Approval of multi-family developments, ministerially and exempt from CEQA review.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

i**). Amend Zoning Code to permit, ministerially, as a use by right or right-of-zone permanent supportive housing (Government Code Section 65651), low barrier navigation centers (Government Code Section 65660), and amend the zoning code to address the provision for employee housing**

Objective: Amend Zoning Code provisioning for the use by right or right of zone approval of permanent supportive housing, low barrier navigation centers and employee housing, ministerially

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

j). **Amend the Subdivisions Code Permitting SB-9 Small Lot Subdivisions on Single-family Zoned Lots.**

Objective: SB 9 has the potential to create more small-scale homeownership opportunities that are affordable to moderate-income buyers.

Agency: Community Development Department.

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

k) Ensure City's procedures for reasonable accommodation requests complies with State Law.

Objective: Compliance with State law.

Agency: Community Development Department.

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

l) Emergency Shelters -

The City shall ensure compliance with Gov. Code §65583(a)(4) to plan to shelter people experiencing homelessness by adopting one of the following:

a. By revising the zoning code to specify an additional appropriate zone(s) to allow

emergency shelters by right and/or with approval of a conditional use permit.

b. Establish an Emergency Shelter (ES) development standards compliant with Gov. Code §65583(a)(4). (As described in more detail in the cited statute, a compliant location is usually vacant, sized to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified in this housing program, including at least one year-round emergency shelter, located in a residential zone, or in a nonresidential zone that allows residential use near transportation, amenities, and homelessness services.
c. Ensuring the definition of emergency shelters to be consistent with Gov. Code 65583(a)(4)(C) and ensure appropriate parking requirements are limited to employees.

Objective: Compliance with Gov. Code §65583 regarding emergency shelters

Agency: Community Development Department.

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

2.17 Adequate Infrastructure for Affordable Housing

Chapter 727, Statutes of 2005 (SB1087) requires that water and sewer providers must grant priority for service allocations to proposed development that include housing units affordable to lower-income households.

Objective: Establish a policy to provide priority for water supply and sewerage services affordable housing projects.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD.

Time Frame: Throughout the planning period

2.18 Housing No Net Loss Program.

To ensure that the housing opportunity sites identified in the Housing Element are available throughout the planning period to meet the city's RHNA, the city will annually implement the following:

- Update the Housing Element adequate sites inventory to determine the amount, type and size of vacant and underutilized parcels suitable for residential development.
- Develop a formal ongoing (project-by-project, parcel-by-parcel) evaluation procedure pursuant to Government Code Section 65863.
- Report on the number of extremely low, very low, low, moderate and above moderate-income housing units constructed annually.
- Should an approval of development result in a reduction of capacity below the residential capacity needed to accommodate the remaining need for lower-income households, the city will identify and zone sufficient sites to accommodate the shortfall.
- Should a proposed project result in lesser density than permitted in residential zones, as established by the General Plan, the project applicant shall be required to off-set

the loss of the residential density as established by the General Plan.

Objective: Develop an evaluation procedure to implement Government Code Section 65863.

Agency: City Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: Annually

2.19 ADU Outreach Meeting and Incentives:

The City will conduct (1) outreach meetings to provide information on ADU developments; (2) prioritize approval of applications for affordable ADU, ahead of other ADU applications; and (3) Consider and pursue additional incentives to all ADUs or ADUs that could be deed restricted for meeting extremely low-income households.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: **(1).** Outreach meetings - By December 31, 2026, and every year thereafter.

(2). Prioritize approval of applications for affordable ADU, ahead of other ADU applications – Every year.

(3). Consider and pursue additional incentives – By December 31, 2026.

2.20 Development of Extremely Low-Income Housing

City continues to compile pertinent information on HCD programs that support and facilitate extremely low-income housing construction. The city will pursuing grants to develop such units.

Objective: Maximize the City's and public's ability to access governmental and private funding opportunities.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: 1) Conduct annual outreach with developers and non-profit corporations to identify development opportunities; funding avenues; and city incentives including flexibilities in consolidation of small lots, mergers, and subdivision of large lots to promote low-income housing – Yearly during the planning cycle.

2) Subject to receiving applications and funding availability, support non-profit corporations in their efforts to file the applications to make housing more affordable to extremely low-, very low-, and low-income households. On-Going.

3. Hanford Housing Programs

Hanford had its roots in the expansion of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad system in the 1870s. Hanford was incorporated in 1891. As the County seat, Hanford has developed into the residential, commercial, and industrial center of the County. Hanford is known to embrace growth and change, while preserving the integrity of its past. Hanford's progressive business community coupled with the quaint, comfortable lifestyle continues to attract new people to Hanford, young or old.



Hanford Civic Auditorium



Downtown Hanford

Hanford's location along Highway 198 and pro-business climate contribute to the City's success. Hanford is home to the County's largest employers such as Kings County Government Center, Del Monte, Hanford Elementary, Wal-Mart, Hanford Community Medical, Central Valley Hospital, Marquez Brothers, and others. West Hills College, Chapman University, College of the Sequoias, and Kings County Workforce Investment Board provide educational opportunities. The City's Industrial Park offer incentives for new business.

The Housing Element plays a key role in shaping the City's future. Continued development of housing is important to accommodate expected population and employment growth within the city. Community development programs strengthen neighborhoods by providing assistance to maintain and upgrade housing. Housing assistance programs ensure that residents of all income levels have the opportunity to live in the community. The Housing Element sets the framework for building upon the City's past successes in providing a diverse living environment.

3.1 Code Compliance

Code compliance is an important means to preserve public health and safety and ensure that the character and quality of neighborhoods and housing is maintained. To that end, the City's Code Compliance staff under the Community Development Department will work to enforce state and local regulations. In conjunction with code compliance activities, City staff will provide information to homeowners regarding the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program.

Objective:	Continue to work with the community concerning code violations. Refer property owners to the Housing Rehabilitation Program.
Responsible Agency:	Code Compliance staff
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

3.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program

The City will continue providing rehabilitation loans to lower-income households. Initiated in 1985, the Housing Rehabilitation Program provides loans for up to $90,000 for housing repairs, energy conservation improvements, and handicapped accessibility devices. In addition, the City offers an Emergency Repair Program, with grants up to $10,000. Hanford has designated southwest and central Hanford as "target areas" for this program. 10 properties were rehabilitated in 2023 at a cost of $338,000



Objective:	Assist 10 to 15 units per year if funds are available
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	CDBG Funds; CalHome
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

3.3 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing

The City will continue to work with interested agencies and community organizations to preserve at-risk units by monitoring their status, providing technical and/or financial assistance in return for extended affordability controls, and ensuring proper tenant notification prior to project conversion. Hanford has approximately 766 units of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households created through City, state, and federal programs6 projects are considered to be at risk of converting to market-rate housing during the next 10 years – Amberwood I, Amberwood II, Cedarbrook, Hanford Senior Villas, Kings View Hanford and View Road Apartments – totaling 328 dwelling units.

The City will continue to monitor the status of these projects at least annually by contacting the owners or managers and identifying any units at-risk of converting to market rate housing. To increase the likelihood that these affordable units are preserved, the city will develop a preservation strategy if affordability agreements are about to expire. The strategy may include contacting potential purchasers, working with organizations as appropriate in pursuing available funds, ensuring compliance with tenant noticing requirements, conducting tenant education regarding their rights, and providing information on Section 8 rent subsidies and other affordable housing opportunities in the city. In addition, the city will maintain and update the inventory of at-risk projects and establish a database.

Objective:	Develop a preservation strategy for at risk projects and maintain and update an at-risk project inventory and actions taken. Continue to monitor the status of publicly-assisted affordable units. The City will contact the property owners to determine their intentions, contact qualified nonprofits regarding potential opt-out projects, ensure that property owners comply with noticing requirements, support the acquisition of at-risk properties by nonprofits, and pursue grants to support the preservation of affordable at-risk housing.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department and interested affordable housing providers/developers

Funding: General Fund, Grant Funds if available

Timeline: Throughout the planning period and at least annually for at risk projects

3.4 Adequate Sites Monitoring



The city will facilitate construction of new housing to accommodate projected employment and population growth to meet the needs of the City's residents. To that end, the Housing Element identifies "adequate" sites to accommodate the City's share of the regional housing needs allocation identified as 5,547 units (684 extremely low, 685 very-low, 993 low, 1066 moderate, and 2119 above-moderate) during the planning period. Adequate sites are those with sufficient development and density standards, water and sewer services, and other infrastructure. Staff will monitor development affordability and report annually on progress toward the City's share of the regional housing need.

The city undertook a comprehensive General Plan update in 2017. In order to enhance opportunities for affordable housing development, maximum allowable densities were increased to 20 units/acre in the Medium Density Residential category and 29 units/acre in the High-Density Residential category.

The city will also encourage affordable housing development on small parcels by facilitating lot consolidation through expedited processing, density bonus and/or reduced processing fees.

Objective: Facilitate the construction of new housing through the provision of adequately zoned sites to meet Hanford's housing needs allocation of 5,547 units.

Monitor Annually the availability of adequate sites.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Monitor adequate sites annually and throughout the planning period;

3.5 Density Bonus Program

In accordance with state law, Hanford adopted a local density bonus ordinance in 2008. The City will continue to implement this program to encourage and facilitate development of affordable housing through the provision of density bonuses or other incentives for qualifying projects in compliance with (Gov. Code §§65915 - 65918).

Objective: Continue to publicize and implement the density bonus program in accordance with state law to assist development of affordable housing.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

3.6 Planned Unit Development

The Hanford General Plan includes a Planned Unit Development Zone process whereby a project proponent can propose a concept that may change or remove many of the conventional zoning restrictions. For example, housing units could be clustered around large open space areas or other development amenities resulting in a highest density through flexible design standards. The PUD option provides greater flexibility in the development process, which can lead to cost savings.

Objective:	Continue to utilize the PUD process to encourage unique design and develop housing that addresses site constraints.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

3.7 First Time Homebuyer Programs

The City offers the Home Sweet Home First-Time Homebuyers Program that provides financing assistance to very-low-, low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyers. The program has been revised to increase the loan limit to $75,000, reduce the interest rate to 3% and extend the term to 30 years. Payment is deferred for the entire loan term.

In smaller communities, there may be a limited number of qualified HOME administrative subcontractors and non-profit affordable housing developers. In a situation where an organization acts as the Administrative Subcontractor to a State Recipient in the State HOME program for a first-time homebuyer (FTHB) assistance program, and also develops affordable housing in the same community, HCD restricts homebuyers participating in a development program (e.g., mutual self-help housing) from utilizing HOME FTHB funding to purchase their homes. This causes not only an impediment to the ability to develop new single-family affordable homeownership opportunities, but also impacts the State Recipients ability to spend FTHB funds in a community with limited affordable housing inventory. In order to mitigate this potential constraint, the City will support non-profit housing organizations in working with HCD to remove this impediment and/or allow for a streamlined process of requesting an exception pursuant to 24 CFR 92.356(d) for projects/programs that will serve to further the purposes of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program.

Objective:	Assist 10 households for the First-Time Homebuyer Program and assist 20 households annually for the HOME Sweet Home Program Support non-profit housing organizations in working with HCD to remove constraints on the use of HOME funds
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	HOME and CDBG funds
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

3.8 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program

Administered by the Kings County Housing Authority, Hanford will continue to participate in the Section 8 rental assistance program. The Section 8 rental assistance program extends rental subsidies to extremely-low- and very-low-income households equal to the difference between 30% of the monthly income and the allowable rent determined by the program.

Objective:	Assist Kings County Housing Authority in promoting the Section 8 program.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department, County Housing Authority
Funding:	HUD funds
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

3.9 Affordable Housing Assistance

The City promotes affordable housing through various programs such as home ownership assistance, rehabilitation assistance, new construction/infill, and grant application programs. Hanford is an entitlement city and receives CDBG and HOME funds directly from HUD. Affordable housing is being developed under existing zoning and development standards with administrative and financial assistance from the City. To continue supporting affordable housing production, the City will undertake the following actions.

Objective:	Seek applicable grants from state and federal sources including funding specifically targeted to ELI housing, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, continue to provide a density bonus to qualifying projects, provide financial and regulatory assistance such as reduced fees and/or modified development standards, fee reductions and concurrent processing of lot mergers for multi-family projects that include units affordable to lower-income households, and continue to pursue housing production and rehabilitation with nonprofits including assistance in preparing grant applications. Housing for very-low- and extremely-low-income persons will be prioritized where feasible. In addition, the City's affordable housing incentives will be promoted on the website and in handouts provided at the Planning counter.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department and affordable housing developers
Funding:	Local, state, and federal funds
Timeline:	Continue to facilitate the construction of affordable housing on an annual basis, if requested, throughout the planning period

3.10 Farmworker and Employee Housing

To address farmworker housing needs, the City permits farmworker housing in conformance with *Health and Safety Code* §17021.5 and §17021.6. In addition, the City will assist interested developers by providing incentives, identifying suitable sites, and assisting in preparation of funding applications.

Objectives:	Assist interested developers in identifying sites and preparing funding applications; Provide, to the extent feasible, regulatory incentives
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Continue to facilitate the construction of farmworker housing on an annual basis, if requested, throughout the planning period

3.11 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing

State law requires jurisdictions to provide adequate sites for a variety of housing types including emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Emergency shelters are permitted by-right in the OR zone, and transitional and supportive housing facilities are permitted subject only to the same regulations and procedures that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Objective:	Continue to facilitate the establishment of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing in conformance with SB 2; continue to support efforts with surrounding Kings County jurisdictions to meet the needs of people who are homeless or transitioning to independence.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Facilitate establishment of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing throughout the planning period

3.12 Housing for Persons with Disabilities

State law requires jurisdictions to analyze and remove potential constraints to housing for persons with disabilities. As part of this Housing Element update the City conducted an analysis of its zoning and land use processes, permitting processing procedures, and building codes and no constraints were identified. The City will continue to monitor legal requirements and local conditions and will update local regulations and procedures as necessary to encourage and facilitate the development, maintenance, and improvement of housing for persons with disabilities.

Objective:	Continue to monitor legal requirements and local conditions and update local regulations, if necessary, to remove any impediments to housing for persons with disabilities.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	If required to ensure conformance with applicable law, Code amendment will be initiated to clarify the definition of *family* in 2016; continue to monitor potential constraints throughout the planning period

3.13 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities

Promoting fair housing includes both education and enforcement. The City of Hanford will continue to support both education and enforcement efforts. The City has recently partnered with the Fair Housing Council of Central California (FHC-CC) for services related to fair housing.

The Housing Element also includes several programs to address fair housing issues.

FAIR HOUSING ISSUES	CONTRIBUTING FACTOR/S	MEANINGFUL ACTIONS
Access to Affordable Housing	Poverty, segregation and limited resources	Increase affordable housing opportunities through grant funding, incentives to developers and programs to support first home buyers, preservation of existing affordable housing and rehabilitation
Discrimination in the private market	Private discrimination	Provide fair housing outreach education through Council staff and Self-Help Enterprises. . Refer persons experiencing discrimination in housing to Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and posts fair housing information in public offices and on the City website.
Limited Outreach Capacity	Limited media marketing	Expand media marketing through social media, in addition to providing AFFH information through the city website.
Disproportionate Housing Needs	Rent increases, potential displacement of residents due to economic pressures, need for variety (unit size and bedrooms) of affordable housing availability.	Expand affordable housing opportunities across the board, while recognizing that the city has 766 affordable housing units that need to be preserved.

Objective: Hanford will coordinate with Kings County to provide landlord/tenant mediation services and fair housing investigations. Hanford will continue to refer fair housing inquires to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and distribute fair housing information at City Hall, on the City website, and at other public offices.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Funding: General Fund, CDBG, HOME and other funding sources

Timeline: Throughout the planning period. Apply for grant funding annually.

3.14 Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and promote affordable housing by facilitating mixed-use, higher density and infill development near transit stops, existing community centers, and downtown

Objective: The City of Hanford to support and facilitate mixed use and higher density developments in designated areas of the city

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

3.15 Update and Amend the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance in compliance with State Laws

a. Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 10 units per acre in the Low-Density Residential Designation.

Objective: Establish a minimum and maximum density of at least 4 and 10 respectively in the Low-Density Residential Designation.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD.

Time Frame: December 2025

b) Add a new Medium-Low Density Land Use and Zoning Classification

Objective: Add a new Low-Moderate Density Classification allowing a minimum of 10 units and a maximum of 16 units/acre to bridge the gap between Low Density and Medium Density classifications and make concurrent changes in the Zoning Code.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

c) Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 24 units in the Medium Density Residential Designation.

Objective: The current density range permitted is 10-15 units per acre. The changes will increase the potential to build additional housing on a per acre basis.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

d) Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 21 and a maximum of 30 units in the High-Density Residential Designation.

Objective: The current density range permitted is 15-29 units per acre. The changes will permit a minimum of 21-30 units per acre.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

e) Adopt Objective Design Standards with Ministerial Approval.

Objective: Amend the Zoning Code incorporating Objective Design Standards to streamline and ministerially approve applications for design review of residential projects that qualify under the provisions of Government Code 65913.4, including transitional and supportive housing, and mixed-use projects with at least 2/3 the square footage of the floor area designated for residential use, within 90 to 180 days of the determination of completeness.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

f) New Environmental Justice Element.

Objective: Amend the General Plan to add a new Environmental Justice Element

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

g) Density Bonus.

Objective: Amend the current density bonus ordinance to comply with the State Density Bonus Law. Further, the City shall amend the zoning code to permit transitional and supportive housing as a residential use subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

h. Amend Zoning Code to permit, ministerially, as a use by right or right-of-zone permanent supportive housing (Government Code Section 65651), low barrier navigation centers (Government Code Section 65660), and amend the zoning code to address the provision for employee housing

Objective: Amend Zoning Code provisioning for the use by right or right of zone approval of permanent supportive housing, low barrier navigation centers and employee housing, ministerially

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

i). **Amend the Subdivisions Code Permitting SB-9 Small Lot Subdivisions on Single-family Zoned Lots.**

Objective: SB 9 has the potential to create more small-scale homeownership opportunities that are affordable to moderate-income buyers.

Agency: Community Development Department.

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

j) Ensure City's procedures for reasonable accommodation requests complies with State Law.

Objective: Compliance with State law.

Agency: Community Development Department.

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

k) Emergency Shelters -

The City shall ensure compliance with Gov. Code §65583(a)(4) to plan to shelter people experiencing homelessness by adopting one of the following:

a. by revising the zoning code to specify an additional appropriate zone(s) to allow emergency shelters by right and/or with approval of a conditional use permit.
b. Establish an Emergency Shelter (ES) development standards compliant with Gov. Code §65583(a)(4). (As described in more detail in the cited statute, a compliant location is usually vacant, sized to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified in this housing program, including at least one year-round emergency shelter, located in a residential zone, or in a nonresidential zone that allows residential use near transportation, amenities, and homelessness services.
c. Ensuring the definition of emergency shelters to be consistent with Gov. Code 65583(a)(4)(C) and ensure appropriate parking requirements are limited to employees.

Objective: Compliance with Gov. Code §65583 regarding emergency shelters

Agency: Community Development Department.

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

3.16 Adequate Infrastructure for Affordable Housing

Chapter 727, Statutes of 2005 (SB1087) requires that water and sewer providers must grant priority for service allocations to proposed development that include housing units affordable to lower-income households.

Objective: Establish a policy to provide priority for water supply and sewerage services affordable housing projects.

Agency: City of Hanford, Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD.

Time Frame: Throughout the planning period

3.17 Review and update Site Inventory to meet RHNA targets

The City to review and update site inventory to meet the RHNA targets for all income levels.

Objective: Ensure site inventory is sufficient to meet RHNA targets

Agency: City of Hanford, Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

3.18 Housing No Net Loss Program.

To ensure that the housing opportunity sites identified in the Housing Element are available throughout the planning period to meet the city's RHNA, the city will annually implement the following:

- Update the Housing Element adequate sites inventory to determine the amount, type and size of vacant and underutilized parcels suitable for residential development.
- Develop a formal ongoing (project-by-project, parcel-by-parcel) evaluation procedure pursuant to Government Code Section 65863.
- Report on the number of extremely low, very low, low, moderate and above moderate-income housing units constructed annually.
- Should an approval of development result in a reduction of capacity below the residential capacity needed to accommodate the remaining need for lower-income households, the city will identify and zone sufficient sites to accommodate the shortfall.
- Should a proposed project result in lesser density than permitted in residential zones, as established by the General Plan, the project applicant shall be required to off-set the loss of the residential density as established by the General Plan.

Objective: Develop an evaluation procedure to implement Government Code Section 65863.

Agency: City Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: Annually

3.19 ADU Outreach Meeting and Incentives:

The City will conduct (1) outreach meetings to provide information on ADU developments; (2) prioritize approval of applications for affordable ADU, ahead of other ADU applications; and (3) Consider and pursue additional incentives to all ADUs or ADUs that could be deed restricted for meeting extremely low-income households.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: **(1).** Outreach meetings - By December 31, 2026, and every year thereafter.

(2). Prioritize approval of applications for affordable ADU, ahead of other ADU applications – Every year.

(3). Consider and pursue additional incentives – By December 31, 2026.

3.20 Development of Extremely Low-Income Housing

City continues to compile pertinent information on HCD programs that support and facilitate extremely low-income housing construction. The city will pursuing grants to develop such units.

Objective: Maximize the City's and public's ability to access governmental and private funding opportunities.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: 1) Conduct annual outreach with developers and non-profit corporations to identify development opportunities; funding avenues; and city incentives including flexibilities in consolidation of small lots, mergers, and subdivision of large lots to promote low-income housing – Yearly during the planning cycle.

2) Subject to receiving applications and funding availability, support non-profit corporations in their efforts to file the applications to make housing more affordable to extremely low-, very low-, and low-income households. On-Going.

4. Lemoore Housing Programs



Lemoore is a city preparing for the future while preserving the best of its past. Incorporated in 1900, Lemoore has undergone significant changes over its 115-year history. Although the City's major employers are still rooted in agriculture, economic development has paved the way for a more diversified economy. Yet despite change, Lemoore retains the charm and beauty of a small rural town with its turn-of-the-century buildings, residences and casual environment.



Lemoore is committed to a sustainable economy and quality of life. Lemoore Naval Air Station provides a significant component of the City's economic base. West Hills College, Brandman University, College of the Sequoias, and Kings County Job Training Office all provide workforce training. With the elimination of redevelopment and the Enterprise Zone Program, there are no incentives to offer new businesses. A new interchange at SR 198 and 19th Avenue was constructed in 2014, and the City is working with Caltrans for an improved interchange at SR 41 and Bush Street. In 2014 the U.S. Navy announced that the new F-35C Joint Strike Fighter will be based at Lemoore beginning in 2016, with the first 4 aircrafts arriving at the Naval Air Station (NAS) in January 2017. This assures the long-term importance of NAS to Lemoore's local economy.

The City's downtown revitalization efforts focus on mixed-use opportunities and converting historic structures for housing. The recent Lacey Ranch Area Master Plan project is an 825-unit residential community bounded by W Lacey Blvd to the north and 18th Avenue to the west on approximately 156 acres.



The 2024-2032 Housing Plan represents Lemoore's efforts to continue to build upon past successes by facilitating development of additional housing to accommodate employment growth, providing housing assistance to residents in need, and maintaining the charm of Lemoore's past.

4.1 Code Enforcement

The City will continue to provide code enforcement services and refer property owners to City rehabilitation programs. Code enforcement is an important means to ensure that the character and quality of neighborhoods and housing is maintained. The City's Code Enforcement staff will work to enforce state and local regulations. In conjunction with code enforcement activities, City staff will provide information to homeowners regarding Lemoore's Housing Rehabilitation Program.

Objective: Continue to work with the community on code violations. Refer property owners to City programs for rehabilitation assistance.

Responsible Agency:	Code Enforcement coordinated with Police, Business License, Planning, Building and Fire Departments
Funding:	General Fund and grant funds
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

4.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program

In the past, the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program assisted lower-income households with substantial home repairs or reconstruction. Loans of up to $70,000 for rehabilitation and $116,000 for home reconstruction were provided to qualified applicants. All loans were deferred for 50 years with a zero percent interest rate as long as the residence remained the owner's primary home. No funding is currently available to operate this program; therefore, this program will only be implemented should HOME grant funds be awarded. The City will continue to monitor funding opportunities and apply for grant funds as they become available.

Objective:	Assist lower-income households with rehabilitation based on available funding.
Responsible Agency:	Planning Department
Funding Source:	HOME funds
Timeline:	Monitor the availability grant funding annually and submit applications as HOME funding is made available.

4.3 Zoning for Adequate Sites

The City will facilitate the construction of new housing to accommodate projected employment and population growth and to meet the needs of residents. To that end, the Housing Element identifies adequate sites to accommodate the City's share of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation of 2,329 units (292 extremely-low-, 293 very-low, 437 low, 408 moderate, and 898 above-moderate) during the planning period. Adequate sites are those with sufficient development and density standards, water and sewer services, and adequate infrastructure.

Mixed-use development represents one of the City's key land use strategies not only for meeting its housing needs, but also for achieving other planning objectives such as economic development, walkable communities, and reductions in vehicular trips and greenhouse gas emissions. The Zoning Code includes regulations and incentives to implement the mixed-use policies contained in the Land Use Element of the General Plan, including incentives to encourage the inclusion of a residential component in projects located in mixed-use districts. Where necessary, the City will facilitate the subdivision of large parcels for development. The City will continue to monitor and report annually on its progress toward these objectives.

Objectives:	Provide adequate sites to meet the housing needs allocation of 2,985 units.
Responsible Agency:	Planning Department
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Continue to accommodate the City's housing needs through 2032

4.4 Downtown Revitalization



Lucerne Hotel

As part of the City's 1992 Downtown Revitalization Plan, the City has been encouraging and facilitating the development and redevelopment of its downtown core. An important component of these efforts has been mixed residential-commercial uses in the Downtown Mixed-Use zones. The City has converted two historic hotels in the downtown to provide low-income and senior housing above commercial uses. Such projects have assisted the City in meeting revitalization objectives, historic preservation, and the need for lower-income housing.

Objective: Facilitate additional mixed-use projects in the downtown as opportunities arise.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Funding: CDBG and other grants

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

4.5 Planned Unit Development (PUD)



The City implements a PUD overlay zone to provide flexibility in setback requirements and other regulations, increase residential densities in certain areas through techniques such as clustering, provide flexible site requirements, and stimulate creative, flexible and more affordable development.

Objective: Continue to promote the benefits of PUD alternatives to traditional development.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Funding Source: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

4.6 First Time Homebuyer Programs

The City offers first-time home ownership assistance to very-low-income homebuyers through a HOME-funded *First Time Homebuyer Program*. The Program offers assistance as a deferred second mortgage loan of up to $65,000 for down payment and closing cost assistance. Assistance under this program may include foreclosed properties. Buyers must provide a $1,000 down payment, qualify with a primary lender and comply with their requirements.

Objective: Assist 5 households annually.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department and City Manager's Office

Funding: HOME funds

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

4.7 Section 8 Rental Assistance

Administered by the Kings County Housing Authority, Lemoore will continue to participate in the Section 8 rental assistance program. This program extends rental subsidies to extremely-low- and very-low-income households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent. The rent subsidy is the difference between 30% of monthly income and allowable rent determined by HUD.

Objective: Assist the Housing Authority in promoting the Section 8 program.

Responsible Agency: Kings County Housing Authority

Funding: HUD

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

4.8 Affordable Housing Project Assistance

The City provides financial and administrative assistance to affordable housing projects whenever feasible. Financial assistance is dependent on grant funding and administrative assistance may include support with the preparation of grant applications as well as incentives such as density bonus and fast-track permit processing.



Objective: Assist affordable housing projects on a case-by-case basis, including priority for extremely-low-income units where feasible.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Funding: Grant funds; General Fund

Timeline: Continue to facilitate the construction of affordable housing on an annual basis, if requested, throughout the planning period



4.9 Senior and Special Needs Housing

The City supports development of affordable housing for special needs households, including elderly and disabled. The City has been supportive of special needs housing including affordable senior housing development, housing rehabilitation programs, and development of second units, all of which serve the needs of very-low- and extremely-low-income households and persons with disabilities. The City also supported the conversion of the Antlers Hotel into senior housing. The City will continue to facilitate the development of senior housing, special needs housing, and/or a senior assisted living facility in the Lemoore Market Area through incentives and administrative assistance.

Objective: Continue to support the development of senior/disabled/assisted living housing.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Funding: CDBG, state and federal funds

Timeline: Continue to facilitate the construction of affordable senior and special needs housing on an annual basis, if requested, throughout the planning period

4.10 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing



State law requires jurisdictions to provide adequate sites for a variety of housing types including emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. This type of housing is particularly important in addressing the needs of very-low- and extremely-low-income persons. The Zoning Code allows emergency shelters by-right in the Community Facilities (CF) zone subject to objective development standards. In addition, transitional and supportive housing are considered residential uses and are permitted in most zones subject only to the same requirements as other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. Minor revisions to zoning regulations are needed to ensure conformance with state law.

Objectives: Continue to facilitate emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing consistent with state law.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

4.11 Employee and Farmworker Housing



As the second most urbanized city in Kings County, Lemoore has few resident farmworkers. Although agricultural operations are very limited, an amendment to City zoning regulations was processed to allow farmworker housing in conformance with *Health and Safety Code* §17021.5. Lemoore has worked with Self-Help Enterprises to create 36 affordable single-family units by providing land and home ownership assistance while families provided "sweat equity" towards constructing their homes. Occupants were primarily very-low-income farmworker families.

Objectives: 1.

1. Assist interested affordable housing developers by identifying sites and supporting funding applications for farmworker housing; and
2. Provide, to the extent feasible, regulatory incentives to encourage the construction of farmworker housing

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Continue to facilitate the construction of farmworker housing on an annual basis, if requested, throughout the planning period

4.12 Housing for Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs

State law requires jurisdictions to analyze and remove potential constraints to housing for persons with disabilities, who often have very-low or extremely-low incomes. As part of this Housing Element update the City conducted an analysis of its zoning and land use processes, permit processing procedures, and building codes and no constraints were identified.

Objectives: Continue to facilitate the production of housing for persons with disabilities and other special needs consistent with current law.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

4.13 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities

The City provides information on fair housing laws, landlord/tenant rights and responsibilities and refers complaints of housing discrimination to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing in Fresno. Information on housing discrimination is available at City Hall and flyers on fair housing are distributed to participants in the City's First Time Homebuyer Program.

In addition, the Zoning Ordinance includes reasonable accommodation procedures for reviewing and approving requests for modifications to zoning and building regulations by persons with disabilities. The Housing Element also includes several programs to address fair housing issues.

FAIR HOUSING ISSUES	CONTRIBUTING FACTOR/S	MEANINGFUL ACTIONS
Access to Affordable Housing	Poverty, segregation and limited resources	Increase affordable housing opportunities through grant funding, incentives to developers and programs to support first home buyers, preservation of existing affordable housing and rehabilitation
Discrimination in the private market	Private discrimination	Provide fair housing outreach education through Council staff and Self-Help

		Enterprises. Refer persons experiencing discrimination in housing to Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and posts fair housing information in public offices and on the City website.
Limited Outreach Capacity	Limited media marketing	Expand media marketing through social media, in addition to providing AFFH information through the city website.
Disproportionate Housing Needs	Rent increases, potential displacement of residents due to economic pressures, need for variety (unit size and bedrooms) of affordable housing availability.	Expand affordable housing opportunities across the board, while recognizing that the city has 641 affordable housing units that need to be preserved.

Objective: Lemoore will coordinate with Kings County to provide landlord/tenant mediation services and fair housing investigations.

Continue to provide fair housing information at City Hall, other public offices and on the City website.

Continue to process requests for reasonable accommodation by persons with disabilities or special needs

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Funding: General Fund, CDBG, HOME and other funding sources

Timeline: Throughout the planning period. Apply for grant funding annually.

4.14 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing

The City will work with interested agencies and community organizations to preserve at-risk units by monitoring their status, providing technical and/or financial assistance in return for extended affordability controls, and ensuring proper tenant notification prior to project conversion. Lemoore has 641 units of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households created through City, state, and federal programs. 2 projects are considered to be at risk of converting to market-rate housing during the next 10 years – Lemoore Elderly (23 units) and Lemoore Villa (28 units).

The city will monitor the status of these projects at least annually by contacting the owners or managers and identifying any units at-risk of converting to market rate housing. To increase the likelihood that these affordable units are preserved, the city will develop a preservation strategy if affordability agreements are about to expire. The strategy may include contacting potential purchasers, working with organizations as appropriate in pursuing available funds, ensuring compliance with tenant noticing requirements, conducting tenant education regarding their rights, and providing information on Section 8 rent subsidies and other affordable housing opportunities in the city. In addition, the city will maintain and update the inventory of at-risk projects and establish a database.

Objective: Develop a preservation strategy for at risk projects and maintain and update an at-risk project inventory and actions taken. Monitor the status of publicly-assisted affordable units at least annually. The City will contact the property owners to determine their intentions, contact qualified nonprofits regarding potential opt-out projects, ensure that property owners comply with noticing requirements, support the acquisition of at-risk properties by nonprofits, and pursue grants to support the preservation of affordable at-risk housing.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department and interested affordable housing providers/developers

4.15 Ensure the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance is in compliance with State Laws

a. Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 10 units per acre in the Low-Density Residential Designation.

Objective: Establish a minimum and maximum density of at least 4 and 10 respectively in the Low-Density Residential Designation.

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD.

Time Frame: December 2025

b) Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 12 units per acres in the Low-Medium Density Residential Designation

Objective: Establish a minimum density of 10 units and a maximum of 16 units/acre in the Low- Medium Density Residential Designation. Current density permitted is 7-12 units per acre.

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

c) Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 24 units in the Medium Density Residential Designation.

Objective: The current density range permitted is 12-17 units per acre. The changes will increase the potential to build additional housing on a per acre basis.

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

d) Amend General Plan and Zoning Code to permit a minimum of 21 and a maximum of 30 units in the High-Density Residential Designation.

Objective: The current density range permitted is 14-29 units per acre. The changes will permit 21-30 units per acre.

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

e) Adopt Objective Design Standards with Ministerial Approval.

Objective: Amend the Zoning Code incorporating Objective Design Standards to streamline and ministerially approve applications for design review of residential projects that qualify under the provisions of Government Code 65913.4, including transitional and supportive housing, and mixed-use projects with at least 2/3 the square footage of the floor area designated for residential use, within 90 to 180 days of the determination of completeness.

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

f) New Environmental Justice Element.

Objective: Amend the General Plan to add a new Environmental Justice Element

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

g) **Density Bonus.**

Objective: Ensure the current density bonus ordinance comply with the State Density Bonus Law. Further, the City will ensure the zoning code permit transitional and supportive housing as a residential use subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

h) Emergency Shelters -

The City shall ensure compliance with Gov. Code §65583(a)(4) to plan to shelter people

experiencing homelessness by adopting one of the following:

a. by revising the zoning code to specify an additional appropriate zone(s) to allow emergency shelters by right and/or with approval of a conditional use permit.
b. Establish an Emergency Shelter (ES) development standards compliant with Gov. Code §65583(a)(4). (As described in more detail in the cited statute, a compliant location is usually vacant, sized to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified in this housing program, including at least one year-round emergency shelter, located in a residential zone, or in a nonresidential zone that allows residential use near transportation, amenities, and homelessness services.
c. Ensuring the definition of emergency shelters to be consistent with Gov. Code 65583(a)(4)(C) and ensure appropriate parking requirements are limited to employees.

Objective: Compliance with Gov. Code §65583 regarding emergency shelters

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

4.16 Adequate Infrastructure for Affordable Housing

Chapter 727, Statutes of 2005 (SB1087) requires that water and sewer providers must grant priority for service allocations to proposed development that include housing units affordable to lower-income households.

Objective: Establish a policy to provide priority for water supply and sewerage services affordable housing projects.

Agency: City of Lemoore, Planning Department

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD.

Time Frame: Throughout the planning period

4.17 Housing No Net Loss Program.

To ensure that the housing opportunity sites identified in the Housing Element are available throughout the planning period to meet the city's RHNA, the city will annually implement the following:

- Update the Housing Element adequate sites inventory to determine the amount, type and size of vacant and underutilized parcels suitable for residential development.
- Develop a formal ongoing (project-by-project, parcel-by-parcel) evaluation procedure pursuant to Government Code Section 65863.
- Report on the number of extremely low, very low, low, moderate and above moderate-income housing units constructed annually.
- Should an approval of development result in a reduction of capacity below the residential capacity needed to accommodate the remaining need for lower-income households, the city will identify and zone sufficient sites to accommodate the shortfall.

- Should a proposed project result in lesser density than permitted in residential zones, as established by the General Plan, the project applicant shall be required to off-set the loss of the residential density as established by the General Plan.

Objective: Develop an evaluation procedure to implement Government Code Section 65863.

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: Annually

4.18 ADU Outreach Meeting and Incentives:

The City will conduct (1) outreach meetings to provide information on ADU developments; (2) prioritize approval of applications for affordable ADU, ahead of other ADU applications; and (3) Consider and pursue additional incentives to all ADUs or ADUs that could be deed restricted for meeting extremely low-income households.

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: **(1).** Outreach meetings - By December 31, 2026, and every year thereafter.

(2). Prioritize approval of applications for affordable ADU, ahead of other ADU applications – Every year.

(3). Consider and pursue additional incentives – By December 31, 2026.

4.19 Development of Extremely Low-Income Housing

City continues to compile pertinent information on HCD programs that support and facilitate extremely low-income housing construction. The city will pursue grants to develop such units.

Objective: Maximize the City's and public's ability to access governmental and private funding opportunities.

Agency: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: 1) Conduct annual outreach with developers and non-profit corporations to identify development opportunities; funding avenues; and city incentives including flexibilities in consolidation of small lots, mergers, and subdivision of large lots to promote low-income housing – Yearly during the planning cycle.

2) Subject to receiving applications and funding availability, support non-profit corporations in their efforts to file the applications to make housing more affordable to extremely low-, very low-, and low-income households. On-Going.

5. Kings County Housing Programs



Kings County was formed in 1893 from the separation of the western portion of Tulare County and from an additional 100 square miles added from Fresno County in 1908. Located in the fertile agricultural valley floor along the Kings River, Kings County quickly began to establish itself as a prominent agricultural region. With the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad's Alcade branch in 1877, the community of Armona soon began to flourish as a central fruit packing and shipping point. Growth of the smaller rural communities diminished as Hanford grew rapidly and later developments in Lemoore prospered.

More than 100 years after its founding, Kings County continues to remain strongly based in its agriculture roots. Today, Kings County is ranked as the 8th leading agricultural county in California (25th in the nation), and has risen to one of the top fifteen milk producing counties in the nation. Milk production remains the number one agricultural product in Kings County followed by Pistachio and Corn. With the County's prominent agricultural resources and vast distribution network to move agricultural goods to national and international markets, the County has remained dedicated towards supporting agriculture while directing urban development to cities and community areas where services are more efficiently provided.



This Housing Plan reflects the County's historical population trends and policies that direct urban development to existing cities or community service districts, while also providing opportunities for affordable housing development. The Housing Plan sets forth policies to encourage the production of housing where adequate infrastructure and services are available, preserve and rehabilitate residential structures, and provide housing assistance to low- and moderate-income households to meet their housing needs.

5.1 Code Enforcement

Code enforcement is an important means to ensure that the character and quality of neighborhoods and housing is maintained. The Kings County Building Inspection staff will continue to work to enforce state and local regulations regarding building and property maintenance. In conjunction with code enforcement activities, staff will provide information to homeowners regarding the County's Housing Rehabilitation Program.

Objective:	Continue to address code violations in the County unincorporated areas. Refer property owners to rehabilitation assistance.
Responsible Agency:	Building Inspection Division
Funding:	General Fund
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

5.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program



Working through nonprofit organizations and jurisdictions, the County offers housing rehabilitation assistance through the Housing Rehabilitation Program. Kings County offers housing rehabilitation assistance throughout County unincorporated areas, including the Corcoran fringe, Hanford fringe, Lemoore fringe, Armona, Home Gardens, Kettleman City, Stratford and other small community areas. The County provides low- or no-interest loans up to $57,000 to correct health and safety hazards and make more routine repairs. The loan can be deferred until the owner sells the home, moves out of the home, or is able to begin making payments.

Objective:	Provide 5 to 10 loans per year.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Agency
Funding:	HOME and CDBG
Timeline:	Throughout the planning period

5.3 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing

The County will continue to work with interested agencies and community organizations to preserve at-risk units by monitoring their status, providing technical and/or financial assistance in return for extended affordability controls, and ensuring proper tenant notification prior to project conversion. Unincorporated Kings County has four projects with approximately 197 units of affordable housing created through various County, state, and federal programs. One project is at risk of conversion in the next ten years – Kettleman City Apartments (40 units).

The County will monitor the status of this project at least annually by contacting the owners or managers and identifying any units at-risk of converting to market rate housing. To increase the likelihood that these affordable units are preserved, the city will develop a preservation strategy if affordability agreements are about to expire. The strategy may include contacting potential purchasers, working with organizations as appropriate in pursuing available funds, ensuring compliance with tenant noticing requirements, conducting tenant education regarding their rights, and providing information on Section 8 rent subsidies and other affordable housing opportunities in the county. In addition, the city will maintain and update the inventory of at-risk projects and establish a database.

Objective:	Develop a preservation strategy for at risk projects and maintain and update an at-risk project inventory and actions taken. Monitor the status of publicly-assisted affordable units at least annually. The City will contact the property owners to determine their intentions, contact qualified nonprofits regarding potential opt-out projects, ensure that property owners comply with noticing requirements, support the acquisition of at-risk properties by nonprofits, and pursue grants to support the preservation of affordable at-risk housing.
Responsible Agency:	Community Development Agency
Funding:	General Fund and SB2 funding from HCD.

Timeline: Throughout the planning period, annually monitor the status of at-risk projects.

5.4 Adequate Sites

The County will ensure that an adequate supply of residential land is designated in unincorporated areas to accommodate projected growth needs. Appendix B of the Housing Element identifies adequate sites within unincorporated areas to accommodate the County's share of the regional housing needs allocation, which is identified as 561 units (66 extremely-low, 66 very-low, 89 low, 106 moderate, and 234 above-moderate) for the new planning period. Adequate sites are those with appropriate zoning and development standards and adequate water and sewer services and other infrastructure.



Objective: Designate adequate sites to meet Kings County's housing needs of 561 units for the new planning period.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

5.5 First-Time Homebuyer Program

The County's First-Time Homebuyer Program provides qualified first-time homebuyers up to no more than 50% of purchase price towards a home purchase. The loan is deferred for the life of the first loan or until the home owner sells the house. This program is available in all the unincorporated areas of Kings County and is administered by Self-Help Enterprises.



Objective: Provide 10 to 15 loans per year.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency and Self-Help Enterprises

Funding: HOME

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

5.6 Section 8 Rental Assistance

Administered by the Kings County Housing Authority, unincorporated communities will continue to participate in the Section 8 rental assistance program. The Section 8 program extends rental subsidies to extremely-low- and very-low-income households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent. The rent subsidy is the difference between 30% of monthly income and allowable rent determined by HUD.

Objective: Support the Housing Authority's Section 8 program by promoting the program via the County website and brochures at County offices.

Responsible Agency: Kings County Housing Authority

Funding: HUD

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

5.7 Foster Youth Transitional Program

The County supports the Housing Authority in the provision of transitional homes for foster youth. Foster children are a top priority for Kings County. Working with the Kings County Housing Authority, various agencies and organizations have established two transitional homes for aged-out foster children. The homes each accommodate six residents. The Hanford boys' home was completed in 2001 by refurbishing a dilapidated HUD home with the assistance of donations of material and labor. The Lemoore girls' home was built in 2002 from a historical dwelling that was refurbished.



Objective: Continue to support the Housing Authority in the provision of transitional homes for foster youth.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency and the Kings County Housing Authority

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

5.8 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing

State law requires jurisdictions to provide adequate sites for a variety of housing types including emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Emergency shelters are permitted by-right in the or zone, and transitional and supportive housing facilities are permitted subject only to the same regulations and procedures that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Objective: Continue to facilitate the establishment of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing in conformance with SB 2; continue to support efforts with surrounding Kings County jurisdictions to meet the needs of people who are homeless or transitioning to independence.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Facilitate establishment of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing throughout the planning period

5.9 Mobile Home/Manufactured Housing

Mobile homes and manufactured housing can provide an important source of affordable housing in rural areas. Pursuant to state law, all jurisdictions must allow for the development of manufactured housing/mobile homes as a permitted use in all residential zones where single-family homes are permitted. County codes are consistent with state law in this regard, and the County will continue to facilitate this type of housing to address the needs of low- and moderate-income households.

Objective: Continue to allow manufactured housing by right in all R zones which allow "one-family dwellings."

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period



5.10 Farmworker and Employee Housing

Kings County administratively permits mobile homes as farm employee housing in the AL-10, AG-20, AG-40 and AX zones. Farmworker housing not exceeding 5 units per parcel is permitted in the AL-10, AG-20 and AG-40 zones with larger facilities in the same zones requiring a conditional use permit. Although no farm labor camps currently are present in Kings County, the County routinely permits mobile homes used as employee housing and smaller farmworker housing units. The County works with the Housing Authority and non-profit developers to develop rental and ownership housing for farmworkers. The County also facilitated renovation of a former motel into temporary and/or long-term, permanent agricultural employee housing for 24 farmworker families. To further assist in meeting housing needs, the County will:

Objective: Continue to support farmworker housing as follows:

1. Ensure the Development Code complies with cc §17021.5 and §17021.6 of the *Health and Safety Code*
2. Assist interested developers by identifying sites and supporting funding applications
3. Provide, to the extent feasible, regulatory incentives.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency, Kings County Housing Authority, and interested affordable housing providers/developers

Funding: General fund

Timeline: Continue to facilitate the construction of farmworker housing on an annual basis, if requested, throughout the planning period.

5.11 Housing for Persons with Disabilities

State law requires jurisdictions to analyze and remove potential constraints to housing for persons with disabilities. As part of this Housing Element update, the County conducted an analysis of its zoning and

land use processes, permit processing procedures, and building codes to identify impediments and no significant constraints were identified. In order to facilitate the provision of adequate housing for persons with disabilities, the County will continue to:

1. Permit small licensed community care facilities (6 or fewer persons) by-right in all residential zones and larger community care facilities serving more than 6 persons by CUP in all residential zones; however, the CUP requirement shall be reviewed by the County to determine compliance risks under the federal Fair Housing Act and the California Community Care Licensing Act ; and
2. Continue to implement the reasonable accommodation ordinance (Zoning Code Sec. 2208) establishing administrative procedures for reviewing and approving modifications to land use and building regulations that are reasonably necessary to ensure accessibility and use by persons with disabilities.

Objective: Continue to facilitate the provision of community care facilities and housing for persons with disabilities

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

5.12 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities

Kings County currently refers fair housing complaints to the Human Rights/Fair Housing Commission at the Fresno office. The County will continue to publicize fair housing information at County offices and website, other public agencies and commercial centers. County staff will also coordinate with the cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford and Lemoore regarding the most effective fair housing organizations to serve residents of Kings County. The Housing Element also includes several programs to address fair housing issues.

FAIR HOUSING ISSUES	CONTRIBUTING FACTOR/S	MEANINGFUL ACTIONS
Access to Affordable Housing	Poverty, segregation and limited resources	Increase affordable housing opportunities through grant funding, incentives to developers and programs to support first home buyers, preservation of existing affordable housing and rehabilitation
Discrimination in the private market	Private discrimination	Provide fair housing outreach education through County staff and Self-Help Enterprises. . Refer persons experiencing discrimination in housing to Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and posts fair housing information in public offices and on the website. Coordinate fair housing

		issues with other jurisdictions in Kings County.
Limited Outreach Capacity	Limited media marketing	Expand media marketing through social media, in addition to providing AFFH information through the county website.
Disproportionate Housing Needs	Rent increases, potential displacement of residents due to economic pressures, need for variety (unit size and bedrooms) of affordable housing availability.	Expand affordable housing opportunities across the board, while recognizing that the county has 197 affordable housing units that need to be preserved.

Objective: Coordinate fair housing issues with other jurisdictions in the County and provide landlord/tenant mediation services and fair housing investigations.

Continue to facilitate the provision of fair housing information to residents of Kings County.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency

Funding: General Fund

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

5.13 Assist Affordable Housing Development

The County promotes the development of housing for extremely-low-, very-low-, low- and moderate-income persons through direct financial assistance such as CDBG and HOME, priority entitlement processing, regulatory incentives such as density bonus and modified development standards, administrative support to developers on grant applications. Programs 5.6 (Section 8 Rental Assistance), 5.8 (Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing), 5.9 (Mobile/Manufactured Housing), 5.10 (Farmworker and Employee Housing), 5.11 (Housing for Persons with Disabilities) and 5.16 (SRO Housing) are all intended to address the needs of extremely-low-income (ELI) households. In order to further assist in the development of ELI units, the County will apply for State and Federal funds for direct support of low-income housing construction and rehabilitation. Potential funding sources include CDBG and HOME. The County will also seek State and Federal funding specifically targeted for the development of housing affordable to ELI households, such as AHSC funds.

In addition, the County will promote the benefits of this program to the development community by posting information on its web page and creating a handout to be distributed with land development applications. The County will also provide the following incentives to private developers along with information regarding the availability of funding through federal and State housing assistance.

a. Monitor land and construction cost trends and its impact on housing production;

b. Provide technical assistance to developers regarding the development code and density bonus incentives;

c. Engage with developers to understand barriers and support full utilization of sites identified in the Housing Element's land use inventory;

d. Streamline administrative procedures to reduce delays between entitlement and building permit issuance, particularly for affordable housing projects.

Objective: Seek applicable grants for affordable housing, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, and continue to pursue housing production and rehabilitation with nonprofit housing organizations.

Facilitate the production of affordable housing units for-sale and for rent through outreach to affordable housing developers and non-profit organizations, technical assistance and incentives for mixed used developments.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency and affordable housing developers

Funding: Local, state, and federal funds

Timeline: Throughout the planning period; apply for grant funding on an annual basis as available.

5.14 Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas/Particulate Matter Reduction

The Community Development Agency offers expedited plan check and permit processing for residential projects designed to comply with the voluntary residential requirements of the California Green Building Standards Code. Expedited plan check/permit processing is also provided for photovoltaic systems that generate energy for residential uses.

Objective: Increase energy conservation and reduce greenhouse gases/particulate matter in Kings County by encouraging developers to comply with the California Green Building Standards Code. Developers receive expedited plan check/permit processing if their project meets or exceeds the California Green Building Standards Code or if the project incorporates a photovoltaic system that provides energy for residential uses. This program will be publicized through postings within the Community Development Agency office and on the Agency's webpage.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency and housing developers

Funding: No additional County funding required

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

5.15 Weatherization and Energy-Efficient Home Improvements

The purpose of this program is to reduce energy use by providing financial assistance to lower-income households for weatherization and energy-efficient heating (including solar photovoltaic water heaters) and cooling systems. The County will refer lower-income households to the Kings Community Action Organization and other community services agencies that provide financial assistance to qualifying households for these improvements.

Objective: Reduce residential energy use and carbon footprint by providing financial assistance to lower-income households for weatherization and energy-efficient heating and cooling systems.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency

Funding: Nominal funding required

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

5.16 Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing

To facilitate additional housing opportunities for lower-income residents, the County will continue to encourage development of SRO housing and streamline the approval process.

Objective: Address the needs of extremely-low-income persons through SRO housing.

Evaluate the development standards (minimum lot size, parking requirements, design standards, and permit procedures) and make appropriate amendments to the Zoning Ordinance to streamline the approval process.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency

Funding: Nominal funding required

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

5.17 Promote Fair and Balanced Fee Structures

Kings County promotes the development of affordable housing. However, such properties are often owned by non-profit organizations that are exempt from property taxes, which are necessary to provide funding for the public services and facilities required by residents. As a result, non-profit developments can have a negative fiscal impact on the County. In the event that affordable housing production by non-profit developers exceeds the level of need identified in the RHNA Plan for this planning period, the County will initiate a study to assess the fiscal impacts of additional non-profit affordable housing development, and consider appropriate mechanisms such as in-lieu fees to mitigate such impacts. Prior to implementation of such mitigation, the County shall conduct an evaluation of its effect on the cost and supply of housing, and process an amendment to the Housing Element.

Objective: The objective of this program is to balance the benefits of non-profit affordable housing tax benefits with the importance of maintaining local funding mechanisms for the continuance of essential County services.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency

Funding: No funding required at this time.

Timeline: To be determined

5.18 Infrastructure Improvements to Facilitate Housing for Lower and Moderate-Income Households and Special Needs Populations:

Use available federal, state, and local housing development programs for infrastructure improvements and other incentives to support the development of housing for lower- and moderate-income households and special needs populations, such as seniors, large households, single-parent households, farm workers, persons with disabilities including developmental disabilities, and those that have recently experienced homelessness.

Objective: The objective of this program is to balance the benefits of non-profit affordable housing tax benefits with the importance of maintaining local funding mechanisms for the continuance of essential County services.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Agency

Funding:

Timeline: Throughout the planning period

5.19 Amend Zoning Code to require that if utilizing Prior Identified Sites (two planning periods for vacant sites) from the Site Inventory of Undeveloped Lands toward the lower-income RHNA, the city shall permit housing developments with 20 percent affordability for lower-income households by-right (without discretionary action) at appropriate densities of at least 20 units per acre.

Responsible Department:

Timeframe/Metrics: Amend zoning code by _____;

Funding: General Fund

5.20 Ensure the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance comply with State Laws

a) Ministerial Approval of ADU Developments

Objective: Amend the Zoning Code permitting ministerial approval of ADUs, pre-approved design, and development standards.

Agency: Community Development Agency

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

b) Adopt Objective Design Standards with Ministerial Approval.

Objective: Amend the Zoning Code incorporating Objective Design Standards to streamline and ministerially approve applications for design review of residential projects that qualify under the provisions of Government Code 65913.4, including transitional and supportive housing, and mixed-use projects with at least 2/3 the square footage of the floor area designated for residential use, within 90 to 180 days of the determination of completeness.

Agency: Community Development Agency

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

c) New Environmental Justice Element.

Objective: Amend the General Plan to add a new Environmental Justice Element

Agency: Community Development Agency

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

d) **Density Bonus.**

Objective: Ensure a density bonus ordinance that complies with the State Density Bonus Law. Further, the county will ensure the zoning code permit transitional and supportive housing as a residential use subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Agency: Community Development Agency

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

e) **Ministerial Approval of multi-family developments without CEQA review.**

Objective: Amend Zoning Code provisioning for the Approval of multi-family developments, ministerially and exempt from CEQA review.

Agency: Community Development Agency

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

f**). Ensure the Zoning Code permits, ministerially, as a use by right or right-of-zone permanent supportive housing (Government Code Section 65651), low barrier navigation centers (Government Code Section 65660), and amend the zoning code to address the provision for employee housing**

Objective: Amend Zoning Code provisioning for the use by right or right of zone approval of permanent supportive housing, low barrier navigation centers and employee housing, ministerially

Agency: Community Development Agency

Financing: General Fund and SB-2 Funding from HCD

Time Frame: December 2025

g). **Amend the Subdivisions Code Permitting SB-9 Small Lot Subdivisions on Single-family Zoned Lots.**

Objective: SB 9 has the potential to create more small-scale homeownership opportunities that are affordable to moderate-income buyers. It ministerially approves applications to subdivide single-family residential (R-1) zoned lots into a maximum of two lots and allow for the construction of two units on each new lot.

Agency: Community Development Agency

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

h) Ensure the County's procedures for reasonable accommodation requests complies with State Law.

Objective: Compliance with State law.

Agency: Community Development Agency

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

i) Emergency Shelters -

The County shall ensure compliance with Gov. Code §65583(a)(4) to plan to shelter people experiencing homelessness by adopting one of the following:

a. by revising the zoning code to specify an additional appropriate zone(s) to allow emergency shelters by right and/or with approval of a conditional use permit.
b. Establish an Emergency Shelter (ES) development standards compliant with Gov. Code §65583(a)(4). (As described in more detail in the cited statute, a compliant location is usually vacant, sized to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified in this housing program, including at least one year-round emergency shelter, located in a residential zone, or in a nonresidential zone that allows residential use near transportation, amenities, and homelessness services.
c. Ensuring the definition of emergency shelters to be consistent with Gov. Code 65583(a)(4)(C) and ensure appropriate parking requirements are limited to employees.

Objective: Compliance with Gov. Code §65583 regarding emergency shelters

Agency: Community Development Agency

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: December 2025

j) Infrastructure Improvements & Other Incentives To Facilitate Housing For Lower & Moderate-Income Households & Special Needs Populations.

Use CDBG funds and available federal, state, and local housing development programs for infrastructure improvements and other incentives to support the development of housing for lower- and moderate-income households and special needs populations, such as seniors, large households, single-parent households, farm workers, persons with disabilities including developmental disabilities, and those that have recently experienced homelessness. The City will:

- Utilize its PLHA funds for construction of ADU's and infrastructure in support of affordable housing.
- Promote ADU development in a disadvantaged area.
- Continue its program of improving ADA ramp infrastructure in all neighborhoods.
- Make a specific and at least annual effort to assist in the development of housing for farmworkers and conserve and improve the existing housing stock for farmworkers, including but not limited to:

  Implement strategies as provided state density bonus law to encourage housing for farmworkers, supporting funding applications, prioritizing entitlements and establishing appropriate zoning and development standards.

- Continue its program in the pursuit of road improvements throughout the community. Geographically target infrastructure improvements and incentives to achieve new affordable housing units.

Agency: City Manager, Grants Manager, Community Development

Funding: Grant Funds

Timing: At least annually and ongoing; apply to use grant funds and at least every other year and ongoing.

5.21 Housing No Net Loss Program.

To ensure that the housing opportunity sites identified in the Housing Element are available throughout the planning period to meet the city's RHNA, the city will annually implement the following:

1. Update the Housing Element adequate sites inventory to determine the amount, type and size of vacant and underutilized parcels suitable for residential development.
2. Develop a formal ongoing (project-by-project, parcel-by-parcel) evaluation procedure pursuant to Government Code Section 65863.
3. Report on the number of extremely low, very low, low, moderate and above moderate-income housing units constructed annually.
4. Should an approval of development result in a reduction of capacity below the residential capacity needed to accommodate the remaining need for lower-income households, the city will identify and zone sufficient sites to accommodate the shortfall.
5. Should a proposed project result in lesser density than permitted in residential zones, as established by the General Plan, the project applicant shall be required to off-set the loss of the residential density as established by the General Plan.

Objective: Develop an evaluation procedure to implement Government Code Section 65863.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: Annually

5.22 ADU Outreach Meeting and Incentives:

The City will conduct (1) outreach meetings to provide information on ADU developments; (2) prioritize approval of applications for affordable ADU, ahead of other ADU applications; and (3) Consider and pursue additional incentives to all ADUs or ADUs that could be deed restricted for meeting extremely low-income households.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: **(1).** Outreach meetings - By December 31, 2026, and every year thereafter.

(2). Prioritize approval of applications for affordable ADU, ahead of other ADU applications – Every year.

(3). Consider and pursue additional incentives – By December 31, 2026.

5.23 Development of Extremely Low-Income Housing

City continues to compile pertinent information on HCD programs that support and facilitate extremely low-income housing construction. The city will pursuing grants to develop such units.

Objective: Maximize the City's and public's ability to access governmental and private funding opportunities.

Agency: Community Development Department

Financing: General Fund

Time Frame: 1) Conduct annual outreach with developers and non-profit corporations to identify development opportunities; funding avenues; and city incentives including flexibilities in consolidation of small lots, mergers, and subdivision of large lots to promote low-income housing – Yearly during the planning cycle.

2) Subject to receiving applications and funding availability, support non-profit corporations in their efforts to file the applications to make housing more affordable to extremely low-, very low-, and low-income households. On-Going.

C. Quantified Objectives

Table 5-1 below summarizes the quantified objectives for housing construction, rehabilitation, and conservation for Kings County jurisdictions for the 2024-2032 planning period. Construction objectives do not reflect past building activity, but rather reflect housing needs based on demographic trends as determined by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).

Table 5-1 Quantified Objectives 2024-2032

Income Category	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Unincorporated Kings County
New Construction[1]					
Extremely Low	24	61	684	293	66
Very Low	24	61	685	293	66
Low	37	116	993	437	89
Moderate	55	118	1066	408	106
Above-Moderate	137	359	2,119	898	234
Rehabilitation					
Extremely Low	5	10	10	10	12
Very Low	5	20	40	10	13
Low	10	45	50	10	25
Moderate	0	0	0	10	0
Above-Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Conservation[2]					
Extremely Low Very Low Low Moderate	317	593	766	641	197
Above-Moderate	0	0	0	0	0

1 Construction objectives are for 2024-2032 commensurate with the RHNA
2 Conservation objectives refer to existing units with affordability covenants
Source: KCAG, *Kings County Regional Housing Needs Assessment Plan*, 2023

Chapter 6. Glossary of Terms

Acre: A unit of land measure equal to 43,560 square feet. Net acreage refers to the portion of a site exclusive of existing or planned public or private road rights-of-way.

Accessory Dwelling Unit: A dwelling unit accessory to a main single-family dwelling on a parcel of land and which meets the requirements of state law.

Affordability Covenant: A property title agreement which places resale or rental restrictions on a housing unit.

Affordable Housing: Under state and federal statutes, housing which costs no more than 30% of gross household income. Housing costs include rent or mortgage payments, utilities, taxes, insurance, homeowner association fees, and related costs.

Assisted Housing: Housing that has received subsidies (such as low interest loans, density bonuses, direct financial assistance) by federal, state, or local housing programs in exchange for restrictions requiring a certain number of housing units to be affordable to very–low-, low-, and moderate-income households.

Kings County Association of Governments (KCAG): The regional government agency authorized by the federal and state government to address regional transportation, housing, and other planning issues in Kings County.

At-Risk Housing: Assisted rental housing that is at risk of losing its status as housing affordable for very–low-, low-, and moderate-income residents due to the expiration of federal, state or local agreements.

California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD): The state department responsible for administering state-sponsored housing programs and for reviewing housing elements to determine compliance with state housing law.

Census: The official United States decennial enumeration of the population conducted by the federal government.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): A grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This grant allots money to cities and counties for housing rehabilitation and community development activities, including public facilities and economic development.

Condominium: A building or group of buildings in which units are owned individually, but the structure, common areas and facilities are owned by all owners on a proportional, undivided basis.

Density: The number of dwelling units per unit of land. Density usually is expressed "per acre," e.g., a development with 100 units located on 20 acres has density of 5.0 units per acre.

Density Bonus: The allowance of additional residential units beyond the maximum for which the parcel is otherwise permitted usually in exchange for the provision or preservation of affordable housing units at the same site or at another location.

Development Impact Fees: A fee or charge imposed on developers to pay for a jurisdiction's costs of providing services to a new development.

Development Right: The right granted to a land owner or other authorized party to improve a property. Such right is usually expressed in terms of a use and intensity allowed under existing zoning regulation. For example, a development right may specify the maximum number of residential dwelling units permitted per acre of land.

Dwelling Unit: One or more rooms, designed, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, with cooking, sleeping and sanitary facilities provided within the unit for the exclusive use of a household.

Dwelling, Multi-family: A building containing two or more dwelling units for the use of individual households; e.g., an apartment or condominium building.

Dwelling, Single-family Attached: A one-family dwelling attached to one or more other one-family dwellings by a common vertical wall. Row houses and town homes are examples of this dwelling unit type.

Dwelling, Single-family Detached: A dwelling, not attached to any other dwelling, which is designed for and occupied by not more than one family and surrounded by open space or yards.

Elderly Household: Elderly households are one- or two- member (family or non-family) households in which the head or spouse is age 65 or older.

Emergency Shelter: An emergency shelter is a facility that provides shelter to homeless families and/or homeless individuals on a limited short-term basis.

Fair Market Rent (FMR): Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are freely set rental rates defined by HUD as the median gross rents charged for available standard units in a county or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Fair Market Rents are used for the Section 8 Rental Program and other HUD programs.

First-Time Home Buyer: Defined by HUD as an individual or family who has not owned a home during the three-year period preceding the HUD-assisted purchase of a home. Jurisdictions may adopt local definitions for first-time home buyer programs which differ from non-federally funded programs.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR): The gross floor area of all buildings on a lot divided by the lot area; usually expressed as a numerical value (e.g., a building having 10,000 square feet of gross floor area located on a lot of 5,000 square feet in area has a floor area ratio of 2:1).

General Plan: The General Plan is a legal document, adopted by the legislative body of a city or county, setting forth policies regarding long-term development. California law requires the preparation of seven elements or chapters in the General Plan: Land Use, Housing, Circulation, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, and Safety. Additional elements are permitted, such as Economic Development, Urban Design and similar local concerns.

Group Quarters: A facility that houses groups of unrelated persons not living in households (U.S. Census definition). Examples of group quarters include institutions, dormitories, shelters, military quarters, assisted living facilities and other quarters, including single-room occupancy (SRO) housing, where 10 or more unrelated individuals are housed.

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA): The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act requires larger lending institutions making home mortgage loans to publicly disclose the location and disposition of home purchase, refinance and improvement loans. Institutions subject to HMDA must also disclose the gender, race, and income of loan applicants.

HOME Program: The HOME Investment Partnership Act, Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. HOME is a Federal program administered by HUD which provides formula grants to states and localities to fund activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or home ownership or provide direct rental assistance to low-income people.

Homeless: Unsheltered homeless are families and individuals whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (e.g., the street, sidewalks, cars, vacant and abandoned buildings). Sheltered homeless are families and persons whose primary nighttime residence is a supervised publicly or

privately-operated shelter (e.g., emergency, transitional, battered women, and homeless youth shelters; and commercial hotels or motels used to house the homeless).

Household: The US Census Bureau defines a household as all persons living in a housing unit whether or not they are related. A single person living in an apartment as well as a family living in a house is considered a household. Household does not include individuals living in dormitories, prisons, convalescent homes, or other group quarters.

Household Income: The total income of all the persons living in a household. Household income is commonly grouped into income categories based upon household size, and income, relative to the regional median family income. The following categories are used in the Housing Element:

Extremely Low: Households earning less than 30% of County median family income;
Very low: Households earning less than 50% of County median family income;
Low: Households earning 51% to 80% of the County median family income;
Moderate: Households earning 81% to 120% of County median family income;
Above Moderate: Households earning above 120% of County median family income

Housing Problems: Defined by HUD as a household which: (1) occupies a unit with physical defects (lacks complete kitchen or bathroom); (2) meets the definition of overcrowded; or (3) spends more than 30% of income on housing cost.

Housing Subsidy: Housing subsidies refer to government assistance aimed at reducing housing sales or rent prices to more affordable levels. Two general types of housing subsidy exist: 1) where a housing subsidy is linked to a particular house or apartment, the housing subsidy is "project" or "unit" based; or 2) In Section 8 rental assistance programs the subsidy is provided to the family (called "tenant-based") who can then use the assistance to find suitable housing in the accommodations of their choice.

Housing Unit: A room or group of rooms used by one or more individuals living separately from others in the structure, with direct access to the outside or to a public hall and containing separate toilet and kitchen facilities.

Inclusionary Unit. An ownership or rental dwelling unit which is required to meet affordability criteria established by local ordinance.

Large Household: A household with 5 or more members.

Manufactured Housing: Housing that is constructed of manufactured components, assembled partly at the site rather than totally at the site. Also referred to as modular housing.

Market-Rate Housing: Housing which is available on the open market without any subsidy. The price for housing is determined by the market forces of supply and demand and varies by location.

Median Income: The annual income (adjusted for household size) within a region for which half of the households have incomes above the median and half have incomes below the median. The "Areawide Median Income" (AMI) is established annually by HUD and HCD for each county as the basis for affordable housing programs.

Mobile Home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is at least 8 feet in width and 32 feet in length, is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling unit when connected to the required utilities, either with or without a permanent foundation.

Mortgage Revenue Bond (MRB): A state, county or city program providing financing for the development of housing through the sale of tax-exempt bonds.

Overcrowding: As defined by the U.S. Census, a household with greater than 1.01 persons per room, excluding bathrooms, kitchens, hallways, and porches. Severe overcrowding is defined as households with greater than 1.51 persons per room.

Overpayment: The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceed 30% of gross household income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Severe overpayment, or cost burden, exists if gross housing costs exceed 50% of gross income.

Parcel: The basic unit of land entitlement. A designated area of land established by plat, subdivision, or otherwise legally defined and permitted to be used, or built upon.

Public Housing: A project-based low-rent housing program operated by independent local public housing authorities. A low-income family applies to the local public housing authority in the area in which they want to live.

Regional Housing Needs Plan (RHNP): The Regional Housing Needs Plan (RHNP) is based on State of California projections of population growth and housing unit demand and assigns a share of the region's future housing need to each jurisdiction in Kings County. These housing needs numbers serve as a basis for the update of the Housing Element.

Rehabilitation: The upgrading of a building previously in a dilapidated or substandard condition for human habitation or use.

Section 8 Rental Voucher/Certificate Program: A tenant-based rental assistance program that subsidizes a family's rent in a privately-owned house or apartment. The program is administered by local public housing authorities. Assistance payments are based on 30% of household annual income. Households with incomes of 50% or below the area median income are eligible to participate in the program.

Senior: The Census Bureau defines a senior as a person who is 65 years or older. For persons of social security eligibility, a senior is defined as a person age 62 and older. Other age limits may be used for eligibility for housing assistance or retired communities.

Service Needs: The particular services required by special populations, typically including needs such as transportation, personal care, housekeeping, counseling, meals, case management, personal emergency response, and other services preventing premature institutionalization and assisting individuals to continue living independently.

Small Household: Pursuant to HUD definition, a small household consists of two to four non-elderly persons.

Special Needs Groups: Those segments of the population which have a more difficult time finding decent affordable housing due to special circumstances. Under California Housing Element statutes, these special needs groups consist of the elderly, people with disabilities, large families with five or more members, single-parent families with children, farmworkers and the homeless. A jurisdiction may also choose to consider additional special needs groups in the Housing Element, such as students, military households, other groups present in their community.

Subdivision: The division of a lot, tract or parcel of land in accordance with the Subdivision Map Act (California *Government Code* §66410, et seq.).

Substandard Housing: Housing which does not meet the minimum standards in the California Housing Code. Jurisdictions may adopt more stringent local definitions of substandard housing. Substandard units which are structurally sound and for which the cost of rehabilitation is economically warranted are considered suitable for rehabilitation. Substandard units which are structurally unsound and for which the cost of rehabilitation is considered infeasible are considered in need of replacement.

Supportive Services: Services provided to residents of supportive housing for the purpose of facilitating the independence of residents. Some examples are case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, child care, transportation, and job training.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance: A form of rental assistance in which the assisted tenant may move from a dwelling unit with a right to continued assistance. The assistance is provided for the tenant, not for the project.

Transitional Housing: Transitional housing is temporary (often six months to two years) housing for a homeless individual or family who is transitioning to permanent housing. Transitional housing often includes a supportive services component (e.g., job skills training, rehabilitation counseling) to allow individuals to gain necessary life skills in support of independent living.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): The cabinet level department of the federal government responsible for housing, housing assistance, and urban development at the national level. Housing programs administered through HUD include Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME and Section 8, among others.

Zoning: A land use regulatory measure enacted by local government. Zoning district regulations governing lot size, building bulk, placement, and other development standards vary from district to district, but must be uniform within the same district. Each city and county adopts a zoning ordinance specifying these regulations.

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COUNTY OF KINGS
Multi-Jurisdictional Housing Element (2024 – 2032).

Draft - *July 2025*

APPENDIX A:

EVALUATION OF THE 2016-2023 HOUSING ELEMENT

Prepared By:

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Fallbrook, California

Kings County • Lemoore • Corcoran • Hanford • Avenal • Kings (Unincorporated)

APPENDIX A: EVALUATION OF THE PRIOR HOUSING ELEMENT

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Table A-1

REVIEW OF THE 2016-2023 HOUSING ELEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

APPENDIX A

EVALUATION OF THE PRIOR HOUSING ELEMENT

1. Kings County Housing Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives and Timeline	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Actions
1.1 Code Enforcement	County Building Inspection Division	General Fund	Continue to address code violations in the County unincorporated areas. (Timeline: throughout the planning period)	A lack of funding eliminated the code enforcement officer position. The building staff handled code enforcement and continued working with property owners to remedy issues. Code Enforcement Cases by Year: 2015 – 2 cases 2016 – 4 cases 2017 – 11 cases 2018 – 4 cases 2019 – 14 cases 2020 – 11 cases 2021 – 2 cases 2022 – 7 cases 2023 – 10 cases	Kings County to continue Code Enforcement Program to improve the quality of housing and ensure that the character and quality of neighborhoods and housing are maintained
1.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program	Community Development Agency	CDBG and HOME funding	Provide between 5 to 10 loans. (Timeline: throughout the planning period)	Worked with nonprofit organizations and jurisdictions to provide housing rehabilitation program. Zero loans for $0 were provided. The Housing Rehabilitation program was discontinued in 2014 to lack of funding.	The Housing Rehabilitation program was discontinued in 2014 due to lack of funding.

1.3 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing and Mobile Home Parks	Community Development Agency	General Fund	County to work with interested agencies and community organizations to preserve at risk units by monitoring them. (Timeline: throughout the planning period)	Ongoing monitoring of the 197 affordable units in Unincorporated Kings County. Kettleman City Apartments expire in 2032.	County to continue the program and further review at risk affordable units to ensure preservation.
1.4 Adequate Sites	Community Development Agency	General Fund	Designate adequate sites to meet Kings County's housing needs of 818 units for the new planning period. Timeline – throughout the planning cycle	The County achieved 711 units out of the RHNA allocation of 818 units in the last planning period. 2015 – 29 units 2016 – 4 units 2017 – 17 units 2018 – 23 units 2019 – 59 units 2020 – 88 units 2021 – 144 units 2022 – 227 units 2023 – 120 units	Housing element to identify adequate sites in the Unincorporated Kings County to meet the regional housing needs allocation of 561 units (66 extremely low, 66 very low, 89 low, 106 moderate and 234 above moderate-income affordability)
1.5 First Time Homebuyer Program	Community Development Agency and Self-Help Enterprises	HOME, CDBG, CalHOME & BEGIN	Provide 10 to 15 loans annually. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The County provided 55 loans for a total of $3,304,763 to 38 Kings County residents from 2015 – 2023. <u>Loan Amounts by Program –</u> CDBG - $1,684,912 CalHOME - $524,742 HOME - $592,603 BEGIN - $347,990 Other - $154,516	The County to apply for CDBG and HOME funds to provide assistance to first-time homebuyers.

1.6	**Section 8 Rental Assistance Program**	Kings County Housing Authority	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Support the Housing Authority's Section 8 program by promoting the program via the County website and brochures at County offices. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The Kings County Housing Authority continued to provide Section 8 Rental Assistance Program assistance for extremely-low and very-low income households that spend more than 30% of income on rent. The Kings County Housing Authority stated the information is month to month because they use an automated system and do not retain information from previous years. They could not provide quantitative data.	Continue to participate in the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program to provide rental subsidies to extremely-low and very-low income households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent.
1.7	**Foster Youth Transitional Program**	Community Development Agency and Kings County Housing Authority	General Fund	Continue to support the Housing Authority in the provision of transitional homes for foster youth. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The Hanford Boys' Home no longer exists, but the County continued to support the Lemoore Girls' Home for aged-out foster care.	Continue the program and review the need for program enhancement
1.8	**Emergency Shelters and Transitional/ Supportive Housing**	Community Development Department	General Fund	Amend the Development Code to permit transitional/supportive housing subject to the same requirements and procedures as for other residential uses of the same type in the same zone, as required by state law. Continue to support the Kings/Tulare Continuum	The Development Code permits emergency shelters in the PF zone subject only to a ministerial Site Plan review, consistent with SB2. Also allows emergency shelters by CUP in the R-1 and RM zones. Development Code allows transitional or supportive housing for up to 6 persons by right in all residential zones.	The County will continue support the Kings/Tulare Continuum of Care Plan to develop transitional and emergency housing programs for homeless individuals and families.

			of Care Plan to develop transitional and emergency housing programs for homeless individuals and families. Timeline – throughout the planning period	On December 21, 2021, the Kings County Community Development Agency approved Site Plan Review No. 21-20 to convert an existing 22-unit motel to SRO/apartments for transitional/supportive housing for homeless.	
1.9 Density Bonus Program	Community Development Agency	General Fund	Continue to implement the density bonus ordinance to assist development of affordable housing. Timeline – throughout the planning cycle	Local ordinance that provides density bonus and other incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing. Density Bonus by Year: 2023 – 5 units 2022 – 11 units 2021 – 1 unit 2020 – 1 unit 2019 – 0 units 2018 – 0 units 2017 – 3 units 2016 – 0 units 2015 – 0 units Total: 21 units	The County will continue to work with developers to facilitate the use of density bonus in line with State requirements.
1.10 Farmworker and Employee Housing	Community Development Agency, Kings County Housing Authority, and interested affordable housing	General Fund	Continue to support farmworker housing as follows: 1. Amend the Development Code to incorporate §17021.5	The County also facilitated renovation of a former motel into temporary and/or long-term, permanent agricultural employee housing for 24 farmworker families. Conditional Use Permit No. 02-13 was approved by the	The County to continue to facilitate the construction of farmworker housing on an annual basis

	providers/ developers		and §17021.6 of the Health and Safety Code 2. Assist interested developers by identifying sites and supporting funding applications. 3. Provide, to the extent feasible, regulatory incentives. Timeline – annual and throughout the planning period	Kings County Planning Commission on April 7, 2003, but the project was not developed and the permit has since expired. The County has a 40-unit farm labor complex in Kettleman City that houses 70-100 farm laborers.	
1.11 Housing for Persons with Disabilities	Community Development Agency	General Fund	Continue to facilitate the provision of community care facilities and housing for persons with disabilities. Timeline –throughout the planning period	County ensured that there are no significant constraints with its zoning code, permit processing and building codes to support provision of housing for persons with disabilities	The County will continue to: 1. Permit small licensed community care facilities (6 or fewer persons) by-right in all residential zones and larger community care facilities serving more than 6 persons by CUP in all residential zones; and 2. Implement the reasonable accommodation ordinance (Zoning Code Sec. 2208). .

Table A-1

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1.12 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities	Community Development Agency	General Fund	Continue to facilitate the provision of fair housing information to residents of Kings County. Timeline –throughout the planning period	The County referred fair housing questions and complaints to the Human Rights/Fair Housing Commission in Fresno. Information on fair housing was posted in public offices and on the County website.	The County will continue to refer fair housing questions and complaints to the Human Rights/Fair Housing Commission in Fresno and post fair housing information in public offices and on the website.
1.13 Assist Affordable Housing Development	Community Development Agency and affordable housing providers/ developers	Local, state and federal funds	Seek applicable grants for affordable housing, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, and continue to pursue housing production and rehabilitation with nonprofit housing organizations. Timeline – apply for funding annually and implement throughout the planning period	The County promoted the development of housing for extremely-low-, very-low-, low- and moderate-income persons through direct financial assistance such as CDBG and HOME, priority entitlement processing, regulatory incentives such as density bonus and modified development standards, administrative support to developers on grant applications.	The County will continue supporting affordable housing, units, especially for very-low- and extremely-low-income household units., by seeking applicable grants and facilitating such developments with developers
1.14 Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas/Particulate Matter Reduction	Community Development Agency and housing developers	General Fund	Increase energy conservation and reduce greenhouse gases/particulate matter in Kings County by encouraging developers to comply with the California Green Building Standards Code. Developers receive expedited plan	The Community Development Agency offers expedited plan check and permit processing for residential projects designed to comply with the voluntary residential requirements of the California Green Building Standards Code	The County to continue to incentivise energy conservation and reduction of greenhouse gases and particulate matters by facilitating compliance with California Green Building Standards Code through expedited plan check/permit processing

			check/permit processing if their project meets or exceeds the California Green Building Standards Code or if the project incorporates a photovoltaic system that provides energy for residential uses. This program will be publicized through postings within the Community Development Agency office and on the Agency's webpage. Timeline – throughout the planning period		
1.15 Weatherization and Energy Efficient Home Improvements	Community Development Agency	General Fund	Reduce residential energy use and carbon footprint by providing financial assistance to lower-income households for weatherization and energy-efficient heating and cooling systems. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The County refers lower-income households to the Kings Community Action Organization and other community services agencies that provide financial assistance to qualifying households for weatherization and energy efficiency improvements.	The County will continue to facilitate provision of financial assistance to qualifying households for weatherization and energy efficiency improvements.

1.16 Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing	Community Development Agency	General Fund	Address the needs of extremely-low-income persons through SRO housing.	On December 21, 2021, the Kings County Community Development Agency approved Site Plan Review No. 21-20 to convert an existing 22-unit motel to SRO/apartments for transitional/supportive housing for homeless. The Kings County Development Code has been updated to comply with ADU law and to encourage the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units.	The County will continue to encourage development of SRO housing and will also encourage Accessory Dwelling Units .
1.17 Promote Fair and Balanced Fee Structures	Community Development Agency	No funding required	Balance the benefits of non-profit affordable housing tax benefits with the importance of maintaining local funding mechanisms for the continuance of essential County services. Timeline – throughout the planning period and reviewed periodically	The County is in the process of updating the public facility impact fees.	The County will continue to balance the benefits of non-profit affordable housing tax benefits with the importance of maintaining local funding mechanisms for the continuance of essential County services.

2. City of Avenal Housing Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives and Timeline	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Action
	Community Development Agency		Homes built towards RHNA Allocation for 5th Cycle		
2.1 Code Enforcement The City's Code Enforcement staff will work to enforce state and local regulations. In conjunction with code enforcement activities,	Code Enforcement Staff/ Public Works Department	General Fund	Continue to work with the community to address code violations. Refer property owners to the Housing Rehabilitation Program. (Timeline: Ongoing)	Code enforcement staff continued working with property owners to remedy issues. Information regarding rehab programs has been provided to property owners.	City to continue Code Enforcement Program to improve the quality of housing and ensure that the character and quality of neighborhoods and housing are maintained
2.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program City will provide housing repairs and rehabilitation loans to lower-income households, including very-low- and extremely-low-income persons.	Community Development Department and Self-Help Enterprises	CDBG; HOME; CAL-HOME	Continue to provide between 6 to 12 loans to lower income households per year. Continue to market the program through brochures at the public counter. (Timeline: ongoing)	Promoted property owner awareness and interest in available residential rehabilitation programs through the city website and print media in public buildings. Total Number of Loans – 3 Total Value (total amount of assistance provided-total amount of loans) $668,000.00	City to continue Housing Rehabilitation Program with loans for housing repairs and rehabilitation loans to lower income households, including very low and extremely low-income persons.

2.3 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing and Mobile Home Parks	Community Development Department	General Fund	City to work with interested agencies and community organisations to preserve at risk units by monitoring their status and ensuring property tenant notification prior to project conversion. Timeline- ongoing	General Plan and Zoning Ordinance updated to redesignate mobile home parks from R-1 to MHP to ensure that manufactured and factory-built housing on permanent foundations are permitted subject to the same standards as apply to conventional housing. Ongoing monitoring of the 317 affordable units in Avenal. Wien Manor expires in 2027.	City to continue the program and further review General Plan and Zoning Ordinance to ensure preservation of at-Risk Affordable Housing and Mobile Home Parks.
2.4 Adequate Sites	Community Development Department	General Fund	Maintain appropriate land use designations to provide adequate sites appropriate for new housing to meet Avenal's housing needs allocation. Timeline – throughout the planning cycle	The City achieved 134 units out of the RHNA allocation of 639 units in the last planning period. 2016 – 2 2017 – 2 2018 – 5 2019 – 15 2020 – 6 2021 – 35 2022 – 20 2023 – 49 Total: 134	Housing element to identify adequate sites in the City to meet the regional housing needs allocation of 277 units (24 extremely low, 24 very low, 37 low, 55 moderate and 137 above moderate-income affordability)

2.5 Infill Development	Community Development Department	General Fund	Facilitate infill development by providing the location and zoning of residential infill sites in the community and working with developers to expedite applications. Timeline - ongoing	The city provided inventory at the public counter on the location of infill sites that are adequately served by infrastructure and suitable for residential development	City to continue the Infill Development Program
2.6 Density Bonus Program	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to implement the density bonus ordinance to assist development of affordable housing. Timeline – throughout the planning cycle	Local ordinance that provides density bonus and other incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing	The city will continue to work with developers to facilitate the use of density bonus in line with State requirements.
2.7 Regulatory and Financial Assistance	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to defer/reduce fees and expedite processing for affordable housing; Reduce parking standards for small multi-family units.	The City continued to offer developers assistance to build affordable housing by offering reduction or deferment of development fees, reduced processing times, and assistance with grant applications	The City will continue providing regulatory and financial assistance to facilitate the development of affordable housing to extremely-low-, very-low-, low-, and moderate-income households.

2.8 First Time Homebuyer Program	Community Development Department and Self-Help Enterprises	HOME	Assist 5 to 10 new first-time homebuyers annually. Timeline – throughout the planning period		The City will continue to apply for CDBG funds to provide assistance to first-time homebuyers. The City to also explore other funding opportunities to assist first time homebuyers .
2.9 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program	Community Development Department and Kings County Housing Authority	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Assist Kings County Housing Authority in promoting the Section 8 program. Timeline – throughout the planning period		The City will continue to participate in the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program to provide rental subsidies to extremely-low and very-low income households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent.
2.10 Affordable Housing Assistance	Community Development Department and interested affordable housing providers/ developers	Local, state and federal funds	Seek applicable grants from state and federal sources (e.g., CDBG, HOME, Proposition 1C, AHSC) including funding specifically targeted to ELI housing, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, continue to implement the density bonus ordinance, and continue to pursue housing production and rehabilitation activities with non-profits. Timeline – ongoing	The City promoted the benefits of this program to the development community by posting information on its web page and creating a handout to be distributed with land development applications	The City will continue supporting affordable housing, especially units for very-low- and extremely-low-income persons.

2.11 Special Needs Housing for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to work with developers on senior and special needs projects, including assistance to persons with disabilities by expediting applications and assisting with grant applications. Timeline – annual assistance to affordable and special Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing needs housing applications, if requested, throughout the planning period	In the past, the City has expedited applications for senior housing apartments and assisted the developer with tax credit applications.	The City will continue to apply for CDBG funds to provide assistance to first-time homebuyers. The City to also explore other funding opportunities to assist first time homebuyers .
2.12 Second Units	Community Development Department	HOME	Continue to assist property owners with second unit applications by providing information and expediting their applications. Timeline – throughout the planning period		The City will continue to assist property owners with second unit applications by providing information and expediting their applications.

2.13 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to facilitate the provision of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The Zoning Code permits emergency shelters in the High-Density Multi-Family Residential (R-3) zone by right subject to appropriate development standards. The R-3 zone is conveniently located adjacent to services needed by persons residing in a shelter. The Zoning Code also allows transitional and supportive housing as a residential use subject only to the same requirements and procedures as for other residential uses of the same type in the same zone, consistent with state law.	The City will continue to facilitate emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing.
2.14 Farmworker and Employee Housing	Community Development Department	General Fund	1. Continue to ensure that the Zoning Code conforms with §17021.5 and §17021.6 of the Health and Safety Code regarding farmworker housing; 2. Inventory suitable sites for farmworker housing with the update of the Land Use Element; 3. Continue to assist interested developers by identifying sites and supporting funding applications for affordable housing; and	The City of Avenal actively assists farmworker housing needs: the majority of homeownership loans are made to farmworkers and a majority of units in assisted multi-family projects are occupied by farmworkers. Many of the farmworkers served by these programs have very-low or extremely-low incomes.	The City to continue to facilitate the construction of farmworker housing on an annual basis

			4. Provide, to the extent feasible, financial and regulatory incentives for affordable and farmworker housing developments. Timeline – annual and throughout the planning period		
2.15 Housing for Persons with Disabilities	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to facilitate reasonable housing accommodation for persons with disabilities and expedite development applications for housing that serves persons with disabilities such as residential care facilities. Timeline – throughout the planning period	City regulations and procedures are in conformance with State Law	The City will continue to analyze and remove potential constraints to housing for persons with disabilities.
2.16 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to refer fair housing inquiries to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and distribute fair housing information at City Hall, website, library, post office, and shopping areas.	Supported fair housing enquiries	The City will continue to refer fair housing questions and complaints to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and post fair housing information in public offices and on the City website.

			Timeline – throughout the planning period		
2.17 Energy Conservation	Community Development Department	General Fund	Reduce energy use in residential developments by providing information and low-energy products to residents. Timeline – throughout the planning period	Worked cooperatively with Pacific Gas & Electric to provide homeowners and renters with energy audits and to provide them with resources to obtain low energy products such as lights and insulation.	The City to continue to work with stakeholder/s in providing homeowners and renters support and information about energy conservation. .

3. City of Corcoran Housing Programs	**Responsible Agency**	**Funding Source**	**Program Objectives and Timeline**	**Accomplishments**	**Future Policies and Action**
3.1 Code Enforcement The City's Code Enforcement staff will work to enforce state and local regulations. In conjunction with code enforcement activities,	Code Enforcement Staff	General Fund	Continue to work with the community to eliminate code violations. Refer property owners to the Housing Rehabilitation Program. (Timeline: Ongoing)	Code enforcement staff continued working with property owners to remedy issues. Information regarding rehab programs has been provided to property owners.	City to continue Code Enforcement Program to improve the quality of housing and ensure that the character and quality of neighborhoods and housing are maintained
3.2 Paint Program	Community Development Department, Job Training Office, Kings County Planning Department, and Kings County Office of Education	CDBG	Offer assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners for exterior or interior painting in three related programs including Senior/Handicapped Paint Program Timeline – throughout the planning period		City to continue assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners for exterior or interior painting, subject to availability of funding

3.3 Housing Rehabilitation Program City will provide housing rehabilitation loans to lower-income households, including very-low- and extremely-low-income households.	Community Development Department	CDBG; HOME	Continue to provide loans to lower income households. Continue to market the program through brochures at the public counter. (Timeline: ongoing)	Promoted property owner awareness and interest in available residential rehabilitation programs through the city website and print media in public buildings. Provided outreach to major employers – hospital, school district, prisons. Number of Loans - 8 Number of Grants (if any) Total Value (total amount of assistance provided-total amount of loans) - $873,500.00	City to continue Housing Rehabilitation Program with loans for housing repairs and rehabilitation loans to lower income households, including very low and extremely low-income households.
3.4 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing and Mobile Home Parks	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to monitor the status of publicly-assisted affordable units. The City will contact the property owners to determine their intentions, contact qualified non-profits regarding potential opt-out projects, ensure that property owners comply with noticing requirements, support the acquisition of at-risk properties by non-profits, and pursue grants to support the preservation of affordable at-risk	City continued to work with interested agencies and community organizations to preserve at-risk units by monitoring their status, providing technical and/or financial assistance in return for extended affordability controls, and ensuring proper tenant notification prior to project conversion. Ongoing monitoring of the 593 affordable units in Corcoran. Whitley Gardens I expire in 2029, Carolyn Apartments in 2032 and Corcoran Garden Apartments in 2032.	City to continue the program, work with interested agencies and community organizations, and review General Plan and Zoning Ordinance to ensure preservation of at-Risk Affordable Housing and Mobile Home Parks.

			housing. Timeline-ongoing		
3.5 Adequate Sites	Community Development Department	General Fund	Maintain appropriate land use designations to provide adequate sites appropriate for new housing to meet Corcoran's housing needs allocation of 715 units. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The City achieved _____ units out of the RHNA allocation of 945 units in the last planning period.	Housing element to identify adequate sites in the City to meet the regional housing needs allocation of 715 units (61 extremely low, 61 very low, 116 low, 118 moderate and 359 above moderate-income affordability)
3.6 Density Bonus Program	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to implement the density bonus ordinance to assist development of affordable housing. Timeline – throughout the planning period	Local ordinance that provides density bonus and other incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing	The city will continue to work with developers to facilitate the use of density bonus options in line with State requirements.
3.7 Affordable Housing Development Assistance	Community Development Department	General Fund, Grant Funds from state, and federal sources	Seek applicable grants from state and federal sources (e.g., CDBG, HOME, AHSC) including funding specifically targeted to ELI housing, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, continue to implement the density bonus ordinance, and continue to pursue housing production and rehabilitation activities with non-profits. Timeline – ongoing	The City promoted the benefits of this program to the development community by posting information on its web page and creating a handout to be distributed with land development applications	The City will continue to facilitate the construction of affordable housing and housing for persons with special needs on an annual basis, subject to availability of funds.

3.8 First Time Homebuyer Program	Community Development Department	HOME	Offer 10 to 12 loans per year. Conduct outreach to major employers (e.g., hospital, school district, and prisons) regarding the availability of the program. Timeline – throughout the planning period	A revolving fund has been set up that utilizes repayments of prior Agency-assisted second mortgage loans to fund new loans.	The City will continue to apply for CDBG funds to provide assistance to first-time homebuyers. The City to also explore other funding opportunities to assist first time homebuyers .
3.9 Purchase and Rehabilitation Home Ownership Program	Community Development Department	CDBG Funds	Conduct outreach to major employers (e.g., hospital, school district, and prisons) regarding the program; assist 4 households per year Timeline – throughout the planning period	The City continued to offer the program to improve the condition of housing for families that live in substandard or overcrowded conditions and assist very low- and low-income families purchase quality homes	The City will continue providing Purchase and Rehabilitation Home Ownership program to extremely low income, very low income and low-income families who live in substandard or overcrowded conditions
3.10 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program	Community Development Department and Kings County Housing Authority	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Assist Kings County Housing Authority in promoting the Section 8 program. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The City continued to participate in the Section 8 rental assistance program.	The City will continue to participate in the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program to provide rental subsidies to extremely-low and very-low income households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent.
3.11 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/ Supportive Housing	Community Development Department and interested affordable housing providers/ developers	General Fund, Local, state, and federal funds	Continue to work with providers to facilitate emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Timeline – ongoing	Emergency shelters are permitted by-right in the C-S (Service Commercial) zone, and transitional and supportive housing are permitted as residential uses subject only to the same standards and procedures as for other residential uses of	The City will continue to work with providers to facilitate emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing.

				the same type in the same zone.	
3.12 Farmworker and Employee Housing	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to facilitate the provision of farmworker housing. Timeline – annual and throughout the planning period	The majority of homeownership loans in Corcoran are made to farmworkers and a majority of units in assisted multi-family projects are occupied by farmworkers. The City's Zoning Ordinance allows farmworker housing consistent with §17021.5 and §17021.6 of the Health and Safety Code.	The City to continue to facilitate the construction of farmworker housing on an annual basis
3.13 Housing for Persons with Disabilities	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to facilitate reasonable accommodation in housing for persons with disabilities and expedite development applications for housing that serves persons with disabilities such as residential care facilities. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The City conducted an analysis of its zoning and land use requirements, permit processing procedures, and building codes to identify potential impediments and City regulations and procedures are in conformance with state law. In the past, the City has expedited applications for senior housing apartments and assisted the developer with tax credit applications.	The City will continue to facilitate reasonable accommodation in housing for persons with disabilities. City to further review its zoning, land use requirements, permit processing procedures and building codes to remove any constraints for development of housing for people with special needs.
3.14 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities	Community Development Department	General Fund	Corcoran will coordinate with Kings County to select a local fair housing agency to provide landlord/tenant mediation services and fair housing investigations. The City will develop a fair		The City to refer fair housing questions and complaints to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and post fair housing information in public offices and on the City website.

			housing brochure in Spanish and English or acquire one from a local fair housing provider. To broadly disseminate information, the City will distribute the brochure at the City Hall, the City website, library, post office, and appropriate shopping areas. Timeline – select a provider by 2016		
3.15 Weatherization and Energy Efficient Home Improvements	Community Development Department	General Fund	Reduce residential energy use and carbon footprint by providing financial assistance to lower-income households for weatherization and energy-efficient heating and cooling systems. Timeline – throughout the planning period	City referred homeowners and renters to relevant providers of energy audits and resources to obtain low energy products such as lights and insulation.	The City to continue to refer lower-income households to the Kings Community Action Organization and other community services agencies that provide financial assistance to qualifying households for these improvements.

4. City of Hanford Housing Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives and Timeline	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Actions
4.1 Code Compliance	Code Compliance Staff/ Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to work with the community to address code violations under state and local regulations. Refer property owners to the Housing Rehabilitation Program. (Timeline: Throughout the planning period)	Code enforcement staff continued working with property owners to ensure code compliance. Information regarding rehabilitation programs has been provided to property owners.	City to continue Code Enforcement Program to improve the quality of housing and ensure that the character and quality of neighbourhoods and housing are maintained
4.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program	Community Development Department	CDBG Funds; CAL-HOME	Continue to provide between 10 to 15 loans to lower income households per year subject to availability of funds. (Timeline: ongoing)	Promoted property owner awareness and interest in available residential rehabilitation programs through the city website and print media. The City of Hanford Emergency Repair Program is designed to assist low to moderate income people make emergency/minor repairs and/or disability accessibility modifications to their home. Emergency repairs are those repairs which are necessary to	City to continue Housing Rehabilitation Program with loans/grants for housing repairs and rehabilitation loans to lower income.

				safeguard against imminent danger to human life, health, or safety, or to protect property from further structural damage. *Provided 135 grants/loans to the value of $1,339, 205.*	
4.3 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing	Community Development Department and interested affordable housing providers/ developers	General Fund	Continue to monitor the status of publicly-assisted affordable units. The City will contact the property owners to determine their intentions, contact qualified nonprofits regarding potential opt-out projects, ensure that property owners comply with noticing requirements, support the acquisition of at-risk properties by nonprofits, and pursue grants to support the preservation of affordable at-risk housing. Timeline-ongoing	Ongoing monitoring of the 766 affordable units in Hanford. Amberwood I apartments and Cedarbrook apartments expire in 2030; Amberwood II apartments, Kings View Hanford, and View Road Apartments expire in 2031; and Hanford Senior Villas expire in 2032.	City to continue the program, monitor existing affordable housing units and review Zoning Ordinance to ensure preservation of at-Risk Affordable Housing

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4.4 Adequate Sites	Community Development Department	General Fund	Facilitate the construction of new housing through the provision of adequately zoned sites to meet Hanford's housing needs allocation of 4,832 units. Increase allowable densities for multi-family development as part of the comprehensive General Plan update. Timeline – throughout the planning cycle	The City achieved 1,709 units out of the RHNA allocation of 4832 units in the last planning period.	Housing element to identify adequate sites in the City to meet the regional housing needs allocation of 5547 units (684 extremely low, 685 very low, 993 low, 1066 moderate and 2119 above moderate-income affordability).
4.5 Density Bonus Program	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to publicize and implement the density bonus ordinance to assist development of affordable housing. Timeline – throughout the planning cycle	Local ordinance provides density bonus and other incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing	The city will continue to work with developers by encouraging and facilitating the use of density bonus in new developments

Table A-1

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4.6 Planned Unit Development	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to utilize the PUD process to encourage unique design and develop housing that addresses site constraints. Timeline- throughout the planning period	The Hanford General Plan includes a Planned Unit Development Zone process to allow project proponents to propose changes to or removal of zoning restrictions	City to continue the Planned Unit Development Program to allow higher localised 'net' density developments near key amenities
4.7 First Time Homebuyer Program and HOME Sweet Home Program	Community Development Department	HOME and CDBG Funds	Assist 10 households annually for the First Time Homebuyer Program and 20 households annually for the HOME Sweet Home Program Support non-profit housing organizations in working with HCD to remove constraints on the use of HOME funds. Timeline – throughout the planning period	City supported non-profit housing organizations in working with HCD to remove HOME program impediments and/or allow for a streamlined process of requesting an exception pursuant to 24 CFR 92.356(d) for projects/programs that will serve to further the purposes of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program. The City currently has $1.5 M to assist homebuyers with assistance.	The City will continue to apply for HOME funds to provide assistance to first-time homebuyers. The City will also continue to support non-profit housing organizations to work with HCD on the HOME Investment Partnership Program.

4.8 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program	Community Development Department and Kings County Housing Authority	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Assist Kings County Housing Authority in promoting the Section 8 program. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The City will continue to assist Kings County Housing Authority in promoting the Section 8 program. Timeline – throughout the planning period.	The city will continue to refer potential participants to Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Rental Assistance Program to provide rental subsidies to extremely-low and very-low income households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent.
4.9 Affordable Housing Assistance	Community Development Department and interested affordable housing providers/ developers	Local, state and federal funds	Seek applicable grants from state and federal sources including funding specifically targeted to ELI housing, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, continue to provide a density bonus to qualifying projects, provide financial and regulatory assistance such as reduced fees and/or modified development standards, fee reductions and concurrent processing of lot mergers for multi-family projects that include units affordable to lower-income	City promoted affordable housing through various programs such as home ownership assistance, rehabilitation assistance, new construction/infill, and grant application programs. The City assisted with the conversion of Stardust Motel to 22 single units. The 62-unit project is funded by 4% Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, soft funding from the Department of Housing and Community Development through competitive No Place Like Home funds, City of Hanford PLHA funds, Kin The project is funded through 4% Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, soft funding from the Department of Housing and Community Development through	The City will continue supporting affordable housing programs such as home ownership assistance, rehabilitation assistance, new construction/infill, and grant application programs. Housing for very-low- and extremely-low-income persons will be prioritized where feasible. In addition, the City's affordable housing incentives will be promoted on the website and in handouts provided at the Planning counter.

			households, and continue to pursue housing production and rehabilitation with nonprofits including assistance in preparing grant applications. Timeline – ongoing	competitive No Place Like Home funds, City of Hanford PLHA funds, Kings County Whole Person Care pilot, King County Human Services Agency's HHAP funds, private investment, and private financing. Unit Mix: • 1 bedroom - 33 • 2 bedroom - 21 • 3 bedroom - 18	
4.10 Farmworker and Employee Housing	Community Development Department	General Fund	Assist interested developers in identifying sites and preparing funding applications; Provide, to the extent feasible, regulatory incentives. Timeline – annual and throughout the planning period	City of Hanford permitted farmworker housing in conformance with Health and Safety Code §17021.5 and §17021.6.	The Housing Authority of Kings County will to continue to facilitate the administer existing housing farmworker housing. **Hanford** – Farmworker housing is permitted in conformance with Employee Housing Act requirements. As the most urbanized city in Kings County, Hanford has only a very small amount of agricultural land.
4.11 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/ Supportive Housing	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to facilitate the establishment of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing in conformance	The Zoning Code permits emergency shelters by-right in the OR zone, and transitional and supportive housing facilities are permitted subject only to the same	The City will continue to support emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. The City continues to support Kings County jurisdictions to

			with SB 2; continue to support efforts with surrounding Kings County jurisdictions to meet the needs of people who are homeless or transitioning to independence. Timeline – throughout the planning period	regulations and procedures that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.	meet the needs of the people who are homeless or transforming to independence.
4.12 Housing for Persons with Disabilities	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to monitor legal requirements and local conditions and update local regulations, if necessary, to remove any impediments to housing for persons with disabilities. Timeline - throughout the planning period	Code amended to clarify the definition of 'family'.	The City will continue to ensure zoning and land use processes offer no constraints for the development, maintenance, and improvement of housing for persons with disabilities.

4.13 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities	Community Development Department	General Fund	Continue to refer fair housing inquiries to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and distribute fair housing information at City Hall, website, library, post office, and shopping areas. Timeline – throughout the planning period	Supported fair housing enquiries. The City partnered with the Fair Housing Council of Central California (FHC-CC) for services related to fair housing.	The City will continue to refer fair housing questions and complaints to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and post fair housing information in public offices, at the City Hall and on the City website.

5. City of Lemoore Housing Programs	**Responsible Agency**	**Funding Source**	**Program Objectives and Timeline**	**Accomplishments**	**Future Policies and Actions**
5.1 Code Enforcement	Code Enforcement Staff are s.	General Fund	Continue to work with the community to address code violations. (Timeline: throughout the planning period)	Code enforcement staff continued working with property owners to remedy issues and assist Business License, Planning, Building and Fire Departments to enforce state and local regulation	City to continue Code Enforcement Program to improve the quality of housing and ensure that the character and quality of neighbourhoods and housing are maintained.

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REVIEW OF THE 2016-2023 HOUSING ELEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

5.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program	Planning Department	HOME funds	Assist lower-income households with rehabilitation based on available funding. (Timeline: monitor availability of grant funding annually and submit applications)	The City did not have a Housing Specialist from 2016-2023 and was unable to apply for grant funding.	City to apply for grant funding to continue to assist low income households with home rehabilitation based on available funding.
5.3 Zoning for Adequate Sites	Planning Department	General Fund SB2 Grant LEAP Grant	Provide adequate sites to meet the housing needs allocation of 2,985 units. Timeline: throughout the planning period	City's planning objectives include economic development, walkable communities, and reductions in vehicle trips and greenhouse gas emissions. Zoning Code includes regulations and incentives to implement mixed use developments City rezoned Mixed Use zones to increase housing availability. Subdivision Ordinance Text Amendment, and Zoning Text Amendment to streamline processes thereby making it easier to develop housing. Adopted VMT Thresholds and implemented guidelines for use in preparing CEQA documents. Updated internal policies and processes and created templates to assist staff and the public in submittal	City to continue identify adequate sites in the housing element with sufficient development and density standards, water and sewer services, and adequate infrastructure to accommodate the Regional Housing Needs Allocation of 2329 sites (293 extremely low, 293 very low, 437 low, 408 moderate and 898 above moderate-income housing units).

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REVIEW OF THE 2016-2023 HOUSING ELEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

				processes to expedite housing development.	
5.4 Downtown Revitalization	Planning Department	CDBG and other grants	Facilitate additional mixed-use projects in the downtown as opportunities arise. Timeline: throughout the planning period.	The City did not apply for funding. There were no projects.	City will continue this program and facilitate additional mixed-use commercial and residential projects in the downtown area as opportunities arise.
5.5 Planned Unit Developments	Planning Department	General Fund	City to continue to promote the benefits of PUD alternatives to traditional development. Timeline- ongoing	PUD overlay zone to provide flexibility in zoning requirements like setbacks, other regulations, and to increase residential densities through clustering, flexible site requirements and promoting affordable housing	City to continue the program and further review General Plan and Zoning Ordinance to ensure PUD program is attractive to the development industry.
5.6 First Time Homebuyer Program	Planning Department and City Manager's Office	HOME funds	Assist 5 households annually. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The City offered first-time home ownership assistance to very-low-income homebuyers through HOME funding. The City has been without a Housing Specialist to administer the program. The City did not apply for funding.	The City will continue to apply for HOME funds to provide assistance to first-time homebuyers. The City to also explore other funding opportunities to assist first time homebuyers. .

Table A-1

REVIEW OF THE 2016-2023 HOUSING ELEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

5.7 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program	Kings County Housing Authority	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Assist Kings County Housing Authority in promoting the Section 8 program. Timeline – throughout the planning period	Continued to assist Kings County Housing Authority in promoting the Section 8 program.	The City will continue to participate in the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program to provide rental subsidies to extremely-low and very-low income households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent.
5.8 Affordable Housing Assistance	Planning Department	General Fund, Grant Funds from State/Federal levels	Assist affordable housing projects on a case-by-case basis, including priority for extremely-low-income units where feasible. Timeline – annual basis and throughout the planning period	The City followed the surplus land act process and sold 4+ acres for a 108-unit affordable housing project. The City was also a co-applicant with the developer and Kings Area Rural Transit in applying for AHSC funds to improve infrastructure including sidewalks and bike lanes, and EV bus transportation. The City has been without a Housing Specialist to administer the program. The City did not apply for funding.	The City to continue supporting affordable housing assistance program, especially units for very-low- and extremely-low-income households.

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REVIEW OF THE 2016-2023 HOUSING ELEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

5.9 Senior and Special Needs Housing	Planning Department	CDBG, state and federal funds	Continue to support the development of senior/disabled/assisted living Timeline – annual basis and throughout the planning period	The City has been supportive of special needs housing including affordable senior housing, housing, rehabilitation of units and development of second units to support special housing needs. The City supported the development of the Cinnamon Villas II Senior Housing project consisting of 28 units.	The City will continue to apply for CDBG funds and other federal/state funds to provide assistance to the housing needs of seniors and persons with special needs.
5.10 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing	Planning Department	General Fund	Continue to facilitate the provision of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Amend the zoning code to revise regulations. Timeline – throughout the planning period	The Zoning Code was amended and follows state law. Transitional and supportive housing are considered residential uses and are permitted in most zones subject to the same requirements as other residential uses in that zone. Emergency shelters are allowed by right in the Community Facilities zone subject to development standards.	The City will continue to facilitate emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing.
5.11 Employee and Farmworker Housing	Planning Department	General Fund	1. Process a Zoning Code amendment to allow employee housing in conformance with Health and Safety Code §17021.5;	The City completed the objectives.	The City to continue to facilitate the construction of farmworker housing on an annual basis 1. Continue to ensure that the Zoning Code conforms with §17021.5 and §17021.6 of the Health and Safety Code

Table A-1

REVIEW OF THE 2016-2023 HOUSING ELEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

			2. Assist interested affordable housing developers by identifying sites and supporting funding applications for farmworker housing; and 3. Provide, to the extent feasible, regulatory incentives to encourage the construction of farmworker housing1. Timeline – annual and throughout the planning period		regarding farmworker housing; 2. Inventory suitable sites for farmworker housing with the update of the Land Use Element; 3. Continue to assist interested developers by identifying sites and supporting funding applications for affordable housing; and ***4.*** Provide, to the extent feasible, financial and regulatory incentives for affordable and farmworker housing developments.
5.12 Remove Constraints on Housing for Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs	Planning Department	General Fund	Continue to facilitate the production of housing for persons with disabilities and other special needs consistent with current law. Timeline – annual and throughout the planning period	The City conducted an analysis of its zoning and land use processes, permit processing procedures, and building codes to ensure compliance with state law.	Will be merged into the Senior and Special Needs housing program.

Table A-1

REVIEW OF THE 2016-2023 HOUSING ELEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

5.13 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities	Planning Department	General Fund	Continue to provide fair housing information at City Hall, other public offices and on the City website. Continue to process requests for reasonable accommodation by persons with disabilities. Timeline –throughout the planning period	The City referred fair housing questions and complaints to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno. Information on fair housing was posted in public offices and on the City website.	The City will continue to refer fair housing questions and complaints to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing office in Fresno and post fair housing information in public offices and on the City website.

APPENDIX B:
LAND INVENTORY TABLES

COUNTY OF KINGS
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HOUSING ELEMENT (2024-2032)

Draft - *July 2025*

Prepared By:

Realty Planners Group
Fallbrook, California

APPENDIX B: Land Inventory

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Table B5: County of Kings Land Inventory

APPENDIX B - TABLE B1: CITY OF AVENAL LAND INVENTORY

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
038-481-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
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038-482-027-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
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038-482-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-034-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-035-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-036-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-038-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-039-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-040-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-041-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-042-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

038-482-043-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-027-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

								Owned					
038-460-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-010-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-054-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-055-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements -		1		1

									Vacant				
038-460-056-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-053-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-052-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-051-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-050-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-049-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-048-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-047-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-046-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-045-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-057-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-058-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-059-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements -		1		1

									Vacant				
038-460-060-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-061-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-062-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-038-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-039-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-040-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-041-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-042-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-043-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-481-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-481-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-481-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-482-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

038-470-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-460-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-027-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-034-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-035-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-036-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements -		1		1

									Vacant				
038-460-065-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-066-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-081-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-080-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-079-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-078-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-077-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-480-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-460-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements -		1		1

									Vacant				
038-460-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-063-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-067-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-082-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-070-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-071-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-072-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-073-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-074-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-068-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements -		1		1

									Vacant				
038-460-069-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-076-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-470-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-460-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-470-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-460-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-075-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-480-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-460-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-460-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-	Used in Two Consecutive Prior		1		1

								Owned	Housing Elements - Vacant				
038-470-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-460-064-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-470-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.23	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-480-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.26	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
038-470-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.28	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
040-330-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.35	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
040-291-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	0.74	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
040-280-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2		2
038-441-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	3.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		6		6
038-411-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	3.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		6		6
038-400-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	5.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		10		10
040-291-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	5.38	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		10		10
040-291-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	5.38	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		10		10

038-400-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	6.09	Parking	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		12		12
040-280-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	7.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		15		15
038-260-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	7.85	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		15		15
040-280-040-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	10.65	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		21		21
038-260-056-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		24		24
040-280-039-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	12.87	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		25		25
038-260-056-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	13.03	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		26		26
038-260-048-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	13.8	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		27		27
038-260-039-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	16.4	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		32.8		32.8
038-260-038-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	19.4	Agricultural/open space	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		38		38
038-260-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	20.46	Agricultural/open space	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		40		40
038-260-036-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	20.46	Agricultural/open space	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		40		40
038-270-066-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	24.66	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		25	24	49
040-291-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	25.49	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-	Used in Two Consecutive Prior		50		50

								Owned	Housing Elements - Vacant				
038-260-057-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	32.55	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		65		65
040-291-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	37.84	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		75		75
038-260-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	66	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		66	66	132
038-260-060-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R1	2	10	186.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		372		372
038-260-057-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R2	10	15	3.42	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	17	17		34
038-280-043-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R2	10	15	4.8	Educational/institutional/religious	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		24	24	48
038-260-056-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R2	10	15	6.52	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	33	32		65
038-260-056-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R2	10	15	7.55	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	75	0	0	75
038-260-033-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R2	10	15	10.32	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		10	10	20
038-432-011-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R3	15	29	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2		2
038-432-012-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R3	15	29	0.53	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		7		7
038-432-010-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R3	15	29	1.14	Commercial	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		17		17
038-260-033-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R3	15	29	4.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		32	32	64
040-301-002-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R3	15	29	4.56	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements -		68		68

									Vacant				
038-260-052-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R3	15	29	7.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		107		107
038-260-060-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R3	15	29	9.08	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		136		136
	TOTAL				**646.91**					**125**	**1685**	**156**	**1966**

APPENDIX B - TABLE B2: CITY OF CORCORAN LAND INVENTORY

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
030-011-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-011-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.305	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-022-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-072-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.3	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-082-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.146	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-082-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.146	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-082-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.146	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-082-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.142	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-082-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.146	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

030-122-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.146	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-123-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.289	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-124-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-131-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.192	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-131-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.189	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-181-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-183-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.093	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-183-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-192-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.183	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-192-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.275	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-260-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		3	3	6

030-260-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.309	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-260-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	9.48	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		24	23	47
030-260-035-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	6.51	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		16	16	32
030-260-064-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.75	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	4	8
030-261-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-261-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-261-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-262-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.37	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		3	3	6
030-292-054-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-292-058-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.23	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-340-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.145	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

030-340-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
030-340-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-095-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-134-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.206	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-142-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.177	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-164-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.175	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-174-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.216	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-200-043-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.147	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-210-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.229	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-210-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.286	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-210-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.192	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

032-230-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	2.961	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		7	7	14
032-230-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.836	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		5	4	9
032-230-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.668	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	4	8
032-230-106-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.445	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
032-240-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.969	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	2	4
032-240-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.734	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	1	3
032-240-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.51	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
032-240-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.51	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
032-240-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.51	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
032-251-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.197	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-253-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.839	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	2	4

032-254-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.598	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
032-254-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.398	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-260-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.161	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-260-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.164	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-260-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.708	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	4	8
032-271-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.486	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
032-271-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-271-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.231	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-271-010-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.349	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
032-272-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.459	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
034-016-027-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.639	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	1	3

034-016-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.685	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	1	3
034-016-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.53	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
034-016-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.75	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	1	3
034-051-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.223	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-051-062-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.223	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-060-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	8.863	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		22	22	44
034-060-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	3.574	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		9	8	17
034-070-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.803	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		2	2	4
034-070-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	48.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		120	120	240
034-070-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.676	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		2	1	3
034-080-061-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	13.88	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		35	34	69
034-080-062-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	19.99	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		50	49	99
034-100-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	29.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		73	72	145

034-110-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		5		5
034-110-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		5		5
034-110-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-110-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
034-110-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
034-110-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
034-110-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
034-110-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	3	7
034-110-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		3	2	5
034-110-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	5.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		14	13	27
034-110-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.49	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2

034-110-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	2.7	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		7	6	13
034-110-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.844	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	2	4
034-110-048-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.195	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-112-041-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.551	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1	1	2
034-112-042-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.55	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1	1	2
034-112-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.216	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-120-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	20	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		50	50	100
034-120-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	9.3	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		23	23	46
034-120-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.83	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		5	4	9
034-120-034-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.48	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
034-130-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	3.75	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		9	9	18
034-130-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.757	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	1	3

034-130-068-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.174	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-130-069-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.174	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-130-070-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.174	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-130-071-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-132-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-132-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.516	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
034-132-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.243	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-132-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.243	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-133-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.671	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	1	3
034-133-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.251	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-133-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.251	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

034-134-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.266	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-134-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.266	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-134-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.275	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-135-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-143-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.485	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
034-170-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	16.77	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		42	41	83
034-190-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		13	12	25
034-200-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	35.98	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		90	89	179
034-210-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	8	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		20	20	40
034-210-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-10	1	2	5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		3	2	5
034-330-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.161	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.164	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

034-330-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.341	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.149	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.151	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-010-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-330-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.151	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-220-046-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	59.84	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		150	149	299
034-220-047-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	4.63	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		12	11	23
034-280-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-280-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.147	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-111-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		3	2	5

034-141-007-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	1.08	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-141-008-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	1.04	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-141-036-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	0.51	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-143-082-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	0.42	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-143-038-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	0.748	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-143-084-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	0.968	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-141-007-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	1.08	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-141-003-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	0.833	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-141-004-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	0.876	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-111-022-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	0.259	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-111-021-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RA	1	2	0.57	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-050-018-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	20	21.7	1.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	30			30
034-130-062-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	20	21.7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	5			5

034-050-020-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	20	21.7	0.42	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	8			8
034-050-025-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	20	21.7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	4			4
034-050-026-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	20	21.7	1.541	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	30			30
034-190-037-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2.5	12	17.5	4.897	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	58			58
032-200-036-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2.5	12	17.5	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	2			2
032-143-008-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2.5	12	17.5	2.928	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	35			35
032-072-013-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2.5	12	17.5	0.166	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	1			1
034-120-037-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-3	12	14.5	1.89	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	22			22
034-120-005-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-3	12	14.5	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	12			12
034-150-040-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-3	12	14.5	2.76	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	33			33
034-150-012-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-3	12	14.5	7	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - Special District-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	84			84

034-150-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	5.5	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - Special District-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		14	13	27
030-022-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.413	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1	1	2
030-022-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.236	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
030-022-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.236	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
030-022-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.236	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
030-260-074-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	2.58	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		6	6	12
030-262-040-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.143	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
030-262-041-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.143	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-110-052-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1	1	2
034-110-053-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1	1	2
034-110-054-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.222	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-110-055-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.222	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-110-056-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.245	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-110-057-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.245	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.135	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

034-340-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.142	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.23	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-010-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.134	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.128	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.128	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-023-000	LOW DENSITY	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

	RESIDENTIAL							Owned					
034-340-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.144	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-027-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.144	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-034-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.129	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-035-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-036-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-038-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-039-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-040-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.148	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-041-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.148	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

034-340-042-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-043-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-045-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-046-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-340-048-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.137	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
030-260-073-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.17	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		3	2	5
032-240-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.57	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
032-240-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.86	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	2	4
034-300-077-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-078-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-079-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-080-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.28	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-081-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-082-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-083-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-084-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

034-300-085-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-086-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.31	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-087-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-088-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-089-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-090-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-091-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-092-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-093-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-094-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-095-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-096-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-097-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-098-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-099-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-100-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-101-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-102-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-103-000	LOW DENSITY	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

	RESIDENTIAL							Owned					
034-300-104-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-105-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-106-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-107-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-108-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-109-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-110-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-111-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-112-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-113-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-114-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-115-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-116-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-117-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-118-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-119-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-120-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
034-300-121-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

034-110-046-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	2	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Prior Housing Element - Non-Vacant	5	5	5	15
034-112-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	2.29	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	6	5	5	16
034-112-040-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.14	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	3	2	2	7
034-112-041-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.55	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	1	1	1	3
034-112-042-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.55	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	1	1	1	3
034-112-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-133-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
034-142-010-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2.5	12	17.5	3.97	Industrial	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	47			47
030-092-007-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-3	12	14.5	0.18	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	1	1		2
034-120-046-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	5	7.5	1.92	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		5	4	9
	TOTAL				442.204					388	1118	887	2393

APPENDIX B - TABLE B 3.1: CITY OF HANFORD VACANT LAND INVENTORY

APN	General Plan / Zoning Designation	Lot Size (s.f.)	Acreage	Density (Units/acre)	Realistic Density (Units/acre)	Potential Units				Minimum Density Allowed	Adequate Infrastructre	Environ. Constraints	Prior Housing Elment?	Neighborhood
						Lower Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total					
Vacant														
Corridor Mixed Use														
010-043-003-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	12538	0.29	14 to 29	16	5			4.61	4	Available	None	No	
010-043-002-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	134674	3.09	14 to 29	16	49			49.47	43	Available	None	No	
010-132-035-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	14560	0.33	14 to 29	16	5			5.35	5	Available	None	No	
014-161-049-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	24393.6	0.56	14 to 29	16	9			8.96	8	Planned	None	No	
014-161-015-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	65340	1.50	14 to 29	16	24			24.00	21	Available	None	No	
014-161-014-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	7500	0.17	14 to 29	16	3			2.75	2	Planned	None	Yes	
014-161-050-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	122839.2	2.82	14 to 29	16	45			45.12	39	Available	None	No	
010-121-058-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	7872	0.18	14 to 29	16	3			2.89	3	Available	None	No	
011-040-005-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	579348	13.30	14 to 29	16	213			212.80	186	Planned	None	No	
011-040-004-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	921294	21.15	14 to 29	16	338			338.40	296	Planned	None	No	
011-010-044-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	217800	5.00	14 to 29	16	80			80.00	70	Planned	None	No	
011-010-043-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	229125.6	5.26	14 to 29	16	84			84.16	74	Planned	None	No	
011-010-042-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	229125.6	5.26	14 to 29	16	84			84.16	74	Planned	None	No	

011-010-041-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	242193.6	5.56	14 to 29	16	89			88.96	78	Planned	None	No	
Neighborhood Mixed Use														
011-440-032-000	Neighborhood Mixed Use MX-N	202118.4	4.64	14 to 29	16	74			74.24	65	Planned	None	No	
011-440-030-000	Neighborhood Mixed Use MX-N	182080.8	4.18	14 to 29	16	67			66.88	59	Planned	None	No	
011-440-031-000	Neighborhood Mixed Use MX-N	87120	2	14 to 29	16	32			32.00	28	Planned	None	No	
008-360-028-000	Neighborhood Mixed Use MX-N	835045.2	19.17	14 to 29	16	307			306.72	268	Available	None	No	
Low-Density Residential R-L-12														
014-400-002-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	110206.8	2.53	1 to 3	2			5	5.06	3	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place
014-080-035-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	53579	1.23	1 to 3	2			2	2.46	1	Available	None	No	
014-400-025-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	14810.4	0.34	1 to 3	2			1	0.68	0	Available	None	No	Sierra Heights
014-080-051-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	385070.4	8.84	1 to 3	2			18	17.68	9	Planned	None	No	
014-400-016-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	20351	0.47	1 to 3	2			1	0.94	0	Available	None	No	Sierra Heights
009-040-042-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	32099	0.74	1 to 3	2			1	1.47	1	Available	None	No	Vintage Estates
009-040-002-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	32681	0.75	1 to 3	2			2	1.50	1	Available	None	No	
007-090-026-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	15682	0.36	1 to 3	2			1	0.72	0	Available	None	No	
010-320-115-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	181645.2	4.17	1 to 3	2			8	8.34	4	Planned	None	No	
014-400-033-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	50529.6	1.16	1 to 3	2			2	2.32	1	Available	None	No	
Low-Density Residential R-L-8														
007-040-042-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	10441	0.24	1 to 5	3			1	0.72	0	Available	None	No	Mission Park
007-480-013-000	Low-Density Residential R-	10595	0.24	1 to 5	3			1	0.73	0	Available	None	No	Mission Park

	L-8													
007-480-014-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	10560	0.24	1 to 5	3			1	0.73	0	Available	None	No	Mission Park
007-480-015-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	10715	0.25	1 to 5	3			1	0.74	0	Available	None	No	Mission Park
007-480-024-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	11606	0.27	1 to 5	3			1	0.80	0	Available	None	No	Mission Park
007-480-029-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	11602	0.27	1 to 5	3			1	0.80	0	Available	None	No	Mission Park
008-022-018-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	8775	0.20	8 to 5	3			1	0.60	0	Available	None	No	
008-022-019-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	8775	0.20	8 to 5	3			1	0.60	0	Available	None	No	
008-022-020-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	8775	0.20	8 to 5	3			1	0.60	0	Available	None	No	
008-022-021-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	9401	0.22	9 to 5	3			1	0.65	0	Available	None	No	
008-410-043-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	648172.8	14.88	6 to 5	3			45	44.64	15	Planned	None	No	
008-410-044-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-8	84070	1.93	8 to 5	3			6	5.79	2	Available	None	No	
Low-Density Residential R-L-5										0				
007-010-031-000	Low-Desnity Residential R-L-5	6616764	151.90	1 to 10	4			608	607.60	152	Planned	None	No	
008-410-037-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	117176.4	2.69	1 to 10	4			11	10.76	3	Planned	None	No	
009-050-001-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	358498.8	8.23	1 to 10	4			33	32.92	8	Planned	None	No	
009-050-113-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	653400	15.00	1 to 10	4			60	60.00	15	Planned	None	No	
010-051-008-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	6250	0.14	1 to 10	4			1	0.57	0	Available	None	Yes	
010-081-019-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	6943	0.16	1 to 10	4			1	0.64	0	Available	None	Yes	
010-083-024-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	10450	0.24	1 to 10	4			1	0.96	0	Available	None	Yes	

010-091-014-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	10413	0.24	1 to 10	4			1	0.96	0	Available	None	Yes	
010-091-015-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	9466	0.22	1 to 10	4			1	0.87	0	Available	None	Yes	
010-480-069-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	54450	1.25	1 to 10	4			5	5.00	1	Planned	None	Yes	
010-490-021-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	32400	0.74	1 to 10	4			3	2.98	1	Available	None	Yes	
011-010-010-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	1694048	38.89	1 to 10	4			156	155.56	39	Planned	None	No	
011-040-007-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	919987.2	21.12	1 to 10	4			84	84.48	21	Planned	None	No	
011-040-017-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	3567564	81.90	1 to 10	4			328	327.60	82	Planned	None	No	Live Oak
011-040-019-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	4704480	108.00	1 to 10	4			432	432.00	108	Planned	None	No	Live Oak
011-100-065-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	35398	0.81	1 to 10	4			3	3.25	1	Available	None	Yes	Parkside
011-100-066-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	6925	0.16	1 to 10	4			1	0.64	0	Available	None	Yes	Parkside
011-110-016-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	1045440	24.00	1 to 10	4			96	96.00	24	Planned	None	Yes	Live Oak
011-110-021-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	420789.6	9.66	1 to 10	4			39	38.64	10	Planned	None	No	Live Oak
011-390-013-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	9400	0.22	1 to 10	4			1	0.86	0	Available	None	No	
011-420-034-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	326700	7.50	1 to 10	4			30	30.00	8	Planned	None	No	
011-420-036-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	108900	2.50	1 to 10	4			10	10.00	3	Planned	None	No	
011-420-037-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	235224	5.40	1 to 10	4			22	21.60	5	Planned	None	No	
011-440-014-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	1742400	40.00	1 to 10	4			160	160.00	40	Planned	None	No	
011-440-015-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	2395800	55.00	1 to 10	4			220	220.00	55	Planned	None	No	
012-290-029-000	Low-Density Residential R-	20750	0.48	1 to 10	4			2	1.91	0	Available	None	Yes	

	L-5													
012-310-039-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	9800	0.22	1 to 10	4			1	0.90	0	Available	None	Yes	
012-310-043-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	15600	0.36	1 to 10	4			1	1.43	0	Available	None	Yes	
012-310-046-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	118918.8	2.73	1 to 10	4			11	10.92	3	Planned	None	Yes	
012-310-062-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	63866	1.47	1 to 10	4			6	5.86	1	Planned	None	Yes	
012-310-068-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	5880	0.13	1 to 10	4			1	0.54	0	Available	None	Yes	
012-321-002-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	9223	0.21	1 to 10	4			1	0.85	0	Available	None	Yes	
012-460-039-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	6098.4	0.14	1 to 10	4			1	0.56	0	Available	None	Yes	
014-080-078-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	191664	4.40	1 to 10	4			18	17.60	4	Planned	None	Yes	
014-161-041-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	11885	0.27	1 to 10	4			1	1.09	0	Available	None	Yes	
014-162-040-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	17000	0.39	1 to 10	4			2	1.56	0	Available	None	Yes	
014-171-011-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	86248.8	1.98	1 to 10	4			8	7.92	2	Planned	None	No	
014-171-012-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	86248.8	1.98	1 to 10	4			8	7.92	2	Planned	None	No	
014-171-041-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	87120	2.00	1 to 10	4			8	8.00	2	Planned	None	No	
014-171-042-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	86248.8	1.98	1 to 10	4			8	7.92	2	Planned	None	No	
014-171-049-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	15675	0.36	1 to 10	4			1	1.44	0	Available	None	No	
014-171-064-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	192535.2	4.42	1 to 10	4			18	17.68	4	Planned	None	Yes	
014-171-067-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	157687.2	3.62	1 to 10	4			14	14.48	4	Planned	None	Yes	
014-171-072-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	30492	0.70	1 to 10	4			3	2.80	1	Available	None	Yes	

014-171-074-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	8563	0.20	1 to 10	4			1	0.79	0	Available	None	No	
014-185-002-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	8219	0.19	1 to 10	4			1	0.75	0	Available	None	Yes	
014-185-003-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	8219	0.19	1 to 10	4			1	0.75	0	Available	None	Yes	
014-186-010-000	Low-Desnity Residential R-L-5	8160	0.19	1 to 10	4			1	0.75	0	Available	None	Yes	
014-472-001-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	60984	1.40	1 to 10	4			6	5.60	1	Planned	None	No	
014-473-006-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	100624	2.31	1 to 10	4			9	9.24	2	Planned	None	No	
014-830-002-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	213879.6	4.91	1 to 10	4			20	19.64	5	Planned	None	No	
014-830-003-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	212572.8	4.88	1 to 10	4			20	19.52	5	Planned	None	No	
Medium-Density Residential														
008-270-030-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	31012	0.71	7 to 20	9		6.41		6.41	5	Available	None	No	
008-360-015-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	217800	5.00	7 to 20	9		45.00		45.00	35	Planned	None	No	
008-460-004-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	14810.4	0.34	7 to 20	9		3.06		3.06	2	Available	None	No	
008-670-015-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	250470	5.75	7 to 20	9		51.75		51.75	40	Planned	None	No	
009-050-005-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	576734.4	13.24	7 to 20	9		119.16		119.16	93	Planned	None	No	
010-113-013-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7112	0.16	7 to 20	9		1.47		1.47	1	Available	None	Yes	
010-121-022-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	11988	0.28	7 to 20	9		2.48		2.48	2	Available	None	Yes	
010-121-046-000	Medium-Density Residential	44428	1.02	7 to 20	9		9.18		9.18	7	Available	None	Yes	

	RM													
010-121-047-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	12000	0.28	7 to 20	9		2.48		2.48	2	Available	None	Yes	
010-121-048-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	12000	0.28	7 to 20	9		2.48		2.48	2	Available	None	Yes	
010-132-025-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	12647	0.29	7 to 20	9		2.61		2.61	2	Available	None	Yes	
010-197-005-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	4873	0.11	7 to 20	9		1.01		1.01	1	Available	None	Yes	
010-199-005-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	9863	0.23	7 to 20	9		2.04		2.04	2	Available	None	Yes	
010-206-016-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	6100	0.14	7 to 20	9		1.26		1.26	1	Available	None	Yes	
010-206-025-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	6136	0.14	7 to 20	9		1.27		1.27	1	Available	None	Yes	
010-215-019-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	4882	0.11	7 to 20	9		1.01		1.01	1	Available	None	Yes	
010-215-020-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	5000	0.11	7 to 20	9		1.03		1.03	1	Available	None	Yes	
010-223-005-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	6705	0.15	7 to 20	9		1.39		1.39	1	Available	None	Yes	
010-224-009-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	4650	0.11	7 to 20	9		0.96		0.96	1	Available	None	Yes	
010-252-011-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	6300	0.14	7 to 20	9		1.30		1.30	1	Available	None	Yes	
010-272-011-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	3750	0.09	7 to 20	9		0.77		0.77	1	Available	None	Yes	
010-272-014-000	Medium-Density	7409	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.53		1.53	1	Available	None	Yes	

	Residential RM													
010-282-013-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	9357	0.21	7 to 20	9		1.93		1.93	2	Available	None	Yes	
010-283-001-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7500	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.55		1.55	1	Available	None	Yes	
011-010-014-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	69260	1.59	7 to 20	9		14.31		14.31	11	Planned	None	Yes	
011-010-017-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	130680	3.00	7 to 20	9		27.00		27.00	21	Planned	None	Yes	
011-010-019-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	85238	1.96	7 to 20	9		17.61		17.61	14	Planned	None	Yes	
011-380-001-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	6664	0.15	7 to 20	9		1.38		1.38	1	Available	None	No	
011-380-002-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	6755	0.16	7 to 20	9		1.40		1.40	1	Available	None	No	
011-380-003-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	6755	0.16	7 to 20	9		1.40		1.40	1	Available	None	No	
011-380-004-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	6755	0.16	7 to 20	9		1.40		1.40	1	Available	None	No	
011-380-008-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	43560	1.00	7 to 20	9		9.00		9.00	7	Available	None	No	
011-380-015-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7933	0.18	7 to 20	9		1.64		1.64	1	Available	None	No	
011-380-027-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	13905	0.32	7 to 20	9		2.87		2.87	2	Available	None	No	
011-380-029-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	11761.2	0.27	7 to 20	9		2.43		2.43	2	Available	None	No	
011-380-031-000	Medium-Density	43560	1.00	7 to 20	9		9.00		9.00	7	Available	None	No	

	Residential RM													
011-380-043-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	23778	0.55	7 to 20	9		4.91		4.91	4	Available	None	No	
011-420-031-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	208216.8	4.78	7 to 20	9		43.02		43.02	33	Planned	None	No	
011-420-033-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	421225.2	9.67	7 to 20	9		87.03		87.03	68	Planned	None	No	
012-115-006-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7500	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.55		1.55	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-116-017-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	11250	0.26	7 to 20	9		2.32		2.32	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-124-007-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7502	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.55		1.55	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-124-008-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7500	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.55		1.55	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-125-003-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	13050	0.30	7 to 20	9		2.70		2.70	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-125-006-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	3750	0.09	7 to 20	9		0.77		0.77	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-125-020-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	11250	0.26	7 to 20	9		2.32		2.32	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-135-004-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7500	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.55		1.55	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-135-008-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	4000	0.09	7 to 20	9		0.83		0.83	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-135-012-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7500	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.55		1.55	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-161-012-000	Medium-Density	6300	0.14	7 to 20	9		1.30		1.30	1	Available	None	Yes	

	Residential RM													
012-161-015-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	42088	0.97	7 to 20	9		8.70		8.70	7	Available	None	Yes	
012-161-049-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	63162	1.45	7 to 20	9		13.05		13.05	10	Planned	None	Yes	
012-161-050-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	21420	0.49	7 to 20	9		4.43		4.43	3	Available	None	Yes	
012-161-052-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	8400	0.19	7 to 20	9		1.74		1.74	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-161-053-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	12600	0.29	7 to 20	9		2.60		2.60	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-171-003-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	22480	0.52	7 to 20	9		4.64		4.64	4	Available	None	Yes	
012-172-020-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	19131	0.44	7 to 20	9		3.95		3.95	3	Available	None	Yes	
012-172-027-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	4650	0.11	7 to 20	9		0.96		0.96	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-172-037-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7136	0.16	7 to 20	9		1.47		1.47	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-181-014-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	5995	0.14	7 to 20	9		1.24		1.24	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-191-003-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	16200	0.37	7 to 20	9		3.35		3.35	3	Available	None	Yes	
012-192-028-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	3750	0.09	7 to 20	9		0.77		0.77	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-192-029-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	3750	0.09	7 to 20	9		0.77		0.77	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-192-039-000	Medium-Density	10000	0.23	7 to 20	9		2.07		2.07	2	Available	None	Yes	

	Residential RM													
012-201-001-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	13384	0.31	7 to 20	9		2.77		2.77	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-201-004-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	3920.4	0.09	7 to 20	9		0.81		0.81	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-202-002-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7644	0.18	7 to 20	9		1.58		1.58	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-202-005-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	5000	0.11	7 to 20	9		1.03		1.03	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-211-009-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7500	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.55		1.55	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-211-011-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7500	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.55		1.55	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-211-013-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7500	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.55		1.55	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-212-011-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7500	0.17	7 to 20	9		1.55		1.55	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-212-019-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	3750	0.09	7 to 20	9		0.77		0.77	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-213-007-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	15600	0.36	7 to 20	9		3.22		3.22	3	Available	None	Yes	
012-221-010-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	8529	0.20	7 to 20	9		1.76		1.76	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-221-012-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	10000	0.23	7 to 20	9		2.07		2.07	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-221-017-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	16822	0.39	7 to 20	9		3.48		3.48	3	Available	None	Yes	
012-224-004-000	Medium-Density	9240	0.21	7 to 20	9		1.91		1.91	1	Available	None	Yes	

	Residential RM													
012-224-025-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	10067	0.23	7 to 20	9		2.08		2.08	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-231-003-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	79318	1.82	7 to 20	9		16.39		16.39	13	Planned	None	Yes	
012-231-029-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	154460	3.55	7 to 20	9		31.91		31.91	25	Planned	None	Yes	
012-310-016-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	217627	5.00	7 to 20	9		44.96		44.96	35	Planned	None	Yes	
012-310-019-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	206038.8	4.73	7 to 20	9		42.57		42.57	33	Planned	None	Yes	
012-310-022-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	34848	0.80	7 to 20	9		7.20		7.20	6	Available	None	Yes	
012-310-023-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	71874	1.65	7 to 20	9		14.85		14.85	12	Planned	None	Yes	
012-310-041-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	22596	0.52	7 to 20	9		4.67		4.67	4	Available	None	Yes	
012-310-047-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	121532.4	2.79	7 to 20	9		25.11		25.11	20	Planned	None	Yes	
012-343-018-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	10083	0.23	7 to 20	9		2.08		2.08	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-343-028-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	7143	0.16	7 to 20	9		1.48		1.48	1	Available	None	Yes	
014-151-023-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	9526	0.22	7 to 20	9		1.97		1.97	2	Available	None	No	
014-151-033-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	6326	0.15	7 to 20	9		1.31		1.31	1	Available	None	No	
014-151-038-000	Medium-Density	9000	0.21	7 to 20	9		1.86		1.86	1	Available	None	No	

	Residential RM													
014-152-015-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	43425	1.00	7 to 20	9		8.97		8.97	7	Available	None	Yes	
014-153-010-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	35719.2	0.82	7 to 20	9		7.38		7.38	6	Available	None	Yes	
014-153-011-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	142441.2	3.27	7 to 20	9		29.43		29.43	23	Planned	None	Yes	
High-Density Residential										0				
008-410-054-000	High-Density Residential RH	153766.8	3.53	14 to 29	16	56.48			56.48	25	Planned	None	No	
008-460-015-000	High-Density Residential RH	9001	0.21	14 to 29	16	3.31			3.31	1	Available	None	No	
008-460-016-000	High-Density Residential RH	9001	0.21	14 to 29	16	3.31			3.31	1	Available	None	No	
011-020-033-000	High-Density Residential RH	61419.6	1.41	14 to 29	16	22.56			22.56	10	Planned	None	No	
011-020-034-000	High-Density Residential RH	119354.4	2.74	14 to 29	16	43.84			43.84	19	Planned	None	No	
011-020-045-000	High-Density Residential RH	571071.6	13.11	14 to 29	16	209.76			209.76	92	Planned	None	No	
011-020-054-000	High-Density Residential RH	125888.4	2.89	14 to 29	16	46.24			46.24	20	Planned	None	No	
011-020-056-000	High-Density Residential RH	372438	8.55	14 to 29	16	136.80			136.80	60	Planned	None	No	
011-440-017-000	High-Density Residential RH	217800	5.00	14 to 29	16	80.00			80.00	35	Planned	None	No	
011-440-027-000	High-Density Residential RH	635976	14.60	14 to 29	16	233.60			233.60	102	Planned	None	No	
011-450-001-000	High-Density Residential RH	10748	0.25	14 to 29	16	3.95			3.95	2	Available	None	No	
011-450-002-000	High-Density Residential RH	9636	0.22	14 to 29	16	3.54			3.54	2	Available	None	No	
011-450-003-000	High-Density Residential RH	9635	0.22	14 to 29	16	3.54			3.54	2	Available	None	No	

014-230-090-000	High-Density Residential RH	98010	2.25	14 to 29	16	36.00			36.00	16	Planned	None	No	
014-670-081-000	High-Density Residential RH	75050	1.72	14 to 29	16	27.57			27.57	12	Available	None	No	
Office Residential										0				
008-294-008-000	Office Residential OR	20183	0.46	14 to 29	16	7.41			7.41	6	Available	None	No	
010-041-004-000	Office Residential OR	10125	0.23	14 to 29	16	3.72			3.72	3	Available	None	Yes	
010-183-006-000	Office Residential OR	6375	0.15	14 to 29	16	2.34			2.34	2	Available	None	Yes	
010-189-004-000	Office Residential OR	6250	0.14	14 to 29	16	2.30			2.30	2	Available	None	Yes	
010-189-005-000	Office Residential OR	6250	0.14	14 to 29	16	2.30			2.30	2	Available	None	Yes	
010-233-010-000	Office Residential OR	6216	0.14	14 to 29	16	2.28			2.28	2	Available	None	No	
010-236-005-000	Office Residential OR	10625	0.24	14 to 29	16	3.90			3.90	3	Available	None	No	
010-261-003-000	Office Residential OR	11250	0.26	14 to 29	16	4.13			4.13	4	Available	None	Yes	
010-261-004-000	Office Residential OR	7500	0.17	14 to 29	16	2.75			2.75	2	Available	None	No	
012-240-052-000	Office Residential OR	11532	0.26	14 to 29	16	4.24			4.24	4	Available	None	No	
012-271-014-000	Office Residential OR	10203	0.23	14 to 29	16	3.75			3.75	3	Available	None	No	
012-271-015-000	Office Residential OR	9110	0.21	14 to 29	16	3.35			3.35	3	Available	None	No	
012-271-036-000	Office Residential OR	9645	0.22	14 to 29	16	3.54			3.54	3	Available	None	No	
012-271-037-000	Office Residential OR	9645	0.22	14 to 29	16	3.54			3.54	3	Available	None	No	
012-272-005-000	Office Residential OR	6618	0.15	14 to 29	16	2.43			2.43	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-272-013-000	Office Residential OR	13763	0.32	14 to 29	16	5.06			5.06	4	Available	None	No	

012-272-014-000	Office Residential OR	9870	0.23	14 to 29	16	3.63			3.63	3	Available	None	Yes	
012-272-015-000	Office Residential OR	27690	0.64	14 to 29	16	10.17			10.17	9	Available	None	No	
012-272-017-000	Office Residential OR	1500	0.03	14 to 29	16	0.55			0.55	0	Available	None	Yes	
012-272-019-000	Office Residential OR	2200	0.05	14 to 29	16	0.81			0.81	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-272-021-000	Office Residential OR	2475	0.06	14 to 29	16	0.91			0.91	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-272-024-000	Office Residential OR	7824	0.18	14 to 29	16	2.87			2.87	3	Available	None	Yes	
012-272-027-000	Office Residential OR	5098	0.12	14 to 29	16	1.87			1.87	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-272-029-000	Office Residential OR	18135	0.42	14 to 29	16	6.66			6.66	6	Available	None	No	
012-272-031-000	Office Residential OR	10080	0.23	14 to 29	16	3.70			3.70	3	Available	None	Yes	
012-272-032-000	Office Residential OR	20720	0.48	14 to 29	16	7.61			7.61	7	Available	None	No	
012-272-033-000	Office Residential OR	23680	0.54	14 to 29	16	8.70			8.70	8	Available	None	No	
012-272-036-000	Office Residential OR	3316	0.08	14 to 29	16	1.22			1.22	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-272-038-000	Office Residential OR	3465	0.08	14 to 29	16	1.27			1.27	1	Available	None	Yes	
012-281-001-000	Office Residential OR	23004	0.53	14 to 29	16	8.45			8.45	7	Available	None	No	
012-281-007-000	Office Residential OR	13728	0.32	14 to 29	16	5.04			5.04	4	Available	None	No	
012-281-013-000	Office Residential OR	9146	0.21	14 to 29	16	3.36			3.36	3	Available	None	Yes	
012-281-026-000	Office Residential OR	9115	0.21	14 to 29	16	3.35			3.35	3	Available	None	No	
012-281-047-000	Office Residential OR	28342	0.65	14 to 29	16	10.41			10.41	9	Available	None	No	
012-281-048-000	Office Residential	37496	0.86	14 to 29	16	13.77			13.77	12	Available	None	No	

	OR													
012-282-009-000	Office Residential OR	31150	0.72	14 to 29	16	11.44			11.44	10	Available	None	No	
012-282-030-000	Office Residential OR	7700	0.18	14 to 29	16	2.83			2.83	2	Available	None	Yes	
012-282-031-000	Office Residential OR	10175	0.23	14 to 29	16	3.74			3.74	3	Available	None	No	
012-282-032-000	Office Residential OR	21070	0.48	14 to 29	16	7.74			7.74	7	Available	None	No	
012-282-033-000	Office Residential OR	30100	0.69	14 to 29	16	11.06			11.06	10	Available	None	Yes	
012-282-039-000	Office Residential OR	21964	0.50	14 to 29	16	8.07			8.07	7	Available	None	Yes	
012-282-041-000	Office Residential OR	54712	1.26	14 to 29	16	20.10			20.10	18	Available	None	Yes	
012-282-049-000	Office Residential OR	15106	0.35	14 to 29	16	5.55			5.55	5	Available	None	Yes	
012-282-054-000	Office Residential OR	11900	0.27	14 to 29	16	4.37			4.37	4	Available	None	Yes	
012-282-055-000	Office Residential OR	31450	0.72	14 to 29	16	11.55			11.55	10	Available	None	Yes	
012-282-057-000	Office Residential OR	32542	0.75	14 to 29	16	11.95			11.95	10	Available	None	Yes	
012-282-059-000	Office Residential OR	62726	1.44	14 to 29	16	23.04			23.04	20	Available	None	Yes	
012-282-065-000	Office Residential OR	41590	0.95	14 to 29	16	15.28			15.28	13	Available	None	No	
012-282-079-000	Office Residential OR	12435	0.29	14 to 29	16	4.57			4.57	4	Available	None	Yes	
012-282-084-000	Office Residential OR	14565	0.33	14 to 29	16	5.35			5.35	5	Available	None	Yes	
						2719.97	**825.07**	**2570.88**	**6115.93**	3281				
						Lower Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total					

APPENDIX B - TABLE B 3.2: CITY OF HANFORD UNDER UTILIZED LAND INVENTORY													
APN	General Plan / Zoning Designation	Lot Size (s.f.)	Acreage	Density (Units/acre)	Realistic Density (Units/acre)	Potential Units				Adequate Infrastructre	Environ. Constraints	Prior Housing Elment?	Neighborhood
						Lower Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total*				
Underutilized: 50%													
Corridor Mixed Use MX-C													
010-121-050-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	39576	0.91	14 to 29	16	7.27			7.27	Available	None	No	
014-163-018-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	334540.8	7.68	14 to 29	16	61.44			61.44	Available	None	No	
014-181-001-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	12643	0.29	14 to 29	16	2.32			2.32	Available	None	No	
014-181-011-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	7756	0.18	14 to 29	16	1.42			1.42	Available	None	No	
014-181-012-000	Corridor Mixed Use MX-C	7714	0.18	14 to 29	16	1.42			1.42	Available	None	No	
Low-Density Residential R-L-12													
007-070-002-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	98881.2	2.27	1 to 3	3			3.41	3.41	Available	None	No	
007-070-003-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	104979.6	2.41	1 to 3	3			3.62	3.62	Available	None	No	
008-410-001-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	149846.4	3.44	1 to 3	3			5.16	5.16	Available	None	No	
008-410-032-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	149846.4	3.44	1 to 3	3			5.16	5.16	Available	None	No	
014-080-049-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	217364.4	4.99	1 to 3	3			7.49	7.49	Planned	None	No	
014-080-099-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	116305.2	2.67	1 to 3	3			4.01	4.01	Planned	None	No	
014-400-001-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	109771.2	2.52	1 to 3	3			3.78	3.78	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place
014-400-003-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	110206.8	2.53	1 to 3	3			3.80	3.80	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place
014-400-004-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	110206.8	2.53	1 to 3	3			3.80	3.80	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place
014-400-005-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	117176.4	2.69	1 to 3	3			4.04	4.04	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place
014-400-006-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	117176.4	2.69	1 to 3	3			4.04	4.04	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place
014-400-007-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	100188	2.3	1 to 3	3			3.45	3.45	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place

014-400-008-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	114998.4	2.64	1 to 3	3			3.96	3.96	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place
014-400-009-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	121096.8	2.78	1 to 3	3			4.17	4.17	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place
014-400-010-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	112820.4	2.59	1 to 3	3			3.89	3.89	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place
014-400-011-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	107593.2	2.47	1 to 3	3			3.71	3.71	Planned	None	No	Fargo Place
014-400-012-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-12	112820.4	2.59	1 to 3	3			3.89	3.89	Planned	None	No	
Low-Density Residential R-L-5													
011-420-035-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	217800	5	2 to 10	4			10.00	10.00	Planned	None	No	
011-420-039-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	108900	2.5	2 to 10	4			5.00	5.00	Planned	None	No	
011-420-041-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	134600.4	3.09	2 to 10	4			6.18	6.18	Planned	None	No	
011-420-056-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	182516.4	4.19	2 to 10	4			8.38	8.38	Planned	None	No	
014-162-064-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	51400.8	1.18	1 to 10	4			2.36	2.36	Planned	None	No	
014-162-009-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	75794.4	1.74	1 to 10	4			3.48	3.48	Planned	None	No	
014-162-014-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	33000	0.76	1 to 10	4			1.52	1.52	Planned	None	No	
014-162-013-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	78843.6	1.81	1 to 10	4			3.62	3.62	Planned	None	No	
014-162-012-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	31200	0.72	1 to 10	4			1.43	1.43	Planned	None	No	
014-162-011-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	54014	1.24	1 to 10	4			2.48	2.48	Planned	None	No	
014-162-046-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	67082.4	1.54	1 to 10	4			3.08	3.08	Planned	None	No	
014-162-007-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	69696	1.60	1 to 10	4			3.20	3.20	Planned	None	No	
014-171-065-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	43996	1.01	1 to 10	4			2.02	2.02	Planned	None	No	
014-171-040-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	24800	0.57	1 to 10	4			1.14	1.14	Planned	None	No	
014-171-018-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	37026	0.85	1 to 10	4			1.70	1.70	Planned	None	No	
014-171-073-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	47916	1.10	1 to 10	4			2.20	2.20	Planned	None	No	
014-171-039-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	20200	0.46	1 to 10	4			0.93	0.93	Planned	None	No	
014-171-020-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	51400.8	1.18	1 to 10	4			2.36	2.36	Planned	None	No	

014-171-019-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	64033	1.47	1 to 10	4			2.94	2.94	Planned	None	No	
014-171-048-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	27900	0.64	1 to 10	4			1.28	1.28	Planned	None	No	
014-171-038-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	21211	0.49	1 to 10	4			0.97	0.97	Planned	None	No	
014-171-070-000	Low-Density Residential R-L-5	27878.4	0.64	1 to 10	4			1.28	1.28	Planned	None	No	
Medium-Density Residential RM													
010-121-017-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	31877	0.73	7 to 20	9		3.29		3.29	Available	None	No	
010-121-034-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	32321	0.74	7 to 20	9		3.34		3.34	Available	None	No	
010-121-042-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	18730.8	0.43	7 to 20	9		1.94		1.94	Available	None	No	
010-121-043-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	21432	0.49	7 to 20	9		2.21		2.21	Available	None	No	
011-010-022-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	454330.8	10.43	7 to 20	9		89.18		89.18	Planned	None	No	
011-010-024-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	445183.2	10.22	7 to 20	9		87.38		87.38	Planned	None	No	
011-010-026-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	435600	10.00	7 to 20	9		85.50		85.50	Planned	None	No	
011-010-027-000	Medium-Density Residential RM	429937.2	9.87	7 to 20	9		84.39		84.39	Planned	None	No	
						73.87	357.23	138.87	569.97				
*Total = 50% of Projection						Lower Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total				

TABLE B. 4.1: CTY OF LEMOORE VACANT LAND INVENTORY

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
021-660-031-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	Unit count based on approved site plan	Unit count based on approved site plan	11.67	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		192		192
023-020-064-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	2.92	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		40		40
023-020-065-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		28		28
023-020-066-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	0.75	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		10		10
023-020-067-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	0.67	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		9		9
023-020-068-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	0.68	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		9		9
023-020-090-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	0.54	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		7		7
023-020-091-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	0.35	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4		4
023-020-092-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4		4

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-150-020-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	0.46	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		6		6
023-450-007-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	1.06	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		14		14
023-510-002-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	1.69	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		23		23
023-510-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	36.27	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		54	54	108
023-510-041-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	8.84	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		123		123
023-510-042-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	9.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		128		128
020-011-001-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.3	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
020-012-001-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-012-004-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-012-009-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.38	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
020-013-010-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
020-013-013-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-022-004-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
021-360-070-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.3	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1	1	2
020-031-030-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	1.53	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		5	5	10
021-100-061-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.38	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
021-100-062-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.38	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
021-030-057	LOW, MEDIUM, AND HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD, RMD, RHD	Mix of density – unit count based on approved entitlements, which require low 146 units to be built at min. 20 units per acre	Mix of density – unit count based on approved entitlements, which require low 146 units to be built at min. 20 units per acre	155.85	Vacant – Approved tentative map and PUD with single-family and multi-family residential approved.	YES for Water. New sewer trunk line required. Expected installation during this Housing Element cycle.	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	145	377	228	750
021-550-001-000, 021-550-002-000, and 021-550-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	Unit count based on approved tentative map	Unit count based on approved tentative map	30.00	Vacant – grading has begun	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		76	76	152
023-650-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-650-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-010-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-650-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-020-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.27	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-130-001-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-150-044-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-150-045-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-150-047-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.23	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Used in Prior Housing Element - Non-Vacant		1		1
023-510-073-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	Unit count based on approved tentative map	Unit count based on approved tentative map	7.82	Vacant – rough grading begun	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		51		51
023-480-043-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	Unit count based on approved tentative map	Unit count based on approved tentative map	10.84	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		38	37	75
023-660-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-660-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-010-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-660-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-050-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-051-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-052-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-053-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-054-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-055-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-056-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-057-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-058-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-059-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-060-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-660-061-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-062-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-063-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-064-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-065-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-066-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-068-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-069-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-070-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-071-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-072-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-073-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-074-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-660-075-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-059-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-060-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-061-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-062-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-063-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-064-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-040-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	12.8	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		45	44	89
023-670-039-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-038-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	38.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		57	57	114
023-670-038-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	10.43	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		37	36	73
023-510-069-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	9.46	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		117		117
023-510-070-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	Unit count based on approved tentative map	Unit count based on approved tentative map	5.03	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		14	14	28

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-510-071-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	Unit count based on approved tentative map	Unit count based on approved tentative map	7.81	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		21	21	42
023-510-073-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	7.82	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		12	11	23
023-660-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-027-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-660-034-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

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023-660-045-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.28	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-670-027-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-034-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-035-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-036-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-038-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-039-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-040-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-670-041-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-042-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-043-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-045-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-046-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-047-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-048-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-049-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-050-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-051-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-052-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-053-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-054-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-670-055-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-056-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-057-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-670-058-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-010-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-680-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.26	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	1.06	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		2	1	3
023-680-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-680-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-027-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-034-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-035-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-036-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-038-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-680-039-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-040-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-041-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-042-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-043-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-045-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-046-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-047-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-048-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-049-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-050-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-051-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-052-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-680-053-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.3	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-054-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-680-055-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-590-012-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-590-013-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.23	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-590-014-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-590-015-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-590-016-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.27	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-590-017-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.28	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-590-018-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.29	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
023-590-019-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.3	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
023-590-020-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.31	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2

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024-390-046-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-047-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-048-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-049-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-050-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-051-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-052-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-053-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-054-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-055-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-056-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
024-390-057-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-058-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-059-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-060-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-061-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-062-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.08	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-063-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-064-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-065-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-066-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.06	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-067-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
024-390-068-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-069-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-070-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-071-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-072-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-073-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-074-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-075-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.08	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
024-390-076-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
020-113-048-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
020-122-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	1.23	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element			3	3

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
020-122-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
020-122-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
020-172-056-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.91	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			2	2
020-183-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
020-184-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.45	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element			1	1
020-191-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
020-192-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.3	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
020-014-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-021-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
021-100-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.73	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
021-110-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
021-110-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-320-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	12.03	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		18	18	36
023-320-005-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	3	7	2.84	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	4	8
021-260-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
021-260-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
021-260-035-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
021-260-036-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
021-260-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-260-045-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-260-046-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-260-047-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-260-048-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
021-260-049-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-260-050-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-260-051-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-260-052-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-260-053-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-260-054-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-460-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	1	3
021-560-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	20	Vacant – Unit count based on approved tentative map	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		37	38	75
021-570-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
021-570-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-010-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-011-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-017-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-018-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-019-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-020-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-021-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
021-570-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-027-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-034-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-035-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
021-570-036-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-038-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-039-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-045-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-046-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-047-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-048-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-049-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-050-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-051-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-052-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-053-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
021-570-054-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-055-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-056-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-057-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-058-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-059-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-060-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-061-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.27	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-062-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-063-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-064-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-065-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-066-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-067-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

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021-570-068-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-069-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-070-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-079-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-080-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-081-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-082-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-085-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-086-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-570-087-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
021-610-042-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
021-620-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	1.82	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		3	2	5
021-620-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.91	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
021-620-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-010-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	2.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		3	3	6
023-010-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.8	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-010-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	2.34	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	3	7
023-010-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.44	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - City-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-650-022-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-026-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-027-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-650-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-031-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-032-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-034-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-035-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-036-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-040-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-041-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-045-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-650-049-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-020-062-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-040-058-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	Unit count based on approved tentative map	Unit count based on approved tentative map	43.78	Vacant – grading has begun	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		270	10	280

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-070-012-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-070-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-070-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-130-030-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	3.93	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		6	5	11
023-130-038-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	5.57	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		8	8	16
023-150-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.92	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
023-150-009-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	2.67	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	4	8
023-150-029-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-150-033-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.23	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-150-049-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.94	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
023-160-042-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-160-043-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-044-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-045-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-046-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-047-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-048-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-049-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-050-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-051-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-052-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-053-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-054-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-055-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.26	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-056-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-057-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-058-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.23	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-160-059-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-060-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-061-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-062-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-063-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-064-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-065-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-066-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-067-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-068-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-069-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-070-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-071-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-072-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-160-073-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-160-074-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
023-360-023-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-360-025-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-360-036-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-360-051-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-060-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-061-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-062-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-063-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-064-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-065-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-390-066-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-067-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-068-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-069-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-070-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-071-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-072-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-073-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.23	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-074-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-075-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-076-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-390-077-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-078-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-079-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.26	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-080-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-081-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-390-082-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-480-006-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	21.85	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		33	32	65
023-480-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	5.02	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		8	7	15
023-480-038-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	12.48	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		19	18	37
023-510-055-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	12.39	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		19	18	37
023-530-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.26	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-530-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
024-340-041-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-025-001-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.06	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-025-021-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-025-022-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-031-014-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-113-034-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.4	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-113-035-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.76	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-113-038-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-122-011-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
020-122-042-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
020-132-016-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-020-055-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.53	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
023-080-007-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RVLD	1	3	1.42	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
023-020-097-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	Unit count based on approved affordable housing project	Unit count based on approved affordable housing project	4.92	Vacant – grading has begun	YES – Current	Was previously owned by CITY. Sold to an affordable housing developer.	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	108			108
021-550-004-000, 021-550-005-000,	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	10.0	One rural home on west 2.5 acres. The east 7.5 acres is vacant.	YES – Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		22		22
023-440-001-000, 023-440-002-000, and 023-440-003-000,	PROFESSIONAL OFFICE	PO	Unit count based on approved affordable housing project	Unit count based on approved affordable housing project	10.0	Vacant	YES – Current	YES – owned by City	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	240			240
	TOTAL				**4,588.04**					**493**	**2,401**	**780**	**3,674**

APPENDIX B - TABLE B 4.2 - CITY OF LEMOORE UNDER-UTILIZED LAND

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-100-002-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RVLD	1	3	0.76	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
023-150-002-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RVLD	1	3	5.56	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			5	5
023-150-003-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RVLD	1	3	5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			5	5
023-150-041-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RVLD	1	3	7.32	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			7	7
023-150-042-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RVLD	1	3	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
023-510-037-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RVLD	1	3	25.66	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			25	25
023-020-096-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	1.77	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		3	2	5
021-240-040-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RHD	17	25	3.05	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	51			51
021-330-003-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RHD	17	25	12.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	207			207

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
021-350-003-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RHD	17	25	6.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	103			103
023-020-071-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RHD	Unit count based on approved affordable housing project	Unit count based on approved affordable housing project	2.78	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	61			61
023-020-073-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RHD	17	25	3.56	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	60			60
020-053-003-000	MIXED USE	DMX-1	14	20	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	2			2
020-053-015-000	MIXED USE	DMX-1	14	20	0.26	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	3			3
020-062-008-000	MIXED USE	DMX-1	14	20	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	2			2
020-092-027-000	MIXED USE	DMX-1	14	20	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	1			1
020-101-006-000	MIXED USE	DMX-1	14	20	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	2			2
020-043-009-000	MIXED USE	DMX-2	12	17	0.08	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	1			1

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
020-061-001-000	MIXED USE	DMX-2	12	17	0.46	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	5			5
020-061-002-000	MIXED USE	DMX-2	12	17	0.37	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	4			4
020-023-005-000	MIXED USE	DMX-2	12	17	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	2			2
020-023-006-000	MIXED USE	DMX-2	12	17	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	2			2
023-480-040-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	12.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		43	42	85
023-480-039-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	13.79	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		48	48	96
023-130-002-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	Unit count based on approved site plan	Unit count based on approved site plan	3.03	One single-family home that will be demolished	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		6		6
023-150-021-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	5.71	Rural SFD on 0.25 acres of the site, remaining site is vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		76		76
023-420-020-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	14	17	4.77	Four homes on 1.3 acres of site, remaining site is vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		48		48
023-430-018-000	LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLMD	7	12	9.98	6.68 acres are vacant, the remaining contains 1 home and two sheds	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		23	23	46
023-150-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	4.36	One single-family home on west 1.5 acres. East 2.86 acres are vacant.	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	4	8

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-130-015-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	0.77	One single-family home on north 0.25 acres of site. South 2/3 is vacant. Enough room for vehicle access easement to south side of property.	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			2	2
023-130-016-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RN	3	7	2.84	One single-family home on north 0.25 acres of site. South 2.59 acres is vacant. Existing access road to reach south side of site.	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			7	7
023-150-037-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	1.98	One single-family home on 0.5 acres. The remaining 1.48 acres are vacant.	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	2	4
023-150-055-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	0.95	One single-family home on west 0.25 acres. The remaining 0.7 acres are vacant.	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1	1	2
023-170-001-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	9.74	Church on east 2.0 acres. The remaining 7.74 acres are vacant.	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		12	11	23
023-170-003-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	2.96	Two mobilehomes on east 0.86 acres. The remaining 2.1 acres are vacant.	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		3	3	6

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
023-170-004-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RLD	3	7	2.46	Two single-family homes on east 1.2 acres. The remaining 1.26 acres are vacant.	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2	1	3
023-170-005-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RMD	Unit county based on approved affordable housing project	Unit county based on approved affordable housing project	4.8	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	80			80
	TOTAL				**105.25**					**586**	**271**	**190**	**1,047**
	TOTAL BOTH TABLES				**4,693.65**					**1,079**	**2,672**	**970**	**4,721**

APPENDIX B - TABLE B 5 - COUNTY OF KINGS LAND USE INVENTORY

Assessor Parcel Number	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Maximum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Site Status	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity
011-440-010-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	2	4	12.6	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		13	12	25
011-440-010-000	VERY HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-1.5	24	29	3.67	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	88			88
016-140-065-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	1.41	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	15			15
017-070-054-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	0.53	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - County-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	5			5
017-310-009-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	6.91	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	76			76
017-070-060-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	0.08	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	1			1
017-070-062-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior	1			1

										Housing Elements - Vacant				
017-070-059-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	0.65	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	7			7
042-142-014-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	1.47	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	16			16
042-112-009-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	0.53	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	5			5
042-134-014-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	0.05	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	1			1
042-149-008-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	1.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant	13			13
042-134-001-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	0.14	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	1			1
042-122-022-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	1			1
042-122-038-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	2			2
026-162-004-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	2.61	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	28			28

026-161-002-000	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RM-2	11	24	3.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	34			34
017-080-039-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-080-023-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-100-025-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	16.52	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		115		115
011-440-007-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	4.98	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		10	9	19
011-440-007-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	3.31	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		23		23
042-115-022-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-145-016-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-145-012-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.24	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
026-120-039-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	4.61	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		32		32

026-131-044-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	4.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		30		30
026-131-034-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.67	Agricultural/open space	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4		4
026-161-020-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
026-161-019-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.28	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
026-161-018-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.37	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2		2
026-161-017-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.37	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2		2
026-120-043-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	7.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		49		49
026-120-042-000	MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY	RM-3	7	11	0.3	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		2		2

017-110-028-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.26	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-280-046-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	10.3	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		21	21	42
017-040-019-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.44	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-070-015-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.03	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-070-007-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-070-011-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-070-040-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.26	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-070-027-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-100-012-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	15.06	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		30	30	60
017-330-001-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.31	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-002-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-003-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.23	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-004-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-005-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-330-006-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-007-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-008-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-009-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-010-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-011-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-012-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-013-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-014-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-015-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-016-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-017-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-018-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-019-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-330-020-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-021-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-022-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-023-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-024-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-025-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-026-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-027-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-028-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-029-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-030-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-031-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-032-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-033-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-330-034-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-035-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-036-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-037-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-330-038-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-020-061-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.31	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
017-020-064-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.8	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
017-310-012-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	6.39	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		13	12	25
017-310-012-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	7.98	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		16	15	31
042-148-008-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

017-320-023-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-024-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-025-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-026-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-027-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-028-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-029-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-030-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-031-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-032-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-033-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-034-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-035-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-036-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-320-037-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-038-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-039-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-040-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-041-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-042-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-043-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-044-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-045-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-046-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-047-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-320-048-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-010-046-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	2.08	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	4	8

017-020-065-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.7	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
017-020-068-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	1.88	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	3	7
011-480-127-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
011-480-128-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.06	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
016-140-062-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	2.03	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		4	4	8
016-293-014-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
016-293-015-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
016-294-007-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

016-294-004-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
016-294-015-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
016-293-013-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.31	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
026-390-001-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.06	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-114-018-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.06	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-114-017-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.09	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-114-016-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.04	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-114-006-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

042-391-016-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.06	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
038-240-098-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	7.56	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		15	15	30
042-119-006-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-142-003-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-143-002-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-111-005-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.45	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-112-031-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-112-026-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

042-112-033-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-112-040-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
042-113-023-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
026-141-019-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
026-120-061-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.42	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
026-120-061-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-20	1	2	0.32	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element			1	1
026-132-016-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	6.85	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		14	13	27
002-252-007-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
002-253-009-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.37	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

014-251-022-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-8	4	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
014-251-039-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-8	4	7	0.32	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
014-251-018-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-8	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
014-251-027-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-8	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
014-251-016-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-8	4	7	0.38	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
014-186-018-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-8	4	7	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
016-171-084-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-8	4	7	0.28	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1
016-172-016-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-8	4	7	0.07	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		1		1

016-182-014-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
016-182-039-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
016-182-040-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
016-182-041-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
016-182-007-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
016-183-021-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
016-183-034-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
016-183-037-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1

016-181-026-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	0.33	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
026-161-016-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	0.37	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
023-040-050-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-20	1	2	10.7	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element			10	10
009-150-024-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-20	1	2	0.73	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-150-005-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-20	1	2	0.92	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-150-028-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-20	1	2	0.62	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-050-007-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-20	1	2	0.35	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-050-008-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-20	1	2	0.28	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-050-014-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-20	1	2	0.28	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior			1	1

										Housing Elements - Vacant				
005-050-013-000	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-20	1	2	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
011-430-013-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.01	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element			1	1
017-280-022-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	4	Commercial	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			4	4
017-280-017-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.03	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
017-280-018-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.02	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-050-041-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.67	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-060-051-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-060-037-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1

034-060-002-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.03	Agricultural/open space	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-080-013-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.03	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-080-034-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.92	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-080-031-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.92	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-101-018-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.96	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-101-027-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.4	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-102-017-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.48	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-102-025-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.48	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1

034-102-019-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.48	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-160-017-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.89	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
034-160-016-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.94	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
044-120-021-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	4.05	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			4	4
034-101-007-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
016-042-075-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.45	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
007-030-008-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	10	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			10	10
016-043-044-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.42	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1

016-150-019-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
016-160-071-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	2.49	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			2	2
016-160-062-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	3.02	Commercial	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			3	3
009-050-030-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	8.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			8	8
009-050-031-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.67	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
011-420-014-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
011-430-001-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.86	Residential	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
021-050-009-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	2.5	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			2	2

021-050-007-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.75	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
024-063-030-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	8.43	Agricultural/open space	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			8	8
024-064-032-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	11.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			11	11
009-160-009-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-160-028-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
017-170-042-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.74	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element			1	1
002-251-015-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.91	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-080-017-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.49	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-130-002-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.61	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior			1	1

										Housing Elements - Vacant				
005-030-013-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	50.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			50	50
005-030-012-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	4.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			4	4
005-090-005-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.51	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
004-261-029-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.12	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - State-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
004-261-028-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	4.63	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			4	4
004-270-016-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.73	Vacant	YES - Current	YES - State-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
023-040-022-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	2.89	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			2	2

017-300-012-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	3.83	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			3	3
009-120-005-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	11.65	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			11	11
009-090-017-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-004-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-002-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-003-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-001-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-014-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1

005-100-013-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-012-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-009-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.74	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-007-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.32	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-008-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-006-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.06	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
005-100-005-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-120-006-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1

005-050-035-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-160-016-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-160-015-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-160-014-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-160-051-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.26	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-160-050-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-160-032-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.26	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-160-021-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.44	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1

009-160-020-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.7	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
009-160-048-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	1.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
004-270-006-000	VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	RR	1	1	0.32	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			1	1
017-310-008-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	42.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			84	84
017-310-012-000	LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-12	2	4	7.98	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant			15	15
017-310-012-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	6.62	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vacant		13	13	26
017-350-096-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-034-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-035-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-036-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing		1		1

										Element				
017-350-037-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-038-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-039-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-040-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-041-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-042-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-043-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-044-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-045-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-046-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-047-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-048-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-049-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-350-050-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-051-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-052-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-053-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-054-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-055-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-056-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-057-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-060-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-061-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-062-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-063-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-064-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-065-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-350-066-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-067-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-068-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-069-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-070-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-071-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-072-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-073-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-074-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-075-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-076-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-077-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-078-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-079-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-650-080-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-081-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-082-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-083-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-084-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-650-085-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-001-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-002-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-003-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-004-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-005-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-006-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-007-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-008-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-350-009-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-010-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-011-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-012-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-013-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-014-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-015-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-016-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-017-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-018-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-019-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-020-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-021-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-022-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.15	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-350-023-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-024-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-025-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-026-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-027-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.13	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-028-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-029-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-030-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-031-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-096-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-058-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-059-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-086-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-087-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.12	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-350-088-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-089-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-090-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-091-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-092-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.14	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-093-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-094-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-350-095-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-001-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-002-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.11	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-003-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-004-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-005-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.21	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-006-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.2	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1

017-340-007-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.19	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-008-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.25	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-009-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-010-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.22	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-011-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.17	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-012-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.18	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
017-340-013-000	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R-1-6	4	7	0.16	Vacant	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element		1		1
Total					439.82						294	641	463	1398

APPENDIX C: COUNTY OF KINGS
(UNINCORPORATED)

2024 – 2032 Housing Element

Draft - *July 2025*

Prepared By:

Realty Planners Group
Fallbrook, California

Kings County • Lemoore • Corcoran • Hanford • Avenal • Kings (Unincorporated)

APPENDIX C: Public Participation Summary

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Housing Needs Survey Questions

The following is a Housing Needs Survey prepared by county staff and shared to the cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Lemoore, and Hanford for public participation with comments received by November 27th, 2023.

Housing Needs Survey
6th Cycle Housing Element Update
November 2023

1. Do you live or work in Kings County? (Select all that apply.)
    a. Live in Kings County
    b. Work in Kings County
    c. Live and work in Kings County
    d. Business owner in Kings County
    e. Interested in Kings County housing issues
    f. Neither
2. How long have you lived in Kings County?
    a. Less than 1 year
    b. 1-5 years
    c. 6-10 years
    d. 10-19 years
    e. 20+ years
    f. I do not live in Kings County
3. What's your living situation?
    a. Own
    b. Rent
    c. Live with family or friends
    d. Unhoused
    e. Other:_____
4. What is your age?
    a. Under 17
    b. 18-24
    c. 25-34
    d. 35-44
    e. 45-64
    f. 65-74
    g. 75+
5. What is your race/ethnicity?
    a. White/Caucasian

   b. Hispanic/Latino
   c. Black/African Ancestry
   d. Asian/Asian Ancestry
   e. Native American or Indigenous
   f. Middle Eastern
   g. Two or more races
   h. I prefer not to say

6. What is your total annual income?
   a. Up to $35,000
   b. $35,000 to $56,000
   c. $56,000 to $72,000
   d. $72,000 to $87,000
   e. $87,000 to $97,000
   f. $97,000 or more
   g. Prefer not to answer

7. What percentage of your income is spent on housing costs (including mortgage or rent and utilities, property tax, and homeowners insurance)?
   a. Less than 30% of income
   b. Between 30-50% of income
   c. More than 50% of income
   d. Does not apply

8. Select the top 3 housing priorities for Kings County.
   a. Increase the amount of housing that is affordable for moderate-, low-, and very low-income residents
   b. More senior housing
   c. Market-rate apartments
   d. Code enforcement
   e. Temporary housing for displaced families
   f. Create programs to help existing homeowners stay in their homes
   g. Make it easier to build in Kings County
   h. Improve substandard housing conditions
   i. Increase homeownership opportunities for moderate-, low-, and very low-income residents
   j. Target efforts to address inequities in the housing market, including discrimination in renting
   k. Other: _____

9. How well does your current housing meet your needs?
   a. I am satisfied with my housing
   b. My unit is in bad condition, and I cannot afford to make the needed repairs
   c. I am unable to house additional family members

d. My unit is substandard or in bad condition, and I need my landlord to respond
e. I would like to downsize, but I am unable to find a smaller unit
f. My unit needs improvements to make it easier to live with a disability
g. None of the above
h. Other:_____

10. What are the preferred types of homes you would like to see built in Kings County?
    a. Single-family homes
    b. Homes targeted for a specific purpose or population, including seniors, persons with disabilities, farm employees, permanent supportive housing (for people experiencing homelessness, transitional housing, etc.)
    c. Townhomes
    d. Mixed-income housing
    e. Low-density Multi-family housing (duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes)
    f. Higher-density Multi-family housing (15+ units)
    g. Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)/Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADUs)
    h. Other:_____
11. There is insufficient housing in my community for (please select all that apply).
    a. Single individuals
    b. Families with children
    c. Low-income households
    d. Older adults (seniors, elderly)
    e. Persons with disabilities
    f. I don't know
    g. Other:_____
12. Please identify the top barrier to affordable housing.
    a. Limited availability of affordable units
    b. Quality of affordable housing does not meet my standards
    c. Lack of resources
    d. Long waitlists
    e. Cost of buying a home
    f. Income limits on affordable housing
    g. Senior living, both assisted and independent
    h. Other:_____
13. Are there strategies to meet housing needs that you believe Kings County should consider?
14. Please share any other comments you have related to housing in Kings County.

Kings County Stakeholder List

The following is list of Kings County Stakeholders prepared by the county May 26th, 2023.

LISA LEWIS
KINGS COUNTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
1400 W. LACEY BLVD.
HANFORD, CA 93230

ARMONA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
PO BOX 486
ARMONA, CA 93202

STRATFORD PUD
19681 RAILROAD AVENUE
PO BOX 85
STRATFORD, CA 93266

CAROLINE FERRELL
CENTER ON RACE, POVERTY & THE ENVIRONMENT
1012 JEFFERSON STREET
DELANO, CA 93215

NANETTE VILLAREAL
KINGS UNITED WAY
125 W. 7TH ST
HANFORD, CA 93230

CORCORAN EMERGENCY AID
PO BOX 393
CORCORAN, CA 93212

LEMOORE CHRISTIAN AID
224 N. LEMOORE AVE.
LEMOORE, CA 93245

KETTLEMAN CITY CSD
PO BOX 66
KETTLEMAN CITY, CA 93239

HOME GARDEN CSD
1677 2ND PLACE
HANFORD, CA 93230

JULIETA MARTINEZ
KINGS COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
124 N. IRWIN STREET
HANFORD, CA 93230

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF KINGS COUNTY
670 SOUTH IRWIN STREET
HANFORD, CA 93230

TODD BARLOW
KINGS COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION
1144 W. LACEY BLVD.
HANFORD, CA 93230

KINGS COUNTY ACTION ORGANIZATION
JEFF GARNER
1130 N. 11TH AVE
HANFORD, CA 93230

KINGS COUNTY COMMISSION ON AGING
BOBBIE WARSTON
10953 14TH AVE
ARMONA, CA 93202

THE SALVATION ARMY
LT. SHANNON BROWN
380 E. IVY STREET
HANFORD, CA 93230

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, SOUP KITCHEN
CAROLE FARRIS
519 NORTH DOUTY STREET
HANFORD, CA 93230

SELF HELP ENTERPRISES
TOM COLLISHAW
PO BOX 6520
VISALIA, CA 93290

KINGS COUNTY VETERANS SERVICES
SCOTT HOLWELL
1400 W. LACEY BLVD., LAW BLDG #4
HANFORD, CA 93230

CYNTHIA ECHAVARRIA BARUCH
COMMUNITY PLANNER & LIAISON OFFICER
750 ENTERPRISE AVENUE
NAS LEMOORE, CA 93246

CORCORAN JOURNAL
1040 WHITLEY AVE.
CORCORAN, CA 93212

KEVIN ROBERTSON
KINGS COUNTY FARM BUREAU
870 GREENFIELD AVENUE
HANFORD, CA 93230

CENTRAL VALLEY CHRISTIAN HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
2222 W. SUNNYSIDE AVE
VISALIA, CA 93277

KINGS PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILDREN
GABRIELA RODRIGUEZ
PO BOX 682
HANFORD, CA 93232

TACHI-YOKUT TRIBE
PO BOX 8
LEMOORE, CA 93245

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY
BOB HUGHES
PO BOX 848
VISALIA, CA 93279

KINGS REHABILITATION CENTER
409 E HANFORD ARMONA RD
HANFORD, CA 93230

JIMMY HOOK
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER
680 N. CAMPUS DR. SUITE B
HANFORD, CA 93230

HANFORD SENTINEL
300 W. 6TH ST
HANFORD, CA 93230

CALIFORNIA RURAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE
3747 E. SHIELDS AVE
FRESNO, CA 93726

AMERICAN RED CROSS
208 WEST MAIN STREET SUITE B
VISALIA, CALIFORNIA 93291

KINGS COMMUNITY ACTION ORGANIZATION EMERGENCY SVCS
1130 N. 11TH AVE
HANFORD, CALIFORNIA 93230

TERRI KING
KINGS COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
339 W. D STREET, SUITE B
LEMOORE, CA 93245

MICHELLE BROWN
MAIN STREET HANFORD
219 W. LACEY BLVD
HANFORD, CA 93230

REFUGE ARMONA
PO BOX 1921
HANFORD, CA 93232

WENDY OSIKAFO
KINGS COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY
1400 W. LACEY BLVD.
HANFORD, CA 93230

KINGS COUNTY HOMELESSNESS COLLABORATIVE
1400 W. LACEY BLVD.
HANFORD, CA 93230

GOLDEN EAGLE PANTRY
WEST HILLS COLLEGE LEMOORE
555 COLLEGE AVE.
LEMOORE, CA 93245

CITY OF CORCORAN
KEVIN TROMBORG
832 WHITLEY AVE
CORCORAN, CA 93212

CHAMPIONS RECOVERY ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS
FRANK RUIZ
311 N. DOUTY ST.
HANFORD, CALIFORNIA 93230

UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
606 WEST SIXTH STREET
HANFORD, CALIFORNIA 93230

MIGUEL PEREZ
KINGS TULARE HOMELESS ALLIANCE
PO BOX 1742
VISALIA, CA 93279

ANGIE DOW
KINGS AREA REGIONAL TRANSPORT
610 W 7TH ST
HANFORD, CA 93230

CASA OF KINGS COUNTY
101 N. IRWIN ST. SUITE 110B
HANFORD, CA 93230

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL CENTER
CHRISTINA SCOTT
5441 W. CYPRESS AVE.
VISALIA, CA 93277

CITY OF AVENAL
KAO NOU YANG
919 SKYLINE BLVD.
AVENAL, CA 93204

CITY OF HANFORD
JASON WATERS
317 N DOUTY ST
HANFORD, CA 93230

CITY OF LEMOORE
KRISTIE BALEY
711 W. CINNAMON DR
LEMOORE, CA 93245

KINGS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
CHUCK KINNEY
1400 W. LACEY BLVD.
HANFORD, CA 93230

KINGS GOSPEL MISSION
PO BOX 1124
HANFORD, CA 93230

Kings County Notice of Public Workshops

The following are copies of Kings County Public notices prepared regarding the proposed 2024-2032 Housing Element Update and Fair Housing Analysis.

COUNTY OF KINGS
NOTICE OF PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING
& PUBLIC WORKSHOP ON THE PROPOSED
2024-2032 GENERAL PLAN HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE & FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the County of Kings, California, will conduct a Public Workshop on Monday, November 6, 2023, at 7:00 pm to receive input from the public on the proposed 2024-2032 Housing Element Update and the Fair Housing Analysis. Each jurisdiction within Kings County (Kings County unincorporated and the Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore) will conduct a Public Workshop for the Housing Element Update and the Fair Housing Analysis, as follows:

- **City of Hanford** – Joint Study with City Council & Planning Commission on Monday, November 6, 2023, at 4:00 pm, located in the City Hall-Training Room, 319 N. Douty St., Hanford, CA 93230
- **Kings County unincorporated** – Planning Commission & Public Workshop on Monday, November 6, 2023, at 7:00 pm, located in the Multi-Purpose Room, 1400 W. Lacey Blvd., Administration Building #1, Hanford, CA 93230
- **City of Lemoore** – City Council & Public Workshop on Tuesday, November 7, 2023, at 5:30 pm, located in the City Council Chambers, 429 C Street, Lemoore, CA 93245
- **City of Avenal** – Town Hall Meeting on Wednesday, November 8, 2023, at 6:00 pm, located in Avenal Theater, 233 E. Kings St., Avenal, CA 93204
- **City of Corcoran** – Planning Commission & Public Workshop on Monday, November 20, 2023, at 5:30 pm, located in City Council Chambers, 1015 Chittenden Ave., Corcoran, CA 93212

The Housing Element, a part of each jurisdiction's General Plan, is required to identify and analyze existing and projected housing needs in order to preserve, improve and develop housing for all economic segments of the community, thereby affirmatively furthering fair housing policies and programs. The update will cover the County's & Cities' housing policies, goals and objectives for the planning period ending in 2032. In addition, the Housing Element will also include a fair housing analysis concerning fair housing enforcement, integration and segregation patterns and trends, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs in the city, and displacement risks.

Public Participation in the preparation of the Housing Element is a very important component of the planning process. The primary purpose of the Workshop is to receive the maximum public participation from citizens and stakeholders in the preparation of the Housing Element. The Workshop will provide participants with an opportunity to provide comments and to be involved in the plan-making process. Each jurisdiction (through its consultants) will answer any questions and record the public comments received at a meeting. A Spanish interpreter will be present at the meeting.

Any person with impairment pursuant to the American Disabilities Act ("ADA") who needs special accommodation for the Public Hearing or needs further information, please call the Kings County Community Development Agency at the number noted below.

Any person unable to attend the meeting may submit written comments to the Executive Secretary, Chanda Jackson, of the Kings County Community Development Agency, 1400 W. Lacey Blvd., Building #6, Hanford, CA 93230, or by email at Chanda.jackson@co.kingss.ca.us .

KINGS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
/s/ Chuck Kinney
Chuck Kinney, Zoning Administrator

Publish: October 27, 2023

City of Avenal Public Notice

The following a notice of Town Hall Meeting for the Proposed 2024-2032 General Plan Housing Element Update & Fair Housing Analysis.

CITY OF AVENAL
NOTICE OF TOWN HALL MEETING ON THE PROPOSED
2024-2032 GENERAL PLAN HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE & FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS
Location: Avenal Theater
Address: 233 E. Kings St., Avenal, CA 93204

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Avenal, California, will conduct a Public Workshop on Wednesday, November 8, 2023 at 6:00 pm to receive input from the public on the proposed 2024-2032 Housing Element Update and the Fair Housing Analysis.

The Housing Element, a part of the City of Avenal's General Plan, is required to identify and analyze existing and projected housing needs in order to preserve, improve and develop housing for all economic segments of the community, thereby affirmatively furthering fair housing policies and programs. The update will cover the City of Avenal's housing policies, goals and objectives for the planning period ending in 2032. In addition, the Housing Element will also include a fair housing analysis concerning fair housing enforcement, integration and segregation patterns and trends, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs in the city, and displacement risks.

Public Participation in the preparation of the Housing Element is a very important component of the planning process. The primary purpose of the Workshop is to receive the maximum public participation from citizens and stakeholders in the preparation of the housing element. The Workshop will provide the participants an opportunity to provide comments and to be involved in the plan-making process. The City (through its consultants) will answer any questions and record the public comments received at the meeting. A Spanish interpreter will be present at the meeting.

Any person with impairment pursuant to the American Disabilities Act ("ADA") who needs special accommodation for the Public Hearing or needs further information, please call the (City/County Clerk) at the number noted below.

Any person unable to attend the meeting may submit written comments to the (City/County Clerk) of the (City of /County of) _____ (Name), (address), or by email at _____ or by fax at _____.

Posted and published: _____.

_____
City/County Clerk
City/County of _____ (Name)

City of Corcoran Public Notice

The following a notice of Planning Commission Meeting for the Proposed 2024-2032 General Plan Housing Element Update & Fair Housing Analysis.

CITY OF CORCORAN
NOTICE OF PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING
& PUBLIC WORKSHOP ON THE PROPOSED
2024-2032 GENERAL PLAN HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE & FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS
Location: Corcoran City Council Chambers
Address: 1015 Chittenden Ave., Corcoran, CA 93212

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Corcoran, California, will conduct a Public Workshop on Monday, November 20, 2023 at 5:30 pm to receive input from the public on the proposed 2024-2032 Housing Element Update and the Fair Housing Analysis.

The Housing Element, a part of the City of Corcoran's General Plan, is required to identify and analyze existing and projected housing needs in order to preserve, improve and develop housing for all economic segments of the community, thereby affirmatively furthering fair housing policies and programs. The update will cover the City of Corcoran's housing policies, goals and objectives for the planning period ending in 2032. In addition, the Housing Element will also include a fair housing analysis concerning fair housing enforcement, integration and segregation patterns and trends, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs in the city, and displacement risks.

Public Participation in the preparation of the Housing Element is a very important component of the planning process. The primary purpose of the Workshop is to receive the maximum public participation from citizens and stakeholders in the preparation of the housing element. The Workshop will provide the participants an opportunity to provide comments and to be involved in the plan-making process. The City (through its consultants) will answer any questions and record the public comments received at the meeting. A Spanish interpreter will be present at the meeting.

Any person with impairment pursuant to the American Disabilities Act ("ADA") who needs special accommodation for the Public Hearing or needs further information, please call the (City/County Clerk) at the number noted below.

Any person unable to attend the meeting may submit written comments to the (City/County Clerk) of the (City of /County of) _____ (Name), (address), or by email at _____ or by fax at _____.

Posted and published: _____.

_____
City/County Clerk
City/County of _____ (Name)

City of Hanford Public Notice

The following a notice of Planning Commission Meeting for the Proposed 2024-2032 General Plan Housing Element Update & Fair Housing Analysis.

CITY OF HANFORD
NOTICE OF JOINT STUDY
& PUBLIC WORKSHOP ON THE PROPOSED
2024-2032 GENERAL PLAN HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE & FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS
Location: Hanford City Hall-Training Room
Address: 319 N. Douty St., Hanford, CA 93230

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Hanford, California, will conduct a Public Workshop on Monday, November 6, 2023 at 4:00 pm to receive input from the public on the proposed 2024-2032 Housing Element Update and the Fair Housing Analysis.

The Housing Element, a part of the City of Hanford's General Plan, is required to identify and analyze existing and projected housing needs in order to preserve, improve and develop housing for all economic segments of the community, thereby affirmatively furthering fair housing policies and programs. The update will cover the City of Hanford's housing policies, goals and objectives for the planning period ending in 2032. In addition, the Housing Element will also include a fair housing analysis concerning fair housing enforcement, integration and segregation patterns and trends, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs in the city, and displacement risks.

Public Participation in the preparation of the Housing Element is a very important component of the planning process. The primary purpose of the Workshop is to receive the maximum public participation from citizens and stakeholders in the preparation of the housing element. The Workshop will provide the participants an opportunity to provide comments and to be involved in the plan-making process. The City (through its consultants) will answer any questions and record the public comments received at the meeting. A Spanish interpreter will be present at the meeting.

Any person with impairment pursuant to the American Disabilities Act ("ADA") who needs special accommodation for the Public Hearing or needs further information, please call the (City/County Clerk) at the number noted below.

Any person unable to attend the meeting may submit written comments to the (City/County Clerk) of the (City of /County of) _____ (Name), (address), or by email at _____ or by fax at _____.

Posted and published: _____.

_____
City/County Clerk
City/County of _____ (Name)

City of Lemoore Public Notice

The following a notice of Planning Commission Meeting for the Proposed 2024-2032 General Plan Housing Element Update & Fair Housing Analysis.

CITY OF LEMOORE
NOTICE OF CITY COUNCIL MEETING
& PUBLIC WORKSHOP ON THE PROPOSED
2024-2032 GENERAL PLAN HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE & FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS
Location: Lemoore City Council Chambers
Address: 429 C Street, Lemoore, CA 93245

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Lemoore, California, will conduct a Public Workshop on Tuesday, November 7, 2023 at 5:30 pm to receive input from the public on the proposed 2024-2032 Housing Element Update and the Fair Housing Analysis.

The Housing Element, a part of the City of Lemoore's General Plan, is required to identify and analyze existing and projected housing needs in order to preserve, improve and develop housing for all economic segments of the community, thereby affirmatively furthering fair housing policies and programs. The update will cover the City of Lemoore's housing policies, goals and objectives for the planning period ending in 2032. In addition, the Housing Element will also include a fair housing analysis concerning fair housing enforcement, integration and segregation patterns and trends, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs in the city, and displacement risks.

Public Participation in the preparation of the Housing Element is a very important component of the planning process. The primary purpose of the Workshop is to receive the maximum public participation from citizens and stakeholders in the preparation of the housing element. The Workshop will provide the participants an opportunity to provide comments and to be involved in the plan-making process. The City (through its consultants) will answer any questions and record the public comments received at the meeting. A Spanish interpreter will be present at the meeting.

Any person with impairment pursuant to the American Disabilities Act ("ADA") who needs special accommodation for the Public Hearing or needs further information, please call the (City/County Clerk) at the number noted below.

Any person unable to attend the meeting may submit written comments to the (City/County Clerk) of the (City of /County of) _____ (Name), (address), or by email at _____ or by fax at _____.

Posted and published: _____.

_____
City/County Clerk
City/County of _____ (Name)

Additional Flyers and Communications

The following is a Kings County Planning Commission Meeting & Public Workshops Notice as well as Flyers for the event in English and Spanish.

NOTICE OF PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING
& PUBLIC WORKSHOP ON THE PROPOSED
2024-2032 GENERAL PLAN HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE & FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS
Location: Administration Building #1 – Multi-Purpose Room
Address: Kings County Government Center, 1400 W. Lacey Blvd., Hanford, CA 93230

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the County of Kings, California, will conduct a Public Workshop on Monday, November 6, 2023, at 7:00 pm to receive input from the public on the proposed 2024-2032 Housing Element Update and the Fair Housing Analysis.

The Housing Element, a part of the 2035 Kings County General Plan, is required to identify and analyze existing and projected housing needs in order to preserve, improve and develop housing for all economic segments of the community, thereby affirmatively furthering fair housing policies and programs. The update will cover the County's housing policies, goals and objectives for the planning period ending in 2032. In addition, the Housing Element will also include a fair housing analysis concerning fair housing enforcement, integration and segregation patterns and trends, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs in the city, and displacement risks.

Public Participation in the preparation of the Housing Element is a very important component of the planning process. The primary purpose of the Workshop is to receive the maximum public participation from citizens and stakeholders in the preparation of the Housing Element. The Workshop will provide the participants with an opportunity to provide comments and to be involved in the plan-making process. The County (through its consultants) will answer any questions and record the public comments received at the meeting. A Spanish interpreter will be present at the meeting.

Any person with impairment pursuant to the American Disabilities Act ("ADA") who needs special accommodation for the Public Hearing or needs further information, please call the Kings County Community Development Agency at the number noted below.

Any person unable to attend the meeting may submit written comments to the Executive Secretary, Chanda Jackson, of the Kings County Community Development Agency, 1400 W. Lacey Blvd., Building #6, Hanford, CA 93230, or by email at Chanda.jackson@co.kings.ca.us .

KINGS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
/s/ Chuck Kinney
Chuck Kinney, Zoning Administrator

Publish: October 27, 2023

COUNTY OF KINGS
PUBLIC WORKSHOP

2024-2032 Housing Element Update & Fair Housing Analysis

PLEASE COME TO SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS AND COMMENTS ABOUT THE HOUSING NEEDS WITHIN KINGS COUNTY

Date: Monday, November 6, 2023
Time: 7:00 pm
Location: Multi-Purpose Room
Kings County Government Center
1400 Lacey Blvd., Administration Building #1
Hanford, CA 93230

For more information, please call the Kings County Community Development Agency at (559) 852-2670.



CONDADO DE KINGS

TALLER PUBLICO

2024-2032 Actualización del Elemento de Vivienda y Análisis de Vivienda Justa

POR FAVOR VENGA A COMPARTIR SUS PENSAMIENTOS Y COMENTARIOS SOBRE LAS NECESIDADES DE VIVIENDA DENTRO DEL CONDADO DE KINGS

Fecha: Miércoles, 6 de Noviembre 2023
Comienza: 7:00 pm
Ubicación: Sala multipropósito
Kings County Government Center
1400 Lacey Blvd., Administration Building #1
Hanford, CA 93230

Para obtener más información, llame a la Agencia de Desarrollo Comunitario del Condado de Kings al (559) 852-2670.



Community Workshop PowerPoint Presentations

The following are PowerPoint Presentations for each jurisdiction conducted for the public by consultant and county staff during public workshops.

7-Day Public Review Notice

A 7-day public review notice was published on August 1, 2025 on the 2nd Revised Draft Housing Element and Fair Housing Analysis. The notice was published on the jurisdictions' web site.

APPENDIX D1: COUNTY OF KINGS
(UNINCORPORATED)

FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS
Draft -** July **2024

Prepared By:

Realty Planners Group
Fallbrook, California

APPENDIX D1: COUNTY OF KINGS (UNINC.) FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

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A. LOCAL ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING

Introduction

Assembly Bill (AB) 686 requires that all housing elements due on or after January 1, 2021, contain an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) consistent with the core elements of the analysis required by the federal Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule of July 16, 2015. Under California law, AFFH means "taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics."[1]

California Government Code Section 65583 (10)(A)(ii) requires local jurisdictions to analyze racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty and affluence, disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk. Although this is the Housing Element for the County of Kings, Government Code Section 65583 (c) (10) requires all local jurisdictions to address patterns locally and regionally to compare conditions at the local level to the rest of the region. This section is organized by fair housing topics strategies to address the identified issues. Through discussions with housing service providers, fair housing advocates, and this assessment of fair housing issues, the County of Kings identified factors that contribute to fair housing issues.

The AFFH analysis must contain the following:

1. Outreach
2. Assessment of Fair Housing
    a. Key Data and Background Information
    b. Local Patterns of Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
    c. Enforcement and Outreach Capacity
    d. Racial and Ethnic Characteristics
    e. Access to Opportunity
    f. Disproportional Housings Needs & Displacement Risk
3. Sites Inventory
4. Identification

[1] California Department of Housing and Community Development, *Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Guidance for All Public Entities and for Housing Elements (April 2021 Update*), April 27, 2021, preface page, https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/affh/docs/affh_document_final_4-27-2021.pdf.

Outreach Program

State law requires local governments to make a diligent effort to achieve public participation in three formal community meetings to initiate the Housing Element. To that end, each jurisdiction has provided opportunities for residents, interested parties, and local officials to participate in the update process and offer recommendations regarding housing needs and strategies to address those needs.

The diligent effort required means that local jurisdictions must do more than issue the customary public notices and conduct standard public hearings prior to adopting a Housing Element. State law requires cities and counties to take active steps to inform, involve, and solicit input from the public, particularly low-income and racial and ethnic households that might otherwise not participate in the process. Spanish-language materials were available, and Spanish translation was made available by request.

The public participation process for this Housing Element involved five major stages:

1. Public workshops and meetings in each of the four cities and the Kings unincorporated County during the preparation of the Draft Housing Element.
2. Prior to submittal of the first draft to California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), the local government must make the draft available for public comment for 30 days and if any comments were received, take at least 10 business days to consider and incorporate public comments.
3. Publication of the Draft Housing Element and subsequent review by the HCD.
4. Revisions to the Housing Element to address comments from HCD and publication of a revised Draft Housing Element.
5. Public hearings before the Planning Commission and City Council of each city and the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors of Kings County prior to adoption of the final Housing Element.

To meet the requirements of state law, the County of Kings completed the public outreach at both the local level and as part of the regional Kings County Multi-Jurisdictional Housing Element effort to encourage community involvement. These efforts included:

- Regional Project Website
- Stakeholder Consultations and Focus Groups
- Study Sessions with the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors
- Community Workshops
- Community Survey

Regional efforts included community workshops, consultations, and a community survey, all of which are discussed in detail in the Housing Element Appendix C: Public Participation Summary. The following is a summary of the key results of the survey for Kings County:

- Majority of respondents identified the cost of buying a home (38%) and limited availability of affordable units (27%) as the biggest barriers to affordable housing in Kings County.
- Top 3 housing priorities, 1) Increase the amount of housing that is affordable for moderate, low,

and very low-income residents; 2) Increasing home ownership opportunities for moderate, low and very low-income residents; Identified programs to help existing homeowners stay in their homes as priorities.

- Over two-thirds (67%) of the respondents were satisfied with their housing situation;
- Single family homes are the preferred type of housing;
- 61% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for low-income households, 50% of respondents felt there is insufficient housing for single individuals, 45% felt there is insufficient housing for families with children and 35% of respondents felt there is sufficient housing for older adults (seniors, elderly).

Community Workshops

A Kings County 2024-2032 Housing Element and Fair Housing Analysis Public Workshop was held on November 6th, 2023 at 7:00 PM during a Planning Commission meeting. During the workshop presentation county staff and consultants provided a description of the Housing Element adoption process. Consultants and county staff also provided a description of the Fair Housing Analysis process as well as a timeline for adoption. At each workshop, the community was prompted to provide feedback to the prompts listed below:

- Questions from the participants at the workshop
- What are the housing challenges facing the County?
- What opportunities are available to the County to support housing needs?
- What should the top five priorities be?
- Fair Housing issues, complaints and recommendations.

The floor was then opened for public comment after consultant and county staff presentation.

At the City of Hanford, a public workshop took place during a joint City Council/Planning Commission meeting on November 6th, 2023 at 4:00 PM. During the workshop presentation city staff and consultants provided a description of the Housing Element adoption process. Consultants and city staff also provided a description of the Fair Housing Analysis process as well as a timeline for adoption.

At the City of Lemoore, a public workshop took place during a City Council meeting on November 7th, 2023 at 5:30 PM. During the workshop presentation city staff and consultants provided a description of the Housing Element adoption process and timelines for adoption. Consultants and city staff also provided information on 6th cycle RHNA allocations as well as a timeline for HCD certification.

At the City of Avenal, a public workshop took place during a Town Hall meeting on November 8th, 2023 at 6:00 PM. During the workshop presentation city staff and consultants provided a description of the Housing Element adoption process and timelines for adoption. Consultants and city staff also provided information on RHNA allocations as well as a timeline for adoption.

At the City of Corcoran, a public workshop took place during a Planning Commission meeting on November 20th, 2023 at 5:30 PM. During the workshop presentation city staff and consultants provided a description of the Housing Element adoption process and timelines for adoption. Consultants and city staff also provided information on 6th cycle RHNA allocations as well as a timeline for HCD certification.

List of Community Workshops are presented in **Table 1**:

Table 1: Community Workshops

Jurisdiction	Date	Format
City of Hanford	November 6th, 2023 at 4:00 PM	Joint City Council/Planning Commission Meeting
Kings County	November 6th, 2023 at 7:00 PM	Planning Commission Meeting
City of Lemoore	November 7th, 2023 at 5:30 PM	Planning Commission Meeting
City of Avenal	November 8th, 2023 at 6:00 PM	Town Hall Meeting
City of Corcoran	November 20th, 2023 at 5:30 PM	Planning Commission Meeting

B. ASSESSMENT OF FAIRHOUSING ISSUES

This section provides an overview of available federal, state, and local data to analyze fair housing issues in the County of Kings. This data is supplemented with local knowledge of existing conditions in the community to present a more accurate depiction of fair housing issues in the County, and a more informed perspective from which to base goals, policies, and programs to affirmatively further fair housing. The following issues are addressed:

Key Data and Background Information

Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity

Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends

Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Disproportionate Housing Needs

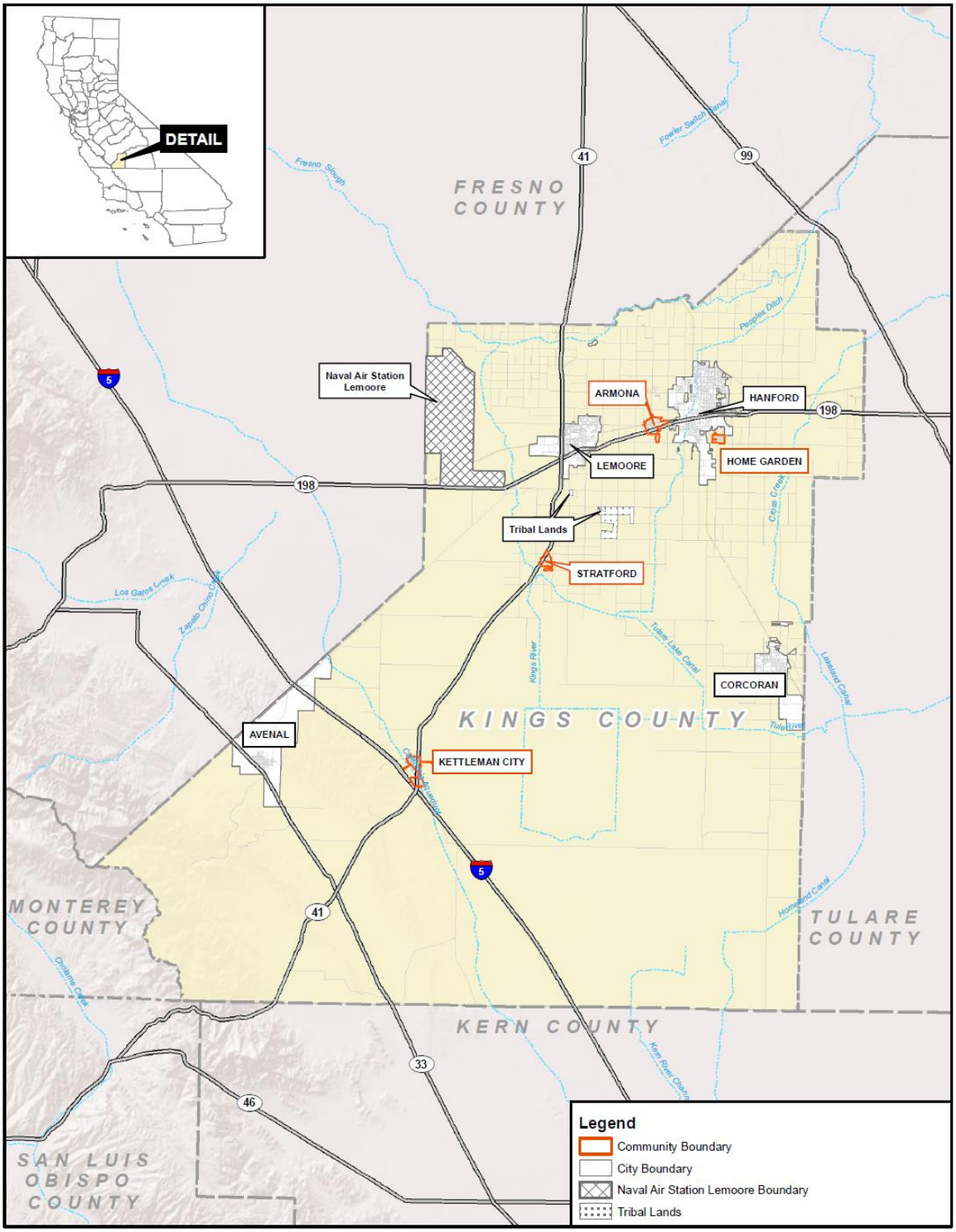
Displacement Risk

Key Data and Background Information

Kings County is located within the agriculturally rich San Joaquin Valley, with Fresno County to the north and west, Tulare County to the east, and Kern County to the south. Created in 1893, Kings County was carved from the western portion of Tulare County and later added another 100 square miles. The Kings River, from which the County derives its name, runs along the northern edges and flows south towards the center of the County. Historically, this river flowed farther south to what was once Tulare Lake. Kings County is comprised of four cities (Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore), four unincorporated community service areas (Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City, and Stratford), and a few other smaller community pockets. According to the California Department of Finance (DOF), approximately 154,000 people lived in Kings County as of January 2024, with approximately 13,500 of those housed within the three state prison facilities. The County's transportation network has played a key role in its economic development. Agriculture remains the predominant landscape of Kings County, with approximately 84% of its land area used for agriculture. **Figure 1** is a map of Kings County with the location of the four cities and four unincorporated communities.

The availability of decent and affordable housing for residents is an important housing goal. To accomplish this goal, a comprehensive assessment of housing needs provides the basis for developing responsive policies and programs. This FHA also presents and analyzes demographic, economic, and housing characteristics and their impact upon housing needs in the unincorporated areas of Kings County, with focus on the four communities of Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City and Stratford.

Figure 1: Kings County



Local Patterns of Integration and Segregation

An expanded analysis of local patterns within each major unincorporated community in Kings County has been conducted in this FHA. To summarize the key local patterns, the unincorporated community of Armona, Hispanic/Latino residents make up more than 70% of the population, with moderate access to educational opportunities but limited access to higher-paying employment opportunities. In Home Garden, approximately 85% of residents identify as Hispanic/Latino, and the community exhibits a moderate to high-cost burden among renters (57%) and the highest overcrowding rate (35%) among the unincorporated communities. The community of Kettleman City demonstrates significant income segregation, with approximately 65% of households classified as low-income, and residents experience limited access to high-performing schools and reliable transportation options. Stratford, meanwhile, has a higher proportion of persons with disabilities (18%) and female-headed households (22%), coupled with lower access to educational and economic opportunities compared to other communities.

These observed patterns are aligned with historical land use practices, such as agricultural zoning and uneven infrastructure investments, have contributed to segregation and limited upward mobility, particularly in the western and southern portions of unincorporated Kings County. This expanded assessment informs the County's updated fair housing goals and programmatic strategies to promote greater equity and access across all neighborhoods.

Enforcement and Outreach Capacity

The County of Kings has procedures in place to support fair housing enforcement and outreach efforts.

Enforcement Capacity. Kings County partners with the Fair Housing Council of Central California (FHCCC) to conduct investigations of alleged housing discrimination complaints. FHCCC provides intake services, counselling, investigation, and referral of complaints to appropriate enforcement agencies such as HUD or the California Civil Rights Department (formerly DFEH).

County staff within the Community Development Agency also coordinate with legal services organizations to refer residents with fair housing concerns. Although the County does not directly conduct fair housing testing, FHCCC conducts such testing periodically within the Central Valley region, and results are reviewed to identify emerging patterns of discrimination.

Outreach Capacity. Kings County conducts outreach activities as part of its public participation process, including dissemination of fair housing materials in English and Spanish, hosting community workshops, and maintaining information on the County's website regarding rights and responsibilities under fair housing laws. Additional outreach is performed through partnerships with community-based organizations, housing advocates, and service providers. The Housing Element's public outreach program is presented in Appendix C: Public Participation Summary.

Complaint Data and Patterns. Based on data from FHCCC and HUD's Enforcement Management System (HEMS), the volume of fair housing complaints from Kings County remains low. As presented in **Table 2** below, most complaints are related to disability discrimination (45%) and familial status discrimination (30%). Complaints are distributed across jurisdictions without significant concentration in any specific geographic area.

Table 2: Complaint Data and Patterns

Category	Details
Time Period	2018–2023 (Past Five Years)
Total Complaints Filed	18
Top Basis for Complaints	1. Disability (45%) 2. Familial Status (30%) 3. Race (15%)
Most Common Geographic Areas	Evenly distributed across Hanford, Lemoore, and Unincorporated Kings County
Complaint Outcomes	- 10 resolved through mediation - 6 withdrawn - 2 referred to HUD/CRD
Fair Housing Testing	Conducted regionally by FHCCC (no major violations found specific to Kings County)
Public Outreach Activities (Annual)	- 2 Community Workshops - 500 Flyers Distributed - Website Updates and Announcements

Source: FHCCC Data Summary (2023); HUD Enforcement Data Reports; Kings County Public Participation Records.

Compliance with Fair Housing Laws. Kings County affirms full compliance with existing federal and state fair housing laws, including the federal Fair Housing Act and California's Fair Employment and Housing Act. The County has not been subject to any fair housing lawsuits, findings, settlements, or judgments within the past five years. Going forward, the County will strengthen fair housing enforcement and outreach by:

- Expanding partnerships with regional fair housing providers,
- Increasing education campaigns targeted to historically underserved populations,
- Reviewing complaint trends annually to inform fair housing strategies,
- Evaluating the feasibility of participating directly in periodic fair housing testing programs.

Racial and Ethnic Characteristics

In unincorporated areas of Kings County, a rich tapestry of cultural and ethnic diversity is evident. As presented in **Table 3**, nearly half of the population, 49.3%, identifies as not Hispanic or Latino, with the largest subgroup being White, comprising 36.3%. This is followed by a notable Black or African American presence, accounting for 5.1%, and smaller, yet significant, communities of American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian, each representing 2.4%. The Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander group, although smaller at 0.2%, along with those identifying with other races or multiple races (3.0%), add to the mosaic of ethnicities. In contrast, the Hispanic or Latino population, encompassing individuals of various racial backgrounds, forms

a slight majority at 50.7%. This demographic shift highlights the area's vibrant Hispanic or Latino heritage, which plays a pivotal role in shaping the cultural landscape of the region.

As shown in **Figure 2**, there are variations in the local racial demographics and the segregations. In the unincorporated Kings County, there does not appear to be the existence of High-White segregation. While their areas surrounding Lemoore are racially integrated, most of the areas in the northern and eastern regions have Low-medium segregation. While central and southern areas have High People of Color (POC) Segregation. While this corresponds with the HCD opportunity map as the areas with moderate resources.

Racial/Ethnic Areas of Concentration of Poverty (R/ECAP) and Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence (RCAA)

The race and ethnic composition of a population influence fair housing issues to the extent that certain racial and ethnic groups may experience discrimination. These influences are due to factors such as color, language spoken, or other cultural factors, which can affect resident's ability to find housing, obtain home financing, or have unrestricted access to housing of their choice. According to the Census ACS 2016-2020 data, the Hispanic or Latino population, encompassing individuals of various racial backgrounds, forms a slight majority at 51% of the total unincorporated County population. As previously mentioned, 85% of the residents of Home Garden and 70% of Armona communities identify as Hispanic/Latino.

To meet the threshold of a Racial/Ethnic Area of Concentration of Poverty (R/ECAP), a census tract must have a non-white population of 50% or more, with 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line. According to the HUD database used to create the map in **Figure 3**, two census tracts within Kings County meet the defined parameters for a R/ECAP designation. They include the unincorporated area southwest of the City of Avenal and the community of Home Garden located southeast of the City of Hanford

Table 3: Race and Ethnicity

Racial /Ethnic Group	Unincorporated Kings County	Kings County
Not Hispanic or Latino	49.30%	45.10%
White	36.30%	31.60%
Black or African American	5.10%	5.90%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2.40%	0.80%
Asian	2.40%	3.60%
Native Hawaiian /Pacific Islander	0.20%	0.10%
Other races or 2+ races	3.00%	3.20%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	50.70%	54.90%
Total	100%	100%

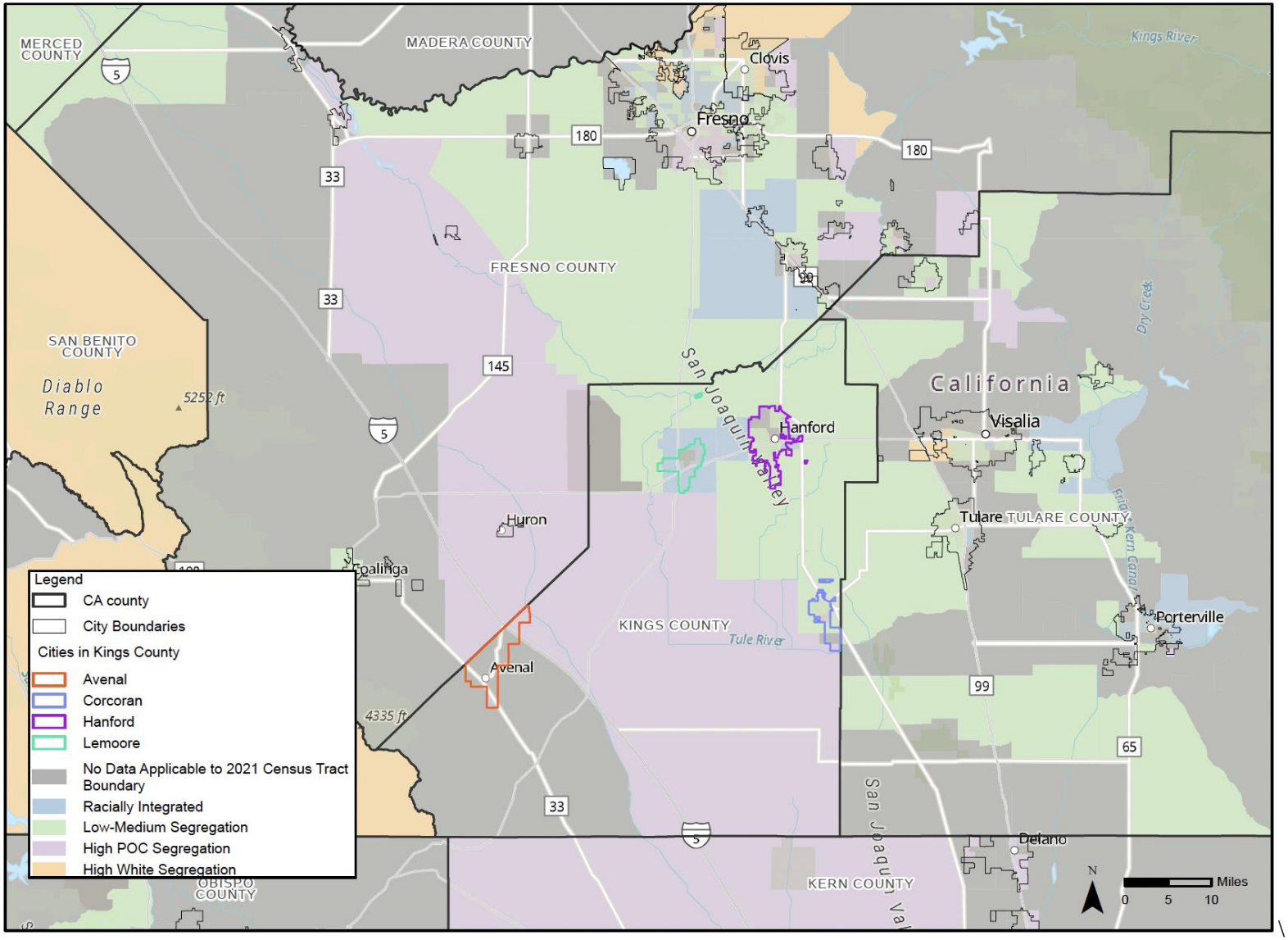
Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B03002

While the R/ECAP addresses racial poverty and segregation, the FHA also examines the other side of the spectrum, which is the Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence (RCAA). According to a HUD policy paper, RCAA is defined as an affluent, White community. Patterns of segregation in the United States show that of all racial groups, Whites are the most severely segregated[2]. Therefore, this FHA examines the percentage of White population and median household income as an indicator of areas of affluence

The FHA identifies **RCAAs** in the northeast unincorporated area near **Hanford**, as shown in **Figure 4**. The analysis compares RCAAs to other communities in terms of demographics, income levels, and quality of life factors, including housing conditions, infrastructure, environmental burdens, and access to education and transportation. Disparities are most pronounced in communities like **Home Garden**, **Kettleman City**, and **Stratford**, which face limited services, higher overcrowding, and cost burden.

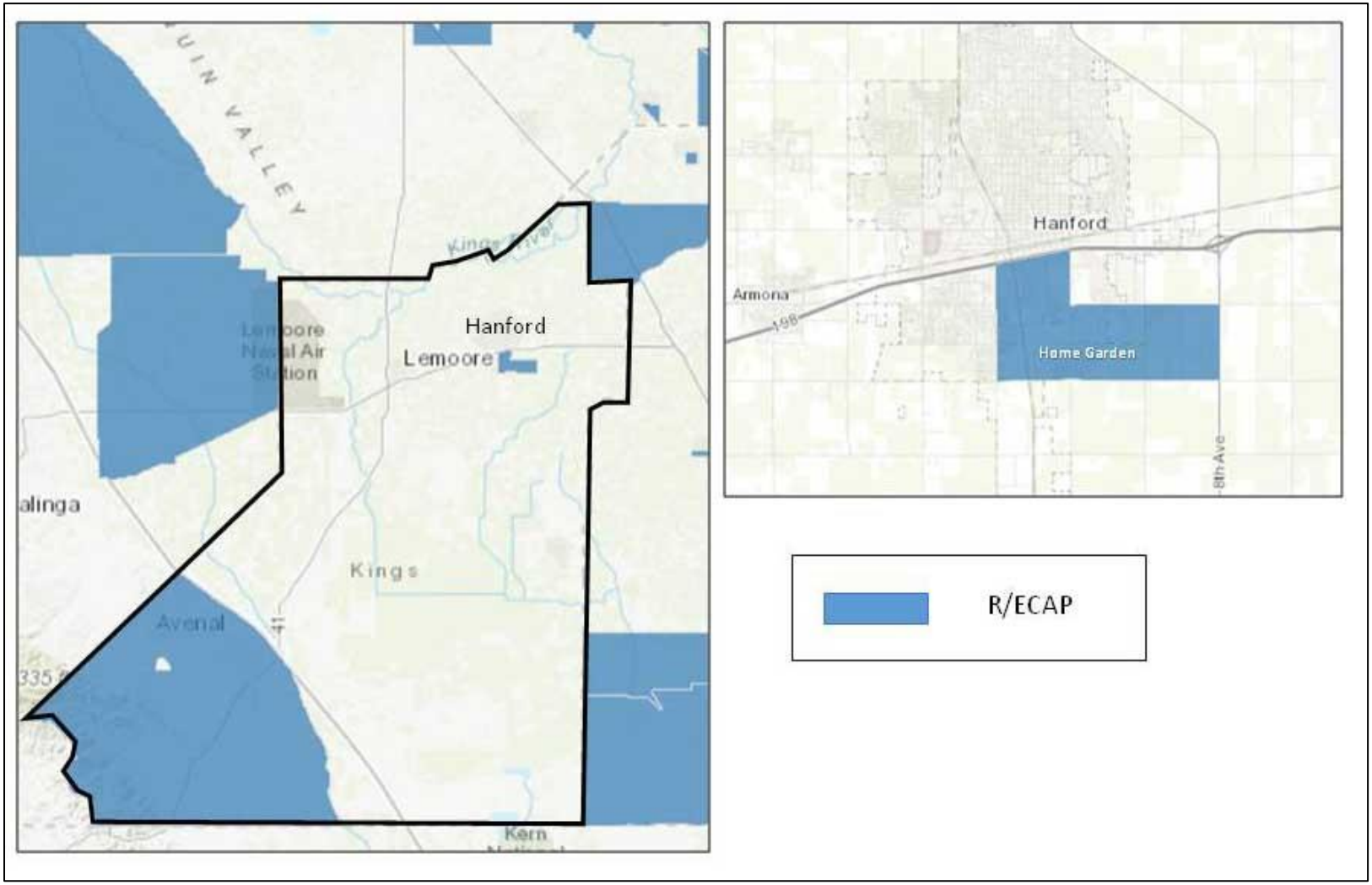
[2] *"Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence: A Preliminary Investigation" authored by Edward G. Goetz, Anthony Damiano, and Rashad A. Williams of the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota.*

Figure 2: Local Racial Demographics



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD); OBI, 2020

Figure 3: Racial/Ethnic Area of Concentration of Poverty (R/ECAP),



Source: https://hudgis-hud.opendata.arcgis.com

Income Distribution

Along with housing prices and rents, household income is the most important factor affecting housing opportunities within Kings County. Housing choices such as tenure (owning versus renting), housing type, and location are dependent on household income. On the other hand, however, household size and type often affect the proportion of income that can be spent on housing.**Median Household Income.** In general, median household income by census tract reflect those patterns in adjacent tracts within incorporated cities as illustrated in **Figure 5**. In many cases, tracts with particularly high or low median incomes that include incorporated areas also extend into the unincorporated county, making it difficult to determine whether median household income for the tract reflects incomes for residents within or outside of the incorporated areas, although residential areas within incorporated jurisdictions are typically denser, indicating that data on these tracts may more accurately reflect conditions for residents of the incorporated jurisdiction.

Most of the unincorporated county has median incomes between $30,000 and $87,500 (state median income). The unincorporated communities of Kettleman City and Stratford are in the median income range of $35,000 to $60,000, while the communities of Armona and Home Garden are in the range of $60,000 to $84,100. Although median household income is a common benchmark for comparison, the distribution of household income also provides a useful measure of housing needs in a community. In housing analysis, households are typically grouped into categories, expressed relative to the Area Median Income (AMI) and adjusted for family size. Using State of California income thresholds, the income groups analyzed were as follows:

Extremely low income: Up to 30% of AMI

Very low income: 31-50% of AMI

Low income: 51-80% of AMI

Moderate income: 81-120% of AMI

Upper income: Above 120% of AMI

Figure 4: Local RCAAs

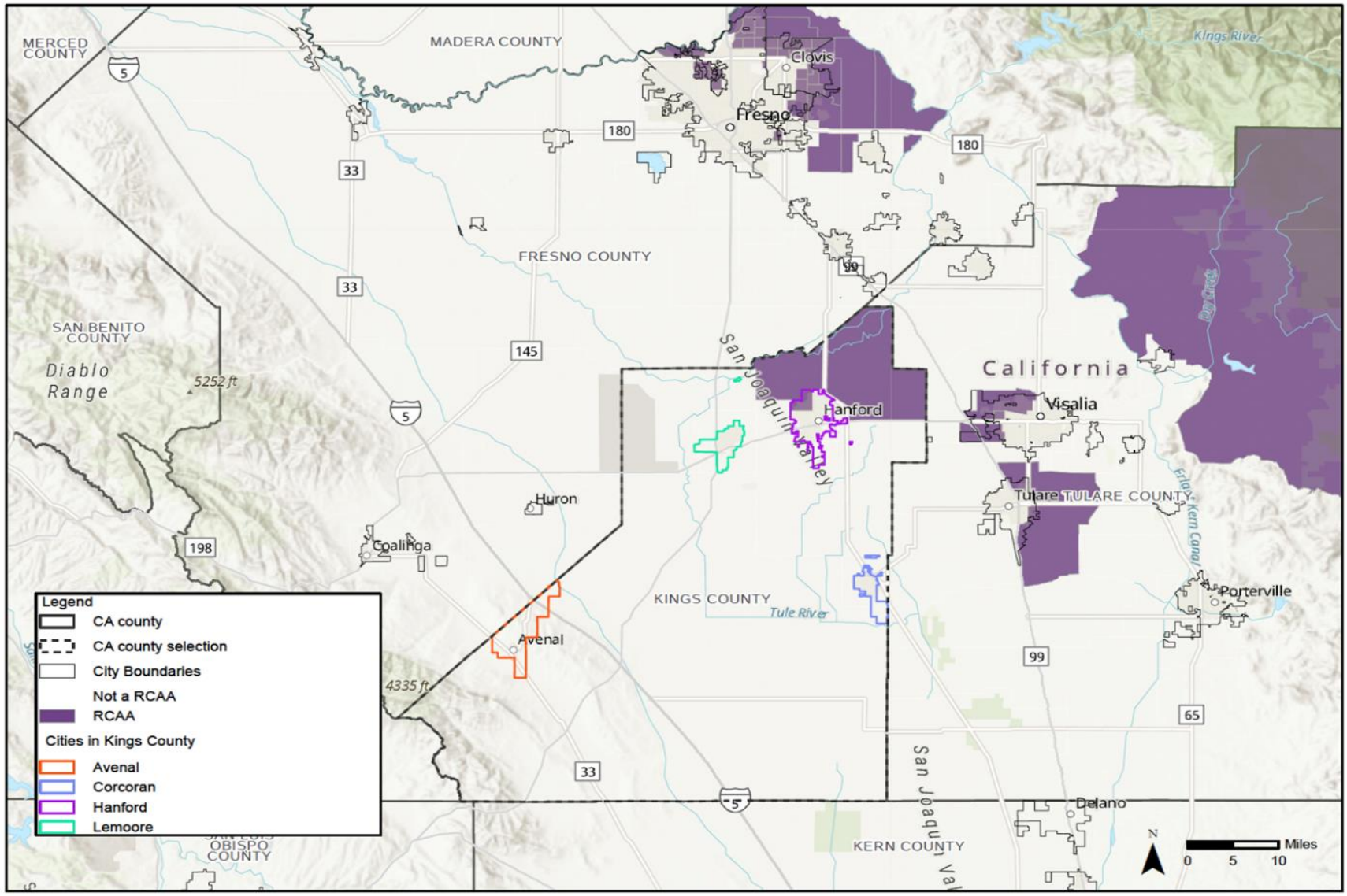
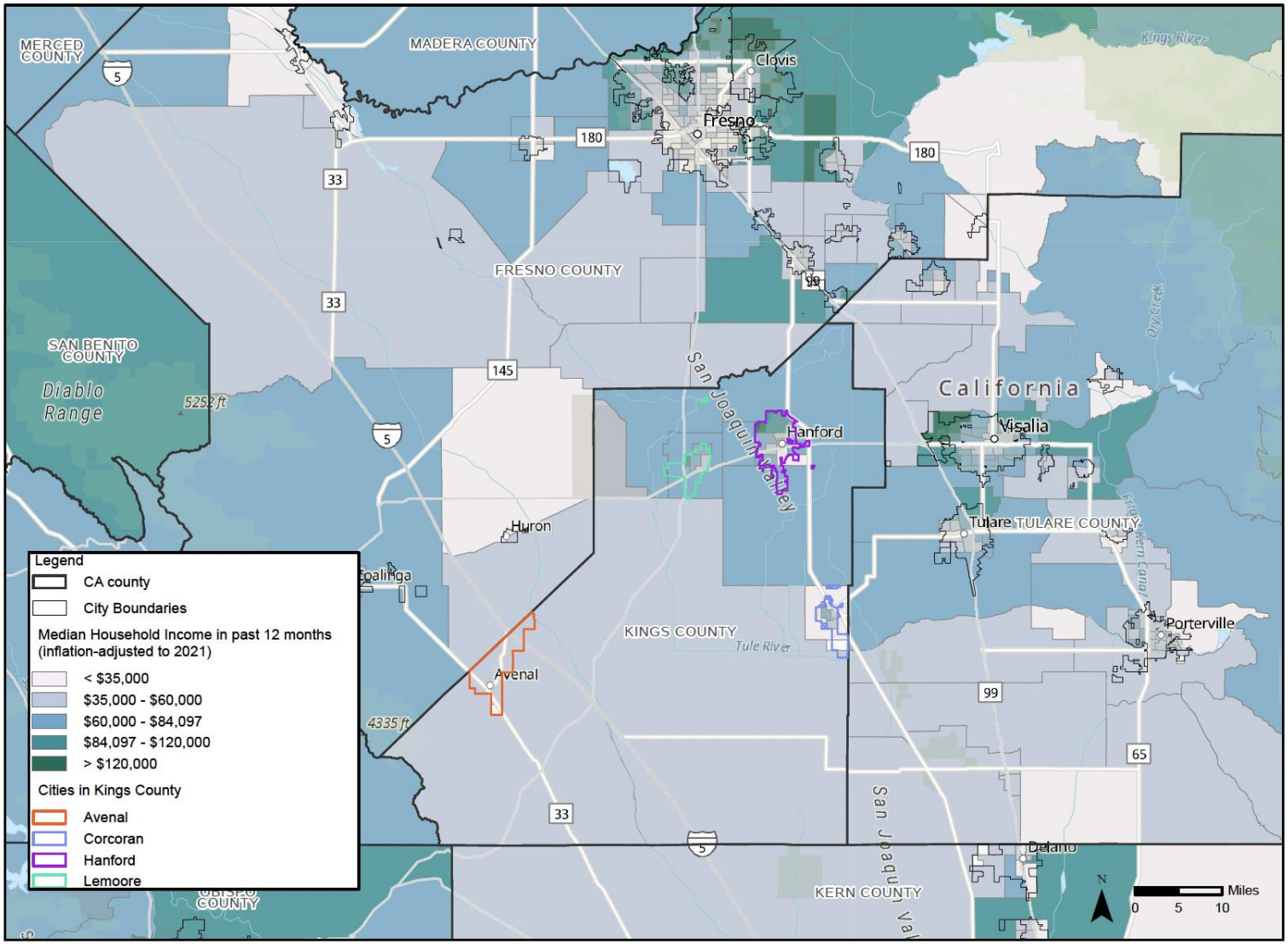


Figure 5: Local Median Income (ACS, 2017-2021) – TRACT



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development. ACS 5yr estimates (2017-2021). Updated: March 2023.

Table 4 estimates the percentage of households by tenure within each income category in each jurisdiction as reported in HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data based on the Census ACS 2014-2018. Countywide, almost one-quarter (24%) of owner households were in the lower-income category (80% or less than the AMI --extremely-low, very-low, and low incomes), while over one-half (55%) of renter households were in the lower-income category. In the incorporated county more than 60% of owners belonged to the moderate-income category while the renters were mostly distributed in the moderate income and lower income categories. As witnessed at the county and city levels, renters experience a higher proportion of lower-income households.

Table 4: Household Income Distribution by Tenure

Income Category	Uninc.	Kings County
Owners		
<= 30%	6.50%	5.50%
>30% to <=50%	9.10%	7.30%
>50% to <=80%	10.70%	11.00%
>80% to <=100%	7.80%	8.60%
>100%	65.70%	67.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%
Renters		
<= 30%	14.10%	17.70%
>30% to <=50%	13.30%	14.60%
>50% to <=80%	26.50%	22.80%
>80% to <=100%	10.50%	11.40%
>100%	35.40%	33.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census ACS 2014-2018

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau indicates that from 2010 to 2020, median monthly housing costs in the unincorporated areas of Kings County rose from $960 to $1,094, a 14.0% increase, which is less than the 19.8% increase seen statewide in California. The median household income in unincorporated Kings County was $61,556, lower than the state median of $78,672. Additionally, 11.2% of households in these areas lived below the poverty level, which is slightly better than Kings County's overall rate of 13.1%, yet still above California's 9.0% rate.

Poverty. In 2021, Kings County experienced varying levels of poverty across different regions. Census tracts as seen in **Figure 6** in many areas revealed poverty rates reaching up to 30% of the population living below the poverty level, particularly pronounced in certain regions. The northern areas around Hanford generally displayed poverty rates below 10%, indicating a lower prevalence of poverty compared to other areas. In contrast, areas near Corcoran exhibited the highest poverty tract, with rates ranging between 20 and 30%. Meanwhile, the southern regions near Avenal experienced poverty rates in the range of 10 to 20%. Of the four unincorporated communities, Armona had the lowest percentage range of the population in poverty (10%-20%), which was followed by Kettleman City and Stratford at 20%-30%. Home Garden had the highest percentage of the population living below the poverty level at 30%-40%. The overall poverty rate for Kings County stood at 16.4%, marking a 2.19% increase from the previous year. The

median household income in 2021 was reported at $63,267, showing a growth of 2.78% from the previous year.

The total number of individuals living in poverty in Kings County in 2021 was 24,295, reflecting a fluctuating trend in poverty levels over the preceding years, with the numbers being 19,874 in 2020, 21,840 in 2019, and even higher at 25,481 in 2018 and 24,810 in 2017. According to American Community Survey data from 2017 to 2021, 17.7% of persons in Kings County were in poverty. These statistics underscore the diverse economic landscape of Kings County, where certain areas exhibit significantly higher poverty rates, highlighting the need for targeted socioeconomic interventions.

Extremely Low-Income Households. In 2006 state law was amended (Assembly Bill 2634) to add the extremely low-income (ELI) category (up to 30% AMI) to the required analysis of household characteristics and housing growth needs. Consistent with State Housing Element law and HCD guidance, the County has assumed that 50 percent of the very low-income category allocation (132 units) will represent projected need for extremely low-income (ELI) households, resulting in an estimated need for 66 ELI units. This quantification reflects the disproportionately higher housing cost burdens, overcrowding rates, and risk of homelessness among lower-income and extremely low-income households within the unincorporated County, as documented through HUD CHAS data and local surveys.

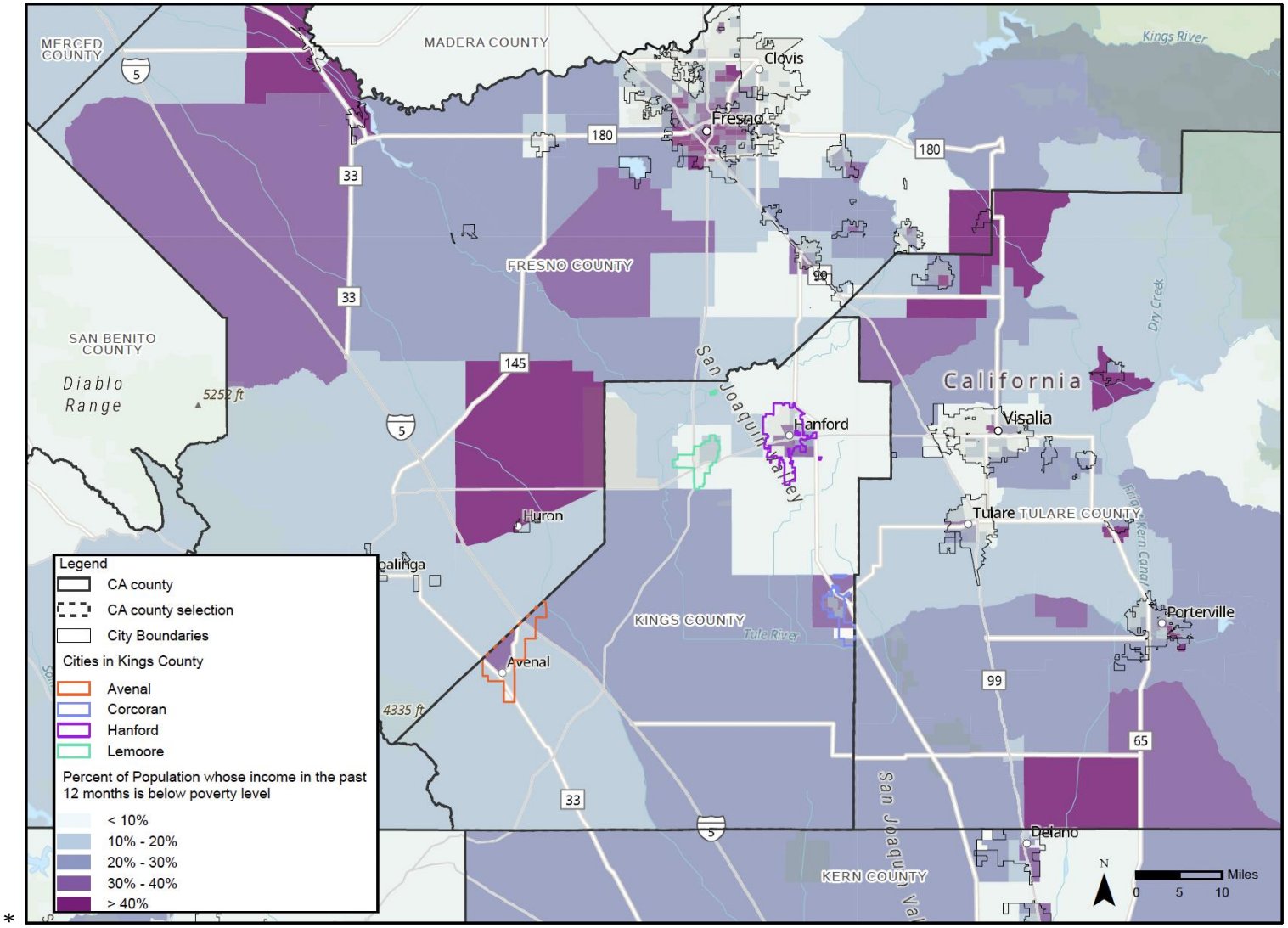
In response, Kings County will prioritize strategies to address the needs of ELI households by:

- Supporting the development of new affordable housing units specifically targeted to ELI households;
- Expanding rental assistance programs and housing voucher opportunities;
- Preserving and rehabilitating existing affordable housing stock;
- Encouraging the development of smaller, lower-cost housing units suitable for ELI residents;
- Integrating housing programs with supportive services for populations with heightened needs, such as persons with disabilities and seniors.

This targeted approach is designed to directly address the unique and severe housing needs of ELI households, consistent with best practices outlined in the California Department of Housing and Community Development's Building Blocks for Effective Housing Elements.

The expanded analysis also considers past housing production trends, demographic shifts, and labor market dynamics to ensure that future housing production strategies are responsive to the needs of all segments of the community, particularly those most vulnerable to housing instability.

Figure 6: Poverty Status (ACS, 2017-2021) – TRACT



*

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development. American Community Survey (ACS), 2017-2021.

Special Housing Needs

Familial Status. A household refers to the people occupying a home, such as a family, a single person, or unrelated persons living together. Families often prefer single-family homes or condominiums to accommodate children, while single people generally occupy smaller apartments or condominiums. Single-person households often include seniors or young adults. Table 5 displays household composition by community as reported by the Census ACS 2015-2020. Families comprised approximately 78% of all households within Kings County. Countywide, the proportion of single households (male and females living alone) was approximately 17%.

Table 5: Household Characteristics

Age Group	Unincorporated Kings County	Kings County
Total Households	9,244	43,604
Family Households	81.90%	78.30%
With own children under 18 years	43.50%	41.30%
Married/Cohabiting Couples	68.20%	61.20%
With own children under 18 years	37.30%	32.20%
Male Householder, no spouse/partner present	13.60%	16.20%
With own children under 18 years	1.80%	2.40%
Living Alone	6.50%	8.30%
Age 65+	1.80%	2.50%
Female Householder, no spouse/partner present	18.20%	22.60%
With own children under 18 years	4.40%	6.80%
Living Alone	8.10%	8.80%
Age 65+	4.70%	4.70%
Nonfamily Households	18.10%	21.70%
Average Household Size	NA	3.14

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Tables DP-2, B11012, and S1101

In both areas, a significant portion of households have children under 18 years. In the unincorporated Kings County, this is slightly higher (43.50%) than in Kings County as a whole (41%). Many households in unincorporated areas are headed by married or cohabiting couples (68%), which is higher than in the broader county (61%). Among these, a substantial proportion (37%) have children under 18, indicating a prevalence of traditional nuclear families. Male householder households without a spouse or partner present in unincorporated area is around 13.6 % compared to the overall county (16%). Within this group, a smaller fraction, 1.80% in unincorporated Kings County and 2.40% in Kings County, have children under 18, indicating a presence of single-father households. The data also sheds light on female-headed households without a spouse or partner, which make up a significant 18% in unincorporated Kings County and an even higher 22.6% in Kings County. Among these, 4.40% in the unincorporated area and 6.80% in the broader county have children under 18, underscoring the challenges faced by single mothers. Additionally, the proportion of individuals living alone is significant, with 6.50% in unincorporated Kings County and 8.30% in Kings County. This includes a notable percentage of the elderly (aged 65 and above), accounting for 1.80% and 2.50% respectively.

Female householder households without a spouse or partner are also less common in unincorporated areas.

These households often face challenges, particularly in terms of resource access and opportunities, especially for children in single-parent, female-headed households. In Figure 6, it's seen that northern parts of the county that contain cities of Hanford and Lemoore have less than 20% of households with children that are headed by a female single parent. While it's 20-40% in the rest of the county. The distribution of single-parent, female-headed households correlate with TCAC/HCD opportunity areas designations, indicating that areas with lower resources and higher segregation and poverty have higher rates of such households.

Female-headed households have special housing needs including affordable housing, accessible daycare, health care, and other supportive services. Female-headed households comprised about 17% of all households in Kings County. State law recognizes that these households face challenges due to a combination of income level, childcare expenses, and housing availability. As shown in **Table 6**, the proportion of female-headed households was about 12% in the unincorporated areas and 17% countywide. Notably, across all jurisdictions, the data reveals that a higher percentage of female-headed households are renters rather than homeowners. This trend is indicative of the economic challenges and housing affordability issues faced by these households. Additionally, the table illustrates that in unincorporated Kings County, out of the total 9,244 households, a significant majority, about 82%, are family households. This breakdown of household types and tenures, including the specific focus on female-headed households, provides a comprehensive overview of the diverse household compositions and housing situations in these regions, highlighting the need for tailored policy interventions and support services.

Table 6: Household type by tenure

Household Type	Unincorporated Kings County		Kings County	
	HH	%	HH	%
Total Households	9,244		43,604	
Family households:	7,575	81.90%	34,155	78.30%
Owner	3,428	37.10%	18,997	43.60%
Renter	4,147	44.90%	15,158	34.80%
Married-couple family:	5,801	62.80%	23,236	53.30%
Owner	2,698	29.20%	14,704	33.70%
Renter	3,103	33.60%	8,532	19.60%
Male householder no wife present:	693	7.50%	3,653	8.40%
Owner	306	3.30%	1,499	3.40%
Renter	387	4.20%	2,154	4.90%
Female householder no husband present:	1,081	11.70%	7,266	16.70%
Owner	424	4.60%	2,794	6.40%
Renter	657	7.10%	4,472	10.30%
Nonfamily households:	1,669	18.10%	9,449	21.70%
Owner	870	9.40%	4,371	10.00%
Renter	799	8.60%	5,078	11.60%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25007

As **Figure 7** shows, the census tract with the unincorporated community of Armona had less than 20% of the children in single-parent female-headed households. The census tracts of the communities of Home Garden, Kettleman City, and Stratford were in the 20%-30% range. County staff indicates that child-care

facilities are located throughout the County and their services are available to residents of the four communities.

Elderly: The elderly population in Kings County's unincorporated areas faces significant housing needs. Approximately 41% of seniors (age 65 and older) report living with one or more disabilities, primarily ambulatory difficulties. Older housing stock, particularly in communities such as Home Garden and Armona, presents accessibility and safety challenges for seniors. Strategies to support independent living include the expansion of senior-friendly housing rehabilitation programs, affordable senior housing developments, and services such as in-home supportive care.

Large Families: Large families face particular difficulty securing adequate housing, due to the limited availability of units with three or more bedrooms. Overcrowding exceeds 30% in Home Garden and Kettleman City, with renter households most affected. Housing solutions must include construction of larger rental units, mixed-income developments, and programs that prioritize family-sized affordable units to meet the needs of larger households.

Persons with Disabilities. Due to the multitude of possible functional limitations that may present as disabilities, and in the absence of information on external factors that influence disability, surveys like the Census Bureau's ACS are limited to capturing difficulty with only selected activities. As such, people identified by the ACS as having a disability are, in fact, those who exhibit difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability. To capture a variety of characteristics that encompass the definition of disability, the ACS identifies serious difficulty with four basic areas of functioning – hearing, vision, cognition, and ambulation.3

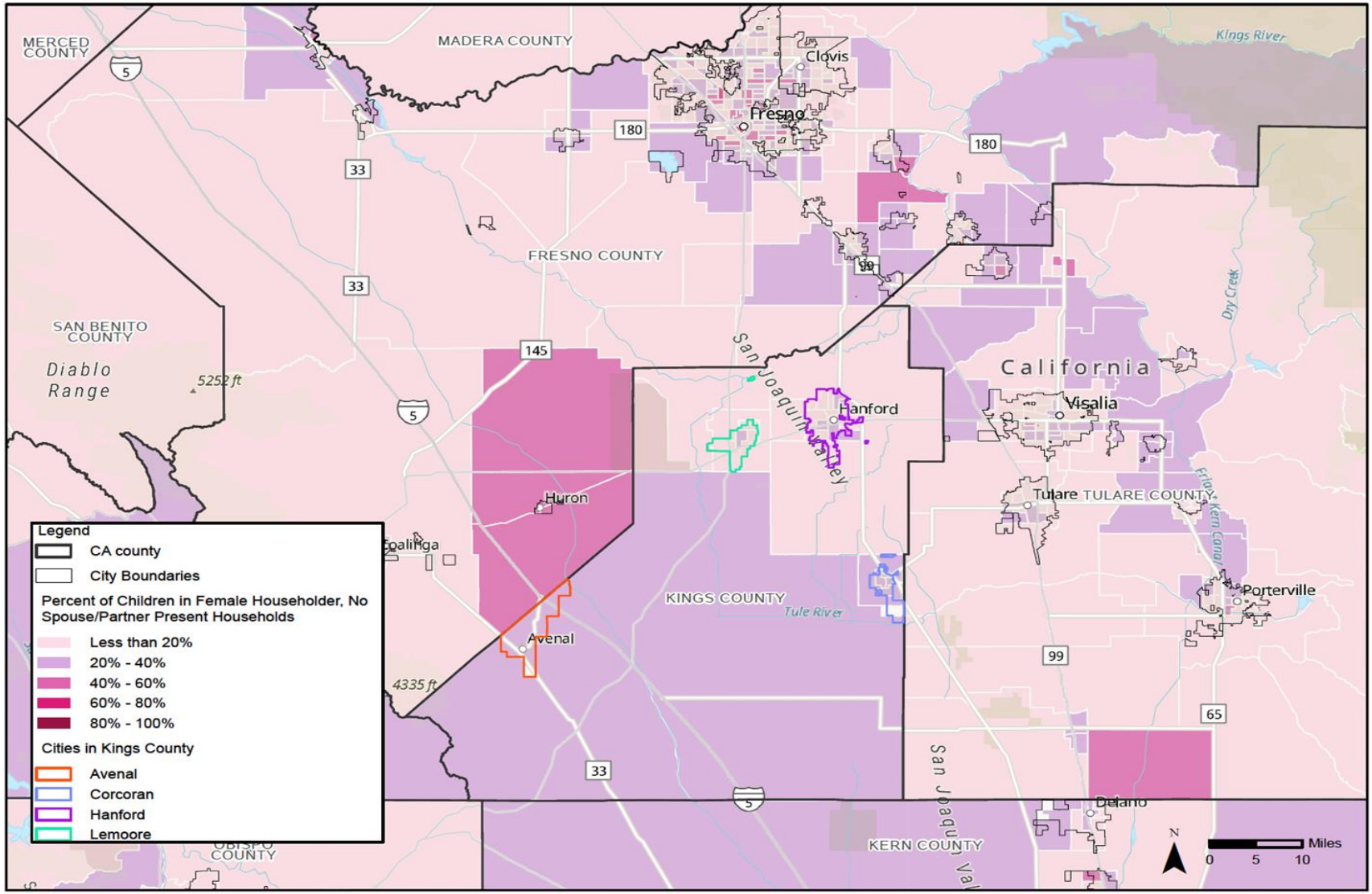
As presented in **Table 7**, the largest number of Kings County residents with disabilities was in the 18 to 64 years age group or the working age population with 8,357 individuals, which represented 11% of the total age group. However, disabilities were most common among senior citizens (65 years and over). Approximately 41% of total seniors reported one or more types of disability. At the local level, the proportion of seniors reporting some type of physical disability ranged from 37% in unincorporated areas to as high as 63% in the City of Avenal. The most common type of disability among seniors was having ambulatory difficulty. Developmental Disabilities as defined by federal law; "developmental disability" means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

[1] Source: *American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions*. Beginning in 2008, questions on disability represent a conceptual and empirical break from earlier years of the ACS. Hence, the Census Bureau does not recommend any comparisons of disability data to 2007 and earlier ACS disability data, or to disability estimates from the 2000 Census.)

- Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments.
- Is manifested before the individual attains age 18.
- Is likely to continue indefinitely.
- Results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: a) self-care; b) receptive and expressive language; c) learning; d) mobility; e) self-direction; f) capacity for independent living; or g) economic self-sufficiency.
- Reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

The Census Bureau does not record developmental disabilities. According to the U.S. Administration on Developmental Disabilities, an accepted estimate of the percentage of the population that can be defined as developmentally disabled is 1.5 percent. Many developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the transition from the person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

Figure 7: Children in Single-Parent Female-Headed Households



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021. Updated: March 2023.

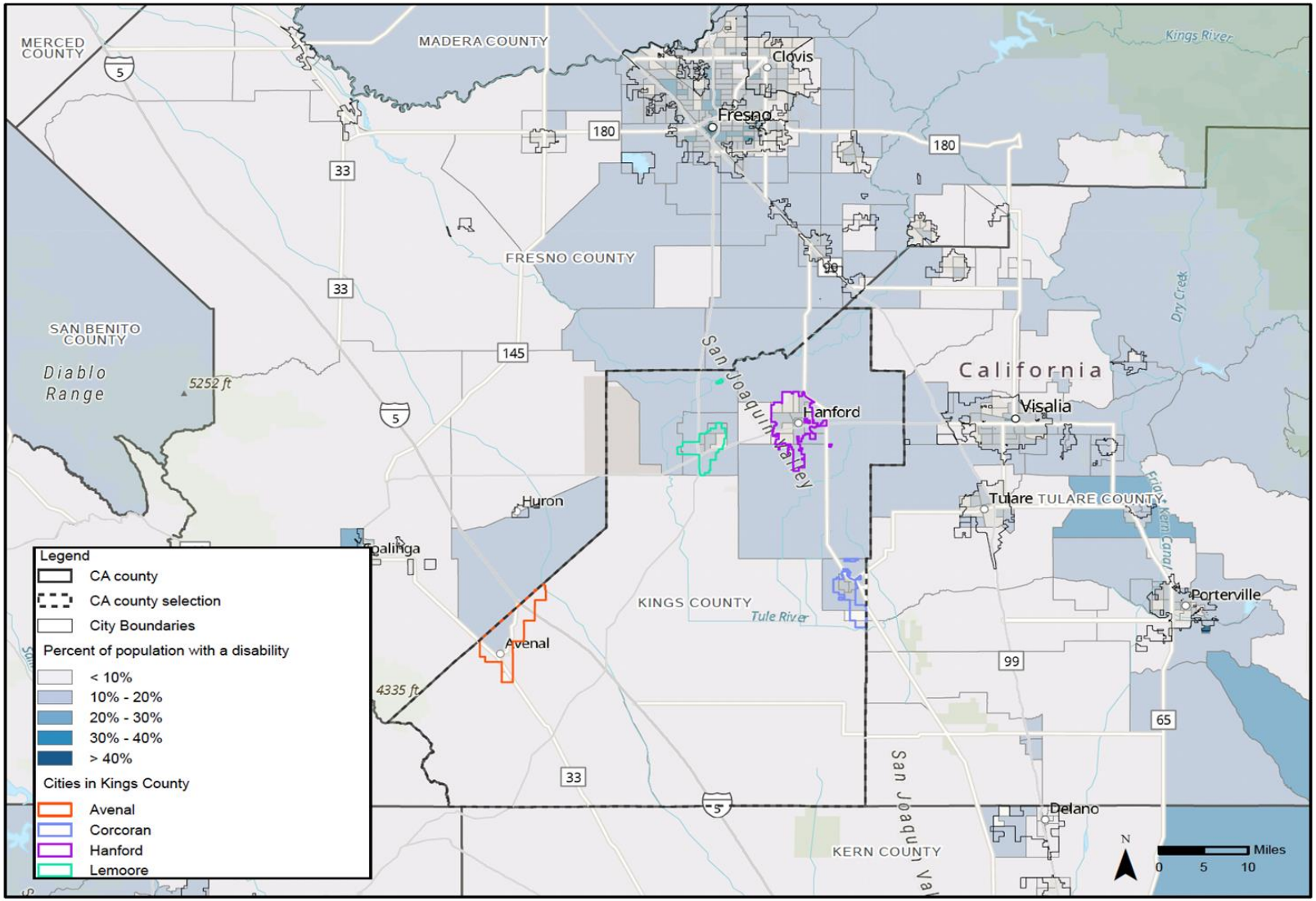
Table 7: Percentages of Persons with Disability Types in Unincorporated & Kings County

Disability Type by Age	Unincorporated		Kings County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Population under 18 years w/disability	223	2.30%	1,498	3.70%
With a hearing difficulty	58	0.60%	193	0.50%
With a vision difficulty	30	0.30%	480	1.20%
With a cognitive difficulty	163	1.70%	890	2.20%
With an ambulatory difficulty	12	0.10%	127	0.30%
With a self-care difficulty	28	0.30%	219	0.50%
Population 18 to 64 years w/disability	1,927	11.40%	8,357	10.70%
With a hearing difficulty	528	3.10%	1,632	2.10%
With a vision difficulty	310	1.80%	1,354	1.70%
With a cognitive difficulty	504	3.00%	3,009	3.80%
With an ambulatory difficulty	993	5.90%	4,087	5.20%
With a self-care difficulty	310	1.80%	1,424	1.80%
With an independent living difficulty	628	3.70%	3,094	4.00%
Population 65 years and over w/disability	1,126	36.50%	6,179	40.80%
With a hearing difficulty	596	19.30%	2,657	17.60%
With a vision difficulty	190	6.20%	1,265	8.40%
With a cognitive difficulty	300	9.70%	1,458	9.60%
With an ambulatory difficulty	605	19.60%	3,807	25.10%
With a self-care difficulty	185	6.00%	1,500	9.90%
With an independent living difficulty	411	13.30%	2,659	17.60%

Note: Numbers represent people, not disabilities. Persons may report more than one type of disability Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table S1810 and C18108

Figure 8 shows the percentage of the population with a disability at the census tract level. It shows that less than 10% of the census tract population that include the communities of Armona, Kettleman City, and Stratford were persons with a disability; whereas, 10%-20% of the census tract population of Home Garden were persons with a disability.

Figure 8: Population with a Disability



The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community-based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. Kings County is served by the Central Valley Regional Center (CVRC) which is based in Fresno. During 2014, CVRC served approximately 16,200 clients, of which about 900 to 1,000 lived in Kings County). CVRC provides diagnosis, evaluation, and case management services. The Center also operates approximately 20 small group homes for mentally disabled clients and placement services to help clients find affordable, independent housing (typically Section 8 units). The Kings County Rehabilitation Center in Hanford also offers rehabilitation, vocational and life training, and operates four group homes for mentally and physically handicapped individuals.

As **Table 8** below shows, the community of Armona has the largest number of persons with developmental disabilities (more than 52 persons) reserving residential services in 2021. Most of the service recipients living at home with a family member or guardian. The second highest of the four communities was Kettleman City with more than 14 persons with developmental disabilities receiving services with most living with a family member or guardian. The exact numbers for the communities of Home Gardem and Stratford could not be determined.

State and federal law mandate minimum accessibility standards for housing. For example, local governments that use federal housing funds must meet federal accessibility guidelines for new construction and substantial rehabilitation. At least 5% of the units must be accessible to persons with mobility impairments, and an additional 2% must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. New multi-family housing must be built so that: 1) the public and common use portions of such units are readily accessible to and usable by disabled persons. 2) the doors allowing passage into and within such units can accommodate wheelchairs; and 3) all units contain adaptive design features. In addition, state law requires all jurisdictions to provide reasonable accommodation in the application of housing policies and regulations. According to the County, zoning permits require curb, gutter, and sidewalk improvements in all the unincorporated areas of the county. These improvements are especially need for the residents of Kettleman City.

Table 8: Persons with Developmental Disabilities Receiving Services by Residential Type 2021

Community (Zip Code)	Home of Parent /Family /Guardian	Independent / Supported Living	Community Care Facility	Intermediate Care Facility	Foster /Family Home	Other	Total Res
Armona (Uninc.) (93202)	52	<11	0	0	<11	0	>52
Kettleman City (Uninc.) (93239)	14	<11	0	0	0	0	>14
Stratford (Uninc.) (93266)	<11	<11	0	0	0	0	>0

Source: CA Dept. of Developmental Services, 2021

The special housing needs analysis shows the magnitude of housing needs, available resources, existing gaps, the effectiveness of past strategies, and proposed programs and funding strategies. Approximately 14.1 percent of renter households are classified as Extremely Low-Income (ELI), while 41 percent of seniors report living with one or more disabilities. Overcrowding rates exceed 30 percent in communities such as Home Garden and Kettleman City, and high housing cost burdens are prevalent among female-headed households and farmworker families. In addition, emerging risks of homelessness and housing instability are particularly evident in Armona and Home Garden.

The County currently offers several resources, including affordable housing developments targeted to lower-income households, limited emergency shelter beds in urban centers, owner-occupied housing rehabilitation programs, and regional partnerships with fair housing organizations. However, significant gaps remain, including a shortage of affordable units for ELI households and large families, insufficient accessible housing for persons with disabilities, limited emergency shelter capacity in rural areas, and an aging housing stock in need of major rehabilitation.

The County's review of the effectiveness of past strategies indicates progress in providing senior housing and completing rehabilitation projects but highlights limited success in expanding emergency shelter capacity and farmworker housing resources. Fair housing outreach has improved awareness but continues to face challenges in reaching rural and farmworker communities.

To address these needs, Kings County proposes a comprehensive set of actions, including the expansion of affordable and supportive housing production, increased investment in rehabilitation and rental assistance programs, pursuit of additional state and federal funding sources (such as CDBG, HOME, and farmworker housing grants), implementation of anti-displacement strategies, promotion of mixed-income housing developments, and strengthened partnerships with nonprofit organizations and regional service providers.

This integrated strategy aims to address the full continuum of special housing needs, promote equity, and affirmatively further fair housing throughout Kings County.

Access to Opportunities

TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas

The Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) and HCD Opportunity Maps help identify areas within the community, particularly in an area as vast as the unincorporated county, that provide stronger access to economic, environmental, or educational opportunities for residents or, conversely, provide more limited access to opportunities. This opportunity mapping can help highlight the need for housing element policies and programs that would help to remediate conditions in low-resource areas and areas of high segregation and poverty and to encourage better access for lower-income households and communities of color to housing in high-resource areas. Segregation is defined as the separation or isolation of a race/ethnic group, national origin group, individuals with disabilities, or other social group by enforced or voluntary residence in a restricted area, by barriers to social connection or dealings between persons or groups, by separate educational facilities, or by other discriminatory means.

As seen in **Figure 9**, most of the unincorporated Kings County is designated as Moderate resource, or area of High Segregation and Poverty towards the south. However, in the unincorporated county there exists a combination of moderate, low, resource designations and High segregation and poverty towards the south near the city of Avenal. The areas north of the city of Hanford seem to contain the highest resources. The areas of the unincorporated county near the Tule River are abundant with moderate resource designations. Kings County is comprised of four incorporated cities (Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore), four unincorporated community service areas (Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City, and Stratford), and a few other smaller community pockets. The community of Armona, located west of the city of Hanford is located in a High resource census tract. the communities of Kettleman City and Stratford of in Moderate resource census tracts and Home Garden is in a Low resource census tract. According to the Census and DOF, Kings County had a total population of 152,486 in 2020; however, about 10% of that is represented by persons in group quarters, primarily the state prisons and Naval Air Station Lemoore. Thus, **Table 9** presents the household population of King County at approximately 137,000 in 2020. Housing needs in Kings County are largely determined by population and employment growth, coupled with various demographic variables. Characteristics such as age, household size, occupation, and income combine to influence the type of housing needed and its affordability. Given that much of the unincorporated county has maintained a steady population for the past 30 years without much variation seeing merely a change by 6% when compared to the entire county whose household population has grown by more than 50% as seen in table. There has been a decline in population observed in unincorporated Kings County. Overall, according to DOF[4] , Kings County is projected to reach approximately 153,400 by 2030, an increase of 12% over the 2020 population.

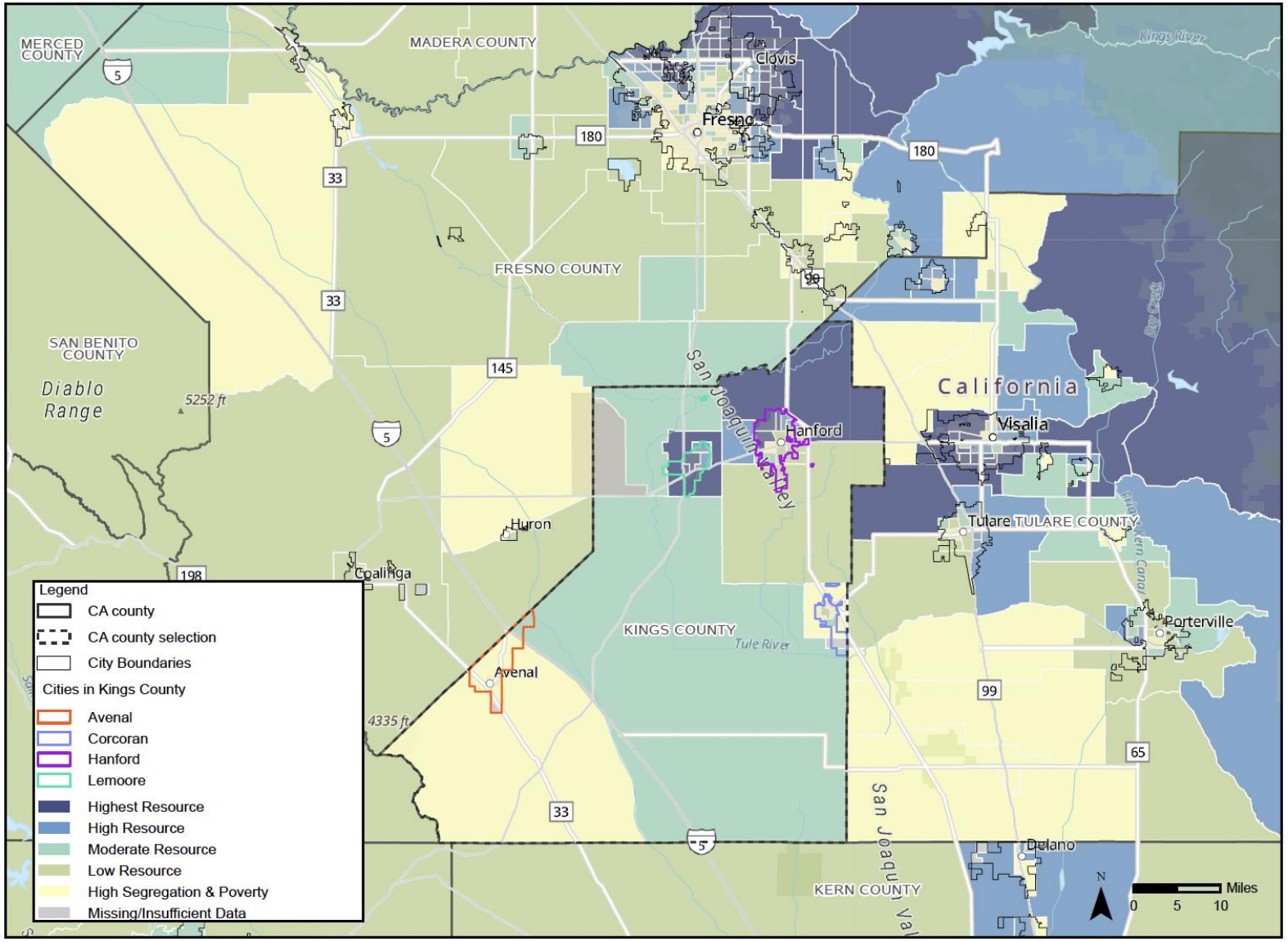
[1] California, Department of Finance, P-4 Report, Population Projections for California Counties 2015-2030, March 2015

Table 9: Kings County Household Population Growth, 1990-2020

Jurisdiction	Household Population				Change 1990-2020	
	1990	2000	2010	2020	Persons	%
Unincorporated	32,122	31,271	32,165	30,074	2,048	6.40%
County Totals	89,469	109,332	131,402	136,964	47,495	53.10%

Note: All numbers exclude persons in group quarters (State prisons and Naval Air station Lemoore) ; Sources: Census 1990, 2000, 2010; Cal.DOF, , E5 and E8 Population and Housing Estimates.

Figure 9: COG Geography TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas, 2023



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD); California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC), Updated Jan 2023.

Transit Mobility

Transit mobility refers to an individual's ability to navigate the community and region daily to access services, employment, schools, and other resources. Indicators of transit mobility include the extent of transit routes, proximity of transit stops to affordable housing, and frequency of transit.

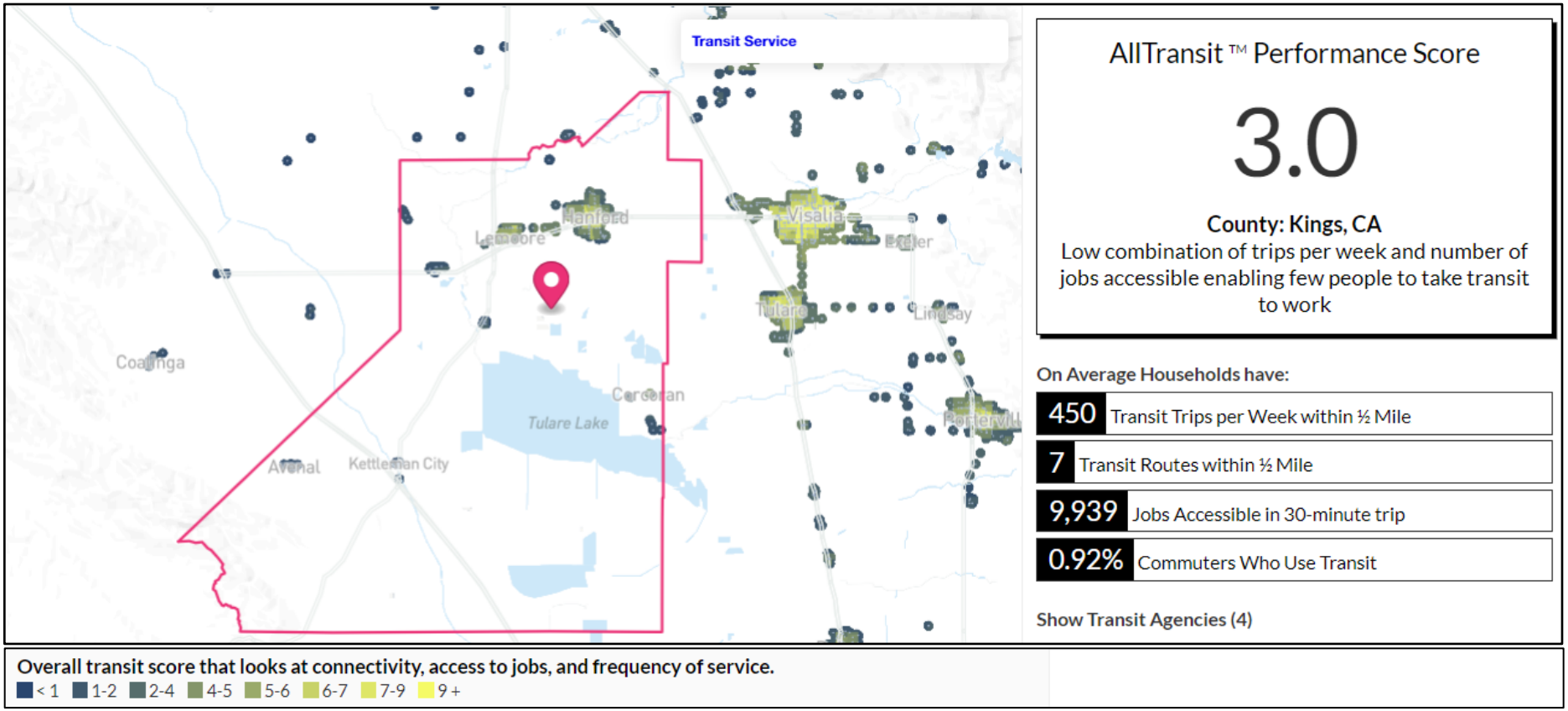
There is a need to plan for and address the mobility needs of the County's growing population. Public Transportation services are available to people with lower incomes, seniors, and persons with disabilities through the Kings Area Rural Transit (KART) system, overseen by the Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA) and through the City of Corcoran's transit system, Corcoran Area Transit (CAT). Kings Area Regional Transit (KART) is Kings County's public transportation provider. KART provides public transit service Monday through Friday and limited service on Saturdays. KART provides transportation services to the cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, Lemoore, and the unincorporated communities of Armona, Kettleman City, Stratford, Laton, Grangeville, and Hardwick. KART Paratransit (origin to destination) is available to eligible certified ADA passengers. In addition, KART provides regular transportation services to Fresno and Visalia Monday through Friday. All KART bus routes begin and end at the KART Terminal located at 504 W. 7th Street Hanford, California, west of the AMTRAK station in Downtown Hanford.

AllTransit is a transit and connectivity analytic tool developed by the Center for Neighborhood Technology for the advancement of equitable communities and urban sustainability. The tool analyzes the transit frequency, routes, and access to determine an overall transit score at city, county, and regional levels. AllTransit scores geographic regions (e.g., cities, counties, Metropolitan Statistical Areas [MSAs]) on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being complete transit connectivity. **Figure 10** depicts Kings County's AllTransit Performance score, including metrics representing average household transit access. Kings County's overall score is 3.0, demonstrating "low" connectivity. It is important to note that this score is for Kings County as a whole, including incorporated areas, as AllTransit does not provide a score just for unincorporated county areas. Kings County's score is consistent with comparable counties, which are typified by rural and semi-rural communities. However, the AllTransit methodology, which determines scores according to an "average" household, may not fully represent transit availability in unincorporated areas, as the estimate is an average of both incorporated and unincorporated areas.

As is shown in **Figure 11**, many high qualities transit stops in terms of facilities, accessibility and frequency of services are concentrated in the city of Hanford while they seem to be lacking in the other cities and unincorporated areas. It's also evident that the connectivity is focused on moving people within cities rather than between cities. Most unincorporated areas in the central areas of Kings County are not served by transit, except for the Hanford area. Based on the information in the Kings County Transit Development Plan 2021 document, Kings County faces challenges in providing comprehensive transit services, especially in rural areas. The report identifies gaps in service and highlights the difficulty of connecting transit-dependent residents living in remote areas to services in larger communities.

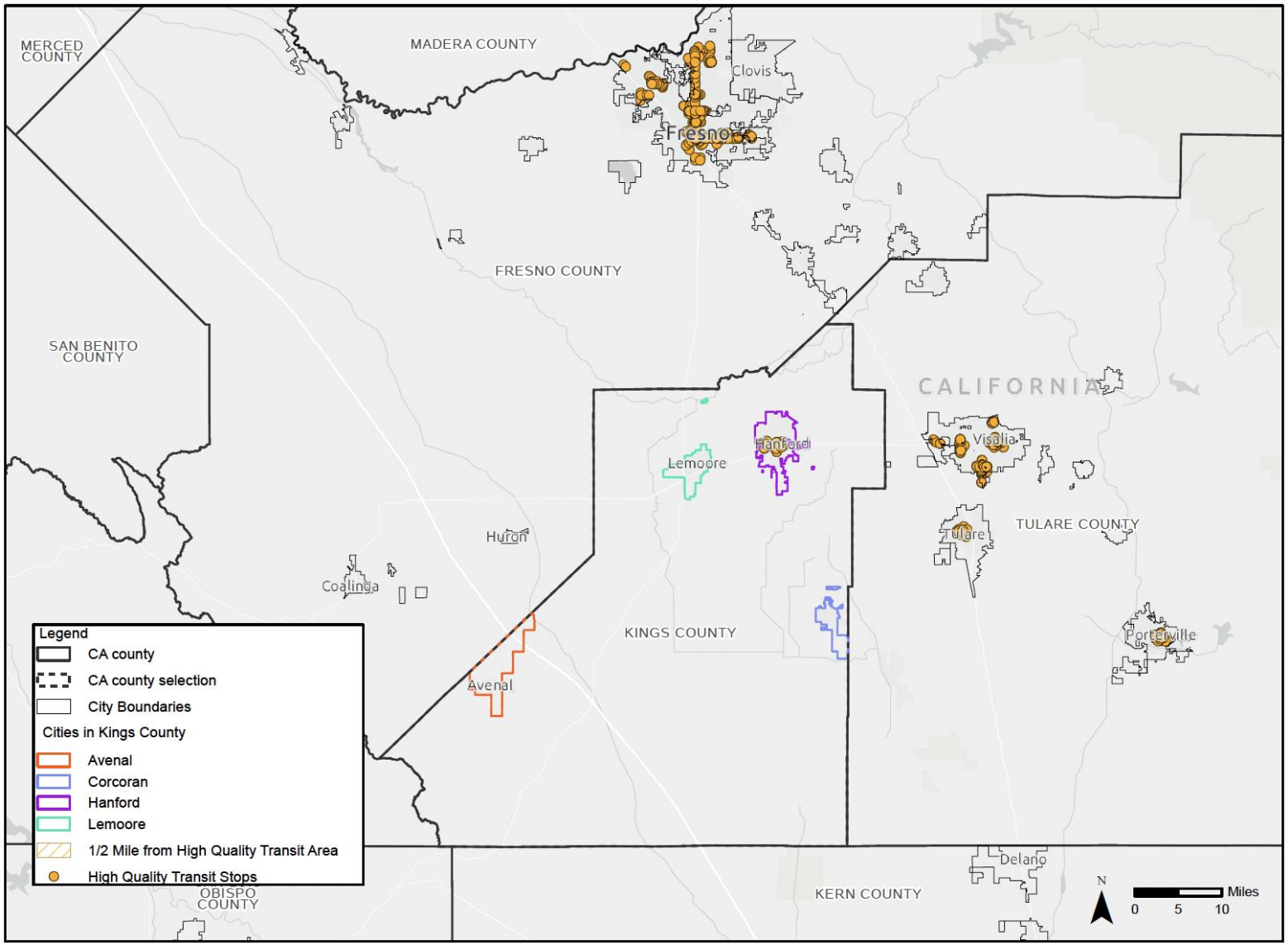
In addition, County staff has indicated that the County has commenced on a comprehensive General Plan update in 2024 that includes a Circulation Element and an Air Quality Element that incorporates the countywide bikeway network in the Regional Active Transportation Plan adopted by the Kings County Association of Governments (KCAG). Staff also noted that an additional KART bus stop is located in Armona's Summers Point for its residents, and residents including farmworkers can ride-share and carpool through the CalVans vanpool program administered by KCAPTA.

Figure 10: Kings County All Transit Performance Score



Source: AllTransit.cnt.org, 2022

Figure 11: Kings County High quality transit stops and transit area (1/2 mile)



Source: Caltrans, 2022. U.S.; Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Updated 2022.

Housing Mobility

Housing tenure (owner vs. renter) influences several aspects of the local housing market. Residential mobility is influenced by tenure, with ownership housing evidencing a lower turnover rate than rental housing. The vacancy rate also indicates the match between the demand and supply of housing. **Table 10** details housing tenure and vacancies in Kings County and incorporated communities according to the Census ACS 2016-2020 estimates. Vacancy rates of 5% to 6% for rental housing and 1.5% to 2.0% for ownership housing are generally considered to be optimum. A higher vacancy rate may indicate an excess supply of units, a softer market, and result in lower housing prices. A lower vacancy rate may indicate a shortage of housing and high competition for available housing, which generally leads to higher housing prices and diminished affordability.

Table 10: Household Tenure and Vacancy Rates

Housing Type	Unincorp.Kings County		Kings County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Occupied housing units	9,244	91.10%	43,604	94.20%
Owner-occupied housing units	4,298	42.40%	23,368	50.50%
Avg. HH size of owner-occupied units	N/A		3.12	
Renter-occupied housing units	4,946	48.80%	20,236	43.70%
Avg. HH size of renter-occupied units	N/A		3.17	
Vacant housing units	898	8.90%	2,663	5.80%
For rent	112	1.10%	446	1.00%
Rented, not occupied	25	0.20%	140	0.30%
For sale only	108	1.10%	426	0.90%
Sold, not occupied	70	0.70%	194	0.40%
For seasonal or occasional use	45	0.40%	54	0.10%
All other vacant	538	5.30%	1,403	3.00%
Homeowner vacancy rate	N/A		1.80%	
Rental vacancy rate	N/A		2.10%	
Total housing units	10,142	100.00%	46,267	100.00%

Source: Census, ACS 2016-2020, Tables DP04 and B25004

The balance between owner-occupied and rental housing, along with vacancy rates, shapes the housing market dynamics. For instance, areas with high owner occupancy and low vacancy rates may see property values appreciating, while areas with high rental vacancy rates might experience stagnating or declining property values. The demand exceeds the supply, driving up rental costs, which can disproportionately affect lower-income residents and contribute to housing insecurity. According to the census, the housing vacancy rate in Kings County was 1.8% among homeowner units and 2.1% for rental units. The proportion of renter-occupied housing units is higher in unincorporated Kings County (48.80%) compared to Kings County (43.70%). However, the vacancy rate varied among communities and was not available for most of

unincorporated Kings County.

Employment

Between 2010 and 2020, Kings County's household population grew from approximately 131,402 to 136,964 persons, representing an increase of 4.2 percent, with projections estimating the County population to reach approximately 153,400 by 2030, reflecting a growth of 12 percent over 2020 estimates (**Table 11**). Civilian employment growth trends are similarly tied to the County's agricultural economy, with gradual diversification into service and logistics sectors. According to the California Employment Development Department (EDD), the County's employment base is projected to grow by approximately 7.5 percent between 2020 and 2030.

The County's economy remains agriculturally based, with growing diversification into education, healthcare, and correctional facility employment. Employment projections from the California Employment Development Department (EDD) estimate continued modest employment growth, particularly in healthcare support, educational services, and food production sectors.

Table 11: Household Population and Civilian Employment Trends

Year	Household Population	Civilian Employment
1990	89,469	28,000
2000	109,332	32,400
2010	131,402	38,000
2020	136,964	42,500
2030 (Projected)	153,400	46,000 (Projected)

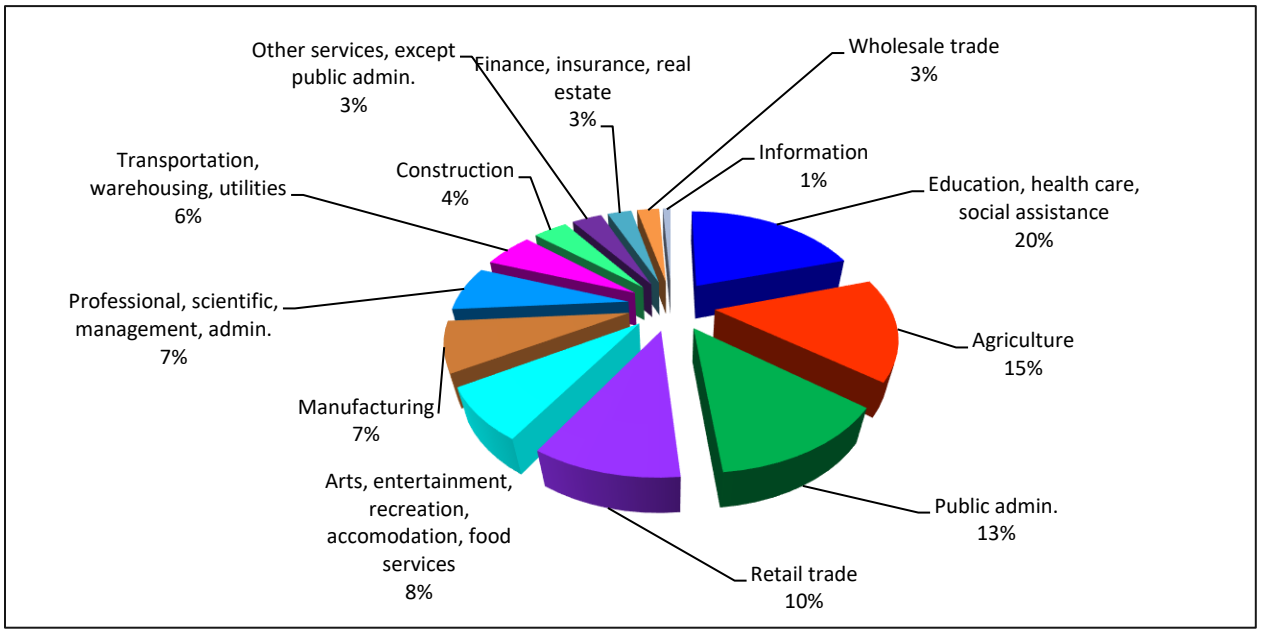
Source: U.S. Census; CA DOF; CA EDD)

Kings County's economy has an important impact on housing needs. Employment growth typically results in increased housing demand in areas that serve as regional employment centers. Moreover, the type of occupation and income levels for new employment also affects housing demand. This section describes the economic and employment patterns in Kings County and how these patterns influence housing needs.

Kings County supports a diversified economy as illustrated in **Figure 12**. This figure shows the proportion of jobs held by residents (civilian employed population 16 years and over) living in the County. Based on the Census ACS 2016-2020 information, the education, health care, social assistance industry was the largest employer of Kings County residents, providing approximately 10,800 jobs, or 20% of workforce. As important as agriculture is to the County, the agriculture sector was the second largest employer of its residents, which employed 8,300 residents or 15% of the workforce. Kings County's civilian labor force was estimated at 57,800, with an unemployment rate of 7.0% (not seasonally adjusted). This compares to the statewide unemployment rate of 4.1%. However, compared to recent trends, Kings County's unemployment rate has decreased significantly from the 2020 annual average unemployment rate of 12.0%. Historically, agriculture has played a key role in Kings County's economy. Agriculturally oriented counties tend to have higher unemployment rates and greater seasonal variations in unemployment. Kings County is ranked 8th among California counties in agricultural production with an annual gross value of $2.5 billion. According to the Kings County 2022 Annual Agricultural Crop Report, milk remains the County's leading commodity, followed by pistachios (second) and cotton (third). With climate change and the long-term

severe drought as well as the 2023 wet winter/spring, it is uncertain to what extent future water supplies will affect agriculture.

Figure 12: Employment by Industry of Kings County Workforce



Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP03

According to County staff, key employers are located throughout the majority of the unincorporated areas of the County. The key employers include Leprino Foods (Lemoore), Central Valley Meat (unincorporated, south of Hanford), Naval Air Station Lemoore (west of Lemoore), Corcoran and Avenal State Prisons (Corcoran and Avenal), Kings County Government Center (Hanford), schools (spread throughout the County), Surf Ranch (unincorporated, approx. 2 miles south of Lemoore). In recent years, the construction of the High-Speed Rail project has provided jobs and is intended to include mixed-use, commercial zoning to surround Kings-Tulare Station. In the community of Kettleman City at I-5 interchange additional commercial development has occurred. Also, the 415-acre Jackson Ranch Specific Plan is planned for commercial, industrial, and agricultural uses.

While economic growth is in the County's future, it is anticipated that two key factories will soon close. They include the Leprino East factories (Lemoore) with a loss of approximately 300 jobs, and the Del Monte tomato plant to close in the unincorporated area with a loss of approximately 400 jobs. Furthermore, the passing of State law to limit the amount of groundwater pumping in the County will impact the amount of farming activity in the County, and subsequently reduce the number of jobs in the agricultural industry in Kings County and surrounding Counties.

The County has also indicated that high speed internet access covers all of Kings County and according to Broadbandnow.com, 79% of people living within Kings County have access to internet at speeds of 100 Mbps or better. However, the cost of high-speed internet may limit some of King County's lower income residents. Additionally, there are known cellular access challenges in areas around the cities of Corcoran

and Avenal depending upon the carrier. A new cell tower is to be built in Stratford to ease the cellular challenges in that community.

Jobs-Housing Balance and Commute Patterns

Commuting patterns in Kings County have an important implication for housing needs. Larger employers in the County (e.g., three state prisons, Naval Air Station Lemoore, and agricultural industries) generate a significant number of jobs. However, the workforce employed at these institutions or in the agricultural industries may live in other communities for a variety of reasons, including preferences, the availability of suitable housing, or other reasons.

Commuting patterns show the relationship between where people live and where they work. Long commuting distances increase traffic congestion that strains the existing overcrowded road and highways infrastructure systems that are often in need of maintenance. Long commuting distances also contribute to poor air quality, increases expenses to the commuting workforce, and has been shown to have negative consequences on personal health. One of the aims of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) Plan is to direct new housing growth to employment centers to balance the jobs-housing ratio and decrease commuting distances.

Figure 13 illustrates the locates of high-quality transit stops and transit areas and jobs within 45 minutes transit commutes. According to the map, all high-quality transit stops are located in the City of Hanford and of the four unincorporated communities, Home Garden has the largest number of jobs within 45 minute transit commutes, which are followed by Armona and Stratford.

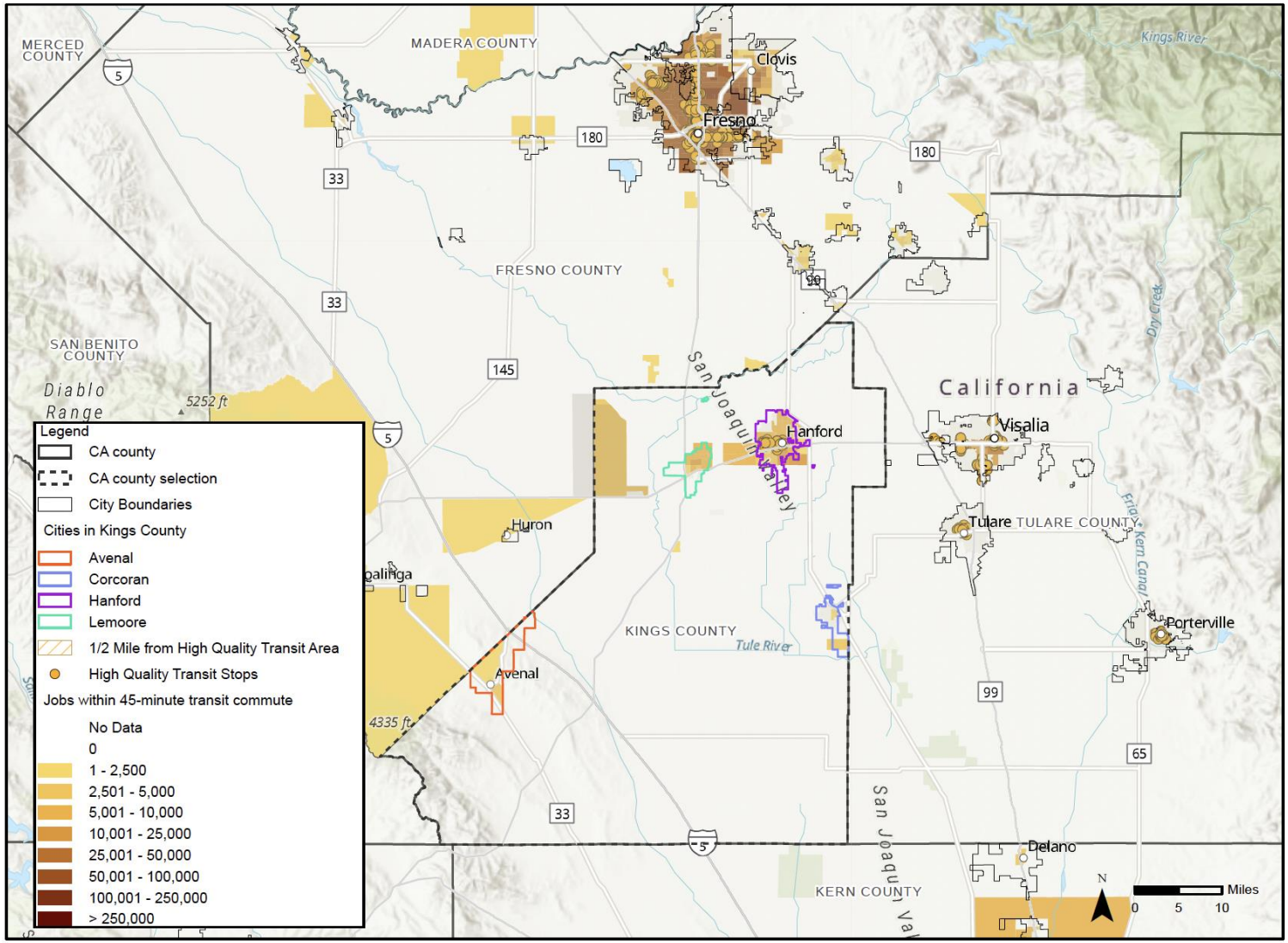
Table 12 shows that over one-third (37%) of the County's workforce aged 16 years and older who do not work at home travel less than 15 minutes to work and another 32% of workers travel 15-30 minutes to work. The average time to work for countywide workers was 23 minutes.

Table 12: Travel Time to Work

Travel Time to Work	Unincorp. Kings County	Kern County
Less than 15 minutes	35.80%	36.80%
15-30 minutes	37.40%	32.00%
30 to 59 minutes	22.50%	25.10%
60 or more minutes	4.30%	6.10%
Average Travel Time	**NA**	**23 min.**

Note: Workers included those 16 years and over who did not work from home.; Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table S0801

Figure 13: High Quality transit stops and transit area (1/2 Mile) & Jobs within 45-minute transit commute.



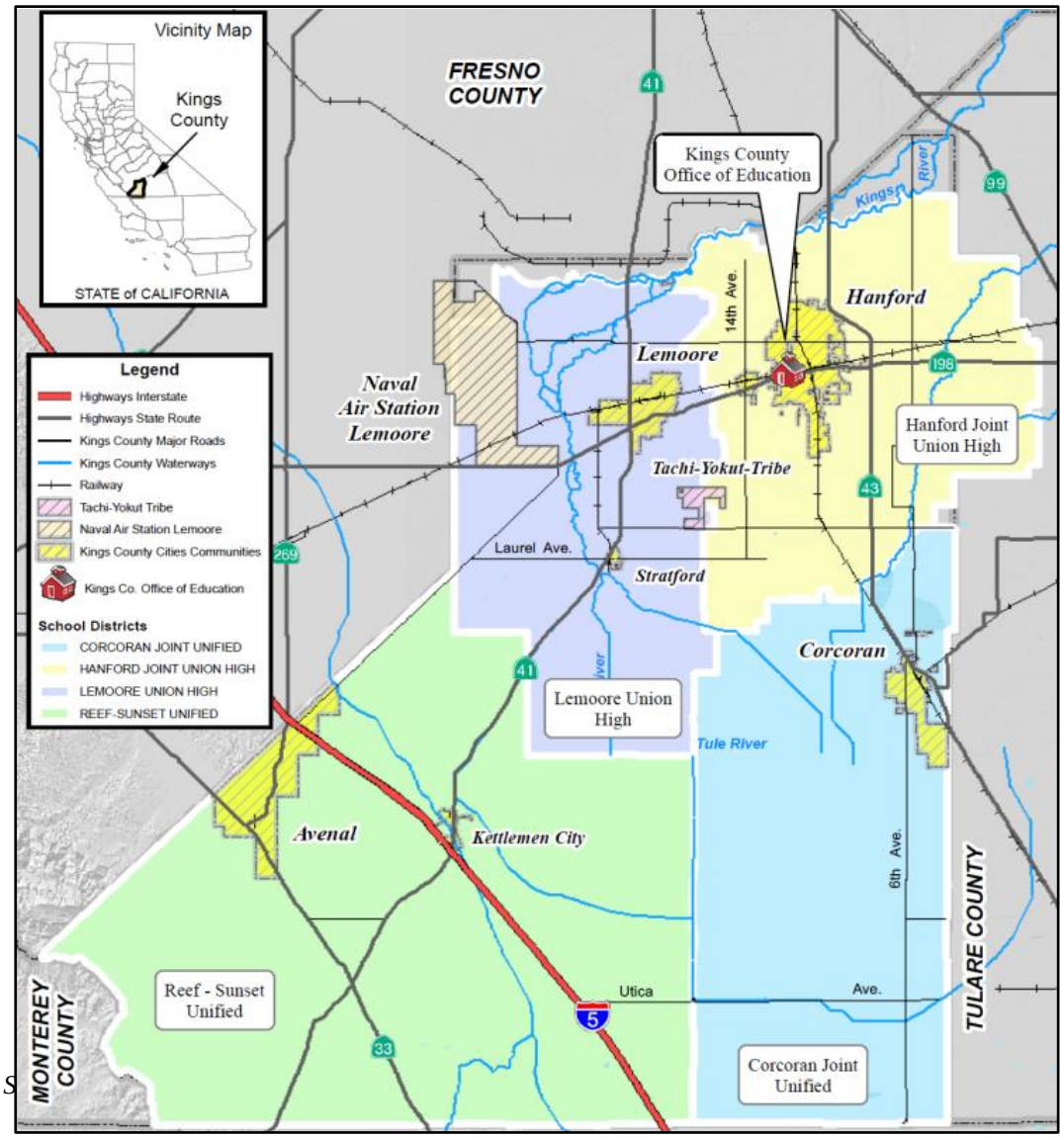
Sources: Caltrans, 2022; Smart Locations Database, 2018.

Education

The Kings County Board of Education establishes the mission and primary objectives for the Kings County Superintendent of Schools and ensures that activities and programs remain focused on the goals identified within the California Department of Education educational rules and regulations. The Kings County Board of Education establishes the mission and primary objectives for the Kings County Superintendent of Schools and ensures that activities and programs remain focused on the goals identified within the California Department of Education educational rules and regulations. According to the Kings County office of education as of Oct 2021 there are a total of 19,429 students enrolled in elementary schools and about 8,179 students in high schools across the county as per data submitted by the districts. In the 2025 school year, there are 65 public schools serving 29,479 student in Kings County and six private schools serving 902 private students. Of all K-12 students in Kings County, 97% are educated in public schools as compared the state average of 90%.[5] **Figure 14** below shows the school districts in Kings County. It shows the communities of Armona and Home Garden are located in the Hanford Joint Union High School District, Stratford is in the Lemoore Union High School District, and Kettleman City is in the Reef-Sunset Unified School District. The top ranked public schools, based on a school's combined math and reading proficiency test score ranking, include R.J.Neutra Elementary (Lemoore High School District), Lemoore Middle College High School (Lemoore Union High School District), and Kings River-Hardwick Elementary School (Kings River Hardwick Elementary School District located in Hanford Joint Union High School District boundaries).

[5] https://www.publicschoolreview.com/california/kings-county

Figure 14: School districts in Kings County



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Environmental Health

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) reports CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores for unincorporated county areas, suggesting relatively adverse environmental conditions throughout the county. According to OEHHA, except for some of the smaller tracts in the center of the cities of Hanford, Lemoore, and Corcoran the rest of the areas have scores above the 90th percentile. The environmental conditions in Kings County likely due to the dominance of commercial agricultural practices and natural resource extraction, both of which are known to have negative impacts on the surrounding areas resulting from air pollution and other contaminants.

The primary indicators leading to the high environmental scores as reported by OEHHA's CalEnviroScreen vary across the county, but include ozone, particulate matter (PM) $_{2.5}$, diesel PM, pesticides, toxic releases, drinking water contaminants, chemical cleanup, lead in housing, groundwater threats, hazardous waste, impaired water, and solid waste. Ozone, diesel particulate, and $PM_{2.5}$, forms of pollution generated by car traffic and industrial uses, score higher throughout the county. In the unincorporated county areas, pesticide use, groundwater threats, and solid waste facilities are more prevalent than in urbanized areas, reflecting the presence of agricultural industries and chemical and waste storage outside of urban areas. Nearly all of Kings County is Senate Bill (SB) 535-qualifying disadvantaged communities excluding areas around Lemoore, north of Hanford and some tracts in Corcoran. This indicates that the unincorporated county areas represent an area of potential concern regarding fair housing and disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards and a concentration of vulnerable populations.

Further, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) develops flood maps that identify areas with the highest risk of flooding, differentiating them by the degree of severity and frequency of flooding anticipated. In Kings County, while large pieces of including land just outside Lemoore and Corcoran, are classified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency at a high-risk for flooding, Hanford is not according to a map released by the Kings County Office of Emergency Services. Flood zones include Zone AO, AE, AH, and A, which indicate the depth of the 1.0% annual chance of flooding, and areas with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding (see **Figure 19** in the Environmental Constraint section). Lemoore and the Island District have many large swaths of land classified as high or moderate risk. West of Highway 41 along West Industry Avenue is one of the large swaths of high-risk land. North of town, at the intersection of Grangeville Boulevard and Highway 41 is another area classified as high risk. Corcoran is surrounded by both high-risk and flooded land to the west, south and north. The area inside city limits is largely not classified as high-risk, but the area just south of the city near Highway 43 is described by the map as flooded. Hanford on the other hand has only a minor risk of flooding.

Disproportionate Housing Needs & Displacement Risk

The assessment now identifies distinct patterns of housing need, homelessness risk, and displacement vulnerability by community. Home Garden and Stratford demonstrate higher rates of renter cost burden, with more than 55 percent of renter households spending over 30 percent of their income on housing. Overcrowding rates exceed 30 percent in Kettleman City and Home Garden, indicating significant pressure on housing availability and affordability. Regarding homelessness, local service providers report that unsheltered homelessness is more concentrated near Hanford and Lemoore; however, emerging risks of hidden homelessness — such as overcrowded households and housing instability — are evident in Armona and Home Garden. Access to transportation services and homeless assistance programs remains limited in the more remote areas of the unincorporated County.

The evaluation of housing conditions, based on input from code enforcement officials and local observations, identifies Home Garden and Armona as areas with greater need for rehabilitation and replacement of aging housing stock, due to a higher incidence of code enforcement cases related to substandard housing conditions.

Displacement risk has also been analyzed using local data and recent housing cost trends. Home Garden and Armona are identified as moderate-risk areas for displacement, where increases in rental costs and limited new affordable housing options contribute to vulnerability among low-income residents. These findings are incorporated into the County's updated fair housing priorities and program strategies to target areas of higher need with expanded housing support and anti-displacement efforts.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is often closely related to household income and the cost of housing. The U.S. Census Bureau considers a household to be overcrowded when there is more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms and kitchens; and to be severely overcrowded when there are more than 1.5 occupants per room. Overcrowded households are usually a reflection of the lack of adequate income for housing.

Table 13 details the percentage of households that live in overcrowded situations. Overcrowding is more prevalent among renters than owners. For example, countywide, approximately 12% of renters and 5% of owners reported more than one person per room resulting in overcrowding. Severe overcrowding among owners was 1.2%, while that for renters was 3.5%.

Table 13: Overcrowding by Tenure

Occupants per Room	Unincorporated Kings	Kings County
Total households	9,244	43,604
Owner occupied:	4,298	23,368
0.50 or less	62.90%	60.70%
0.51 to 1.00	32.10%	34.20%
1.01 to 1.50	2.30%	3.90%
1.51 to 2.00	2.40%	0.70%
2.01 or more	0.20%	0.50%
Renter occupied:	4,946	20,236
0.50 or less	38.60%	39.70%
0.51 to 1.00	51.20%	48.10%
1.01 to 1.50	7.40%	8.70%
1.51 to 2.00	2.60%	2.90%
2.01 or more	0.20%	0.60%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25014

Within unincorporated areas, overcrowding is less than that of the County as a whole. For instance, overcrowding was 4.9% and 10.2% for owners and renters, respectively. Severe overcrowding was in the unincorporated areas by tenancy was not pronounced (2.6% and 2.8% for owners and tenants, respectively). **Figure 15** shows overcrowding in Kings County.

The analysis of overcrowding, defined as more than one person per room, indicates that 11 percent of all households in the unincorporated area are overcrowded, with rates significantly higher among renter households (16 percent) compared to owner households (8 percent). Overcrowding is particularly concentrated in the communities of Home Garden and Kettleman City, where rates exceed 30 percent, based on U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates (2017–2021).

Overpayment

State and federal housing law defines *overpayment* as a household paying more than 30% of gross income for housing expenses, including utilities. Housing overpayment is especially problematic for lower-income households that have limited resources for other living expenses.

As shown in **Table 14**, a significant portion of lower-income households in each community overpaid for housing according to HUD CHAS data (special tabulations based on the Census ACS). However, the overpayment rate varied by tenure and income level. More than half of all very-low- and extremely-low-income households in all jurisdictions, both owners and renters, were reported to be overpaying. In most communities, however, more rental households than owner households were overpaying. Few households with incomes above the median faced overpayment – often less than 10% of households.

According to HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data (2014–2018 and 2017–2021 datasets), approximately 54 percent of renter households and 35 percent of owner households in the unincorporated County are cost-burdened, paying more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs. Severe cost burden (paying more than 50 percent of income) affects 26 percent of renters and 16 percent of homeowners, with the highest rates among very low- and extremely low-income households. Figure 16 shows overpayment by renters and Figure 17 shows the percentage of homeowners overpaying.

Table 14: Household Overpayment by Tenure

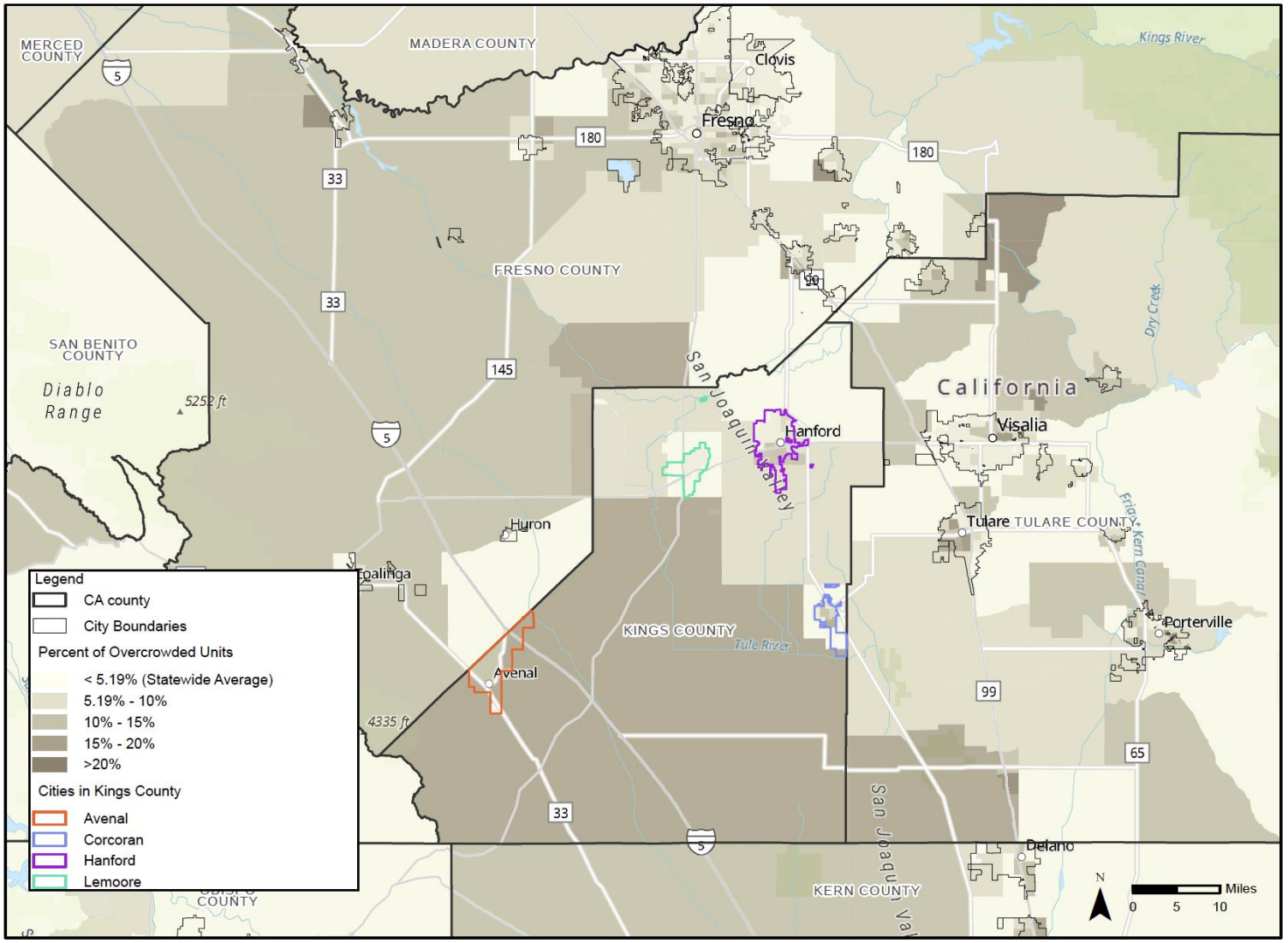
Income Category	Unincorporated Kings	Kings County
Owners		
<= 30%	84.60%	79.00%
>30% to <=50%	72.20%	68.60%
>50% to <=80%	35.50%	48.30%
>80% to <=100%	10.30%	32.80%
>100%	5.80%	7.40%
Total	20.50%	22.50%
Renters		
<= 30%	78.30%	79.30%
>30% to <=50%	66.00%	78.30%
>50% to <=80%	56.80%	57.00%
>80% to <=100%	35.10%	22.50%
>100%	5.50%	6.40%
Total	40.50%	43.20%

Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census ACS 2014-2018

According to Zillow, the average home price in Kings County in 2020 was approximately $240,000 and in 2025 the price has risen to approximately $359,000, an increase of 50%. Of the four unincorporated communities, Kettleman City and Stratford had the lowest price of homes. Given that the median household income in Kings County is $68,750, the current average home price is outside the reach of many of the County residents.

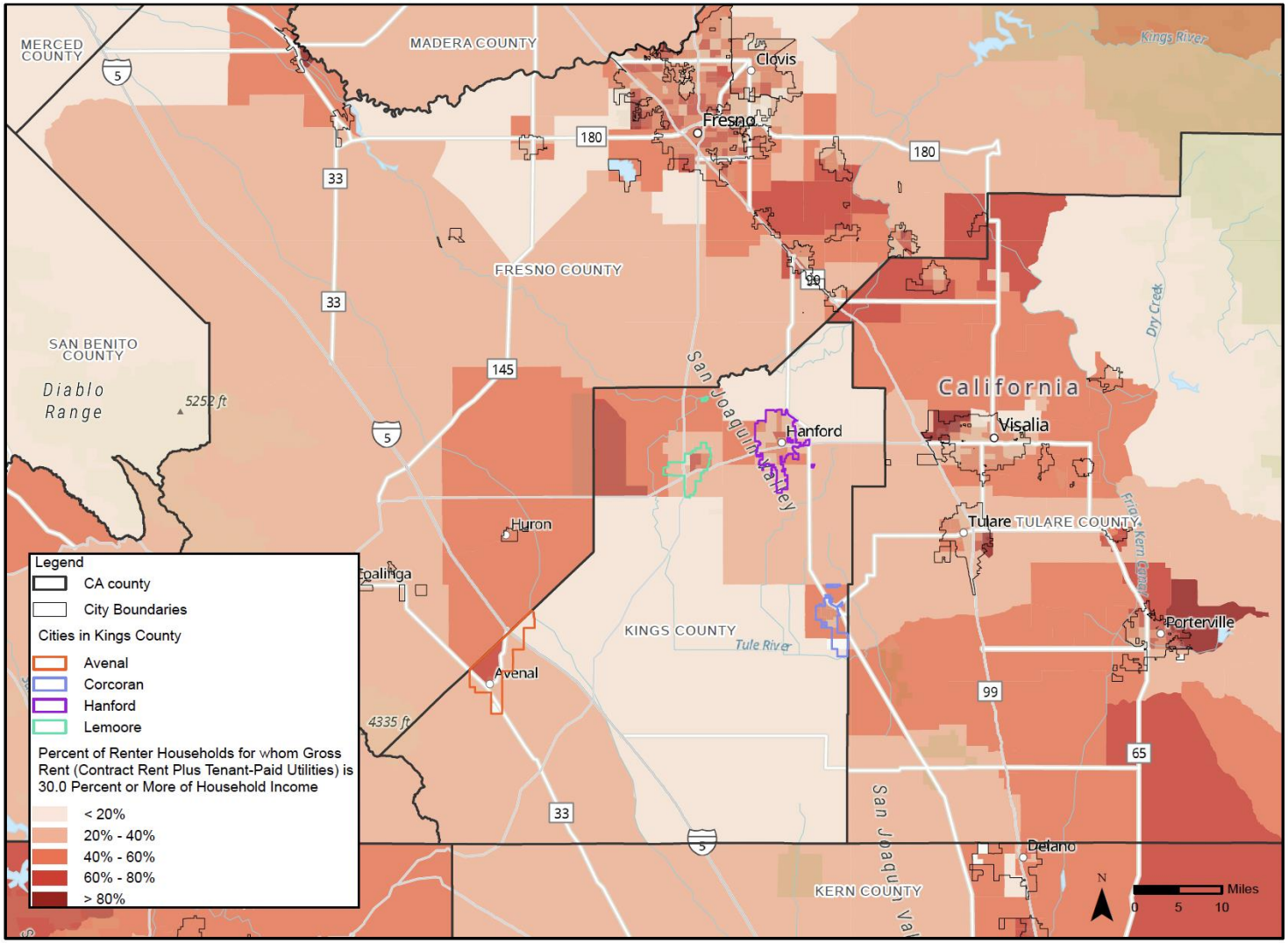
The Housing Element integrates this analysis to accurately identify existing housing needs and inform the County's targeted programs for rehabilitation assistance, affordable housing development, anti-overcrowding efforts, and support services for cost-burdened and extremely low-income households.

Figure 15: Overcrowding in Kings County



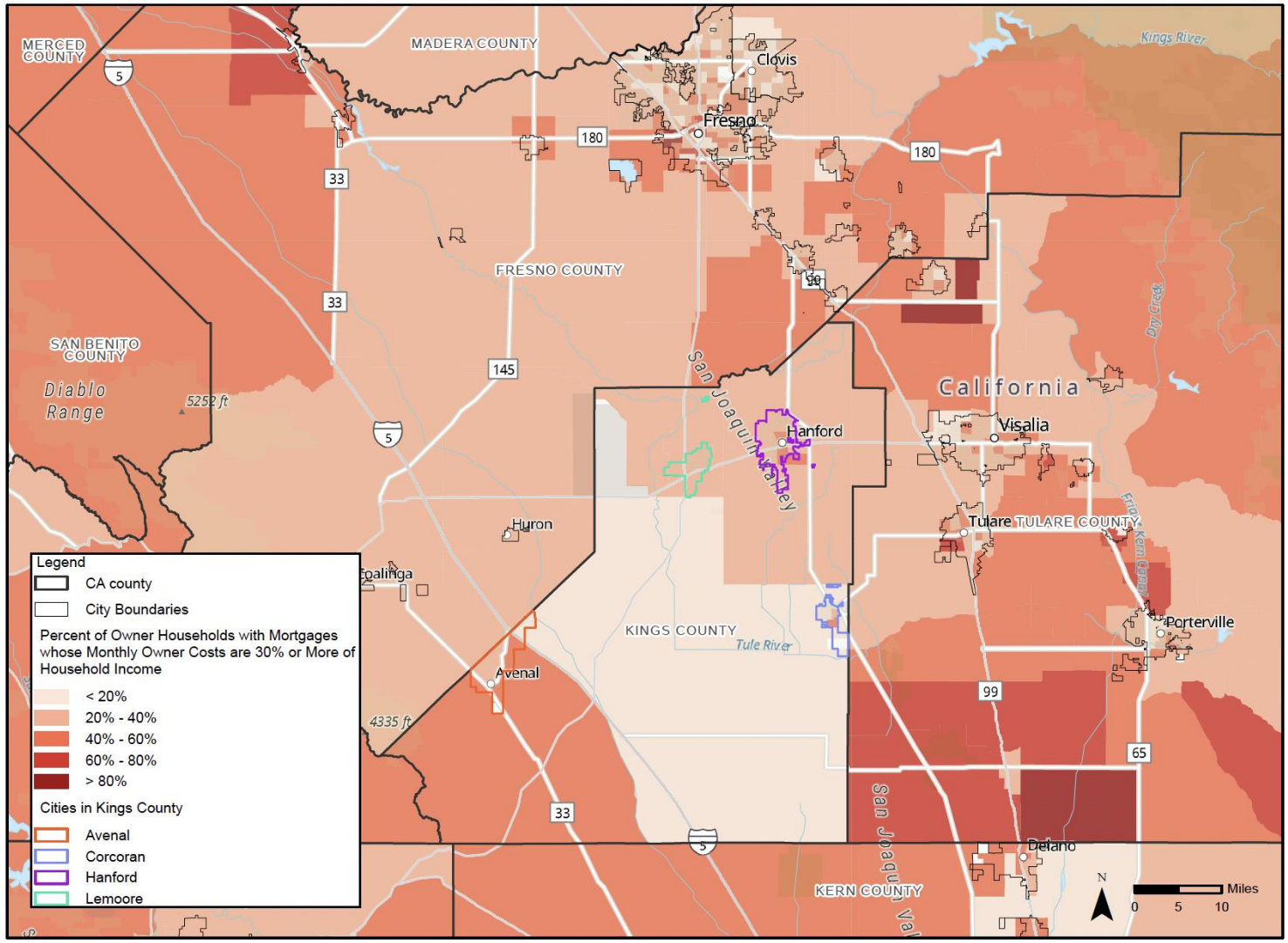
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Figure 16: Overpayment by renters (ACS, 2017-2021) – Tract Level



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Figure 17: Percentage of Homeowners Overpaying



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Housing Conditions

The County acknowledges the importance of maintaining an up-to-date understanding of local housing conditions. While prior Housing Elements relied on survey data conducted over ten years ago, this Housing Element incorporates updated qualitative information based on current local knowledge, input from local code enforcement officials, building permit data, and field observations.

The majority of the unincorporated housing stock was built prior to 1980, with Home Garden and Armona containing the oldest and most maintenance-challenged housing units. However, in the last 10 years, subdivision developments have occurred in north Armona, with lots sizes of approximately 4,800 square feet

Based on this updated assessment, housing conditions in unincorporated Kings County show moderate levels of deterioration in certain communities, particularly Home Garden and Armona. In addition, field observations and code enforcement records from 2018 to 2023 indicate that approximately 25 to 30 percent of residential units in Home Garden and Armona require moderate to substantial rehabilitation. Common deficiencies include aging roofs, outdated electrical and plumbing systems, structural wear, and signs of deferred maintenance. According to County staff, similar housing conditions are evident in all areas of the unincorporated County. Communities such as Kettleman City and Stratford also exhibit housing quality concerns, but at a slightly lower estimated rate of 15 to 20 percent of units needing rehabilitation.

Compared to the prior survey results, local knowledge suggests that overall housing conditions have remained relatively stable, with some localized worsening in areas experiencing higher renter occupancy and limited reinvestment.

In response to these findings, the County will implement targeted strategies to:

- Expand housing rehabilitation assistance programs, with priority given to high-need communities such as Home Garden, Armona, and Kettleman City;
- Support programs that preserve existing affordable housing stock;
- Partner with nonprofit organizations to secure additional funding for housing repairs;
- Promote proactive code enforcement combined with education and resources to assist homeowners in maintaining safe and healthy housing.

Extremely Low-Income Households

Kings County recognizes that Extremely Low-Income (ELI) households — those earning at or below 30 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) — face the most severe challenges in accessing safe and affordable housing. Based on HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data (2014–2018), approximately 14.1 percent of renter households and 6.5 percent of owner households in unincorporated Kings County are categorized as ELI.

ELI households experience a range of disproportionate housing challenges, including:

Cost Burden: Severe cost burden — defined as spending more than 50 percent of household income on housing costs — affects a substantial portion of ELI households. Countywide, approximately 54 percent of renters and 35 percent of owners are cost-burdened, with the highest rates concentrated among ELI households.

Overcrowding: ELI households are more likely to experience overcrowded living conditions. Overcrowding rates among renter households, particularly in communities such as Home Garden and Kettleman City, exceed 30 percent.

Housing Quality: Many ELI households reside in aging housing stock requiring substantial rehabilitation. In Home Garden and Armona, up to 30 percent of residential units are estimated to need moderate to substantial repairs, based on local observations and code enforcement records.

A comparative analysis indicates that ELI households endure significantly higher rates of overcrowding, cost burden, and substandard housing conditions compared to higher-income households. These disproportionate housing challenges highlight the urgent need for targeted policy interventions.

To quantify the existing and projected housing needs for all income levels, including extremely low-income (ELI) households, the County's total RHNA allocation for the 2024–2032 planning period is 561 units, distributed by income group as follows

Extremely Low- and Very Low-Income (0–50% AMI): 132 units

Low-Income (51–80% AMI): 89 units

Moderate-Income (81–120% AMI): 106 units

Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI): 234 units

Consistent with State Housing Element law and HCD guidance, the County has assumed that 50 percent of the very low-income category allocation (132 units) will represent projected need for extremely low-income (ELI) households, resulting in an estimated need for 66 ELI units. This quantification reflects the disproportionately higher housing cost burdens, overcrowding rates, and risk of homelessness among lower-income and extremely low-income households within the unincorporated County, as documented through HUD CHAS data and local surveys.

In response, Kings County will prioritize strategies to address the needs of ELI households by:

- Supporting the development of new affordable housing units specifically targeted to ELI households;
- Expanding rental assistance programs and housing voucher opportunities;
- Preserving and rehabilitating existing affordable housing stock;
- Encouraging the development of smaller, lower-cost housing units suitable for ELI residents;
- Integrating housing programs with supportive services for populations with heightened needs, such as persons with disabilities and seniors.

This targeted approach is designed to directly address the unique and severe housing needs of ELI households, consistent with best practices outlined in the California Department of Housing and Community Development's Building Blocks for Effective Housing Elements.

Homelessness

Homelessness is often the result of multiple factors that converge in a person's life. The combination of loss of employment, inability to find a job because of the need for retraining, and high housing costs lead to some individuals and families losing their housing. For others, the loss of housing is due to chronic health

problems, physical disabilities, mental health disabilities or drug and alcohol addictions along with an inability to access the services and long-term support needed to address these conditions. Obtaining an accurate assessment of the magnitude of the homeless population is difficult because many individuals are not visibly homeless but rather live with relatives or friends, in hotels/motels or shelters, and other temporary accommodations. To address the needs of homeless people in Kings County, the Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance (KTHA) conducted a Point-in-Time (PIT) survey of homeless people in these two counties in January 2022. The study used HUD's definition of homelessness, which is defined as people who reside in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or places not meant for human habitation such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings.

Table 15: Homeless Persons

Jurisdiction	Estimated Homeless
Avenal	4
Corcoran	17
Hanford	260
Lemoore	8
Unincorporated area	24
Kings County totals	313

Source: Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance Point-in-Time Survey, 2022

Based on the 2022 PIT survey, which is presented in **Table 15**, the following portrait of the 313 homeless individuals counted in Kings County included:

- 22% chronically homeless
- 39% persons with disability
- 20% suffer from mental disability.
- 12% suffer from substance abuse problems.
- 11% victims of domestic violence
- 6% veterans
- 2% unaccompanied children
- 12% young adults under age 25In 2022,
- 39% of the homeless population was housed in temporary living arrangements (31% in emergency shelter and 8% in transitional housing).
- Over half (61%) were unsheltered and homeless or in a car.

The table shows that the City of Hanford had the highest counted with 260 homeless individuals or 83% of the countywide total. This was followed by unincorporated areas with 24 homeless individuals. Avenal had the lowest count with four homeless individuals.

Table 16 lists the shelter facilities in Kings County that served the homeless. It identifies an inventory of 126 emergency shelter beds (78% use rate), 27 transitional housing beds (89% use rate), 64 permanent

supportive housing beds (89% use rate), 15 other permanent housing beds (93% use rate), and 103 rapid rehousing beds (100% use rate) in Kings County. Additional emergency assistance is provided by the Salvation Army in Hanford, which provides short-term assistance in the form of food, financial assistance for rent and utility bills, motel vouchers and bus or plane tickets. Corcoran Christian Aid provides food, vouchers, and other types of emergency financial assistance within Corcoran.

Table 16: Shelter Facilities in Kings County

Total Project Name & Organization	PIT Beds	Use Count	Use Rate
EMERGENCY SHELTER			
Barbara Saville Shelter - DV	15	4	27%
Barbara Saville Woman's Shelter	23	6	26%
EHA Kings	7	7	100%
PRK Holiday Lodge	57	57	100%
PRK Stardust Hotel	17	17	100%
Temporary Housing Program	7	7	100%
Total	**126**	**98**	**78%**
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			
KGM Men's Transitional	15	15	100%
KGM Women's Transitional	6	6	100%
New Song Academy	6	3	50%
Total	**27**	**24**	**89%**
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING			
Anchors II	6	4	67%
Anchors IV	6	5	83%
Grace Homes	13	13	100%
Hope Survives	6	6	100%
Kings County Act	28	28	100%
Kings VASH	5	1	20%
Total	**64**	**57**	**89%**
OTHER PERMANENT HOUSING			
HAKC Emergency Housing Voucher	15	14	93%
Total	**15**	**14**	**93%**
RAPID REHOUSING			
Bringing Families Home	16	16	100%
HANA	4	4	100%
Housing Support Program	76	76	100%
Kings Rapid Rehousing	1	1	100%
RRH4 Kings	6	6	100%
Total	**103**	**103**	**100%**

Source: Kings Tulare Homeless Alliance, 2023

Despite these services, a significant shortage in emergency shelters and transitional housing remains. In 2007 the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 2, which strengthened the planning and zoning requirements for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. SB2 requires that all jurisdictions adopt zoning regulations that allow emergency shelters by-right in at least one zone, subject to objective development standards, or as an alternative, the jurisdiction may meet the need through a multi-jurisdictional agreement with up to three adjacent jurisdictions. As noted in the Constraints section of the FHA, all of the jurisdictions in Kings County have adopted zoning regulations for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing in response to SB 2.

Displacement Risk

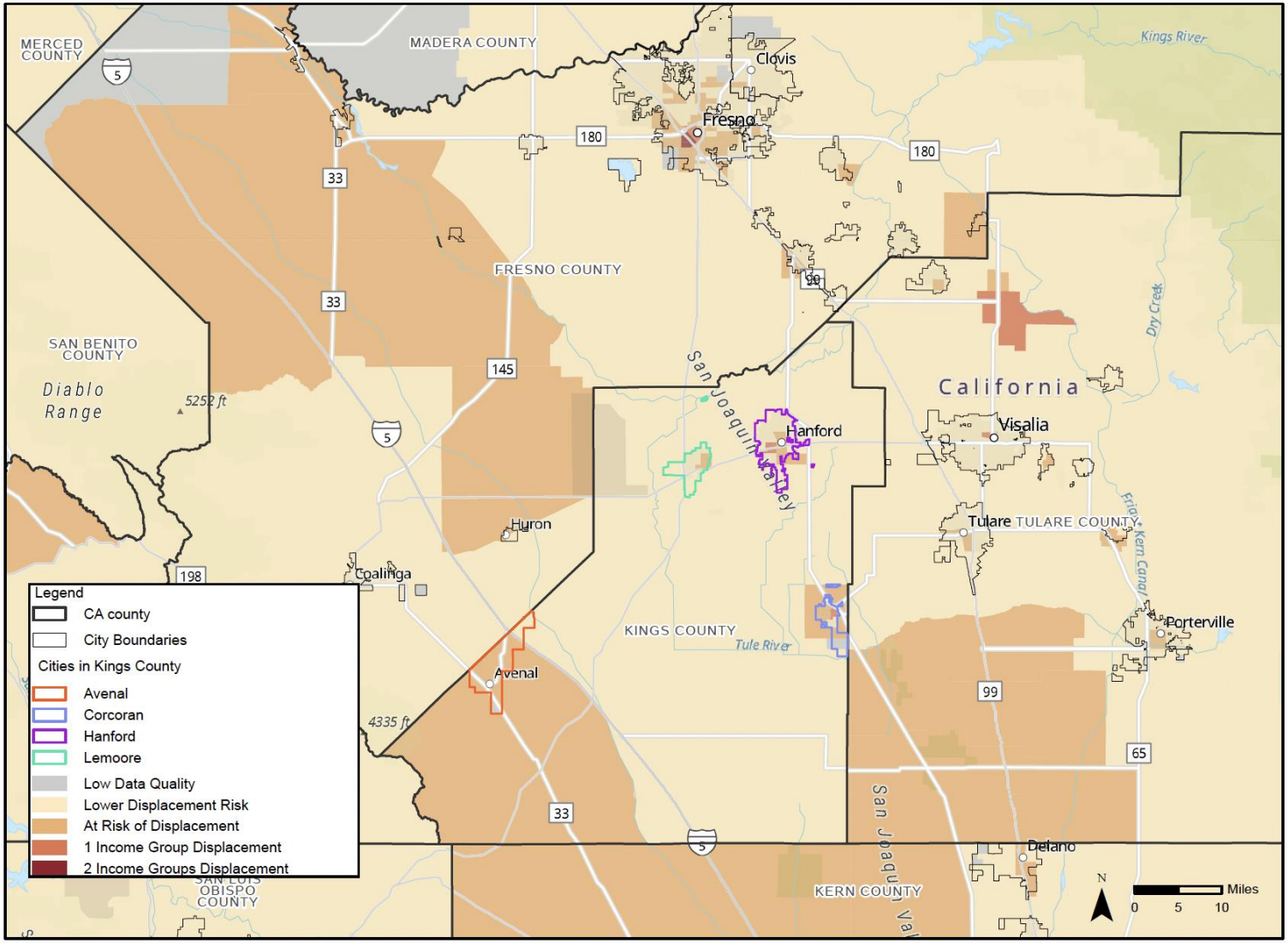
The Urban Displacement Project, a joint research and action initiative of the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Toronto, analyses income patterns and housing availability to determine the level of displacement risk at the census tract level.

The EDR provides three layers of displacement information. The “Overall Displacement” map layer shows the number of income groups experiencing any displacement risk. The dark red tracts (2 income groups), our models estimate displacement (Elevated, High, or Extreme) for two income groups. In the light orange tracts categorized as “Probable”, one or all three income groups had to have been categorized as “Probable Displacement”. In **Figure 18** it could be observed that all the cities in the county and the southern western region are at predominant risk of At-Risk displacement. "At risk of displacement" refers to the likelihood of residents, particularly low-income renter households, being forced to move out of their neighborhoods due to various factors. This concept is often evaluated in the context of gentrification, rising housing costs, and changing neighborhood dynamics.

As shown in **Figure 18**, of the four unincorporated communities, Home Garden is in the census tract identified as At Risk of Displacement. The other three communities are in census tract identified as Lower Displacement Risk.

According to the Urban Displacement Project's Estimated Displacement Risk (EDR) model for California, displacement risk is determined by evaluating census tract characteristics that are strongly correlated with a net loss of low-income renter populations. Essentially, a high displacement risk suggests that more low-income households are leaving a neighborhood than moving in, often due to factors like affordability, development pressures, or changes in the housing market.

Figure 18: Estimated displacement risk – Overall displacement by tract



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), UCB – Urban Displacement Project, 2022

Identified Sites and Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH)

An analysis of identified housing sites has been conducted to assess the County's efforts to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) and to understand the distribution of sites relative to existing patterns of segregation, access to opportunity, and displacement risk. Sites have been evaluated by income group, geographic location at the sub-tract level (community-level analysis), and proximity to key opportunity indicators.

Of the total sites within the unincorporated County, as identified in Appendix B: Land Use Inventory, approximately 42% are designated for lower-income households (very low- and low-income categories), and 58% are designated for moderate- and above-moderate-income housing. Sites targeted for lower-income households are primarily located in and around the unincorporated communities of Armona and Home Garden. According to the 2023 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps, these areas are classified as Moderate Resource areas, with limited proximity to High Resource or Highest Resource tracts. Meanwhile, sites suitable for moderate- and above-moderate-income development are more dispersed, including areas adjacent to Hanford, which falls within High Resource areas according to the same opportunity mapping.

At a finer geographic level, clustering of lower-income housing sites has been observed near Home Garden, an area with higher renter cost burden (57%), moderate overcrowding rates (35%), and moderate environmental health burdens based on CalEnviroScreen 4.0 data (scores ranging between the 60th–70th percentiles for cumulative pollution burden). Armona, while having slightly better access to transportation and schools, also shows moderate displacement risk according to **Figure 18 of** Estimated Displacement Risk. Conversely, Stratford and Kettleman City sites are more isolated, presenting challenges related to access to opportunity without substantial supportive infrastructure investments.

The County's site distribution strategy neither significantly exacerbates existing patterns of segregation nor severely concentrates poverty. However, without accompanying revitalization and anti-displacement programs, some areas may experience reinforced concentrations of lower-income households.

In response, Kings County has committed to further program actions, including:

- Prioritizing infrastructure improvements and service expansion in Armona and Home Garden;
- Establishing incentives for mixed-income developments in newly designated residential areas;
- Targeting affordable housing production within proximity to higher-resource areas whenever feasible;
- Implementing anti-displacement strategies, including rental assistance programs, preservation of existing affordable housing, and community-based revitalization plans.

Through these strategies, Kings County seeks to ensure that the Housing Element not only meets RHNA obligations but actively advances fair housing choice, opportunity, and community integration across all income levels.

Local Data and Knowledge and Other Relevant Factors

The FHA incorporates Census and State data, as well as local information from County staff. Local information from County staff have been incorporated into the various topics of this FHA. Key local patterns and trends include the following:

- Concentration of low-income households and minority populations in specific unincorporated communities (Home Garden, Kettleman City, Stratford),
- Disparities in access to quality education, employment centers, and public transportation,
- Higher environmental health burdens in western communities based on CalEnviroScreen data,
- Historical patterns of infrastructure underinvestment in rural and unincorporated areas,
- Rising displacement risk in moderate-resource areas such as Armona and Home Garden,
- *I*ssues like housing cost burdens, limited services, and uneven infrastructure persist—especially in communities like Kettleman City and Stratford.

This analysis supports future planning efforts aimed at promoting equitable housing, inclusive development, and improved access to opportunity across all unincorporated areas.

The following is a summary of the local input, especially from County staff:

Segregation and Integration

Race and Ethnicity. Some neighborhoods—particularly those with agricultural employment bases—can be characterized as concentrated minority communities, there are no identified areas with notably low concentrations of minority populations. This suggests a relatively even racial distribution across many unincorporated communities.

Historical patterns of agricultural labor migration have contributed to the development of racially concentrated areas, particularly among Latino populations engaged in seasonal or permanent farm labor. These patterns are further reinforced by ongoing economic structures, limited housing availability, and affordability constraints.

Recent state legislation such as California's Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) law, coupled with updates to the County's General Plan and zoning standards, have the potential to reduce racial and ethnic concentrations over time by enabling a wider variety of housing types and greater residential mobility. Infrastructure investments that increase neighborhood connectivity may also contribute to more integrated settlement patterns.

Disability. There are no clear geographic concentrations of persons with disabilities across the unincorporated areas of Kings County. The County has not identified clusters of group homes or licensed residential care facilities (RCFs) in any specific neighborhoods. Accessibility improvements, such as ramps or lifts, are generally integrated into broader building permits for home remodeling or new construction, and therefore are not separately tracked.

Within the last 2–3 years, the County has undertaken efforts to improve accessibility in public facilities, including the installation of ramps at the County Complex. However, no formal requests for reasonable accommodation have been recorded during the most recent planning period. All communities requiring zoning permits for development are mandated to include curb, gutter, and sidewalk infrastructure. Future

improvements are also planned in areas such as Kettleman City, where mobility enhancements for individuals with disabilities remain a priority.

Familial Status. There is currently no disaggregated data available on the geographic distribution of family versus non-family households within the unincorporated areas of the County. However, it is understood that a variety of household types exist across the region. Child care facilities are available in all four major unincorporated communities, ensuring a baseline level of access to early childhood services regardless of location.

Income and Economic Integration. Census data and tools such as the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Poverty Map confirm the presence of both lower-income and relatively higher-income areas within the unincorporated portions of Kings County. Certain communities exhibit high poverty concentrations and may be considered disadvantaged or underserved, while others demonstrate greater income stability.

The spatial distribution of Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)/Section 8 recipients is not currently documented at the neighborhood level, but coordination with the Kings County Housing Authority is ongoing to obtain mapped data on voucher holders. Similarly, information on the geographic distribution of publicly financed housing is limited. The Human Services Agency (HSA) is being consulted to determine the extent and location of assisted housing programs, which could help assess concentrations of subsidized housing.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Education. Elementary schools in unincorporated Kings County are primarily located in rural agricultural communities, including Stratford and Kettleman City. Junior high and high schools are generally located within incorporated cities, though two private Christian schools in the unincorporated areas offer higher-level instruction. Schools are distributed near population centers, ensuring general accessibility across communities.

According to the Public School Review, school performance in Kings County is comparable to state averages, though rural schools may face unique challenges. There is no significant evidence of geographic disparities in educational opportunity, as tutoring and small-group interventions are available countywide. Vocational and higher education opportunities are accessible via Lemoore College, College of the Sequoias (Hanford and Visalia campuses), and CSU Fresno. Community members typically attend schools based on geographic school district boundaries, but charter and private schools offer some degree of school choice. Popular charter options include Pioneer, Kings River Hardwick, and Island Elementary.

Socioeconomic factors remain a key influence on graduation and college attendance rates. Programs such as the Boys and Girls Club, private tutoring, and school-based interventions support academic achievement, with no notable disparities in access. New subdivisions, such as Armona North and Summers Point, do not currently impact school access or zoning.

Economic. Agriculture dominates Kings County's economy, with major employers like Central Valley Meat and the Naval Air Station in Lemoore. Other significant industries include corrections (Corcoran and Avenal State Prisons), education, and local government. Recent industrial changes include the closure of Leprino East and the Del Monte tomato plant, leading to a loss of roughly 700 jobs.

Broadband access is generally available, with 79% of residents having access to speeds over 100 Mbps. However, affordability remains a barrier for lower-income households. Some communities near Corcoran

and Avenal report limited cell service, though a new tower in Stratford will improve coverage. Groundwater regulation is expected to reduce agricultural employment in the coming decade, potentially reshaping the local economic landscape.

Transportation. The unincorporated areas are served by Kings Area Regional Transit (KART), Amtrak, and will eventually be connected to the High-Speed Rail network. KART and Cal Vans provide alternatives for residents without vehicles, including farmworkers who often rely on carpooling or ride-share.

The County is updating its General Plan, including circulation and bikeway planning. Infrastructure projects like a new pedestrian bridge in Kettleman City and improved curb, gutter, and sidewalk facilities are underway. Road conditions vary, with damage from 2023 flooding in the Tulare Lake Basin still under repair. Bike and pedestrian infrastructure is limited, but efforts are ongoing through the Regional Active Transportation Plan. Safe Routes to School programs have been implemented in several communities.

Due to the dispersed nature of communities, access to transportation varies significantly. Cities like Hanford are too distant for walking or biking from many unincorporated areas. The new KART stop and ride-share service in Armona's Summers Point subdivision are steps toward improved connectivity.

Environment. Environmental hazards include naturally occurring arsenic and benzene in groundwater. While public water systems treat contaminants, Kettleman City lacks sufficient potable water for new growth. Stratford and Kettleman City are also seeking sewer infrastructure improvements.

Flooding remains a risk in southern Kings County, especially in the Tulare Lake basin. Some areas lack public roads, electricity, or adequate drainage infrastructure. Access to parks is uneven; Burris and Hickey Parks serve northern communities, while other areas depend on community-level parks. Armona Summers Point will feature a park as part of its development.

Shopping and access to healthy foods vary widely. Many unincorporated areas lack grocery stores, requiring residents to travel to Hanford or other cities. Armona is the exception, with local food retail options available.

Disparities in access to opportunity across Kings County's unincorporated areas are influenced by geographic, economic, and infrastructural factors. While education, transportation, and digital connectivity are broadly available, challenges remain in infrastructure development, environmental safety, and economic diversification. Continued investment and targeted planning will be critical to addressing these disparities and advancing equitable access for all residents.

Disproportionate Housing Needs, Including Displacement

Overpayment. Housing costs have increased notably in Kings County over the past five years. According to Zillow, the average home price rose from approximately $240,000 in 2020 to $359,000 in 2025. This increase has outpaced local income growth, as the county's median household income currently stands at $68,750. This means that the average home price is unaffordable for many residents, particularly in unincorporated areas where incomes tend to be lower.

Among unincorporated communities, Kettleman City and Stratford continue to have the lowest median housing prices. Despite these affordability differences, no patterns of neighborhood-level evictions or foreclosures have been reported across Kings County, suggesting relatively stable housing tenure in most areas.

Overcrowding. Household overcrowding, particularly the phenomenon of "doubling-up," is observed

anecdotally in agricultural areas but not formally tracked by neighborhood. Census data indicates that overcrowding is present in low-income areas where affordability issues compel multiple families or extended households to share a single unit. There is no significant record of geographic clustering based on code enforcement records, though further analysis could provide greater clarity.

Housing Conditions. The condition of the housing stock is generally consistent throughout the unincorporated county. All areas display a mix of aging homes and relatively newer structures, with no specific concentration of units in substandard condition. There are no notable differences in housing conditions based on unit type—whether single-family, multifamily, or mobilehomes—and no neighborhoods have been identified as requiring urgent rehabilitation for safety or accessibility reasons.

Recent residential development has occurred in Armona North, with lot sizes averaging approximately 4,800 square feet. While this subdivision is more modern in design, there are no reported differences in infrastructure, rental rates, or housing quality between newer and older areas. Furthermore, the County does not report any housing types being particularly scarce or unavailable, and there are no neighborhoods with high rates of code enforcement complaints.

Persons Experiencing Homelessness. The presence of unhoused individuals is minimal in the unincorporated areas. Most individuals experiencing homelessness tend to congregate in incorporated cities such as Hanford and Lemoore, where transportation, public services, and shelters are more accessible. In the unincorporated areas, there are no formal encampments or designated service hubs.

Emergency rental assistance is available through county-level programs and is generally accessible to residents throughout the County. There are no indications of geographic disparities in access to this assistance, although service reach may be more limited in isolated rural communities.

Displacement. There is no evidence of significant displacement within Kings County's unincorporated communities. While home prices and rental costs have risen due to the broader California housing market, no local redevelopment, infrastructure projects, or zoning changes have triggered widespread involuntary displacement.

No neighborhoods have been identified as having heightened susceptibility to displacement due to the age or design of housing stock. Similarly, no defensible space inspections or environmental hazard prevention programs are currently in place in the unincorporated areas. There are also no known zones outside FEMA floodplains that are especially prone to flash flooding or runoff-related instability due to insufficient stormwater infrastructure.

Other Relevant Factors.

Kings County's socio-economic patterns have been shaped by a unique combination of historical continuity, agricultural land use, and regional infrastructure corridors. Unlike many regions in California that experienced rapid urban expansion or post-industrial decline, Kings County has maintained a relatively stable trajectory of slow but steady population growth. The area's economy and land use remain deeply rooted in agriculture, which continues to define both demographic trends and development patterns.

The county has not experienced major waves of immigration or large-scale redlining events that defined urban areas elsewhere in the state. Instead, growth has occurred incrementally, influenced more by the seasonal and economic fluctuations of the agricultural sector than by industrial or commercial expansion. There is limited evidence of historical covenants or deed restrictions that segregated communities by race or class, and financial investment patterns have remained relatively modest and consistent over time.

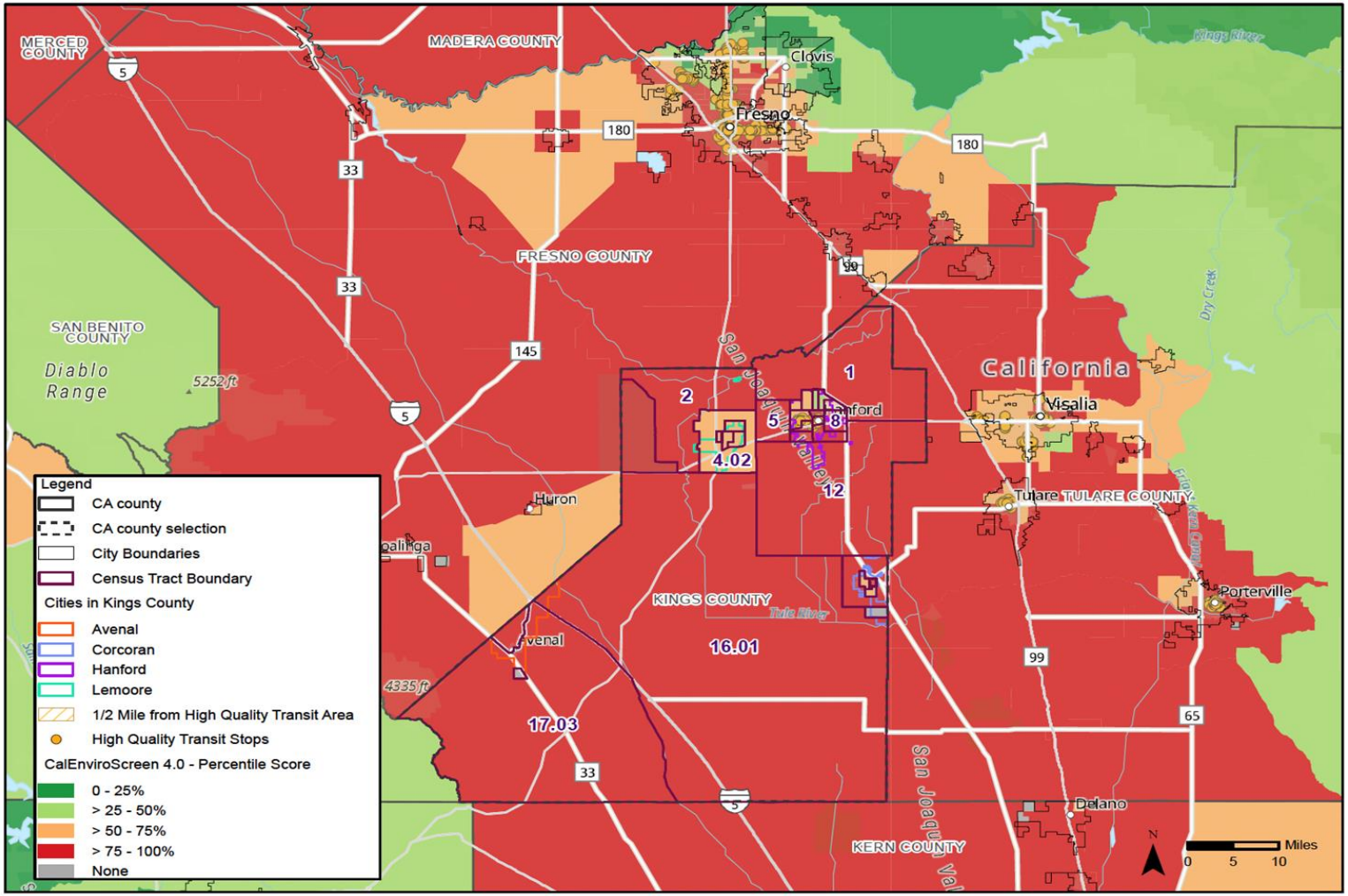
Zoning and land use policies have reinforced this stability. The majority of the unincorporated county is zoned for agriculture, preserving open space and limiting large-scale residential or commercial development. This zoning structure has tied local economic opportunities—and vulnerability—to the health of the agricultural economy. It has also contributed to limited housing diversification and constrained residential expansion, particularly in areas without supporting infrastructure.

Settlement patterns reflect the influence of employment hubs such as the Avenal and Corcoran State Prisons, which are associated with a higher concentration of female-headed households in nearby communities. These areas may present specific social service and housing needs that differ from other parts of the county.

Geographically, land use and development are closely linked to the region's transportation corridors. Highway 198 runs east-west and serves as the primary spine for development across the county. Highways 41 and 43 form the north-south axis, with communities like Stratford and Kettleman City situated along Highway 41. The Jackson Ranch specific plan area and Kettleman City also benefit from access to Interstate 5, enabling future commercial expansion. In contrast, Avenal remains geographically isolated west of the Kettleman Hills, which limits its connectivity to broader regional growth. The Tulare Lake Basin remains largely undeveloped, serving as both an agricultural zone and natural floodplain.

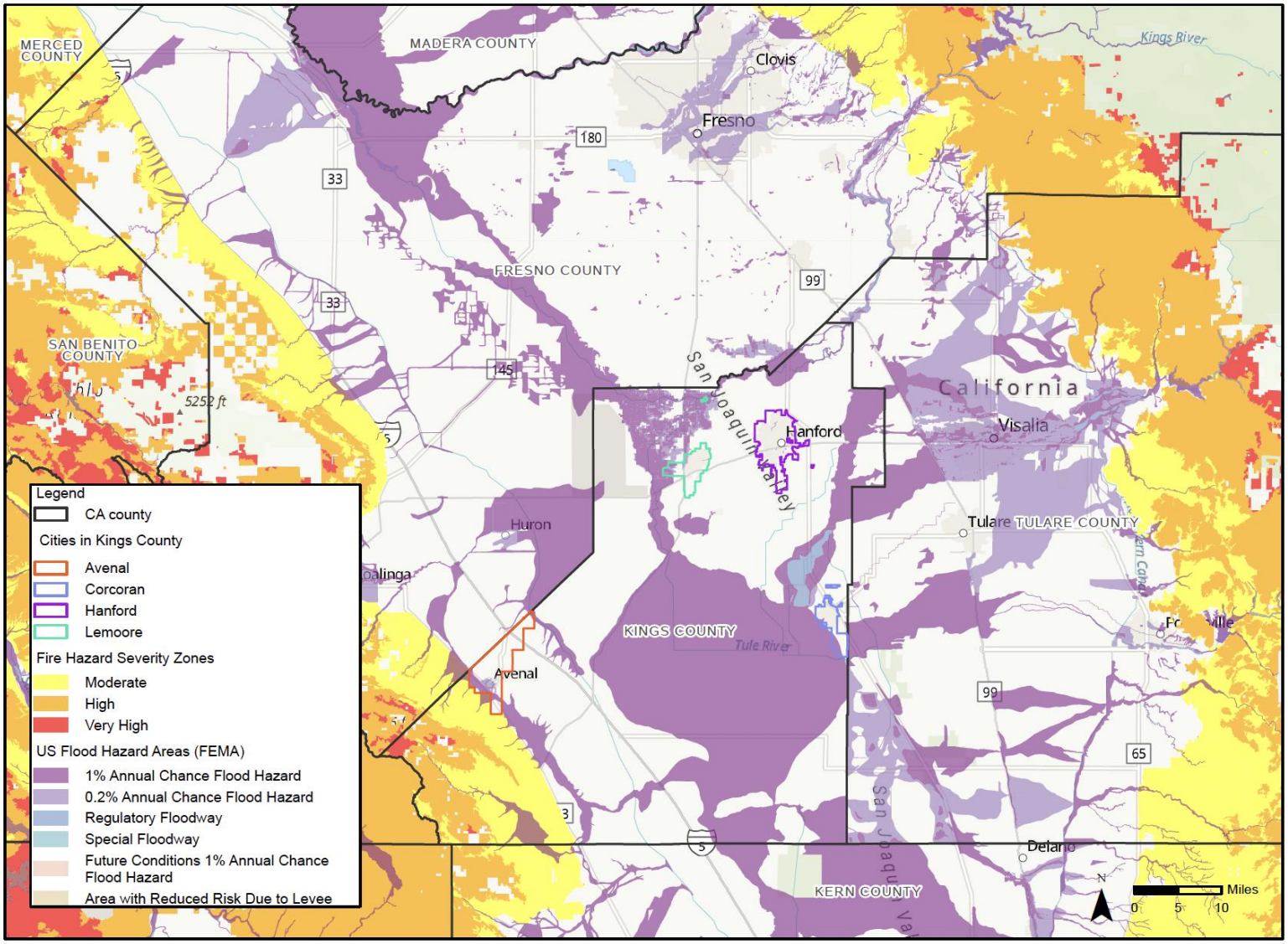
Recent infrastructure assessments and capital improvement programs have targeted mobility and infrastructure needs in under-resourced areas. For instance, pedestrian access enhancements, water supply upgrades, and stormwater management projects have been planned or implemented in Kettleman City and other rural communities. These investments reflect both current deficiencies and long-term strategies to create more resilient and equitable development patterns across the unincorporated county.

Figure 19: CalEnviroScreen 4.0 & high-quality transit stops (Transit area ½ mile)



Source: Caltrans, 2022; OEHHA, 2021.

Figure 20: Flood Hazard Zones



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 2022; OEHHA, 2021; CalFire, updated 2023.

Emergency Shelter Compliance

In unincorporated Kings County, California, emergency shelters are permitted by-right in the Public Facilities (PF) zoning district, subject to a ministerial Site Plan Review process. This approach aligns with California Government Code § 65583(a) (4), which mandates that jurisdictions identify at least one zoning district where emergency shelters are allowed without discretionary review.

Development Standards in the PF Zone

Permitting Process: Emergency shelters in the PF zone undergo a ministerial Site Plan Review, ensuring compliance with objective development standards without requiring a conditional use permit.

Objective Standards: While specific standards are not detailed in the provided sources, they typically include requirements such as maximum number of beds, provision of on-site management, length of stay, security measures, and lighting. These standards are designed to ensure the health and safety of both shelter residents and the surrounding community without imposing undue constraints on the development of emergency shelters.

Suitability of the PF Zone

Proximity to Services: PF-zoned areas are strategically located near essential services, including healthcare facilities, social services, and employment centers, which are critical for individuals experiencing homelessness.

Access to Transportation: These areas are often situated within close proximity to public transportation routes, facilitating easy access for shelter residents.

Availability of Sites: The PF zone encompasses approximately 325 acres, providing ample capacity to accommodate additional emergency shelters.

Programmatic Commitments: Kings County has included Program 5.8 in its Housing Plan to ensure continued compliance with state law. This program commits to reviewing and amending zoning ordinances as necessary to facilitate the development of emergency shelters and to support the provision of transitional and supportive housing.

Employee Housing and Farmworker Compliance

Employee Housing

The Housing Element has been updated to ensure full compliance with the Employee Housing Act (Health and Safety Code, § 17000 et seq.), including Sections 17021.5, 17021.6, and 17021.8.

Zoning Consistency: In accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 17021.5, the County confirms that employee housing for six or fewer persons is classified as a single-family residential use and is permitted by-right in all residential zones. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 17021.6, the Housing Element affirms that employee housing consisting of no more than 12 units or 36 beds is permitted in agricultural zones in the same manner as other agricultural uses.

Ministerial Processing: In compliance with Section 17021.8, the Housing Element specifies that qualifying employee housing developments are subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process and

are not subject to a conditional use permit. A program has been added to revise local procedures and zoning ordinance language to reflect this requirement.

Parking Standards: The current requirement of two parking spaces per unit for farm labor housing (Table 4-4) has been reviewed and identified as a constraint. This standard exceeds the parking requirement for comparable residential uses A program has been added to review and amend the Zoning Ordinance to ensure that employee housing is not held to more restrictive parking requirements, consistent with state law.

Program Amendment: Housing Element Program 5.10 has been revised to reflect the County's prior efforts to develop farmworker housing, including the 2003 Conditional Use Permit (CUP No. 02-13) approved for a 24-unit conversion project, which was not developed and has since expired.

A new or revised program commits the County to:

- Amend zoning ordinances to incorporate statutory provisions;
- Ensure ministerial review for eligible developments;
- Provide staff training on the Employee Housing Act; and
- Review and revise development standards, including parking.

These updates ensure that zoning and permitting for employee housing are fully compliant with state law and that barriers to the development of farmworker housing are identified and removed.

Farmworkers

Recent Census data in **Table 17** shows that 22% of total employed unincorporated Kings County civilian residents (16 years and over) worked in agriculture and related industries as compared to 15% countywide. Of the four cities, the highest percentage of civilian workers in agricultural related jobs was Avenal, where 45% of its workers were in this industry. This was followed by Corcoran workers at 30%.

Kings County is one of the state's major agricultural areas, ranking 8th among California counties in total agricultural production. According to the Kings County Agricultural Commissioner, 92% of the total land area in the County is devoted to farmland. **Table 18** shows the County's top three leading agricultural products in 2022 were milk ($999 million), pistachios ($228 million), and cotton ($192 million).

Table 19 presents the number of farms and hired farm workers in Kings County. According to the 2017 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Census estimates, there were 507 farms and a total of almost 7,000 hired farm workers countywide. The largest number of workers (5,820) were employed at farms with 10 or more employees or 83% of the countywide total number of hired workers. Also, there were more permanent hired workers (worked more than 150 days) than seasonal workers (worked less than 150 days) for both farm operations with less than 10 employees and with more than 10 employees.

Table 17: Agricultural Employment by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of Civilian Employed Pop. (16 and over)	Number of Agricultural Workers	% of Total Workers
Avenal	1,617	45%
Corcoran	1,275	30%
Hanford	2,213	9%
Lemoore	692	6%
Unincorporated	2,474	22%
Kings County	8,271	15%

Table 18: Leading Agricultural Crops, Kings County

Crop	Rank	Value
Milk	1	$999,866,000
Pistachios	2	$228,785,000
Cotton	3	$192,811,000
Tomatoes, Processed	4	$177,492,000
Cattle & Calves	5	$151,274,000
Almonds, Total	6	$132,323,000
Corn, Silage	7	$123,941,000
Alfalfa, Hay	8	$67,540,000
Wheat, Silage	9	60,112,000
Plums	10	$55,245,000

Source: Kings County, Dept. of Agriculture, 2020 Crop Report, August 2021

Table 19: Hired Farm Labor-Workers, Kings County

Farmworkers	No. of Farms	No. of Hired Workers	Percent of Total County Hired Workers
Total Hired Farm Labor	507	6,998	
Farm operations with less than 10 employees	351	1,178	17%
Permanent (> 150 days)	275	1,034	15%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	246	677	10%
Farm operations with 10 or more employees	156	5,820	83%
Permanent (> 150 days)	96	3,046	44%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	49	2,241	32%

Source: USDA, 2017 Census of Agriculture

Agricultural workers, and especially farmworkers, have special housing needs due to their relatively low wages. According to an article in *Rural Migration News*, the average hourly wage for all California farmworkers in the years 2015-2019 was approximately $12.[6]. This is equivalent to approximately $25,000/year for full-time work. As a result, farmworkers often overpay for housing (in relation to their income) and/or live in overcrowded and substandard living situations.

The nature of agricultural work also affects the specific housing needs of farm workers. For instance, farmworkers employed on a year-round basis generally live with their families and need permanent affordable housing much like other lower-income households. Migrant farmworkers who follow seasonal harvests generally need temporary housing only for the workers themselves.

California has a state-wide shortage of farmworker housing projects. For instance, the number of agricultural employee housing facilities registered with the California HCD has dramatically declined since the 1950s. Between 1955 and 1982, grower-registered facilities declined from 9,000 to 1,414 camps. By 1998, only 500 camps were registered with HCD, none of which were in Kings County. According to growers, the dramatic decline in labor camps is due to the high cost of maintaining housing and the climate of litigation facing growers who maintain camps. Additionally, most farm owners/managers hire most of their workers through temporary agencies for planting, picking, pruning, or other specific tasks, so that providing full-time housing for workers is not practical.

Although no farmworker camps exist in Kings County, the County does have a significant number of government-subsidized housing projects (e.g., Section 515 and public housing) that house farmworkers and their families. Many farmworkers live in mobile homes on the farming site. A new farmworker housing project was completed in Hanford during the 2003-2008 planning period. That project involved the renovation of an

[6] https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/blog/post/?id=2805

existing former motel into temporary and/or long-term, permanent agricultural employee housing. The project included 24 units plus parking, courtyard, children's play areas and open space.

In addition, there is a 40-unit apartment complex in unincorporated Kettleman City that serves farm labor families. This apartment includes 10 two-bedroom units, 20 three-bedroom units, and 10 four-bedroom units, with approximately 70-100 farmworkers residing in the apartment complex. The Constraints analysis contains a discussion of each jurisdiction's land use and zoning policies and regulations regarding farmworker housing. In communities with large farmworker populations, farmworker housing needs are met through homeownership assistance and rehabilitation loans.

Most loans under both types of programs are issued to people working in the agricultural industry. Moreover, many occupants of Section 515 projects and other subsidized projects are also employed in the farming industry. In Lemoore the farmworker population is significantly smaller, although many farmworkers also access standard homeownership and/or rehabilitation loans. The Housing Plan (Chapter 5) includes programs to address the housing and supportive services needs of farm workers.

C. Housing Constraints

The following analysis of the existing governmental constraints assumes that the pending update of the Zoning Ordinance will be adopted ahead of the adoption of the Housing Element and analyzes any constraints that would exist following the adoption of the update. Should the adoption of the update be delayed until after the adoption of the Housing Element, the County commits to making the zoning updates specified in Program 20. Pending changes are identified with footnotes

Governmental Constraints

General Plan Designations and Zoning Districts

The following Figures 19 – 26 provide General Plan corresponding Zoning designations for the incorporated cities of Kings County

The County of Kings General Plan contains a number of land use designations that are implemented by zoning districts to support and facilitate residential development. The following table illustrates the type and intensity of residential development allowed through the County's General Plan and Zoning maps and documents. The Agricultural and Resource categories, which permit residential in a more ancillary fashion at densities of one unit per 20 or 40 acres, are not listed below.

In addition to the range of residential units that are allowed in the designations outlined in the table, the County allows planned unit developments (PUDs) in areas designated as residential. A PUD may include a combination of different dwelling types and/or a variety of land uses which are made to complement each other and harmonize with existing and proposed land uses in the vicinity, by design. A PUD may be located in any area designated and zoned for residential use upon the granting of a use permit in accordance with the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance.

This section provides a more complete and consistent evaluation of land use controls as potential constraints to the development of a variety of housing types, as required under Government Code § 65583(a)(5).

Analysis of Height Limits in R-M and R-H Zones: While Table 4 summarizes the maximum height limits across zoning districts, the updated analysis specifically examines how height limits in the R-M (Medium-Density Residential) and R-H (High-Density Residential) zones may affect the feasibility of multifamily development. The analysis finds that current height limitations, when combined with other development standards (e.g., parking, setbacks), may restrict the ability to achieve maximum allowed densities in some cases. Based on these findings, the Element proposes modifications to height standards or implementation of flexible development incentives where appropriate. Comprehensive Review of Development Standards in All Residential and Mixed-Use Zones: The Element now includes a systematic review of key residential development standards—including setbacks, lot coverage, minimum lot sizes, open space, and parking requirements—across all zoning districts that allow residential development, including Mixed-Use zones. This evaluation assesses:

- Each standard independently, to determine if it imposes undue constraints;
- The cumulative effect of combined standards on development capacity;
- The impacts on housing cost, supply, and variety.

Clarification of Density Limits: The Element has been updated to reconcile previous inconsistencies in the discussion of maximum densities across residential and mixed-use zoning designations. Maximum allowable densities for each zone are now clearly stated and uniformly presented throughout the document. Where inconsistencies were previously identified, corrections have been made to align land use policies with zoning standards and ensure clarity for both planners and developers.

Alignment with State Policy and Law: These actions align with the requirements outlined in HCD's Building Blocks guidance for evaluating and addressing constraints to housing development, and support the County's goal of removing regulatory barriers and facilitating production of housing at all income levels.

Housing for Persons with Disabilities

This section addresses identified constraints on housing for persons with disabilities, including the County's reasonable accommodation procedures and zoning standards for residential care facilities, in compliance with Government Code § 65583(a)(5).

Reasonable Accommodation Procedures. The County has clarified and expanded its description of the reasonable accommodation process for individuals with disabilities. Requests for accommodation may be submitted by individuals, developers, or service providers. The Community Development Agency reviews and processes these requests administratively. Minor requests are typically handled by staff within 30 days, while more complex cases may be elevated to the Planning Commission.

Decisions are based on findings that consider whether the requested accommodation is necessary to afford equal housing opportunity, whether it would impose an undue financial or administrative burden on the County, and whether it would fundamentally alter the County's zoning framework. No known complaints or delays have been reported; however, the County will continue to monitor its procedures and proactively ensure that the process remains accessible and non-restrictive.

Program 5.11 (Housing for Persons with Disabilities) has been updated to include a review of the reasonable accommodation process, with the objective of streamlining procedures and improving access to information for individuals with disabilities.

Residential Care Facilities. Housing Element Table 4-2 has been revised to accurately reflect that residential care facilities serving seven or more persons are conditionally permitted in all residential zones.

The requirement for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for such facilities has been evaluated. While intended to maintain neighborhood compatibility, the CUP process may create time and cost barriers, particularly for housing designed to serve persons with disabilities. These requirements may pose compliance risks under the federal Fair Housing Act and the California Community Care Licensing Act if they unjustly limit housing opportunities.

As a corrective measure, Program 5.11 has been expanded to include a commitment to review the CUP requirement for larger residential care facilities. The County will allow such facilities by right, subject to appropriate performance standards, in at least one or more residential zones. Legal counsel will be consulted to ensure compliance with fair housing mandates.

Processing and Permit Procedures Analysis

The Public Works Department and the Community Development Agency are responsible for application intake, permit issuance, plan checking, and inspection services for public and private projects. The Department provides public counter services, subdivision processing, various entitlements associated with development, and engineering and technical staff support to commercial and residential projects. Working in tandem, the primary objective is expeditious review and approval of all development projects. County staff encourages applicants to contact them prior to completing applications, particularly for large projects. This allows permitting and zoning issues to be discussed by the applicant and staff, resulting in more efficient processing.

The development approval process in the County is governed by three levels of decision-making bodies: The Community Development Agency (and its Director), the Planning Commission, and the Board of Supervisors. As shown in Tables 1A-28 and 29, single- and multi-family development applications are typically permitted by right, subject only to review and issuance by County staff (the staff planner assigned to review the application) for compliance with development standards. A limited number of residential uses require Director Review and Approval (DRA), which extends the review and approval process from staff planners to include the Director of the Community Development Agency. Under the DRA process, the Director is the final approval body, but may defer action and refer the permit or approval application to the Commission for final determination if significant opposition is expressed by the public, except in the case of a Reasonable Accommodation.

Additional review involving the Planning Commission only occurs for a limited set of residential uses and zones, such as mobile home and manufactured housing community parks. Recent legislation enacted (signed into law in September 2022) through Senate Bill 6 (SB 6) and Assembly Bill 2011 (AB 2011), residential development shall be permitted on property zoned for commercial (office or retail) use through the year 2033. Under the provisions of SB 6, the County can require discretionary review while under the provisions of AB 2011, the County must allow residential by right. However, under the provisions of AB 2011, there are additional requirements for parcel location and affordability in order to qualify for by right ministerial review. Through the implementation of Program 20, the County will update its Zoning Ordinance to be consistent with state law regarding the approval of residential development in commercial zones.

The Board of Supervisors are only involved when there is a request for a formal amendment to the General Plan, Zoning Map, or Zoning Ordinance (including specific plans); development agreements; or when there is an appeal of the Planning Commission's decision (such as a request for a variance).

Senate Bill 330. The County recently established a procedure to address SB 330. The requisite development review and preliminary application processes outlined in Senate Bill 330 are codified in the County's code.[7]

Senate Bill 35. The County recently established a project approval streamlining process to address Senate Bill 35[8]. Projects are eligible for ministerial review if they satisfy the following criteria:

[7] As part of its pending Zoning Code update the County will add additional discussion of the SB 330 preliminary application process to its code. If the update is not adopted prior to the adoption of the Housing Element, the County commits to making these revisions as part of Program 20.

[8] [1]As part of its pending Zoning Code update the County will establish a streamlined approval process for projects eligible under Senate Bill 35 and codify this process within its Zoning Code. If the update is not adopted prior to the

- Project is a multifamily housing development consisting of two or more units.
- Project dedicates either 10% or 50% of units affordable to 80% of average median income (AMI)
- Project site is on land zoned for residential or mixed-use residential use.
- Project site is on land in an urbanized area where 75% of the perimeter of site is developed.
- Project is consistent with objective zoning and design review standards.
- Project site is not located on or in any of the following: (1) coastal zone, (2) prime farmland, or farmland of statewide importance, (3) wetlands, (4) within a very high fire severity zone, (5) a hazardous waste site, (6) within a delineated earthquake fault zone, (7) within a flood plain, (8) within a floodway, (9) identified for conservation in an adopted natural community conservation plan, (10) habitat for protected species or (11) lands under conservation easement.
- Project does not propose demolition of (1) housing subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate-, low-, or very low-income, or (2) housing subject to rent or price control, or (3) housing occupied by tenants within the past 10 years.

Suitability and Availability of Infrastructure

The County of Kings has conducted a detailed infrastructure capacity assessment to determine whether water and sewer systems (existing and planned) are sufficient to accommodate the housing growth required under the 6th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) for the 2024–2032 planning period.

According to the Census 2020 ACS and the California Department of Finance population projections, Kings County's population is expected to grow to approximately 153,400 by 2030. With an average household size of 3.14 persons, the RHNA allocation for the whole county of 9,429 units translates to approximately 26,600 new residents countywide.

Water and sewer services in unincorporated communities such as Armona, Home Garden, Stratford, and Kettleman City are provided by local districts (Armona CSD, Home Garden CSD, Keetleman City CSD, and Stratford PUD). These providers are engaged in capital improvement efforts to expand capacity:

- Armona CSD is pursuing state grants for wastewater treatment upgrades by 2026.
- Home Garden CSD is implementing a sewer system expansion with 25% additional capacity expected by 2027.
- Stratford PUD is planning groundwater supply diversification projects.
- Kettleman City CSD relies on coordinated water system planning with state support.

For fringe areas near Hanford and Lemoore, city service agreements confirm current capacity is sufficient to support projected housing development.

To ensure infrastructure aligns with RHNA obligations, the County is adding or updating the following programs:

Program 5.20 – Infrastructure Coordination for RHNA Accommodation: Coordinate with local water

adoption of the Housing Element, the County commits to making these revisions as part of Program 20.

and sewer service providers to prioritize and fund upgrades that support identified RHNA sites. Establish annual progress reporting by community plan area. The County will deliver the adopted Housing Element to each relevant service provider within 30 days.

Program 5.21 – Capacity Monitoring & Developer Assistance: Create a centralized infrastructure tracking system and technical support program to guide developers and evaluate service readiness.

Program 5.22 -- Infrastructure Improvements to Facilitate Housing for Lower and Moderate-Income Households and Special Needs Populations: Use available federal, state, and local housing development programs for infrastructure improvements and other incentives to support the development of housing for lower- and moderate-income households and special needs populations, such as seniors, large households, single-parent households, farm workers, persons with disabilities including developmental disabilities, and those that have recently experienced homelessness.

This infrastructure strategy is supported by planning data from the Kings County General Plan, U.S. Census ACS data, and local provider capital improvement plans. The County will monitor implementation and update programs as needed to maintain compliance with RHNA requirements.

Environmental Constraints

In alignment with Government Code § 65583.2(b), this section provides an expanded analysis of environmental constraints that may impact housing development opportunities within Kings County during the 6th cycle planning period (2024–2032). This section enhances that discussion by identifying and evaluating specific site-related and regional constraints—including topography, access, contamination, flood risk, infrastructure limitations, and compatibility with adjacent uses—that may influence the feasibility, timing, and capacity for residential development. This targeted analysis supports a more comprehensive understanding of development readiness and informs programmatic strategies to address potential barriers and promote housing production consistent with the County's Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) obligations.

Topography and Site Shape: Most identified housing sites are located on flat terrain suitable for development. However, select parcels in areas such as Stratford and Kettleman City exhibit irregular configurations or limited frontage, which may reduce their developable area or layout efficiency. These conditions have been noted and the Housing Element includes programmatic strategies to encourage lot consolidation and flexible site design standards to address these constraints.

Access to Right-of-Way: The County has reviewed right-of-way access for all identified housing sites. While the majority have sufficient public road access, a few parcels in Home Garden and Armona may require access improvements such as curb cuts, easements, or shared driveways. The County will coordinate with local Public Works and private property owners to resolve any access limitations during the permitting process.

Environmental Hazards and Contamination: Kings County reviewed CalEnviroScreen 4.0 and local environmental health data to assess hazard exposure. Sites in Home Garden and near State Route 41 scored in the 60th to 70th percentiles for cumulative environmental burden. Although no sites are known to be on state or federal hazardous waste clean-up lists, future development will include Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESA) to confirm site suitability. Where contamination is found, remediation will occur consistent with state and federal regulations.

Flooding and Drainage: A limited number of sites, particularly near the Kings River, fall within FEMA-designated 100-year flood zones. These sites will be subject to County floodplain management regulations, including minimum elevation requirements and drainage mitigation measures. The County will also consult with the Kings River Conservation District to ensure alignment with regional flood control objectives.

Compatibility with State and Federal Uses: No identified housing sites fall within restricted buffer zones surrounding the Lemoore Naval Air Station or state correctional facilities. The County has verified that all candidate parcels are located outside areas with land use incompatibilities.

Utility Easements and Infrastructure: Some sites, particularly in Kettleman City and Armona, may contain utility easements that reduce developable area. The County will facilitate coordination with utility providers to assess options for easement adjustments or alternative site design.

Based on this analysis, the County concludes that no environmental constraints fully preclude residential development of the identified sites within the planning period. As part of the implementation strategy, the County will:

- Launch a new program offering site feasibility assistance for developers,
- Enhance collaboration with infrastructure and utility districts, and
- Implement incentives for development of constrained infill sites.

D. Update Fair Housing Goals and Programs

Based on this reassessment, the County has updated its fair housing goals and modified programs to address these specific contributing factors. New and revised Housing Element programs include:

- Expanding infrastructure investments in underserved areas;
- Incentivizing mixed-income and affordable housing near high-opportunity areas ;
- Enhancing outreach and education on fair housing rights ;
- Strengthening partnerships with regional fair housing organizations; and
- Implementing proactive anti-displacement strategies such as rental assistance and preservation of naturally occurring affordable housing.

Review of Past Accomplishments

Per California Government Code Section 65588, "Each local government shall review its housing element as frequently as appropriate to evaluate all of the following: (1) The appropriateness of the housing goals, objectives, and policies in contributing to the attainment of the state housing goal. (2) The effectiveness of the housing element in attainment of the community's housing goals and objectives. (3) The progress of the city, county, or city and county in implementation of the housing element. (4) The effectiveness of the housing element goals, policies, and related actions to meet the community's needs, pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583." Housing Element Appendix A presents the progress towards meeting prior Housing Programs**.**

Progress Toward Meeting The RHNA

Each jurisdiction in California is responsible for accommodating its share of the region's housing needs. The process of determining each jurisdiction's share of housing needs is called the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). The RHNA projection period for the previous Housing Element was from December 31, 2015, to December 31, 2023. The County of Kings was allocated a RHNA of 2,722 units, divided into Very Low-Income, Low-Income, Moderate-Income, and Above Moderate-Income.

E. Sites Analysis

This section provides a review of available vacant sites in unincorporated Kings County that would allow for and facilitate production of the city's regional share of housing as required by State Law. This data is supplemented with local knowledge of existing conditions in the community to present a more accurate depiction of fair housing issues in Kings County. **Figures 21 to 32** present the vacant sites and land use inventory of the unincorporated areas of the County.

To determine where the county has sufficient land to accommodate its share of regional housing needs for all income groups, the county must identify "adequate sites." Under the State law (California Government Code section 65583[c][1], adequate sites are those with appropriate zoning in and development standards, with service and facilities, needed to facilitate and encourage the development of housing for all income levels.

Assembly Bill 686 (*AB 686*) has introduced a duty to affirmatively further fair housing into California state law. AB 686 requires that jurisdictions identify sites throughout the community in a manner that is consistent with its duty to affirmatively further fair housing. The site identification includes not only an analysis of site capacity to accommodate the RHNA, but also considers whether the identified sites serve the purpose of replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity. This section analyzes the role of all sites, regardless of income level, in assisting to affirmatively further fair housing and consider how the development of new affordable housing options can promote patterns of equality and inclusiveness.

An important part of the AFFH analysis is looking at where the site inventory is directing housing growth and how that will replace segregated living patterns with integrated and balanced living patterns and convert any racially or ethnically concentrated areas that may exist into areas of opportunity for households at all income levels. The following Figures 27 -38 are Vacant Sites for areas surrounding the incorporated areas of Kings County by block group and or Zoning designation

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Figure 21: Armona Community and Surrounding Area Vacant Sites 6,000 sq ft or Greater

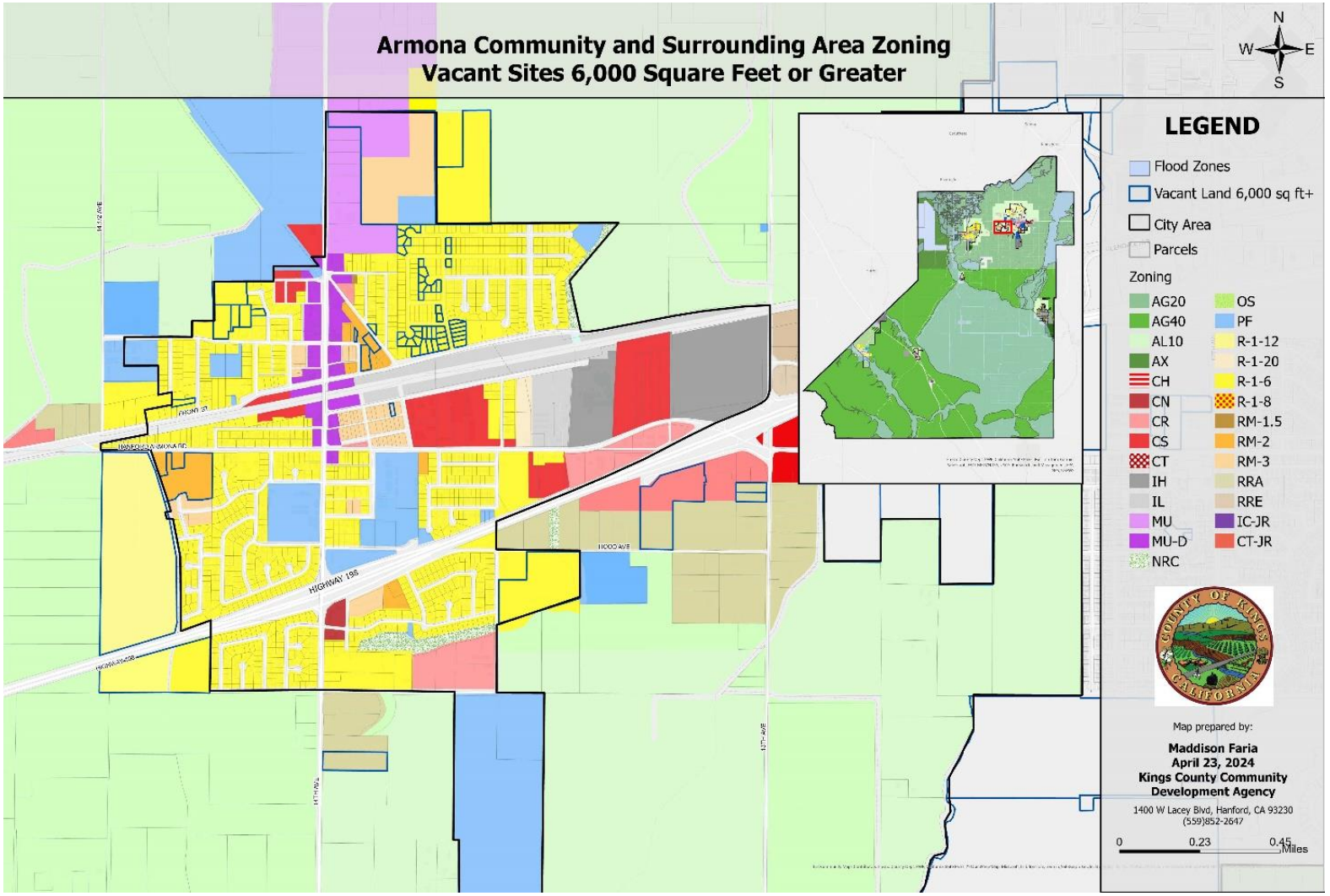


Figure 22: Armona Community and Surrounding Area Vacant Land Inventory

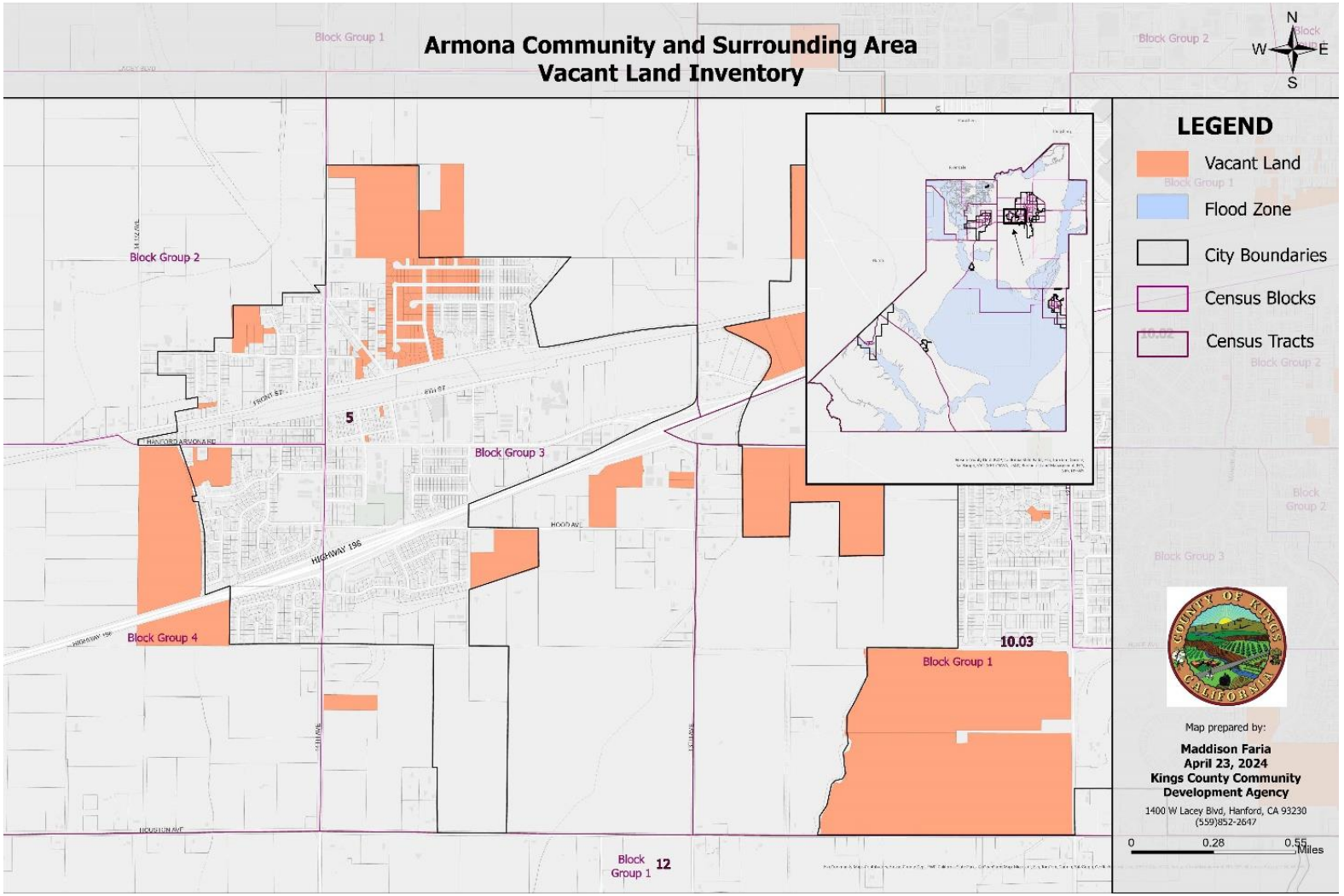


Figure 23: County Zoning Surrounding City of Hanford Vacant Sites 6,000 sq ft or Greater

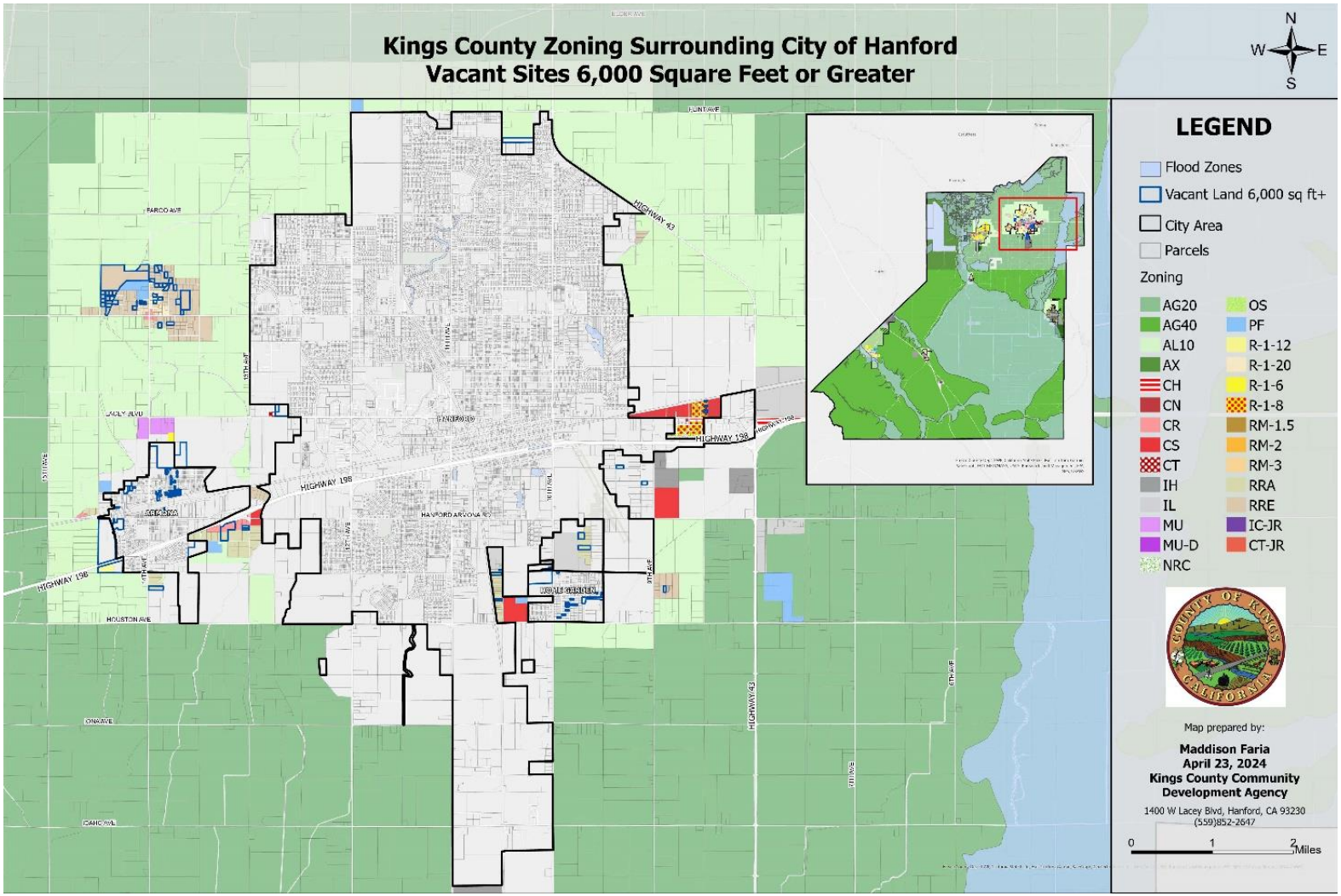


Figure 24: County Zoning Surrounding City of Lemoore Vacant Sites 6,000 sq ft or Greater

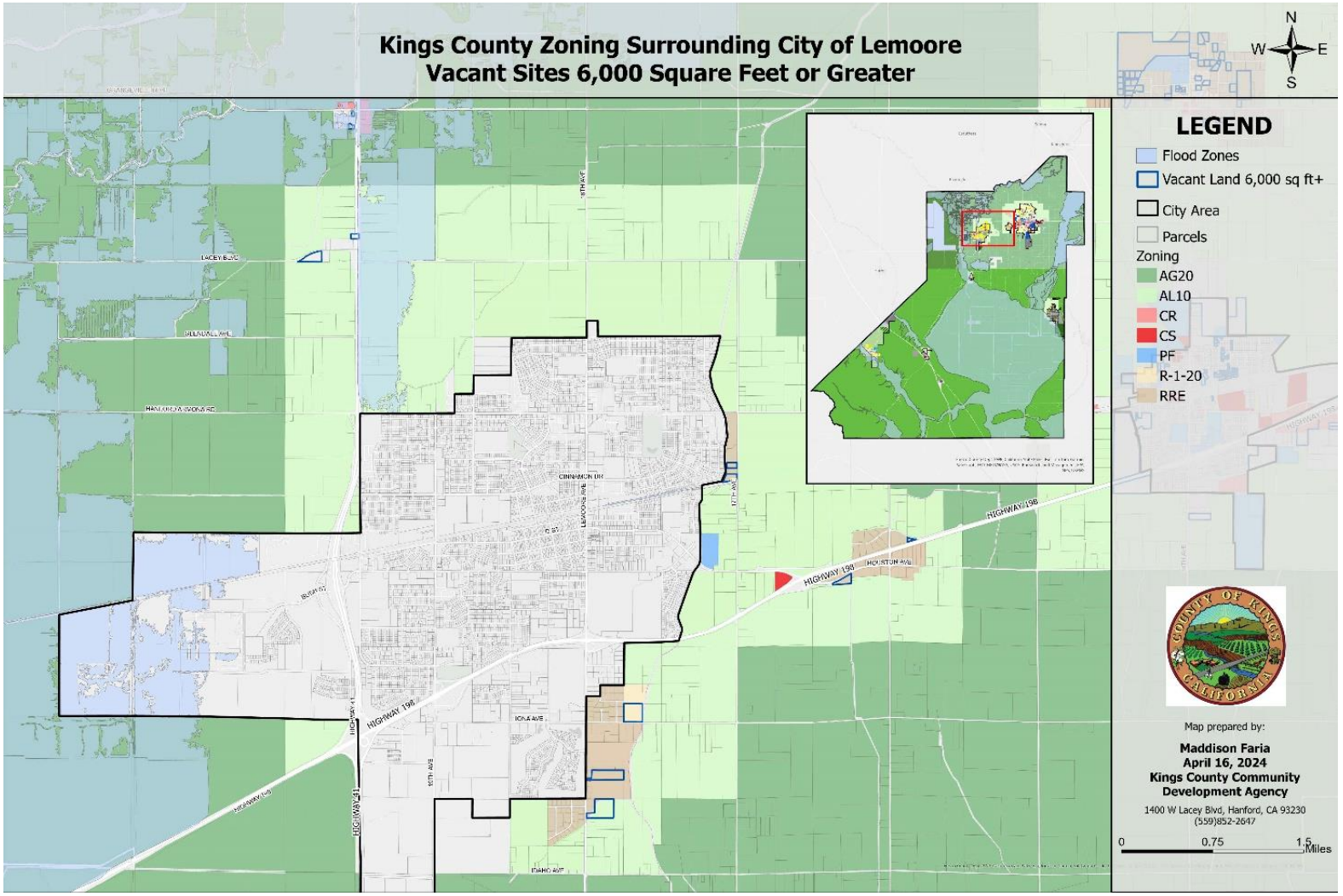


Figure 25: Grangeville Rural Interface and Surrounding Area Vacant Sites 6,000 sq ft or Greater

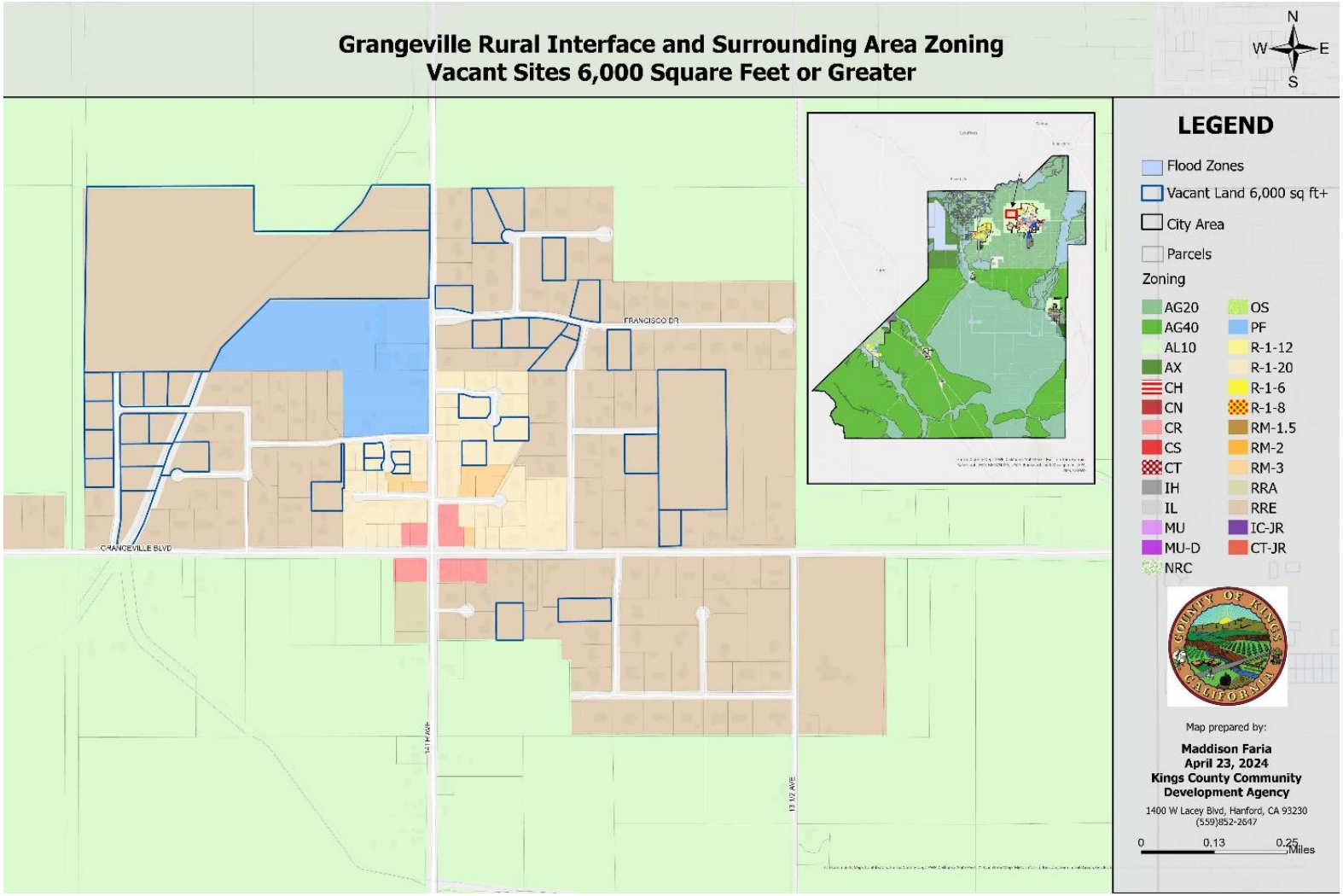


Figure 26: Grangeville Rural Interface and Surrounding Area Vacant Land Inventory

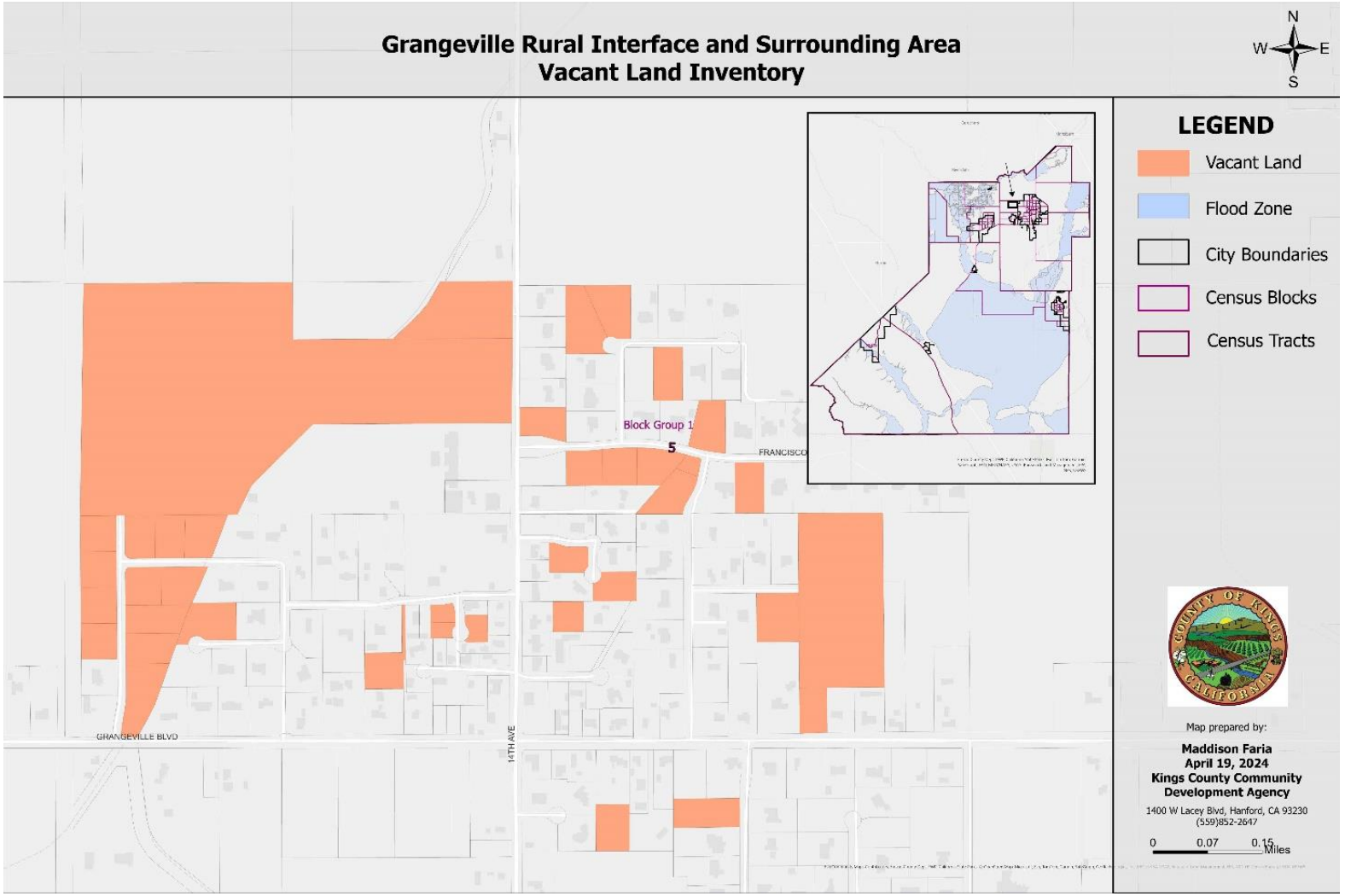


Figure 27: Home Garden Community and Surrounding Area Vacant Sites 6,000 sq ft or Greater

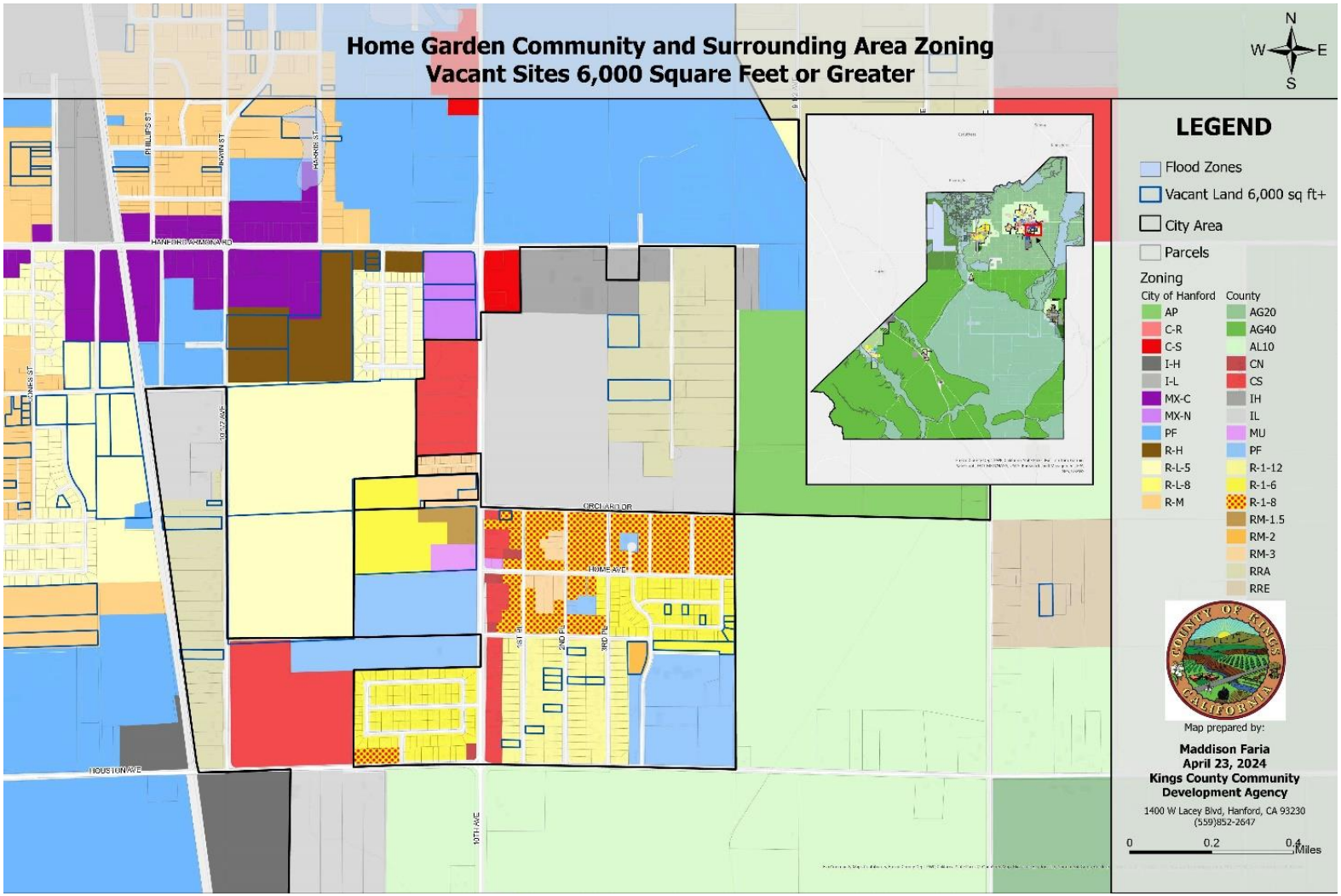


Figure 28: Home Garden Community and Surrounding Area Vacant Land Inventory

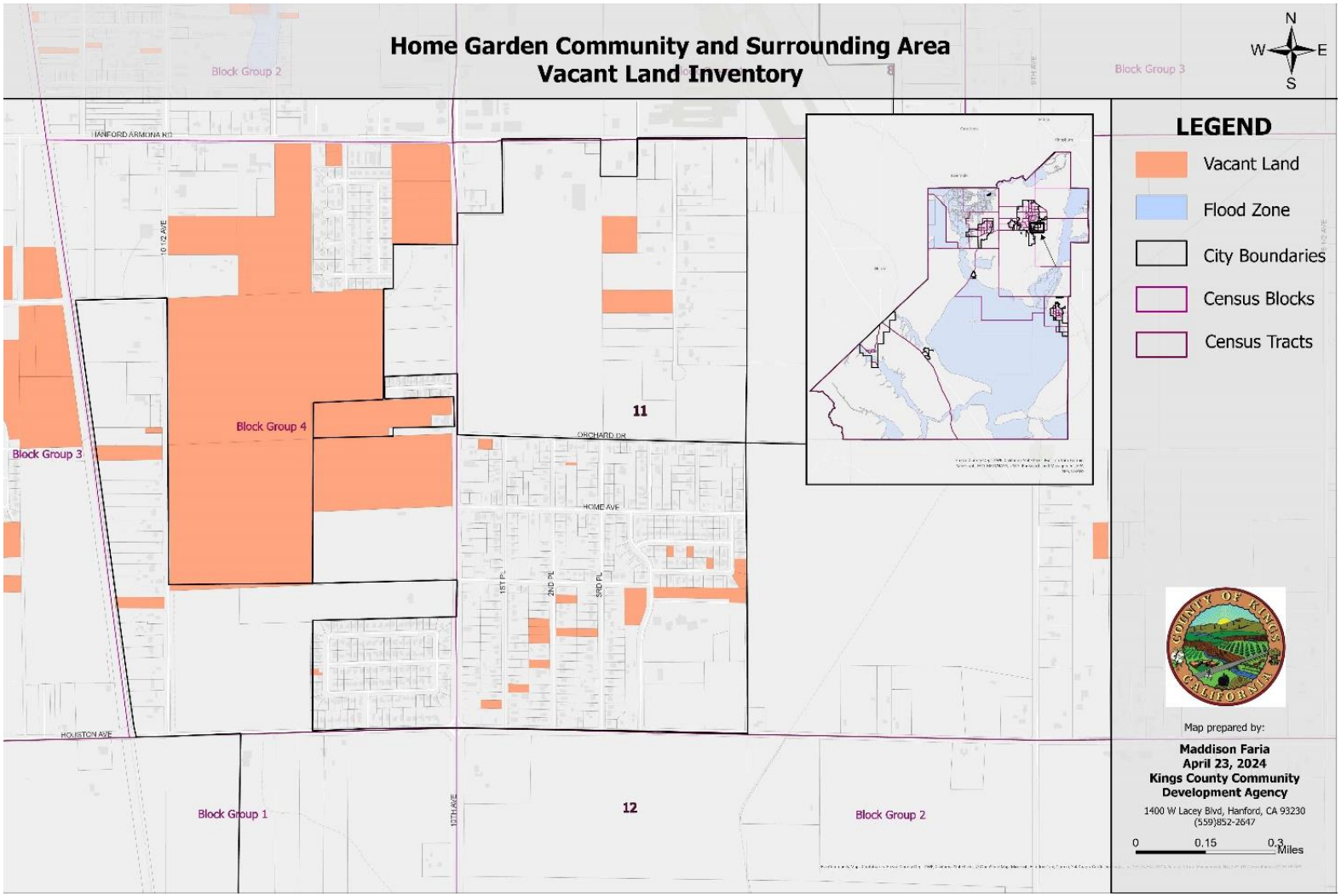


Figure 29: Kettleman City Community Vacant Sites 6,000 sq ft or Greater

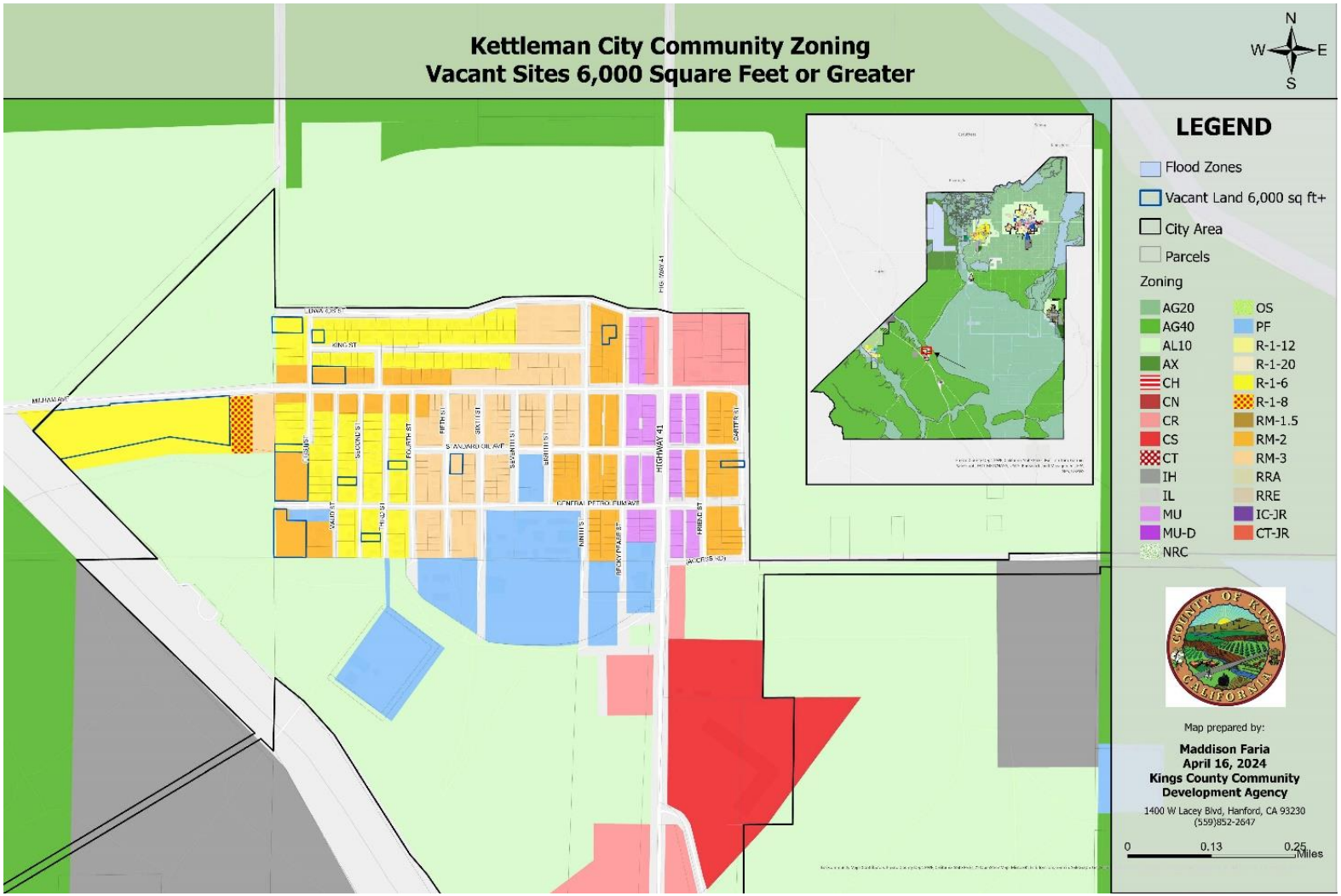


Figure 30: Kettleman City Community and Surrounding Area Vacant Land Inventory

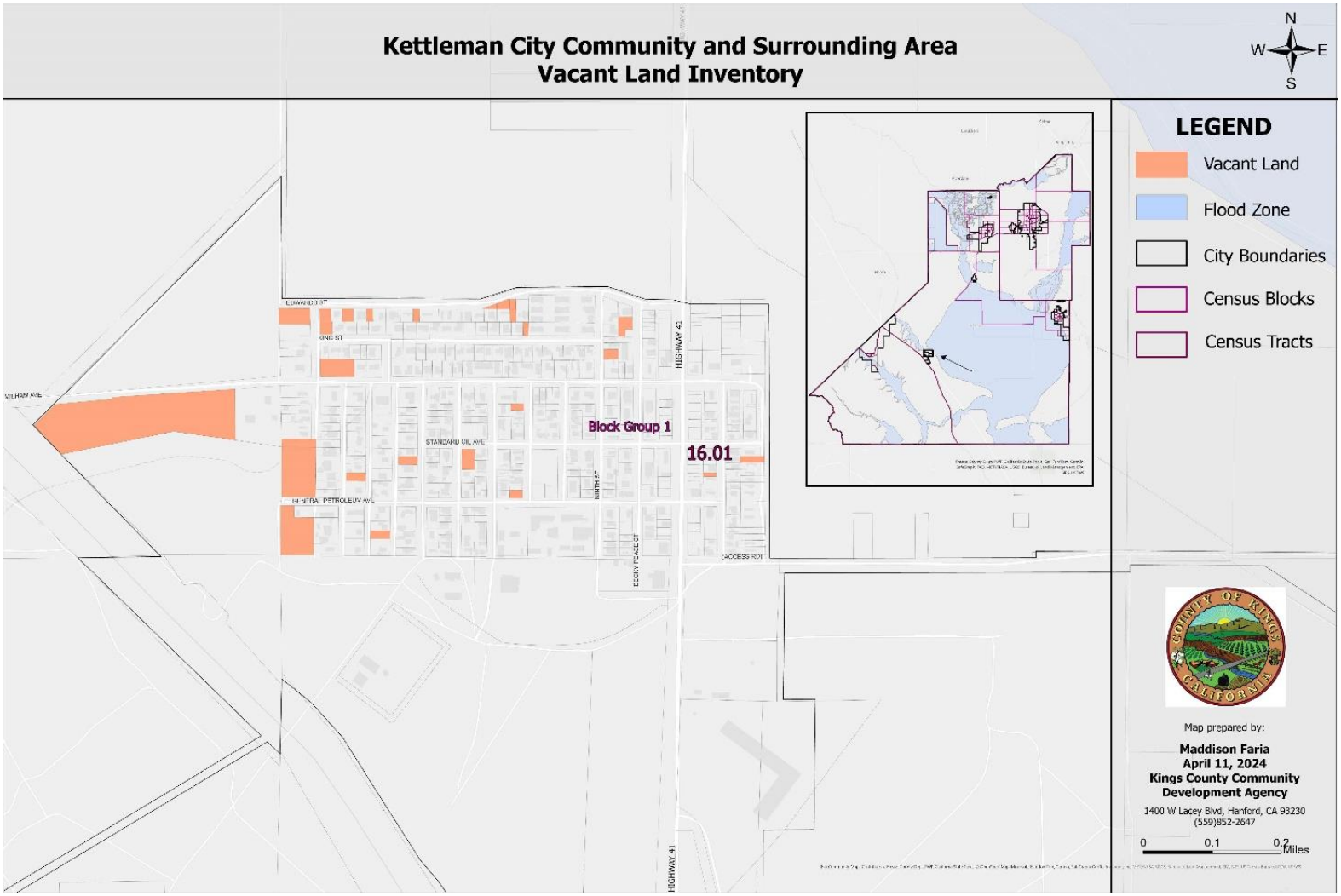


Figure 31: Stratford Community Zoning Vacant Sites 6,000 sq ft or Greater

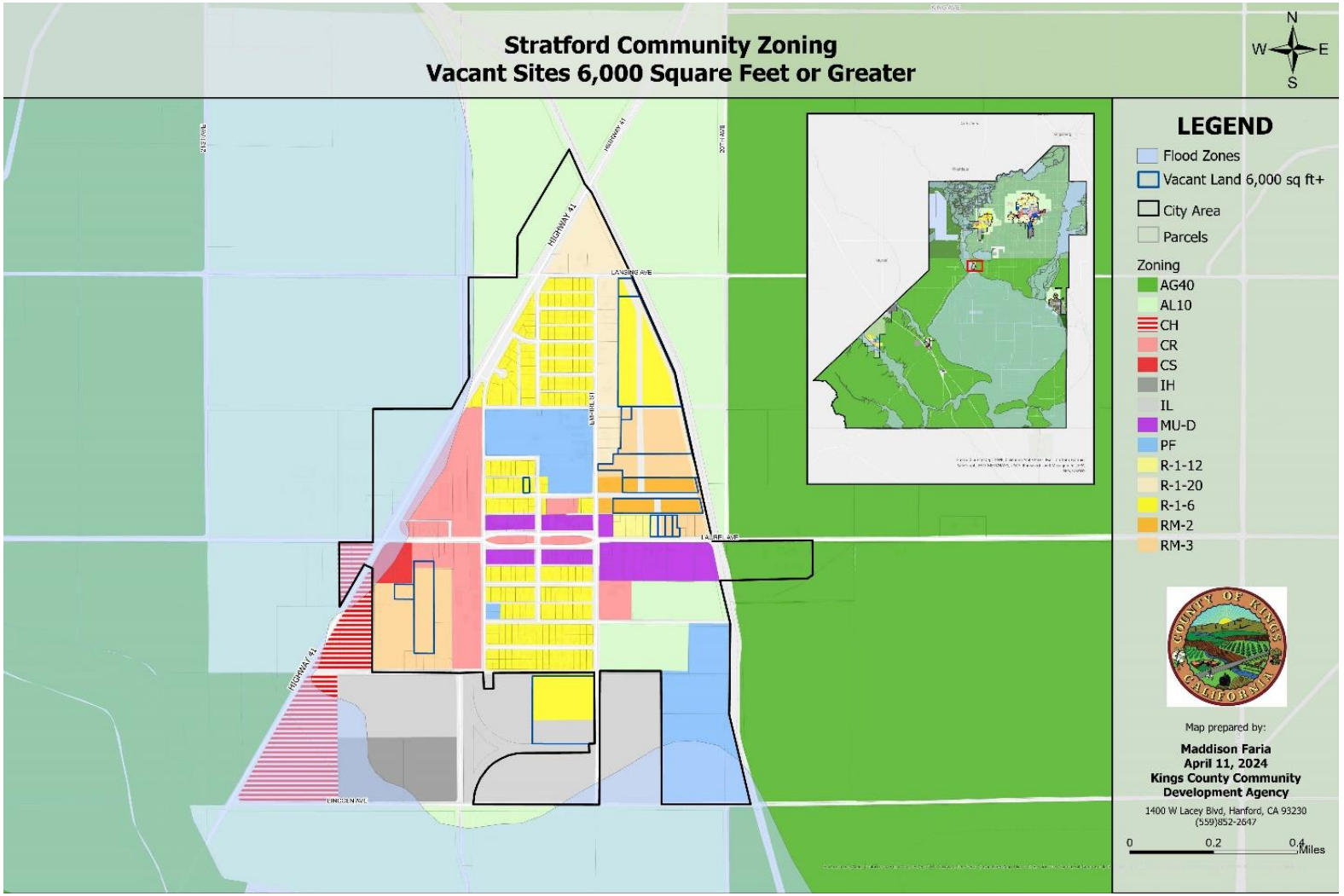
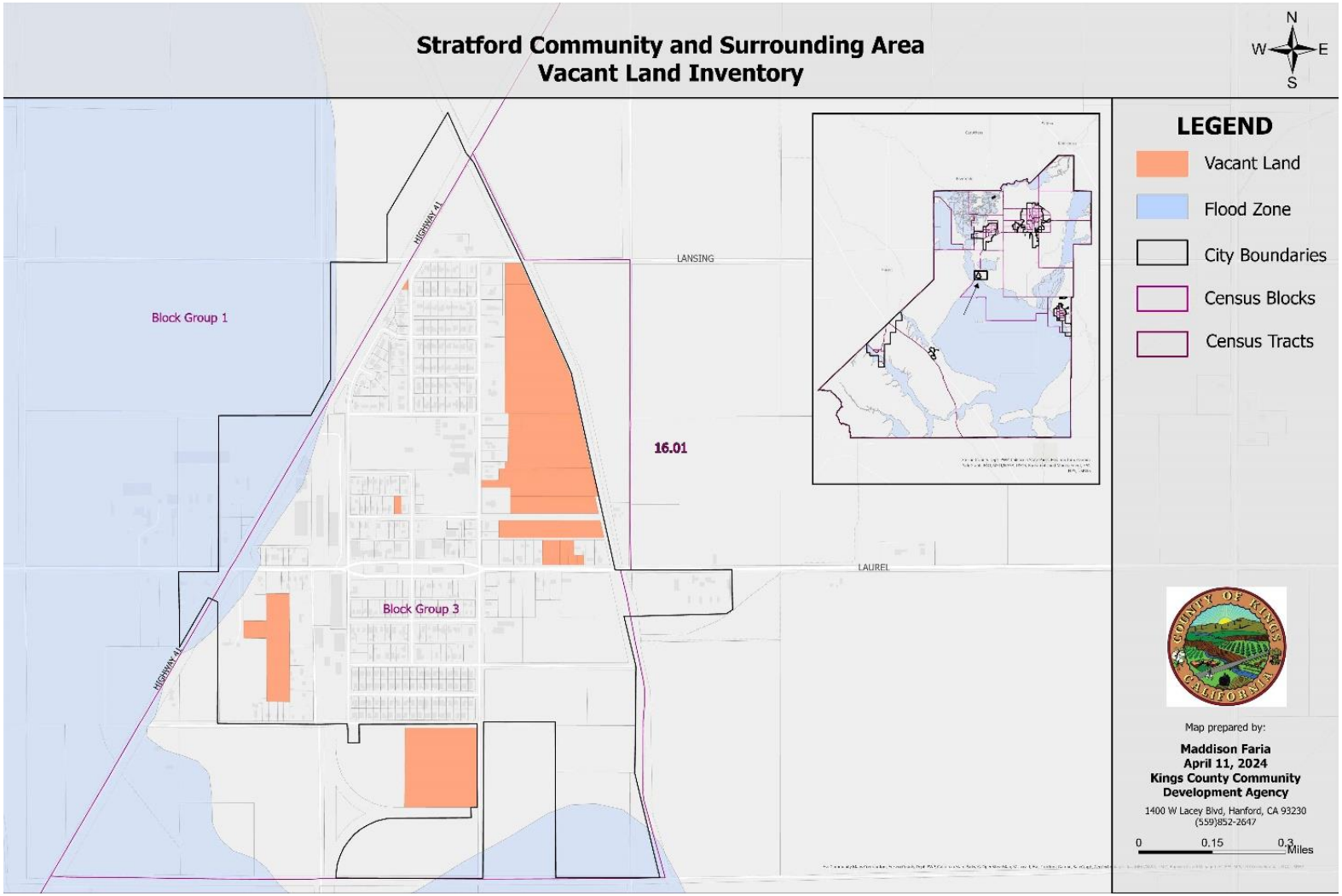


Figure 32: Stratford Community and Surrounding Area Vacant Land Inventory



Nonvacant Sites and Redevelopment Potential

This section provides an analysis of nonvacant sites proposed to accommodate a portion of the County's Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). The analysis includes a detailed description of existing uses, evaluates potential impediments to redevelopment, and assesses site-specific conditions and local market trends to demonstrate realistic redevelopment potential during the planning period, consistent with Government Code § 65583.2(g).

Appendix B: Land Use Inventory (County of Kings) of the Housing Element presents all the sites in the unincorporated County available to accommodate the RHNA housing numbers. The inventory includes vacant sites and nonvacant sites with redevelopment potential based on criteria such as structure age, site condition, existing use, improvement-to-land value ratios, market feasibility indicators, and local knowledge. None of the identified sites are known to be encumbered by long-term leases or other factors that would impede redevelopment during the planning period. Programmatic strategies to incentivize redevelopment include streamlined permitting, density bonuses, infrastructure support, and active outreach to developers.

Small Sites Analysis and Consolidation Potential

The County acknowledges the importance of demonstrating the realistic potential for lower-income housing development on small sites, particularly those less than 0.5 acres in size. In response to HCD's comments, this section provides an expanded analysis referencing recent development trends, County facilitation strategies, and updated demographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Suitability of Small Sites: Recent U.S. Census data for Kings County (2020 Decennial Census and 2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates) indicate that smaller, infill multifamily projects represent a growing share of new residential development, particularly in communities such as Hanford, Lemoore, and Corcoran, where land costs are comparatively moderate. Between 2017 and 2022, approximately 28% of new multifamily units were constructed on parcels smaller than 0.5 acres, achieving densities between 20 to 28 units per acre【US Census / ACS Building Permits Survey 2022】.

Specific examples include:

Hanford – Elm Street Apartments (2021): Developed on a 0.45-acre site, achieved a density of 24 units per acre, and provided 6 units affordable to lower-income households through project-based voucher support.

Lemoore – East D Street Flats (2020): Constructed on a 0.38-acre site, achieving a density of 26 units per acre, with 5 units reserved for very low-income households.

Future Housing Needs including Segregation/Integration

Kings County's future housing needs as projected in the Kings County jurisdiction for the 2024-2032 period. The planning period indicates a need for 561 units. The total housing needs include 66 units for extremely low-income (approx. 11.76% of the RHNA Very Low-Income allocation), 66 units for very low-income, 89 units for low- income, 106 units for moderate-income, and 234 units for above moderate-income. Housing for lower-income households represents 23.5% of the above housing needs.

Table 20: Kings RHNA 2024-2032 by Income Level

Jurisdiction	Extremely Low*	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
Unincorporated Kings	66	66	89	106	234	**561**
Kings County Total	1,128	1,129	1,672	1,753	3,747	9,429
Percentage (Uninc.)	11.76%	11.76%	15.86%	18.89%	41.71%	**100%**

Note: Workers included those 16 years and over who did not work from home.

Table 3 in the Housing Element shows the demographic trends of different racial/ethnic categories within Kings County between 2000 and 2020. During this period, the population of unincorporated Kings County decreased by –3.8 percent, however, a reduction of population in the last decade between 2010 and 2020 was 6.5 percent. Unincorporated Kings County Hispanic population was 46.7 percent of the total population in the year 2010. By 2020, the Hispanic population comprise of 50.7 percent of the population. The changing ethnic characteristics of a community, coupled with shifting in age composition, lead to changes in household composition and ensuing housing needs. The percentage of population that are White residents decreased from 42.2% in 2010 to 36.3 % in 2020.

The County has considered trends and patterns related to integration and segregation based on racial and ethnic factors, disability, family status, seniors, and median household income. Unincorporated Kings County has some differences compared to Kings County as a whole. Unincorporated Kings County has a smaller percentage of renters that are extremely low-income households (14.1%) compared to Kings County as a whole (17.7%). The City of Hanford (19.1%), City of Corcoran (25%), and the City of Avenal (34%) had a higher share of renters that are extremely low-income households. Those same jurisdictions also had higher percentage of multi-family units that ranged from 2-4 units and that had 5+ units, as seen on Housing Element Table 4. Figure 9, COG Geography TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas, 2023, shows that the southeast portion of the county contains high segregation and poverty.

The county also has a significant need for dependent care and support systems for young children and youth, farm worker housing and housing appropriate for large families.

The Kings County Community Development Agency will include stakeholders and community-based organizations to advise the county on developing and implementing various Housing Element programs. The Kings County Community Development Agency will actively participate in the county's efforts prioritize and implement the following strategies:

Research, identify, and apply for funds available through the CDBG and HOME Programs, Mobile home Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program (MPRROP), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Cap-and-Trade Program, and other funding sources that support affordable housing development and preservation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency, homeownership, code enforcement, farmworker housing, etc.

Implement the following Housing Programs:

Program 5.1 - Code Enforcement Program

Program 5.2 - Housing Rehabilitation Program

Program 5.3 - Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing

Program 5.4 - Adequate Sites

Program 5.5 - First-Time Homebuyer Program

Program 5.6 - Section 8 Rental Assistance

Program 5.7 - Foster Youth Transitional Program

Program 5.8 - Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing

Program 5.9 - Mobile Home/Manufactured Housing

Program 5.10 - Farmworker and Employee Housing

Program 5.11 - Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Program 5.12 - Promote Equal Housing Opportunities

Program 5.13 - Assist Affordable Housing Development

Program 5.14 - Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas/Particulate Matter Reduction

Program 5.15 - Weatherization and Energy-Efficient Home Improvements

Program 5.16 - Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing

Program 5.17 - Promote Fair and Balanced Fee Structures

Program 5.18 – Infrastructure Improvements to Facilitate Housing for Lower and Moderate-Income Housesholds and Special Needs Population

Program 5.19 – Foster Partnerships with Non-profit Affordable Housing Developers and Experts

Program 5.20 – Ensure the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance is in Compliance with State Laws

Program 5.21 – Community Outreach Program to Engage the Community

Sites Inventory Findings

The distribution of RHNA sites across the community will help to improve the opportunities and outcomes throughout the County. Furthermore, the RHNA sites will allow for development at densities needed to stimulate affordable housing development. Previous land use inventory maps depict a total of 886 potential new units by zone, with MDR receiving 461 moderate- and above-income range units.

Table 21 Potential New Dwelling Units by Zone

General Plan	Zone	Acres	Potential New Units by Income		
			Lower	Moderate and Above	Total
KINGS COUNTY (unincorporated)					
VLDR/LDR	R-1-20/RR/R-1-12	247		250	250
MDR	RM-3/R-1-6/R-1-8	142		461	461
HDR/Mixed	RM-1.5/RM-2	22	175		175
Total		**411**	**175**	**711**	**886**

Table 22 Census-Tract-wise Resource Opportunities

Characteristics	Census Tract 2	Census Tract 4.02	Census Tract 4.03
Figure 1 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas	Moderate Resource	Highest Resource	High Resource
Figure 2 Local Median Income	$60,000 - $84, 097	$60,000 - $84,097	$60,000 - $84,097
Figure 3 Poverty Status	10% - 20%	< 10%	10% - 20%
Figure 4: Local Racial Demographics	Low-Medium Segregation	Racially Integrated	Racially Integrated
Figure 5: Local RCAAs	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA
Figure 6: Single Parent Female Headed Households with Children	Less than 20%	Less than 20%	Less than 20%
Figure 7: Population with a Disability	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%

Figure 8: Jobs Within 45-Minute Transit Commute		1-2,500	
Figure 13: CalEnviroScreen 4.0	> 50% - 75%	> 50% - 75%	> 50% - 75%
Figure 14: Flood Hazard Zones	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	Western portions identified as .02% or 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	No identified flood hazard
Figure 15: Overcrowded Units	5.19% - 10%	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)
Figure 15: Severely Overcrowded Units	< 2.5%	< 2.5%	2.5%-6.5%
Figure 16: Overpayment by Renters	40% - 60%	20%-40%	20%-40%
Figure 17: Percentage of Homeowners Overpaying	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%
Figure 18: Estimated Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk

Appendix B, Table B 5 reflects that the sites identified to meet the City's RHNA are at all income levels. The RHNA sites are generally accommodated throughout the County administered areas and are not concentrated in areas with high racial or ethnic populations, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, senior households, or LMI households. For these reasons, the city finds that the sites proposed to accommodate its RHNA allocation do not unduly burden existing areas of concentrated racial or ethnic homogeneity, poverty, or other characteristics. Moreover, the sites affirmatively further fair housing by helping to stimulate investment in areas where additional opportunities are desired, and where new residential and/or mixed-use development can help to improve some of the opportunity level characteristics discussed earlier in this chapter.

Further, an emphasis on increasing access in primarily single-family neighborhoods through ADUs, SB 9 units, and alternative housing types as discussed in the Housing Plan will increase opportunities in areas where single family neighborhoods coincide with higher-than-average income levels, areas of opportunity, and lower diversity.

Identification of Contributing Factors and Fair Housing Priorities & Goals

The December 2015 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule Guidebook published by HUD identifies examples of contributing factors by each fair housing issue area: outreach, fair housing Local Assessment of Fair Housing , segregation and integration, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disparities in access to opportunities for persons with disabilities, disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risks, and sites inventory.

The County supports the recommendations of the 2014 San Joaquin Valley Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA) that was prepared by the California Coalition for Rural Housing. The FHEA analyzes patterns in racial and economic segregation, discusses how segregation impacts individuals' and families' ability to access housing opportunity, and proposes strategies and recommendations to create more equitable and integrated communities.

Based on the issues identified in this Fair Housing Analysis, the following are the top 5 issues to be addressed through the programs in the Housing Plan:

1. Maintaining and preserving the existing affordable housing stock;
2. Assisting in the provision of housing;
3. Removing governmental constraints, as necessary;
4. Providing adequate sites to achieve a variety and diversity of housing; and
5. Promoting equal housing opportunity.

After considering these issues and FHEA recommendations, the County has identified in **Table 23** potential contributing factors to fair housing issues in unincorporated Kings County and outlines the meaningful actions to be taken. The meaningful actions listed in the Table relate to the actions identified in the Housing Element.

Table 23: Factors Contributing to Fair Housing Issues

AFH Identified Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Priority	Meaningful Actions
Limitations in local Consolidated Planning Processes, ongoing CDBG and HOME funding allocations, Housing Elements Processes, and other city planning documents.	Existing low-density residential development under general plan and zoning code Gap between low density and medium density and high-density classification	High	Program 5.13 Assist Affordable Housing Development: Through direct financial assistance such as CDBG and HOME, priority entitlement processing, regulatory incentives such as density bonus and modified development standards,
Assist in the provision of housing by removing government constraints and promoting equal housing opportunity	Limitations in zoning code and density classifications Permission of pre-approved design, and development standards	High	Program 5.13 Assist Affordable Housing Development: Through direct financial assistance such as CDBG and HOME, priority entitlement processing, regulatory incentives such as density bonus and modified development standards, administrative support to developers on grant

			applications. Programs 5.6 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 5.8 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing Program 5.9 Mobile/Manufactured Housing), Program 5.10 Farmworker and Employee Housing Program 5.11 Housing for Persons with Disabilities Program 5.16 SRO Housing
Funding for marginalized or distressed communities, such as Transit Oriented Development Funds, Strategic Growth Council grants, HCD's Housing-Related Parks Program, Safe Routes to School, and Brownfield funding.	Ensuring funding is available for marginalized and distressed community	High	Research, identify, and apply for funds available through the CDBG and HOME Programs, Mobile home Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program (MPRROP), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Cap-and-Trade Program, and other funding sources that support affordable housing development and preservation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency, homeownership, code enforcement, farmworker housing, etc. Program 5.5 First-Time Homebuyer Program Program 5.6 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 5.14 Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas/Particulate Matter Reduction 5.15 Weatherization and Energy-Efficient Home Improvements
Provide guidance for site selection of affordable housing developments.	Housing Element identifies adequate sites to accommodate the City's share of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation of 561 units	High	Program 5.4 Zoning for Adequate Sites: Adequate sites are those with sufficient development and density standards, water and sewer services, and adequate infrastructure.
Develop a program to educate and encourage landlords to accept Housing Choice Vouchers.	Lack of readily available information regarding fair housing resources and assistance to persons in filing a complaint	High	Program 5.12 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities

	Lack of education of public and housing providers regarding rights and responsibilities under the AFH and FEHA		
Develop and implement a proactive code enforcement program that holds property owners accountable and proactively plans for resident relocation when necessary.	Code enforcement	High	Program 5.1 Code Enforcement, 5.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program,
Prioritize basic infrastructure improvements like water, sewer, and streetlights.	Ensuring availability of basic infrastructure to proposed development of lower-income households	High	Program 5.17 Promote Fair and Balanced Fee Structures
Disproportionate Housing Needs, including Overpayment and Substandard Housing	Ongoing need for affordable housing Need for assistance with monthly housing costs Lack of local information regarding available housing rehabilitation, emergency repair, and weatherization programs Need for targeted housing revitalization strategies	Medium	Program 5.6 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 5.17 Foster Youth Transitional Program Program 5.8 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing Program 5.10 Farmworker and Employee Housing 5.11 Housing for Persons with Disabilities Program 5.16 Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing
Use design tools to seamlessly integrate affordable housing development into larger mixed-income developments.	Limitations in zoning code and density classifications · Approval process	Medium	Program 5.13 Assist Affordable Housing Development: The County promotes the development of housing for extremely-low-, very-low-, low- and moderate-income persons through direct financial assistance such as CDBG and HOME, priority entitlement processing, regulatory incentives such as density bonus and modified development standards,
Displacement Risk	Land use and zoning laws Displacement of residents due to economic pressures	Medium	Program 5.3 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing



Kings County • Lemoore • Corcoran • Hanford • Avenal • Kings (Unincorporated)

APPENDIX D2: CITY OF AVENAL

FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

Draft – *July* ***2025***

Prepared By:

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APPENDIX D2: CITY OF AVENAL FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

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A. Local Assessment of Fair Housing

Introduction

Assembly Bill (AB) 686 requires that all housing elements due on or after January 1, 2021, contain an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) consistent with the core elements of the analysis required by the federal Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule of July 16, 2015. Under California law, AFFH means "taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics."[1]

California Government Code Section 65583 (10)(A)(ii) requires local jurisdictions to analyze racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty and affluence, disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk. Although this is the Housing Element for the County of Kings, Government Code Section 65583 (c) (10) requires all local jurisdictions to address patterns locally and regionally to compare conditions at the local level to the rest of the region. This section is organized by fair housing topics to address the identified issues which are included throughout the section. Through discussions with housing service providers, fair housing advocates, and this assessment of fair housing issues, the City of Avenal identified factors that contribute to fair housing issues.

The AFFH analysis must contain the following:

1. Outreach
2. Assessment of Fair Housing
    a. Key Data and Background Information
    b. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity
    c. Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
    d. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
    e. Disparities in Access to Opportunity
    f. Disproportional Housings Needs
    g. Displacement Risk
3. Sites Inventory
4. Identification

[1] California Department of Housing and Community Development, *Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Guidance for All Public Entities and for Housing Elements (April 2021 Update*), April 27, 2021, preface page, https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community- development/affh/docs/affh_document_final_4-27-2021.pdf.

Outreach Program

State law requires local governments to make a diligent effort to achieve public participation in three formal community meetings to initiate the Housing Element. To that end, each jurisdiction has provided opportunities for residents, interested parties, and local officials to participate in the update process and offer recommendations regarding housing needs and strategies to address those needs.

The public participation process for this Housing Element involved four major stages:

1. Public workshops and meetings in each of the four cities and the unincorporated County during the preparation of the Draft Housing Element.
2. Publication of the Draft Housing Element and subsequent review by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).
3. Revisions to the Housing Element to address comments from HCD and publication of a revised Draft Housing Element.
4. Public hearings before the Planning Commission and City Council of each city and the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors of Kings County prior to adoption of the final Housing Element.

City of Avenal Website

City of Avenal website (https://www.cityofavenal.com/212/Community-Development) serves as the main conduit of information for individuals who can access material online. The website is regularly updated to reflect ongoing community input opportunities, advertise draft housing element, and answer commonly asked questions. The website includes the following information:

- Upcoming meeting information
- Housing Element Workshops
- Notices of Public Hearing
- Links to Housing Element and other planning documents

General Multi-Lingual Advertisements

The City utilized a variety of methods to advertise the project, engage the community, and solicit input on the Housing Element and the Fair Housing Analysis (FHA).These efforts are summarized herein to demonstrate the City's meaningful commitment to community collaboration. The city has prepared workshop flyers (in English and Spanish), and sent emails to stakeholders requesting involvement and providing flyers and outreach information in English and Spanish.

Community Workshop

At the City of Avenal, a public workshop took place during a Town Hall meeting on November 8th, 2023 at 6:00 PM. During the workshop presentation city staff and consultants provided a description of the Housing Element adoption process and timelines for adoption. Consultants and city staff also provided information on RHNA allocations as well as a timeline for adoption

B. Assessment of Fair Housing Issues

This section provides an overview of available federal, state, and local data to analyze fair housing issues in the City of Avenal. This data is supplemented with local knowledge of existing conditions in the community to present a more accurate depiction of fair housing issues in Avenal, and a more informed perspective from which to base goals, policies, and programs to affirmatively further fair housing. The following issues are addressed:

1. Key Data and Background Information
2. Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
3. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity
5. Disproportionate Housing Needs
6. Displacement Risk
7. Local Data Knowledge

Key Data and Background Information

Kings County is located within the agriculturally rich San Joaquin Valley, with Fresno County to the north and west, Tulare County to the east, and Kern County to the south. Created in 1893, Kings County was carved from the western portion of Tulare County and later added another 100 square miles. The Kings River, from which the County derives its name, runs along the northern edges and flows south towards the center of the County. Historically, this river flowed farther south to what was once Tulare Lake Kings County is comprised of four cities (Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore), four unincorporated community service areas (Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City, and Stratford), and a few other smaller community pockets. Figure 1 is a map of Kings County and its four cities and unincorporated communities. Agriculture remains the predominant landscape of Kings County, with approximately 84% of its land area used for agriculture.

Avenal has a proud agricultural heritage and is the largest pistachio grower and processor. Wonderful Pistachios employs a majority of Avenal's agricultural labor. They are a major community partner that has invested in the city including building a pre-school. Before that, the discovery of oil in the early 1900s transformed Avenal into a boomtown and the Standard Oil Company invested in the community including a hospital and theater. In the 1950s, the oil money and Avenal's growth started to dwindle. Then in the 1970's, the California Aqueduct project was completed and the agricultural sector grew. Today, the City of Avenal aims to be a caring community that provides an oasis of opportunities for all to prosper.

Figure 1: Kings County

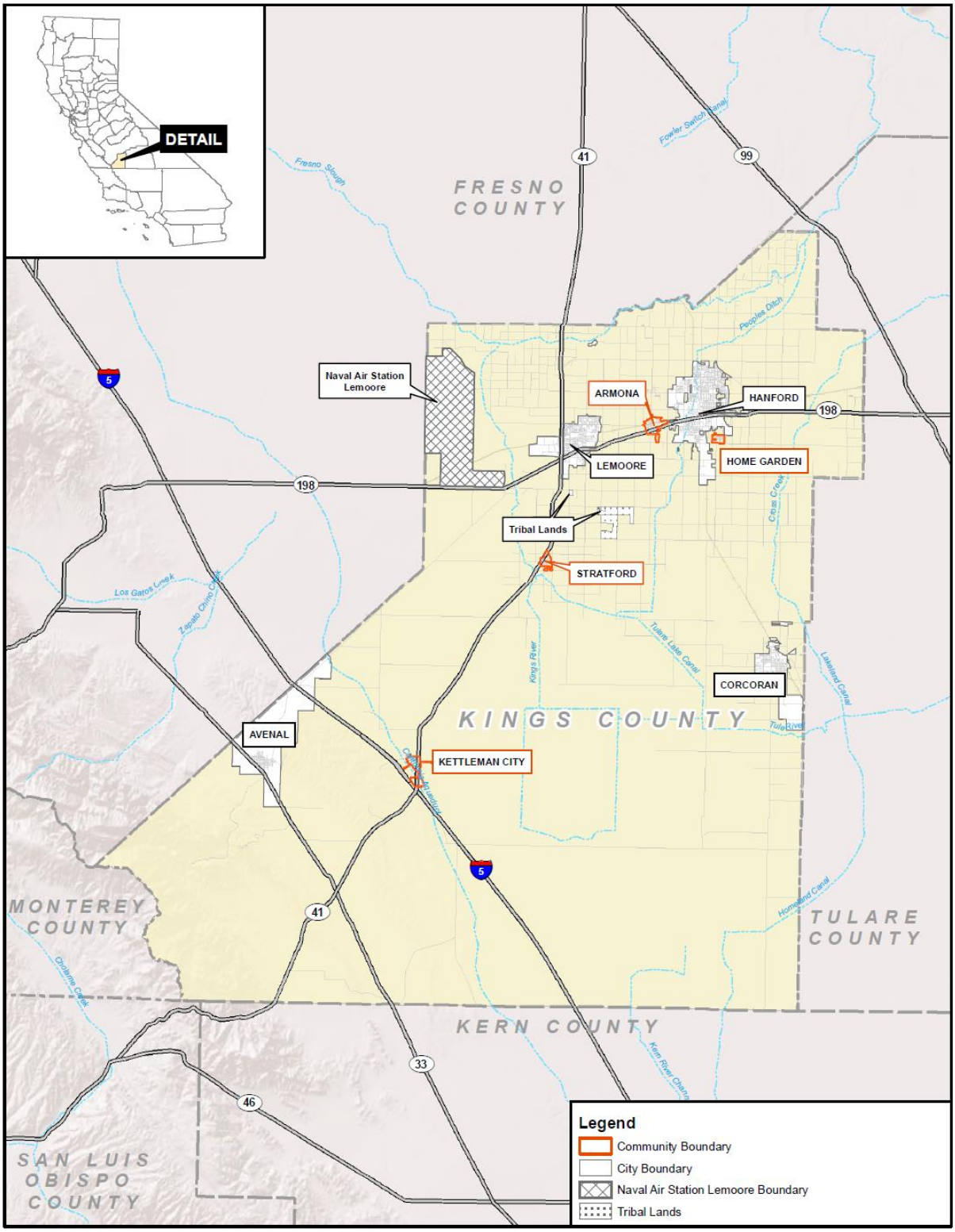


Table 1 provides data on the growth of the household population in Avenal and Kings County over a thirty-year period. In Avenal, the household population increased, starting from 5,505 in 1990 and rising to 9,406 by 2020. This growth represents an addition of 3,901 persons, or a 70.9% increase in population over three decades. Comparatively, Kings County also experienced population growth, but at a much slower rate, 53.1%. This data highlights that Avenal's population growth significantly outpaced that of the overall county, marking it as a key area of demographic change within Kings County. This rate of growth is significantly higher than the overall growth rate in Kings County during the same period. The county's household population grew from 89,469 in 1990 to 136,964 in 2020, an increase of 47,495 persons or 53.10%. The data highlights Avenal's notable population growth, which outpaced the average growth rate in Kings County.

Table 1: Kings County Household Population Growth, 1990-2020

Jurisdiction	Household Population				Change 1990-2020	
	1990	2000	2010	2020	Persons	%
Avenal	5,505	7,973	9,082	9,406	3,901	70.9%
County Totals	89,469	109,332	131,402	136,964	47,495	53.10%

Note: All numbers exclude persons in group quarters (State prisons and Naval Air station Lemoore) ; Sources: Census 1990, 2000, 2010; Cal.DOF, , E5 and E8 Population and Housing Estimates.

Fair Housing Enforcement Outreach Capacity

Equal access to housing is fundamental to each person being able to meet essential needs and to pursuing personal, educational, employment, or other goals. In recognition of equal housing access as a fundamental right, the governments of the United States and the State of California have both established fair housing as a right protected by law. Federal fair housing laws prohibit discrimination in the sale, rental, lease, or negotiation for real property based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, and disability. The California fair housing laws are built upon the federal laws and add marital status, ancestry, source of income, sexual orientation, and "any arbitrary factor" as protected categories under the laws. Many factors in the public and private domains impede equal access to housing or fair housing choice. Impediments to fair housing choice are:

- Any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, sex, disability, marital status, familial status, source of income, sexual orientation, or any other arbitrary factor which restrict housing choices or the availability of housing choices; or
- Any actions, omissions, or decisions which have the effect of restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices on the basis of race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, sex, disability, marital status, familial status, source of income, sexual orientation, or any other arbitrary factor. To affirmatively promote equal housing opportunity, a community must work to remove or mitigate impediments to fair housing choice. The City of Avenal is dedicated to providing fair housing opportunities to all residents and to ensure that all applicable laws are complied with throughout the city

The City of Avenal provides resources and programs to address fair housing concerns. Table 2 a discusses laws and compliance regarding fair housing. Further discussion of programs is found in the Kings County

Multi-Jurisdictional Housing Element and in the Contributing Factors section of this Fair Housing Analysis (FHA).

An essential component of affirmatively furthering fair housing is the jurisdiction's demonstrated capacity to conduct enforcement, offer outreach services, and respond meaningfully to incidents of housing discrimination. Kings County and its cities must assess and describe their institutional mechanisms for investigating fair housing complaints, obtaining remedies, and engaging in proactive testing or compliance activities. This includes identifying which agencies, nonprofit organizations, or legal assistance providers are responsible for handling discrimination allegations under state and federal fair housing laws. For instance, organizations such as California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA), the Fair Housing Council of Central California, or the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) may serve residents in the area, but the scope and availability of these services across rural and urban zones must be documented. Additionally, jurisdictions must provide data on the number and nature of complaints received during the previous planning period—disaggregated, where possible, by protected characteristics such as race, disability, familial status, and national origin—and indicate whether resolutions were achieved through legal settlements, administrative findings, or other remedies. Geographic patterns of complaints, such as concentrations in certain neighborhoods or rental sectors, can also reveal systemic disparities. Any ongoing or resolved lawsuits, judgments, or fair housing compliance agreements (e.g., with HUD or state agencies) should be disclosed, as they demonstrate the region's legal history and responsiveness to violations. Beyond enforcement, outreach activities—including multilingual tenant rights workshops, housing assistance clinics, or distribution of printed materials—must be evaluated for their reach, accessibility, and frequency. Effective outreach is especially critical in areas with high percentages of non-English-speaking residents, undocumented populations, or persons with disabilities. The cumulative analysis of enforcement infrastructure, legal compliance history, complaint resolution data, and outreach coverage will establish whether Kings County is adequately equipped to protect fair housing rights and respond to discrimination in a timely and equitable manner.

Table 2: City of Avenal Fair Housing Compliance

Law	Description	Compliance
California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA)	The Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) applies to public and private employers, labor organizations and employment agencies and prohibits discrimination in housing and employment on the basis of protected characteristics. The FEHA prohibits those engaged in the housing business –landlords, real estate agents, home sellers, builders, mortgage lenders, among others – from discriminating against tenants or homeowners based on protected characteristics. It is also illegal for cities, counties, or other local government agencies to make zoning or land-use decisions, or have policies, that discriminate against individuals based on those traits.	The city complies with employment requirements through strict enforcement of hiring practices and regular training of hiring managers and human resources staff. All development projects with City funding are required to comply with FEHA.

Government Code Section 65008	Covers actions of a city, county, city and county, or other local government agency, and makes those actions null and void if the action denies an individual or group of individuals the enjoyment of residence, landownership, tenancy, or other land use in the state because of membership in a protected class, the method of financing, and/or the intended occupancy. For example, a violation under Government Code section 65008 may occur if a jurisdiction applied more scrutiny to reviewing and approving an affordable development as compared to market-rate developments, or multifamily housing as compared to single family homes.	Compliance is achieved by uniform application of the City's codes, regulations, policies and practices, including development standards, design guidelines, application submittal requirements, fees and approval findings. Avenal supports the recommendations of the San Joaquin Valley Fair Housing and Equity Assessment and cooperates with the State in the development of the Assessment of Fair Housing.
Government Code Section 8899.50	Requires all public agencies to administer programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing and avoid any action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing.	Compliance is achieved through consultations with community stakeholders and support agencies as part of program evaluation and funding decisions.
Government Code Section 11135 et seq.	Requires full and equal access to all programs and activities operated, administered, or funded with financial assistance from the state, regardless of one's membership or perceived membership in a protected class.	Compliance is achieved through promotion/availability of activities and programs to all persons of all backgrounds to participate equally in community programs and activities.
Housing Accountability Act (Gov. Code, § 65589.5.)	Provides that a local agency shall not disapprove a housing development project, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, or condition approval in a manner that renders the housing development project infeasible for development for the use of very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, including through the use of design review standards, unless it makes certain written findings, based upon a preponderance of the evidence in the record.	Compliance is achieved through the development review process consistent with the Housing Accountability Act. Additionally, the city continually reviews its development standards and to ensure they facilitate an objective and equitable review of applicable projects.
Excessive Subdivision Standards (Gov. Code, § 65913.2.)	Provides that, in exercising its authority to regulate subdivisions a city, county, or city and county shall: a) Refrain from imposing criteria for design, as defined in Section 66418, or improvements, as defined in Section 66419, for the purpose of rendering infeasible the development of housing for any and all economic segments of	Compliance is achieved through the implementation of a fair and equitable development review process which is administrated consistent with the Excessive Subdivision Standards Act.

	the community. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the authority of a city, county, or city and county under other provisions of law to permit a developer to construct such housing. b) Consider the effect of ordinances adopted and actions taken by it with respect to the housing needs of the region in which the local jurisdiction is situated. c) Refrain from imposing standards and criteria for public improvements including, but not limited to, streets, sewers, fire stations, schools, or parks, which exceed the standards and criteria being applied by the city, county, or city and county at that time to its publicly financed improvements located in similarly zoned districts within that city, county, or city and county.	
Housing Element Law (Gov. Code, § 65583, esp. subds. (c)(5), (c)(10).)	Section 65583 stipulates that the housing element shall consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing. The housing element shall identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, and emergency shelters, and shall make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community. Subdivision (c)(5) provides that, in order to make adequate provision for the housing needs of all economic segments of the community, the program shall promote and affirmatively further fair housing opportunities and promote housing throughout the community or communities for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability, and other characteristics protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2), Section 65008, and any other state and federal fair housing and planning law.	Compliance is achieved through preparation and adoption of a Housing Element found to be in substantial compliance with State Housing Element law by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.

The City of Avenal affirms its commitment to fair housing through compliance with federal and state laws

prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, disability, marital status, ancestry, source of income, sexual orientation, or any arbitrary characteristic. As described in Program 1.16: Promote Equal Housing Opportunities, the City continues to disseminate fair housing information in English and Spanish at City Hall, the library, and other public venues, and refers inquiries or complaints to the California Civil Rights Department (formerly DFEH) in Fresno. While this referral process aligns with basic legal obligations, the City does not currently conduct internal investigations, maintain complaint databases, or engage in fair housing testing, instead relying on external agencies for enforcement and resolution.

The City maintains compliance with the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), Government Code §65008, and §8899.50, applying non-discrimination policies uniformly in zoning, permitting, and publicly funded housing projects. Training for staff ensures ongoing adherence to these laws. The City has also supported regional efforts such as the San Joaquin Valley Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA), and continues to promote equitable housing practices through Program 1.1 (Code Enforcement) and outreach related to voucher acceptance and funding for lower-income neighborhoods

Local Patterns of Integration and Segregation

To develop priorities, policies, and actions, an analysis of integration and segregation, including patterns and trends, related to people with protected characteristics was prepared. Segregation generally means a condition in which there is a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area. Conversely, integration refers to a condition in which there is a not a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area. The following analysis will analyze levels of segregation and integration for race and ethnicity, persons with disabilities, familial status, age, and income to identify the groups in Avenal that experience the highest levels of segregation. Minorities are often concentrated in impoverished areas and lack access to resources such as jobs, educational opportunities, life services and face other disadvantages.

The City of Avenal's Housing Element includes comprehensive data and maps across key components of the Fair Housing Analysis (FHA). This includes local patterns and trends related to segregation/integration, access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs. The Element evaluates racial and ethnic demographics, revealing that 87.0% of Avenal’s population identifies as Hispanic or Latino, a notably higher concentration compared to 54.9% countywide, indicating racial/ethnic clustering. Census Tracts 17.02 and 17.03 are identified as areas of high segregation and poverty, reflecting persistent disparities.

Patterns of disproportionate housing needs are evident in high overcrowding and cost burden rates. In 2020, 17% of Avenal households lived in overcrowded conditions, with renter households especially affected (13.8% had 1.01 to 1.5 occupants per room). HUD CHAS data show that over 50% of very-low and extremely-low-income renters and owners were overpaying for housing. Overpayment varies geographically, with renters in central tracts experiencing rates above 40%.

Access to opportunity also varies significantly. TCAC/HCD Opportunity Area maps identify Avenal’s tracts as “moderate resource” or “high segregation and poverty,” with limited access to jobs (fewer than 2,500 within a 45-minute transit commute in most areas) and high scores on CalEnviroScreen (75–100%) suggesting environmental burdens. Educational access indicators such as on-time graduation and test proficiency are lower than regional averages,

further emphasizing limited opportunity access.

Race and Ethnic Characteristics

The racial and ethnic composition of Avenal and Kings County, as indicated by the Census ACS 2016-2020 data and presented in Table 3, shows a distinct demographic profile. In Avenal, a significant majority of the population, 87.0%, identifies as Hispanic or Latino, which is notably higher than the percentage in Kings County at 54.9%. This indicates a strong Hispanic or Latino presence in Avenal's community. The non-Hispanic or Latino population in Avenal is comparatively smaller, at 13.0%, which is significantly lower than the 45.10% in Kings County. Breaking this down further, only 8.4% of Avenal's population is White (non-Hispanic or Latino), in contrast to Kings County's 31.6%. Similarly, other racial groups such as Black or African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and those identifying as other races or with two or more races, have a lesser representation in Avenal compared to Kings County.

Table 3: Race and Ethnicity

Racial /Ethnic Group	Avenal	Kings County
Not Hispanic or Latino	13.0%	45.1%
White	8.4%	31.6%
Black or African American	3.3%	5.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.4%	0.8%
Asian	0.3%	3.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Other races or2+ races	0.5%	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	87.0%	54.9%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B03002

From the span of 2000 to 2020, the Hispanic or Latino of Any Race population count increased by 19.4% (Table 4). There was a larger increase of the Hispanic or Latino of Any Race population between 2000-2010 than there was between 2010 to 2020. The inverse took place with the White Alone Non-Hispanic between 2000 to 2020, however the 41.1% percentage decrease is more significant. There is an extremely significant drop in the Black or African American Alone Non-Hispanic from 2000 to 2020. In 2000, there were 1,808 individuals which dropped by a few hundred in 2010. Then from 2010 to 2020, there was a large drop from 1,540 to 102 individuals. In the span of 20 years, that is a 94.3% decrease.

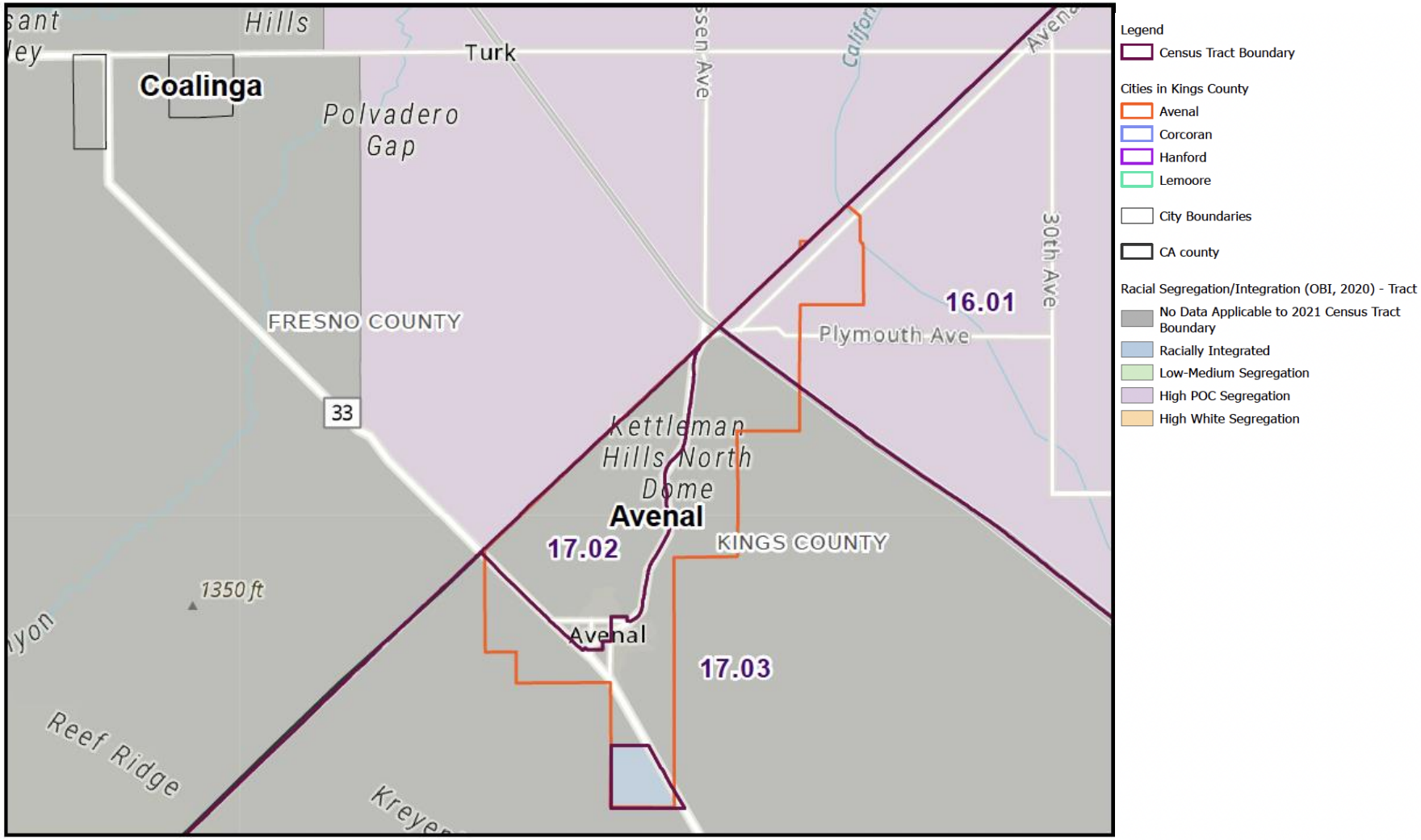
Table 4: Population by Race by Hispanic Origin Over Time

	2000	2010	2020

Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	9,667	11,130	11,545
White Alone Non-Hispanic	2,923	2,387	1,721
Black or African American Alone Non-Hispanic	1,808	1,540	102
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone Non-Hispanic	79	82	76
Asian Alone Non-Hispanic	54	102	83
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone Non-Hispanic	2	4	13
Some Other Race Non-Hispanic	26	197	37
Two or More Races Non-Hispanic	115	63	119
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 2010; Social Explorer Table for Census 2020.			

According to Figure 2, there are three partial census tracts (CTs 16.01, 17.01, and 17.02) and the Avenal State Prison (CT 9810) located in the City of Avenal. Only a small portion is within CT 17.02 which is identified as High POC Segregation. Census Tract 9818 lacks data for a lot of other categories in this report but this small area is identified as Racially Integrated.

Figure 2: Local Racial Demographics



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD); OBI, 2020

Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs) and Racial Concentration of Areas of Affluence (RCAA)

To better understand fair housing, HUD uses the designation Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP) which requires:

- a non-white population of 50 percent or more in a metropolitan or micropolitan area, or a non-white population of 20 percent or more outside of these areas.
- extreme poverty, defined as census tracts with either 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line or with a poverty rate of three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

As illustrated in Figure 3, much of Avenal, particularly CTs 17.02 and 17.03, are identified as R/ECAP areas based on HUD definition. These areas meet the thresholds for both high concentrations of racial/ethnic minorities and households in poverty. As discussed later in the FHA, these census tracts are also categorized as "High Segregation and Poverty" areas under the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Area framework.

The assessment provides a demographic and socioeconomic comparison of these R/ECAP tracts relative to other areas in Avenal. The analysis shows that CTs 17.02 and 17.03 have:

- Poverty rates between 30% and 40%
- Median household incomes ranging from $35,000 to $60,000
- Renter overpayment rates between 40% and 60%
- Higher rates of overcrowding and severe overcrowding, with up to 6.5% of households in severely overcrowded conditions (more than 1.5 persons per room)

HCD has a designation called Racial Concentration of Areas of Affluence (RCAA) which is also based on two factors:

- A location quotient based on the percentage of white, non-Hispanic or Latino population in the census tract compared to the average percentage of total white population for the COG region.
- If the median income for the census tract is greater than 1.5 times the COG median income or State median income, whichever is lower.

In Figure 4, it is noted that there are no Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence (RCAAs) identified in the City of Avenal. Typically, RCAAs are found in areas that align with the highest-resource zones as determined by the Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) and Housing and Community Development (HCD), or in relatively higher-income parts of unincorporated counties.

The City of Avenal has programs to help ensure fair housing opportunities like Program 1.8 First Time Homebuyer Program which provides home ownership opportunities to new low-income homebuyers. It provides up to $130,000 in a deferred silent second loan to subsidize mortgage payments and closing costs. Program 1.9 Section 8 Rental Assistance extends rental subsidies to extremely-low- and very-low-income households equal to the difference between 30% of the monthly income and the allowable rent determined by the program.

The Housing Element's assessment further links these disparities with broader community conditions, such as aging housing stock, infrastructure limitations, and access to amenities. These neighborhoods have

comparatively fewer parks, limited access to high-performing schools, and may lack adequate pedestrian or transit infrastructure—all of which influence quality of life and long-term opportunity.

To address these disparities, the City includes several targeted programs:

- **Program 1.1 (Code Enforcement)** seeks to proactively identify and remedy substandard housing conditions, with a focus on older neighborhoods that overlap with R/ECAP tracts.
- **Program 1.2 (Housing Rehabilitation Program)** provides financial support for home repairs and safety improvements for lower-income homeowners.
- **Program 1.7 (Regulatory and Financial Assistance to Developer of Affordable Housing)** assisting developers build affordable housing.
- **Program 1.10 (Affordable Housing Assistance)** focuses on increasing access to quality, affordable housing in areas of need.
- **Program 1.16 (Promote Equal Housing Opportunities)** enhances outreach on fair housing rights and services, including multilingual materials and referrals to the Civil Rights Department for investigation of discrimination complaints.

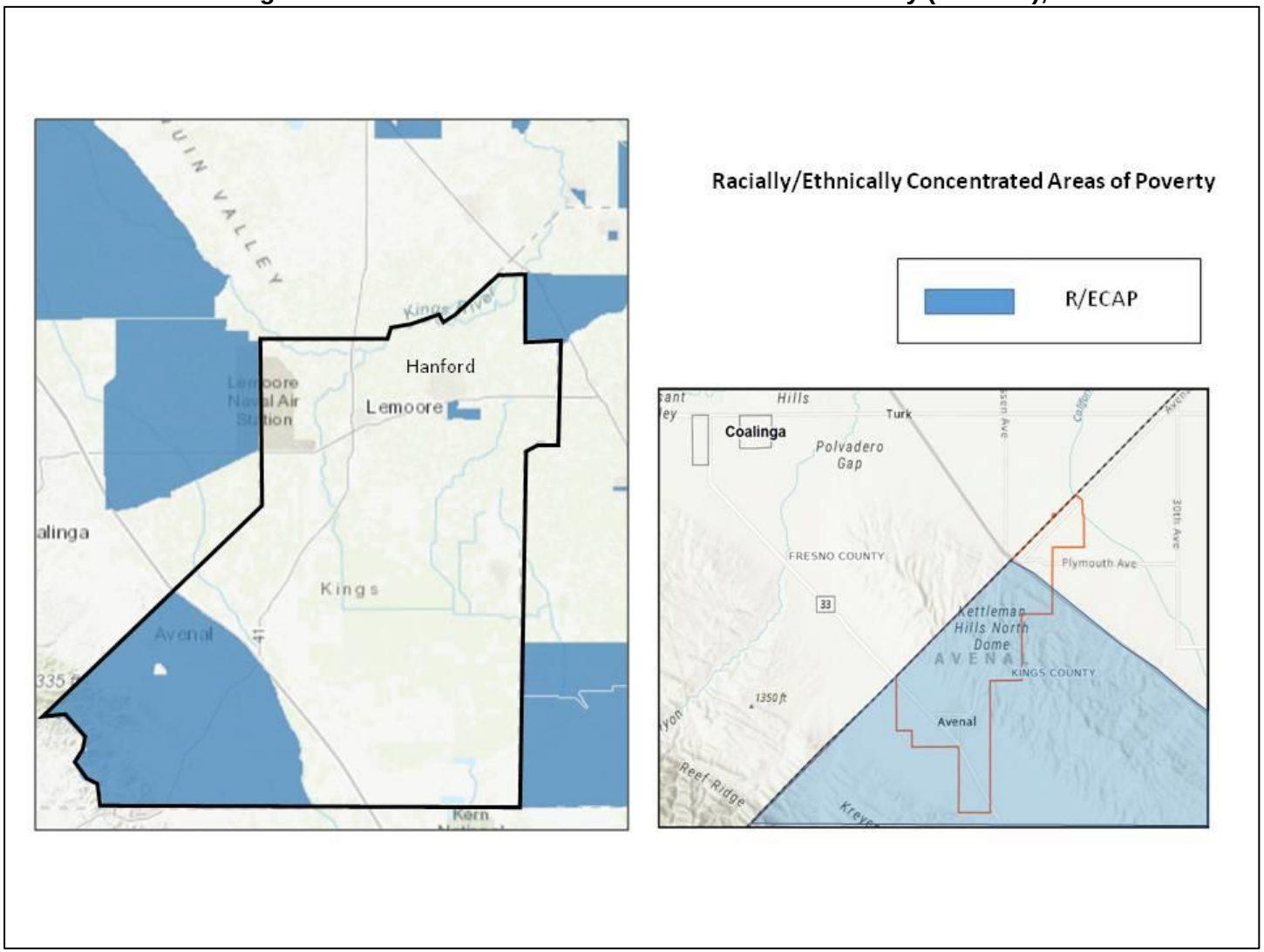
The inclusion of these programs demonstrates the City's commitment to addressing inequalities within R/ECAP areas and to affirmatively furthering fair housing by improving living conditions, promoting housing stability, and expanding access to opportunity in historically disadvantaged neighborhoods.

The City of Avenal does not exhibit any neighborhoods with disproportionately high or low concentrations of minority residents. In fact, all areas within the city are considered concentrated minority communities. This uniform distribution of minority populations is a defining feature of Avenal's residential landscape.

Historically, the city's demographic pattern was shaped by the rise and fall of the local oil industry. During the mid-20th century, Avenal experienced an economic downturn following the collapse of oil operations, which led to population decline and economic instability. Beginning in the 1960s, the city witnessed a substantial influx of agricultural workers, many of whom were from Latino backgrounds, who repopulated the area and contributed to the city's current racial and ethnic composition.

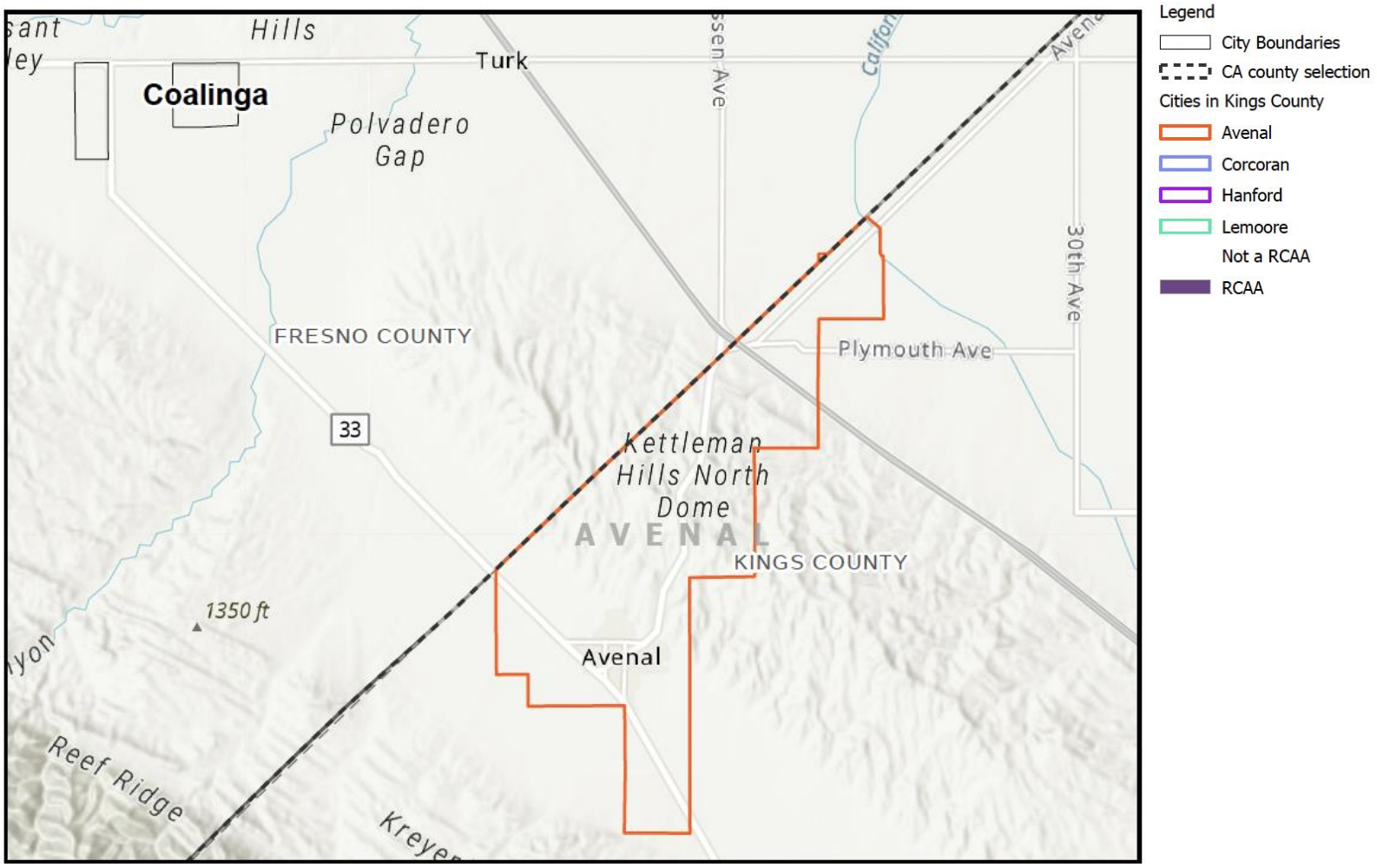
These historical economic and migratory patterns have reinforced a consistent racial and ethnic distribution across the city, with no distinct areas of racial segregation or exclusion. The absence of high-income enclaves, limited housing market turnover, and the city's relatively small geographic size have likely contributed to the maintenance of this uniform demographic structure over time.

Figure 3: Racial/Ethnic Area of Concentration of Poverty (R/ECAP),



Source: https://hudgis-hud.opendata.arcgis.com

Figure 4: Local RCAAs



Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019. Updated: March,2021

Income Distribution

Along with housing prices and rents, household income is the most important factor affecting housing opportunities within Kings County. Housing choices such as tenure (owning versus renting), housing type, and location are dependent on household income. On the other hand, however, household size and type often affect the proportion of income that can be spent on housing.

According to the ACS 2016-2020, the median household income for the entire County was reported as $61,556. In general, the City of Avenal's median household income is below the county average at $49,781. As seen in Figure 5, the City of Avenal's median income is between $35,000 and $60,000 (state median income) with a small portion towards the southern tip consisting of income below $35,000.

Avenal's workforce consists of a larger proportion of individuals that participate in "blue-collar" jobs such as farming, construction, extraction, manufacturing, production, transportation, and material moving compared to other jurisdictions such as Hanford and Lemoore with more "white collar jobs". Although median household income is a common benchmark for comparison, the distribution of household income also provides a useful measure of housing needs in a community. In housing analysis, households are typically grouped into categories, expressed relative to the Area Median Income (AMI) and adjusted for family size. Using State of California income thresholds, the income groups analyzed were as follows:

- Extremely low income: Up to 30% of AMI
- Very low income: 31-50% of AMI
- Low income: 51-80% of AMI
- Moderate income: 81-120% of AMI
- Upper income: Above 120% of AMI

Table 5 estimates the percentage of households by tenure within each income category in each jurisdiction as reported in HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data based on the Census ACS 2014-2018. Countywide, almost one-quarter (24%) of owner households were in the lower-income category (80% or less than the AMI --extremely-low, very-low, and low incomes), while over one-half (55%) of renter households were in the lower-income category. In the City of Avenal, more than 60% of owners belonged to the moderate-income category while more than 80% of the renters were mostly distributed in the moderate income and lower income categories. As witnessed at the county and city levels, renters experience a higher proportion of lower-income households.

At the city level, Avenal and Corcoran had higher percentages of lower-income owner and renter households than those in Hanford and Lemoore. As shown in Table 5, 35% of Avenal owner households and 82% of renter households are in the lower income category. Data from the Census ACS 2016-2020 provides a comparative snapshot of the changes in housing costs over a decade for the City of Avenal, Kings County, and the state of California. In 2010, the median monthly housing cost in Avenal was $669, which rose to $768 in 2015 and then to $840 in 2020, marking a 25.6% increase over ten years. Kings County saw a rise from $960 in 2010 to $978 in 2015, reaching $1,094 by 2020, which is a 14.0% increase. In comparison, California's median housing costs started at $1,409 in 2010, slightly increased to $1,419 in 2015, and jumped to $1,688 by 2020, resulting in a 19.8% rise. These figures indicate that while Avenal experienced the highest percentage increase in housing costs, it remains substantially lower in absolute terms compared to the county average and significantly lower than the state average.

Table 5: Household Income Distribution by Tenure

Income Category	Avenal	Kings County
Owners		
<= 30%	7.9%	5.50%
>30% to <=50%	6.9%	7.30%
>50% to <=80%	20.4%	11.00%
>80% to <=100%	10.6%	8.60%
>100%	54.2%	67.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%
Renters		
<= 30%	34.0%	17.70%
>30% to <=50%	19.3%	14.60%
>50% to <=80%	29.1%	22.80%
>80% to <=100%	2.9%	11.40%
>100%	15.2%	33.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census ACS 2014-2018

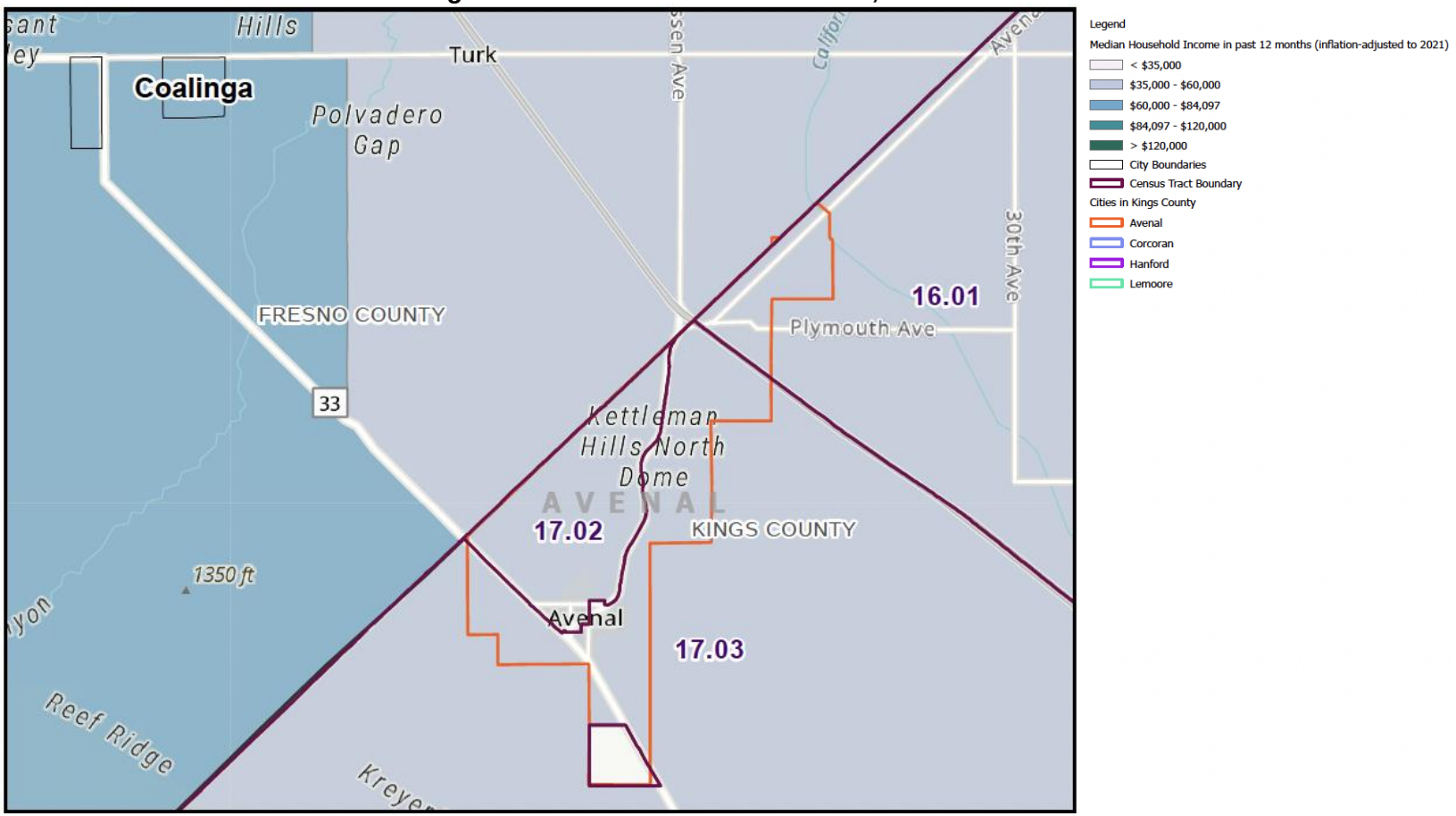
Table 6 presents the median income by race/ethnicity. As the table shows, the median incomes for both the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic/Latino households are lower than the county and state. There is also a significant lower median income for Avenal's Hispanic/Latino households ($48,783) compared to Non-Hispanic households ($68,052).

Table 6: Median Household Income by Race or Hispanic Origin

	City of Avenal	Kings County	California
White Alone Non-Hispanic	$68,052	$74,918	$90,496
Black Or African American Alone Non-Hisp.	NA	$56,076	$54,976
American Indian And Alaska Native Alone Non-Hisp.	NA	$44,842	$60,182
Asian Alone Non-Hisp.	NA	$80,530	$101,380
Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander Alone Non-Hisp.	NA	$98,864	$81,682
Some Other Race Alone Non-Hisp.	$50,768	$47,592	$59,287
Two Or More Races Non-Hisp.	$82,111	$72,188	$76,733
Hispanic Or Latino of Any Race	$48,783	$49,373	$62,330

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2016-2020), Table B19013.

Figure 5: Local Median Income 2021, Census Tract



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development. ACS 5yr estimates (2017-2021).

Poverty Status

In 2021, Kings County, California, experienced varying levels of poverty across different regions. As seen in Figure 6, the City of Avenal consists of census tracts with poverty rates that reach up to 30% - 40% in the central areas while the borders of the county have poverty rates at around 10% - 20% with a small portion towards the northern end consisting of poverty rates around 20% - 30%.

According to the Census American Community Survey data from 2017 to 2021, 17.7% of persons in Kings County were in poverty. These statistics underscore the diverse economic landscape of Kings County, where certain areas exhibit significantly higher poverty rates, highlighting the need for targeted socioeconomic interventions.

Table 7 shows that almost one-quarter (23.7%) of Avenal's households have incomes below the poverty level, significantly higher than both the county and the state. However. over the last decade between 2010 and 2020, Avenal has experienced a dramatic decline the number and percentage of household in poverty. As Table 8 shows, the percentage in household poverty declined from 41.1% in 2010 to 23.7% in 2020.

Table 7: Total Households in Poverty

	Below Poverty Level	Percent
City of Avenal	565	23.7%
Kings County	4,464	13.1%
California	806,599	9.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2016-2020 Table B17019.

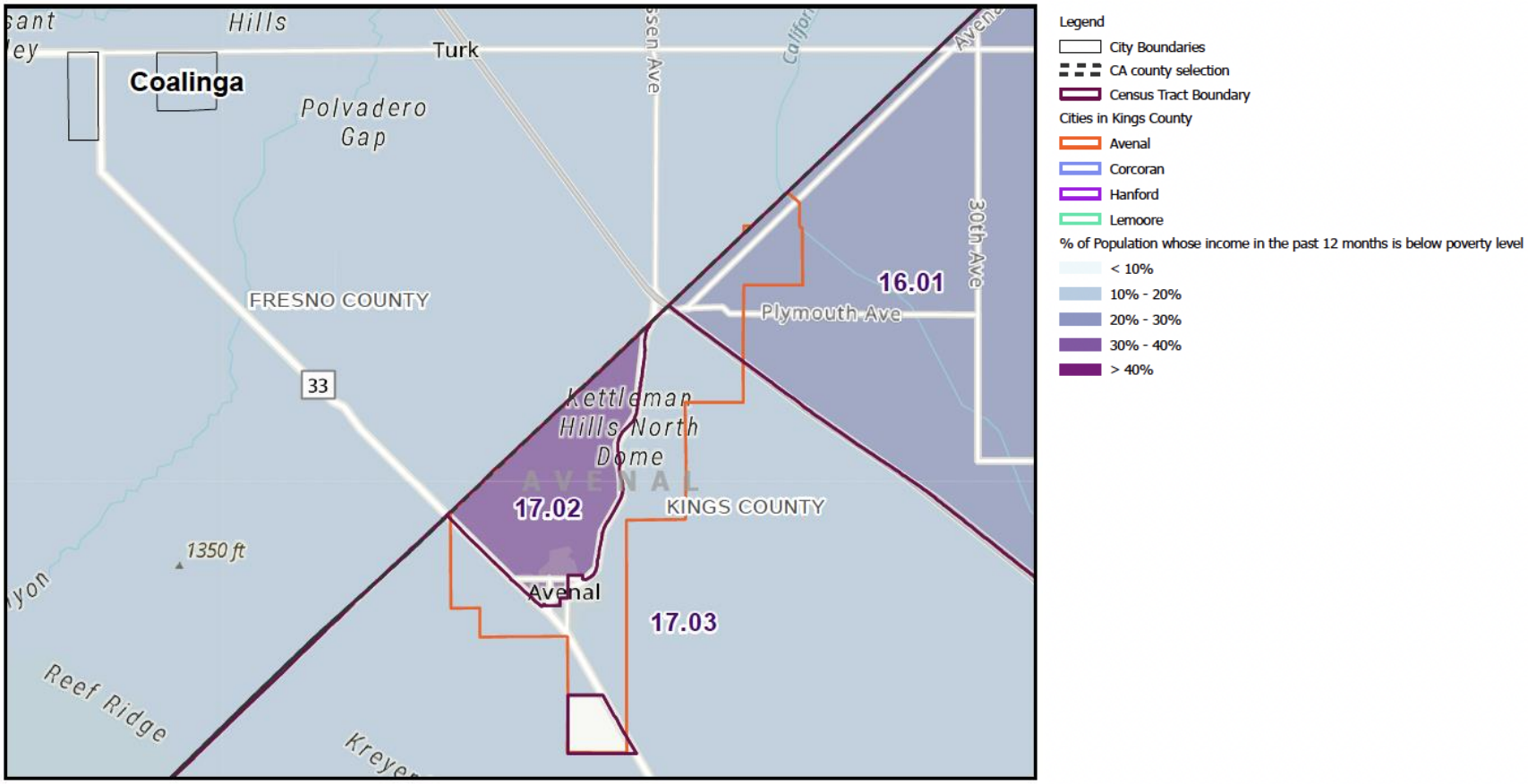
Table 8: Households in Poverty Over Time, City of Avenal

	2010	2015	2020
Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level	1,215	596	565
Total Households	2,953	1,888	2,380
Percent of Households in Poverty	41.1%	31.6%	23.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B17019.

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Figure 6: Avenal Poverty Status – Census Tracts



Source: California HCD and Census ACS 2017-2021.

Familial Status

A household refers to the people occupying a home, such as a family, a single person, or unrelated persons living together. Families often prefer single-family homes or condominiums to accommodate children, while single people generally occupy smaller apartments or condominiums. Single-person households often include seniors or young adults.

Table 9 displays household composition by community as reported by the Census ACS 2016-2020. Avenal has 2,752 households, whereas Kings County has 43,604 households. Family households are prevalent in both areas, forming 86.5% of households in Avenal and 78.30% in Kings County.

A little over half of family households have children under 18 years. Married or cohabiting couples are a significant portion of households in both regions, though slightly more predominant in Kings County. In Avenal, 39.6% of these couples have children under 18, higher than that in Kings County. Proportion of single male householders (15.5%) are less than single female householders (22.2%). Nonfamily households, which include singles and unrelated individuals living together, constitute 13.5% compared to 21.7% in the County.

Overall, the average household size in Avenal is 3.74, higher than the County average of 3.14. These figures provide insight into the varied household compositions in Avenal, highlighting differences in family size, marital status, and the presence of children compared to the broader Kings County area.

Table 9: Household Characteristics

Age Group	Avenal	Kings County
Total Households	2,752	43,604
Family Households	86.5%	78.30%
With own children under 18 years	55.0%	41.30%
Married/Cohabiting Couples	62.4%	61.20%
With own children under 18 years	39.6%	32.20%
Male Householder, no spouse/partner present	15.5%	16.20%
With own children under 18 years	2.4%	2.40%
Living Alone	6.4%	8.30%
Age 65+	1.4%	2.50%
Female Householder, no spouse/partner present	22.2%	22.60%
With own children under 18 years	13.0%	6.80%
Living Alone	5.6%	8.80%
Age 65+	3.4%	4.70%
Nonfamily Households	13.5%	21.70%
Average Household Size	3.74	3.14

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Tables DP-2, B11012, and S1101

As seen in Table 10, family households in Avenal consist of 86.5%, while non-family households are around 13.5%. Among family households, 40.2% own their homes, while 46.3% are renters. For nonfamily households 7.2% own their homes, while 6.3% are renters. Among female householders with no husband present, only 6.1% own a house, while 11.2% rent a house, which is more or less similar to the data for the County.

As depicted in Table 11, larger households with 5 or more persons in Avenal is 33%, compared to 19.1% in the County and 13.7% in California.

Table 10: Household Type by Tenure

Household Type	Avenal		Kings County	
	HH	%	HH	%
Total Households	2,752		43,604	
Family households:	2,380	86.5%	34,155	78.30%
Owner	1,107	40.2%	18,997	43.60%
Renter	1,273	46.3%	15,158	34.80%
Married-couple family:	1,604	58.3%	23,236	53.30%
Owner	844	30.7%	14,704	33.70%
Renter	760	27.6%	8,532	19.60%
Male householder no wife present:	299	10.9%	3,653	8.40%
Owner	94	3.4%	1,499	3.40%
Renter	205	7.4%	2,154	4.90%
Female householder no husband present:	477	17.3%	7,266	16.70%
Owner	169	6.1%	2,794	6.40%
Renter	308	11.2%	4,472	10.30%
Nonfamily households:	372	13.5%	9,449	21.70%
Owner	199	7.2%	4,371	10.00%
Renter	173	6.3%	5,078	11.60%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25007

Table 11: Households by Size

	City of Avenal	Percent	Kings County	Percent	California	Percent
Total:	2,752		43,604		13,103,114	
Family Households:	2,380	86.5%	34,155	78.3%	8,986,666	68.6%
2-Person HH	346	12.6%	9,940	22.8%	3,209,170	24.5%
3-Person HH	694	25.2%	7,998	18.3%	2,054,635	15.7%
4-Person HH	431	15.7%	7,984	18.3%	1,945,127	14.8%
5-Person HH	567	20.6%	4,886	11.2%	1,006,126	7.7%
6-Person HH	226	8.2%	2,216	5.1%	433,324	3.3%
7-Or-More Person HH	116	4.2%	1,131	2.6%	338,284	2.6%
Nonfamily Households:	372	13.5%	9,449	21.7%	4,116,448	31.4%
1-Person HH	328	11.9%	7,439	17.1%	3,114,819	23.8%
2-Person HH	20	0.7%	1,652	3.8%	774,224	5.9%
3-Person HH	24	0.9%	242	0.6%	135,683	1.0%
4-Person HH	0	0.0%	34	0.1%	59,938	0.5%
5-Person HH	0	0.0%	82	0.2%	19,730	0.2%
6-Person HH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6,805	0.1%
7-Or-More Person HH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5,249	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B11016

Large Families. Households with ***five or more persons*** are categorized as large families and are disproportionately affected by ***overcrowding*** and a lack of adequately sized, affordable rental units. As shown in Table12 , large families make up one third (33%) of total occupied households in Avenal, with large family renters at 15.6% and owner occupied at 17,2%. The need for ***three- and four-bedroom units***, exceeds supply. This contributes to a higher incidence of overcrowding, which affects educational and health outcomes for children. The City encourages development of multi-bedroom affordable units through incentives in its site inventory and density bonus policies.

Female Headed Households. Female-headed households have special housing needs including affordable housing, accessible daycare, health care, and other supportive services. Female-headed households comprised 22.2% of the total households in the City of Avenal. Notably, across all jurisdictions, the data reveals that a higher percentage of female-headed households are renters rather than homeowners. This trend is indicative of the economic challenges and housing affordability issues faced by these households. Of the total female head of households, the majority (58.5%) have children under the age of 18 years, which compares to the County of 30.1% and the State of 17.9%. Figure 7 shows that the distribution of single-parent, female-head of household with children is approximately equal among the three census tracts (CTs 16.01, 17.02, and 17.03) within Avenal.

Within the City, there are two child care facilities on the eastern and southern boundary of the city: Maria Resendez Family Child Care (1025 Fremont Street, Avenal) and Kings Community Action Organization-Oasis Opportunity Center (1072 S. 7th Avenue, Avenal). The Reef-Sunset School District also includes a preschool located at 500 S. First Street, Avenal.

Table 12: Tenure by Household Size

	City of Avenal		Kings County		California	
Total Occupied Housing Units	2,752		43,604		13,103,114	
Total Large Households (5 or More Persons)	**909**	**33.0%**	**8,315**	**19.1%**	**1,809,518**	**13.7%**
5-Person Household	**567**	**20.6%**	**4,968**	**11.4%**	**1,025,856**	**7.8%**
6-Person Household	**226**	**8.2%**	**2,216**	**5.1%**	**440,129**	**3.3%**
7-or-More Person Household	**116**	**4.2%**	**1,131**	**2.6%**	**343,533**	**2.6%**
Owner-Occupied	1,306	47.5%	23,368	53.6%	7,241,318	55.3%
1-Person HH	155	5.6%	3,694	8.5%	1,416,913	10.8%
2-Person HH	237	8.6%	7,071	16.2%	2,403,865	18.3%
3-Person HH	239	8.7%	4,338	9.9%	1,235,833	9.4%
4-Person HH	201	7.3%	4,161	9.5%	1,182,987	9.0%
5-Person HH	276	10.0%	2,443	5.6%	567,528	4.3%
6-Person HH	101	3.7%	1,113	2.6%	238,866	1.8%
7-Or-More Person HH	97	3.5%	548	1.3%	195,326	1.5%
Renter-Occupied	1,446	52.5%	20,236	46.4%	5,861,796	44.7%
1-Person HH	173	6.3%	3,745	8.6%	1,697,906	13.0%
2-Person HH	129	4.7%	4,521	10.4%	1,579,529	12.1%
3-Person HH	479	17.4%	3,902	8.9%	954,485	7.3%
4-Person HH	230	8.4%	3,857	8.8%	822,078	6.3%
5-Person HH	291	10.6%	2,525	5.8%	458,328	3.5%
6-Person HH	125	4.5%	1,103	2.5%	201,263	1.5%
7-Or-More Person HH	19	0.7%	583	1.3%	148,207	1.1%

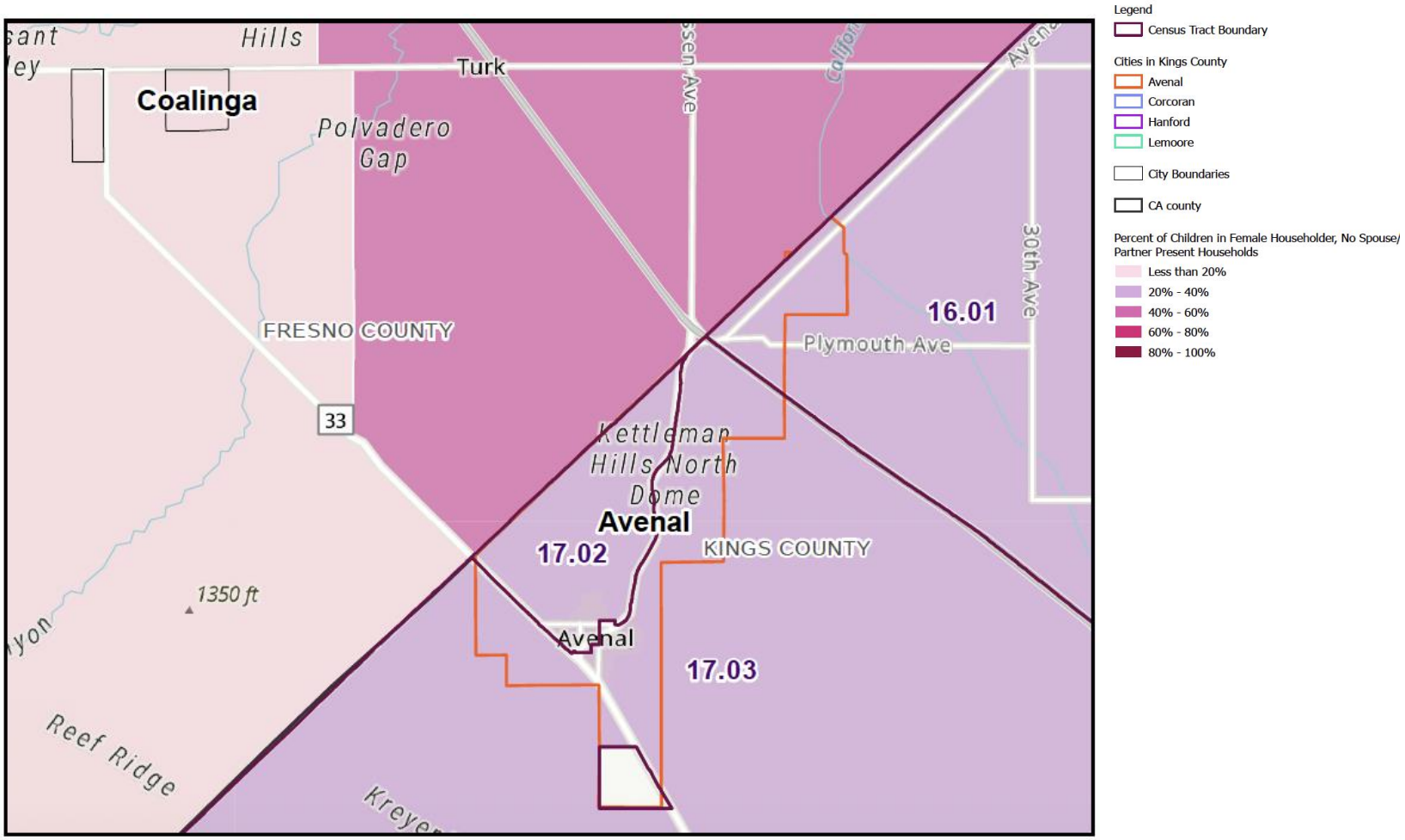
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2016-2020 (5-year Estimates), Table B25009

Table 13: Female-Headed Households

	City of Avenal		Kings County		California	
Female Householder, No Spouse Or Partner Present	610		9,847		3,430,426	
Living Alone	153	25.1%	3,825	38.8%	1,722,600	50.2%
With Own Children Under 18 Years	357	58.5%	2,963	30.1%	615,734	17.9%
With Relatives, No Own Children Under 18 Years	80	13.1%	2,812	28.6%	858,959	25.0%
With Only Nonrelatives Present	20	3.3%	247	2.5%	233,133	6.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B11012

Figure 7: Single-Parent Female-Headed Households with Children



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021. Updated: March 2023.

Seniors. Table 14 shows that seniors, defined as 65 years or older, compromise 23.1% of the population. In comparison, that proportion is 21.9% Kings County and 19.4% in California. Typically, senior households have special housing needs primarily due to three concerns – physical disabilities or limitations, limited income, and higher medical costs. In the last decade, there has not been much of a shift in rates of ownership and renting among seniors in Kings County and California. However, there is a dramatic shift in Avenal's seniors owning their household. According to Table 15, in 2010, 63.2% of seniors owned their household. In 2020, 93.1% of Avenal's seniors own their home which is much higher than the general proportion of owners in Avenal, 45.4%.

The median household income in Avenal is $49,781, and 42.8% of seniors make more than the median income which influences housing choice and ownership. Figure 8 shows that almost one quarter (23.1%) of Avenal seniors are in the $60,000 to $74,999 income category, followed by 19.7% in the $10,000 to $14,999 category.

It is important to note that disabilities are most common among senior citizens. Of Avenal's residents, seniors account for 62.6% with one or more types of disability in Avenal. It is interesting to note that in California the proportion is much lower, 40.8%. See further discussion about housing needs for people with disabilities below, in the Disability Rates and Services section.

Table 14: Population by Age Groups (Total)

	City of Avenal	Percent	Kings County	Percent	California	Percent
Total:	13,033		151,090		39,346,023	
Under 5 Years	1,105	8.5%	11,461	7.6%	2,409,082	6.1%
5 to 17 Years	2,905	6.9%	10,646	7.0%	2,431,647	6.2%
18 to 24 Years	1,187	11.2%	12,534	8.3%	2,597,443	6.6%
25 to 34 Years	2,599	4.2%	6,282	4.2%	1,518,469	3.9%
35 to 44 Years	2,059	3.6%	4,049	2.7%	1,029,603	2.6%
45 to 54 Years	1,419	0.8%	2,572	1.7%	545,047	1.4%
55 to 64 Years	1,114	1.5%	2,456	1.6%	540,872	1.4%
65 to 74 Years	416	3.2%	7,544	5.0%	1,608,717	4.1%
75 to 84 Years	229	10.9%	13,278	8.8%	3,084,036	7.9%
85 Years And Over	0	9.0%	12,210	8.1%	2,923,877	7.4%

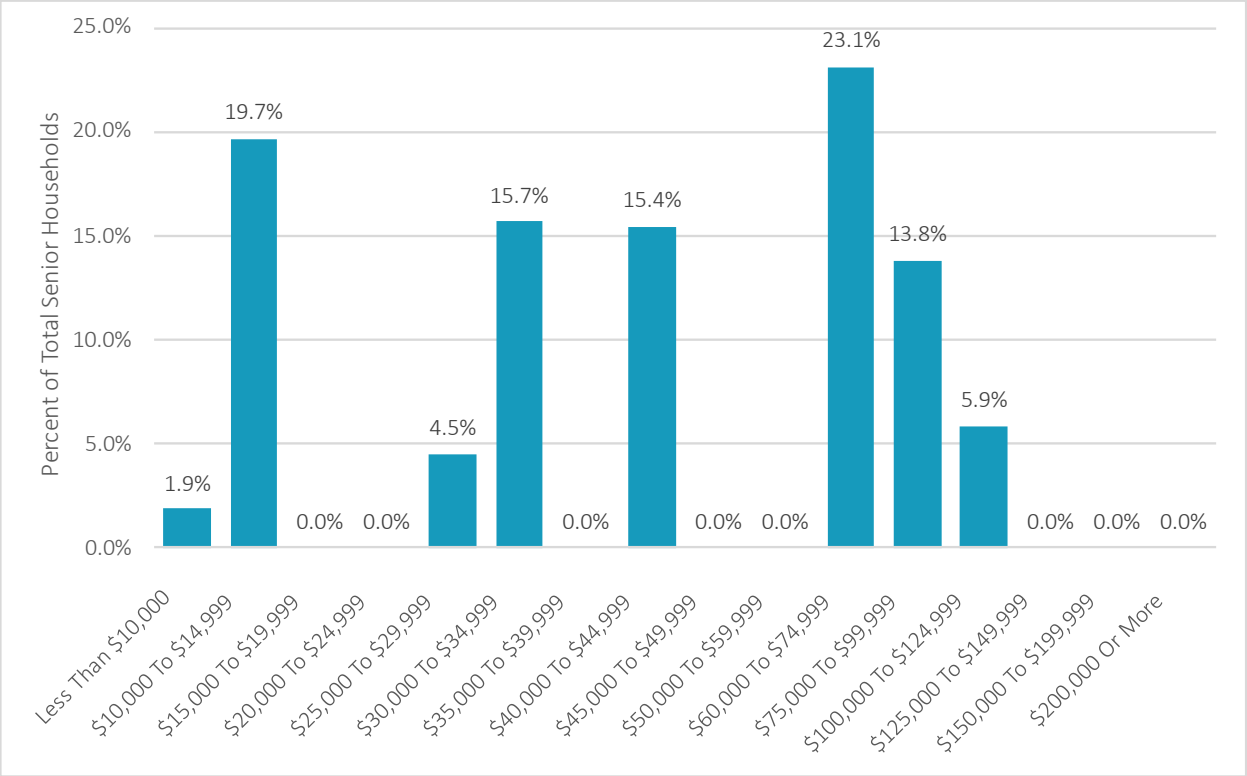
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B01001.

Table 15: Senior Households by Tenure Over Time

	2010		2015		2020	
	Renter-Occupied	Owner Occupied	Renter-Occupied	Owner Occupied	Renter-Occupied	Owner Occupied
City of Avenal	156	268	118	227	26	350
Percent	36.8%	63.2%	34.2%	65.8%	6.9%	93.1%
Kings County	1,654	5,193	1,815	5,586	2,258	6,917
Percent	24.2%	75.8%	24.5%	75.5%	24.6%	75.4%
California	605,590	1,764,836	737,696	2,005,660	858,161	2,340,689
Percent	25.5%	74.5%	26.9%	73.1%	26.8%	73.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 06-10, 11-15, 16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B25007

Figure 8: Senior (65 Years and Older) Households by Household Income (2020)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2016-2020 (5-year Estimates), Table B19037

Local Knowledge. The City of Avenal does not exhibit any patterns of familial segregation. Families are distributed evenly across all areas of the city, with no neighborhoods identified as having a

disproportionate concentration of either family or non-family households. This reflects the city's compact geography and the relatively uniform nature of its housing stock, which primarily consists of single-family homes suitable for households of various sizes.

There are two licensed child care facilities within the city: *Maria Resendez Family Child Care* and *KCAO Oasis Opportunity*, located on the eastern and southern boundaries of Avenal. While these facilities provide essential early childhood services, their peripheral locations suggest that residents in other parts of the city may have limited access to nearby child care options. However, due to the small size of the city, travel distances to these facilities are relatively modest and do not present a major barrier.

Overall, there is no evidence of segregation based on familial status, and households with children appear to have citywide access to residential areas. Nevertheless, the limited number and geographic concentration of child care providers highlight the need to explore strategies to expand child care access equitably as part of broader efforts to support families and working parents across the community.

Persons with Disabilities

Due to the multitude of possible functional limitations that may present as disabilities, and in the absence of information on external factors that influence disability, surveys like the Census ACS are limited to capturing difficulty with only selected activities. As such, people identified by the ACS as having a disability are, in fact, those who exhibit difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability. To capture a variety of characteristics that encompass the definition of disability, the ACS identifies serious difficulty with four basic areas of functioning – hearing, vision, cognition, and ambulation.[2]

Figure 9 illustrates that CT 17.02 within the City of Avenal has 10% -20% of the population with a disability. Census Tracts 16.01 and 17.03 within the City have less than 10% of the population with a disability.

As presented in Table 16, the largest number of Kings County residents with disabilities was in the 18 to 64 years age group or the working age population with 8,357 individuals, which represented 11% of the total age group. However, disabilities were most common among senior citizens (65 years and over). Approximately 40.8% of total seniors in Kings County reported one or more types of disability. At the local level, in the City of Avenal, the proportion of seniors reporting some type of physical disability is high at 62.6%. The most common type of disability among seniors was having ambulatory difficulty.

Developmental Disabilities as defined by federal law; "developmental disability" means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments.
- Is manifested before the individual attains age 18.
- Is likely to continue indefinitely.

[2] Source: *American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions. Beginning in 2008, questions on disability represent a conceptual and empirical break from earlier years of the ACS. Hence, the Census Bureau does not recommend any comparisons of disability data to 2007 and earlier ACS disability data, or to disability estimates from the 2000 Census.)*

- Results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: a) self-care; b) receptive and expressive language; c) learning; d) mobility; e) self-direction; f) capacity for independent living; or g) economic self-sufficiency.
- Reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

The Census does not record developmental disabilities. According to the U.S. Administration on Developmental Disabilities, an accepted estimate of the percentage of the population that can be defined as developmentally disabled is 1.5 percent. Many developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the transition from the person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

In the City of Avenal, as shown in Table 17, almost three quarters (73.1%) of those residents that have developmental disabilities are less than the age 18 years. This is considerably less than the proportion of those in the County (61.0%) and the State (50.9%).

Based on local knowledge, there are no identified geographic concentrations of persons with disabilities in the City of Avenal. Individuals with disabilities appear to be dispersed uniformly throughout the community, with no particular areas identified as having a higher or lower presence of this population group. In addition, the city currently has no known group homes or residential care facilities (RCFs) within its jurisdiction. Similarly, there are no records of permits issued for residential accessibility modifications—such as ramps or structural accommodations—and no requests for reasonable accommodations were received during the previous planning period. This absence of activity may reflect limited demand, underreporting, or a lack of awareness among residents about available resources and rights under fair housing law.

There are also no known recent accessibility improvements to the housing stock or public infrastructure, and no areas of the city have been identified as being in greater need of accessibility enhancements. However, given Avenal's aging housing stock and absence of new construction, there may be citywide deficiencies in accessible housing features, even if not formally documented.

Overall, while there is no evidence of disability-related segregation, the lack of documented accommodations or infrastructure upgrades highlights an opportunity for the City to enhance outreach, support inclusive housing practices, and ensure that persons with disabilities can access housing and community resources on an equal basis. Future planning efforts should consider proactive strategies to identify and address potential accessibility gaps across Avenal

Figure 9: Population with a Disability

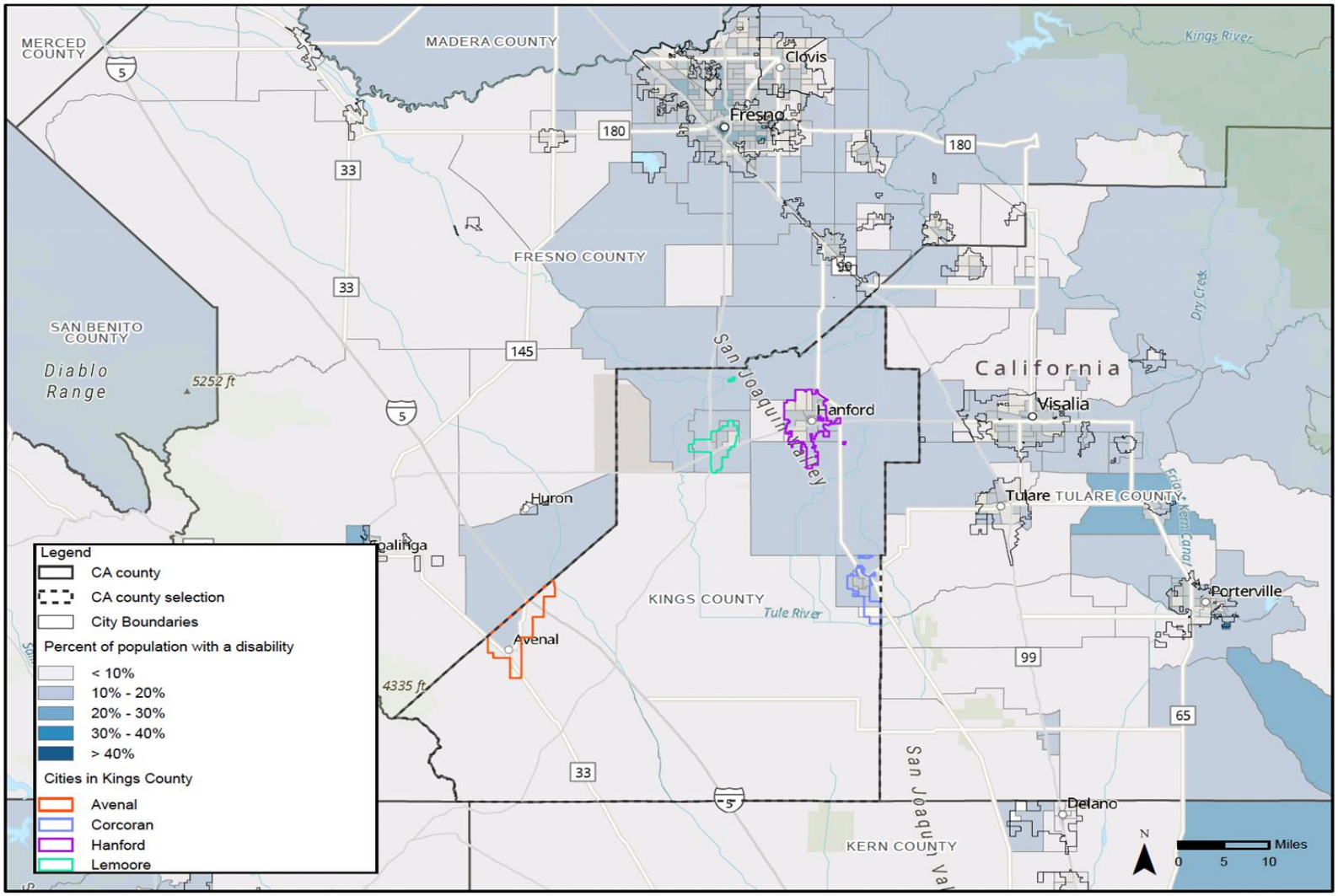


Table 16: Percentage of Persons with Disability Type by Age

Disability Type by Age	Avenal		Kings County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Population under 18 years w/disability	**61**	**1.5%**	**1,498**	**3.7%**
With a hearing difficulty	0	0.0%	193	0.5%
With a vision difficulty	0	0.0%	480	1.2%
With a cognitive difficulty	61	1.5%	890	2.2%
With an ambulatory difficulty	0	0.0%	127	0.3%
With a self-care difficulty	0	0.0%	219	0.5%
Population 18 to 64 years w/disability	**419**	**7.4%**	**8,357**	**10.7%**
With a hearing difficulty	142	2.5%	1,632	2.1%
With a vision difficulty	84	1.5%	1,354	1.7%
With a cognitive difficulty	22	0.4%	3,009	3.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty	171	3.0%	4,087	5.2%
With a self-care difficulty	0	0.0%	1,424	1.8%
With an independent living difficulty	22	0.4%	3,094	4.0%
Population 65 years and over w/disability	**392**	**62.6%**	**6,179**	**40.8%**
With a hearing difficulty	94	15.0%	2,657	17.6%
With a vision difficulty	115	18.4%	1,265	8.4%
With a cognitive difficulty	86	13.7%	1,458	9.6%
With an ambulatory difficulty	278	44.4%	3,807	25.1%
With a self-care difficulty	51	8.1%	1,500	9.9%
With an independent living difficulty	109	17.4%	2,659	17.6%

Note: Numbers represent people, not disabilities. Persons may report more than one type of disability Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table S1810 and C18108

Table 17: People with Developmental Disabilities - Age

	City of Avenal	Kings County	State
0-17 yrs	79 (73.1%)	758 (61.0%)	192,384 (50.9%)
18+ yrs	29	485	185,353
Total Population	108	1,243	377,737

Source: DDS Quarterly Consumer Report, December 2021

Farmworkers

Kings County is a significant agricultural producer, with the number of employed farmworkers ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 workers. Farmworker households often face unstable income, seasonal unemployment, and substandard living conditions. Many live in shared housing, mobile homes, or employer-provided units that lack permanent tenancy rights. Farmworkers—especially those who are undocumented or migrant—often lack access to stable rental contracts and may reside in overcrowded or informal housing units.

Recent Census data in Table 18 shows that approximately 8,300 of employed Kings County civilian residents (16 years and over) worked as agricultural workers. Of the four cities, the highest percentage of civilian workers in agricultural related jobs was Avenal, where 45% of its workers were in this industry. ***While Avenal itself may not host a large volume of dedicated farmworker housing developments, it serves as a residential node for agricultural laborers working in surrounding rural areas. Local consultation confirms that demand for safe, affordable, and family-oriented farmworker housing remains high and largely unmet.***

Table 18: Agricultural Employment by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of Civilian Employed Pop. (16 and over)	Number of Agricultural Workers	% of Total Workers
Avenal	**1,617**	**45%**
Corcoran	1,275	30%
Hanford	2,213	9%
Lemoore	692	6%
Unincorporated	2,474	22%
Kings County	8,271	15%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP-3

Table 19 presents the number of farms and hired farm workers in Kings County. According to the 2017 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Census estimates, there were 507 farms and a total of almost 7,000 hired farm workers countywide. The largest number of workers (5,820) were employed at farms with 10 or more employees or 83% of the countywide total number of hired workers. Also, there were more permanent hired workers (worked more than 150 days) than seasonal workers (worked less than 150 days) for both farm operations with less than 10 employees and with more than 10 employees.

Agricultural workers, and especially farmworkers, have special housing needs due to their relatively low wages. According to an article in *Rural Migration News*, the average hourly wage for all California farmworkers in the years 2015-2019 was approximately $12.[3] This is equivalent to approximately $25,000/year for full-time work. As a result, farmworkers often overpay for housing (in relation to their income) and/or live in overcrowded and substandard living situations.

Table 19: Hired Farm Labor-Workers, Kings County

[3] https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/blog/post/?id=2805

Farmworkers	No. of Farms	No. of Hired Workers	Percent of Total County Hired Workers
Total Hired Farm Labor	507	6,998	
Farm operations with less than 10 employees	351	1,178	17%
Permanent (> 150 days)	275	1,034	15%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	246	677	10%
Farm operations with 10 or more employees	156	5,820	83%
Permanent (> 150 days)	96	3,046	44%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	49	2,241	32%

Source: USDA, 2017 Census of Agriculture

Although no farmworker camps exist in Kings County, the County does have a significant number of government-subsidized housing projects (e.g., Section 515 and public housing) that house farmworkers and their families. Many farmworkers live in mobile homes on the farming site. A new farmworker housing project was completed in Hanford during the 2003-2008 planning period. That project involved the renovation of an existing former motel into temporary and/or long-term, permanent agricultural employee housing. The project included 24 units plus parking, courtyard, children's play areas and open space.

In addition, there is a 40-unit apartment complex in unincorporated Kettleman City that serves farm labor families. This apartment includes 10 two-bedroom units, 20 three-bedroom units, and 10 four-bedroom units, with approximately 70-100 farmworkers residing in the apartment complex. The Constraints analysis contains a discussion of each jurisdiction's land use and zoning policies and regulations regarding farmworker housing. In communities with large farmworker populations, farmworker housing needs are met through homeownership assistance and rehabilitation loans.

Most loans under both types of programs are issued to people working in the agricultural industry. Moreover, many occupants of Section 515 projects and other subsidized projects are also employed in the farming industry. In addition, the City will assist interested developers by providing incentives, identifying suitable sites, and assisting in preparation of funding applications.

Kings County is one of California's top-producing agricultural counties, with over *$2.4 billion in crop value* in 2021. According to *California Employment Development Department (EDD)* and *USDA-NAWS (2021–22)* data:

- An estimated 6,800 to 7,200 farmworkers are employed annually in Kings County, with additional seasonal variation (peaking up to 10,000).
- Approximately 93% identify as Latino/Hispanic, with 85% foreign-born, primarily from Mexico.
- Nearly 48% are considered migratory, and 29% are considered settled farmworkers.
- The median annual income for crop workers is $22,000 to $25,000, well below the area median income (AMI).

Farmworker households in Kings County face significant housing challenges:

- Approximately 40% of farmworker households are renters, while others live in informal or seasonal housing arrangements, some in unpermitted dwellings or trailers.
- Kettleman City, rural Corcoran, and Hanford's southern fringe are identified as farmworker-concentrated zones with high rates of poverty, limited infrastructure, and older housing stock.

Farmworker households face disproportionate burdens in the following ways:

- Overcrowding is a dominant issue. According to HUD CHAS and local knowledge, over 37% of farmworker households experience overcrowded conditions (1.01+ persons per room).
- Severe Cost Burden: CHAS data shows over 52% of low-income farmworker households pay more than 50% of income toward housing.
- Many reside in older, single-family homes, converted garages, or employer-provided units, often without formal leases or tenant rights.
- Lack of Permanence: Migrant workers often face frequent relocations, leading to disruptions in children’s education and healthcare access.
- Unsafe Living Conditions: Multiple stakeholder consultations (2019–2023) and Kings County code enforcement records indicate farmworkers are overrepresented in units with health/safety violations (e.g., mold, leaks, non-functional plumbing).
- Barriers to Assistance: Language barriers, immigration status, and employer-control over housing reduce access to public programs, including voucher eligibility and code complaint processes.

Farmworker households in Avenal face unique and disproportionate housing challenges due to income volatility, large household sizes, and limited access to safe, affordable rental units. These needs are compounded by barriers such as language access, documentation status, and limited public awareness. Through data-informed analysis and coordinated strategies, the City aims to improve housing outcomes for farmworkers by facilitating supportive housing production, increasing cross-agency coordination, and ensuring inclusion of farmworker needs in broader housing policy decisions.

Avenal’s Program 1.14 Farmworker and Employee Housing has various objectives including an inventory of suitable sites for farmworker housing with the update of the Land Use Element, assisting interested developers with supporting funding applications for affordable housing, and more.

Disparities in Access to Opportunities

The Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) and California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) have developed annual maps of access to resources, such as high-paying job opportunities; proficient schools; safe and clean neighborhoods; and other healthy economic, social, and environmental indicators in 2017.

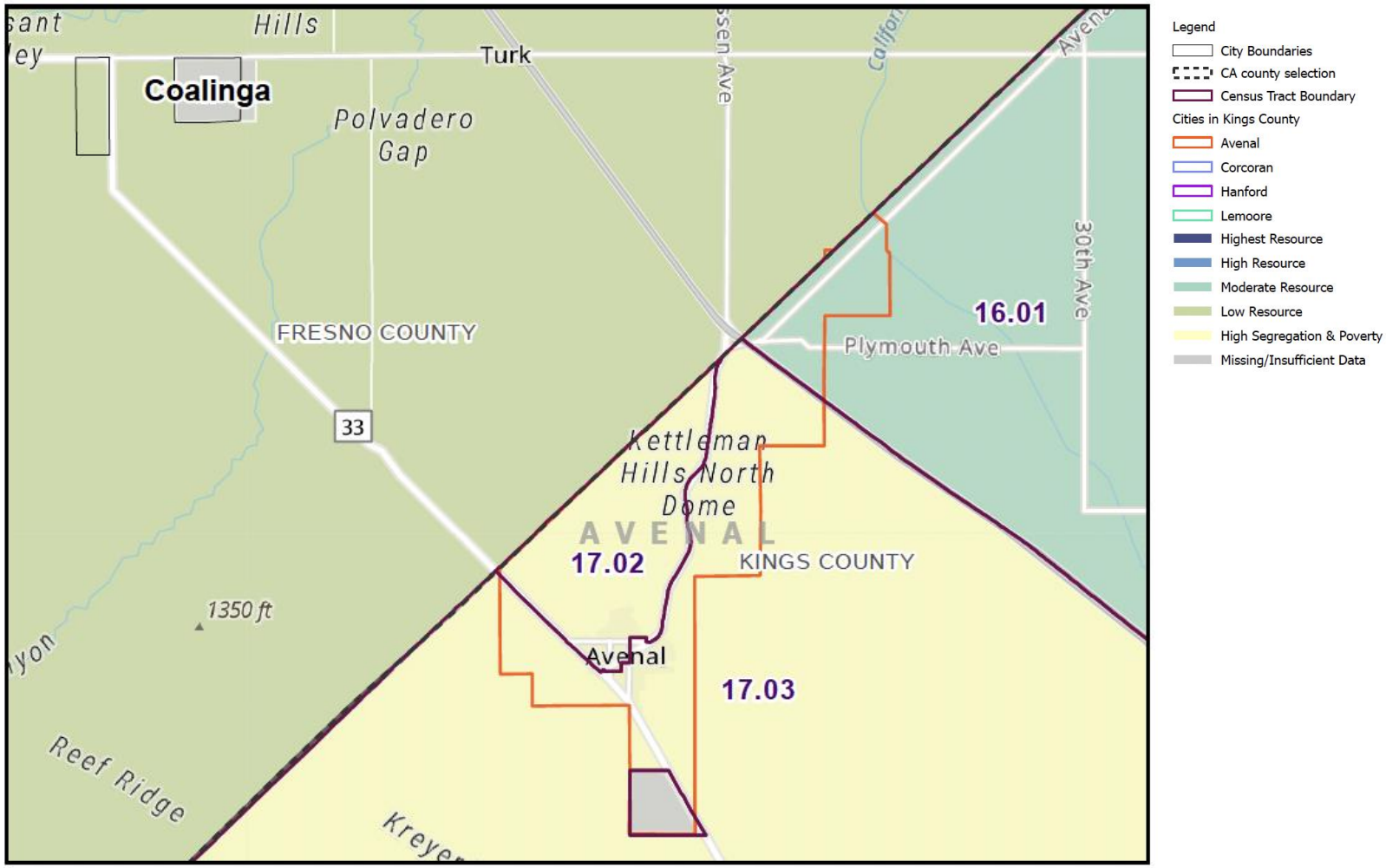
It uses economic and education indicators that include the following:

- Percentage of population with income above 200% of federal poverty line
- Percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or above,
- Percentage of adults aged 20-64 who are employed in the civilian labor force or in the armed forces
- Value of owner-occupied units
- Percentage of 4th graders who meet or exceed math proficiency standards
- Percentage of 4th graders who meet or exceed literacy standards
- Percentage of high school cohort that graduated on time
- Percentage of students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch

The TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas map identifies areas within the City that provide resources and opportunities. Figure 10 illustrates the spatial distribution of TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas in Avenal. The information from this map shows that CTs 17.02 and 17.03 with high segregation and poverty and the northern part of Avenal in the broader CT 16.01 with moderate resources. The neighboring Fresno area is characterized as low resource, while other adjacent areas in Kings County bordering Avenal share similar issues of high segregation and poverty.

Areas designated as "highest resource" are the top 20.0 percent highest-scoring census tracts in the region. It is expected that residents in these census tracts have access to the best outcomes in terms of health, economic opportunities, and education attainment. Census tracts designated "high resource" score in the 21st to 40th percentile compared to the region. Residents of these census tracts have access to highly positive outcomes for health, economic, and education attainment. "Moderate resource" areas are in the top 30.0 percent of the remaining census tracts in the region and those designated as "moderate resource (rapidly changing)" have experienced rapid increases in key indicators of opportunity, such as increasing median income, home values, and an increase in job opportunities. Residents in these census tracts have access to either somewhat positive outcomes in terms of health, economic attainment, and education, or positive outcomes in a certain area (e.g., score high for health, education) but not all areas (e.g., may score poorly for economic attainment). Low-resource areas are those that score in the bottom 30.0 percent of census tracts and indicate a lack of access to positive outcomes and poor access to opportunities. The final designation are those areas identified as having "high segregation and poverty;" these are census tracts that have an overrepresentation of people of color compared to the county as a whole, and at least 30.0 percent of the population in these areas is below the federal poverty line ($27,750 annually for a family of four in 2022).

Figure 10: TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas, 2023



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD); California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC), Updated Jan 2023.

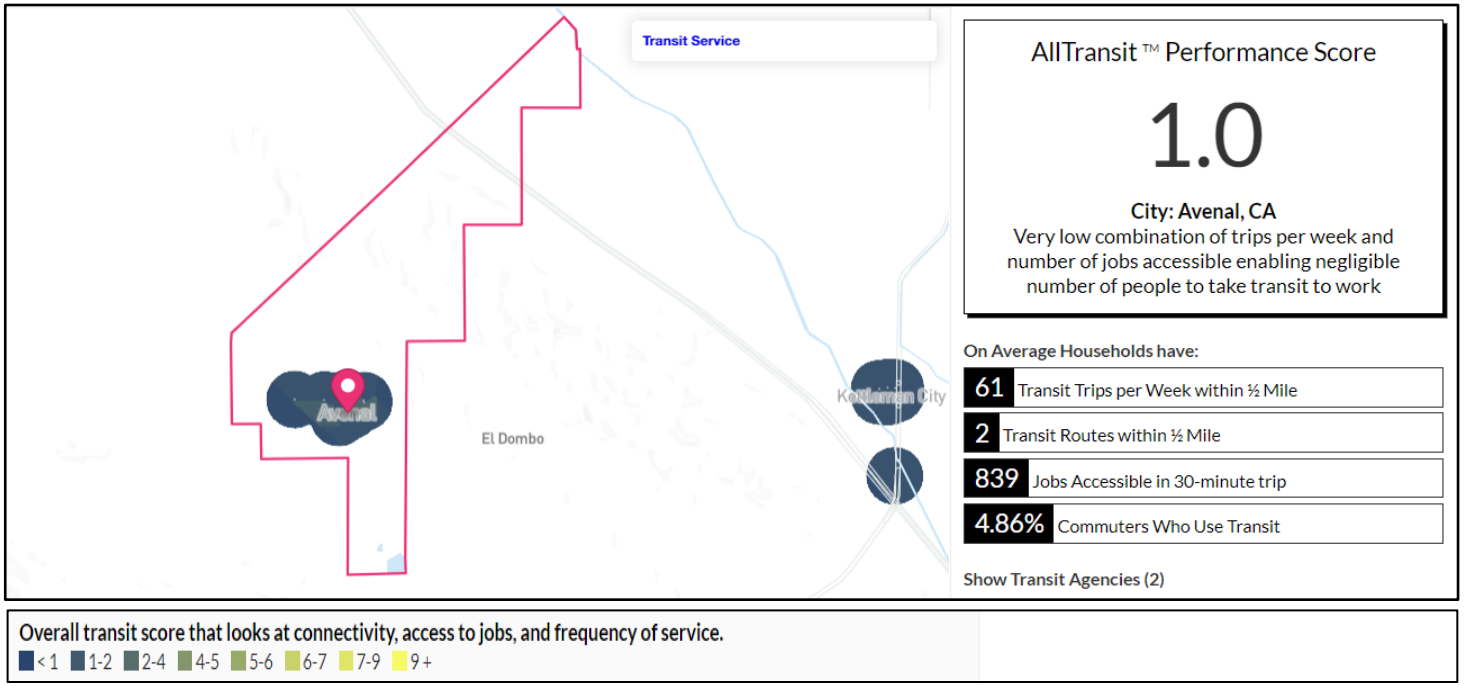
Transit Mobility

Transit mobility refers to an individual's ability to navigate the community and region daily to access services, employment, schools, and other resources. Indicators of transit mobility include the extent of transit routes, proximity of transit stops to affordable housing, and frequency of transit. The County needs to plan for and address the mobility needs of the county's growing population. Public transportation services are available to people with lower incomes, seniors, and persons with disabilities through the Kings Area Rural Transit (KART) system, overseen by the Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA) and through the City of Corcoran's transit system, Corcoran Area Transit (CAT). KART is Kings County's public transportation provider. KART provides public transit service Monday through Friday and limited service on Saturdays, to the cities and communities of Armona, Avenal, Corcoran, Grangeville, Hardwick, Hanford, Kettleman City, Laton, Lemoore, and Stratford. KART Paratransit (origin to destination) is available to eligible certified ADA passengers. In addition, KART provides regular transportation services to Fresno and Visalia Monday through Friday. All KART bus routes begin and end at the KART Terminal located at 504 W. 7th Street Hanford, California, west of the AMTRAK station in Downtown Hanford.

AllTransit is a transit and connectivity analytic tool developed by the Center for Neighborhood Technology for the advancement of equitable communities and urban sustainability. The tool analyzes the transit frequency, routes, and access to determine an overall transit score at city, county, and regional levels. AllTransit scores geographic regions (e.g., cities, counties, Metropolitan Statistical Areas [MSAs]) on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being complete transit connectivity. Figure 11 depicts the city of Avenal's AllTransit Performance score, including metrics representing average household transit access. Avenal's overall score is 1.0, demonstrating "very low" connectivity. However, the AllTransit methodology, which determines scores according to an "average" household, may not fully represent transit availability in the unincorporated areas, as the estimate is an average of both incorporated and unincorporated areas.

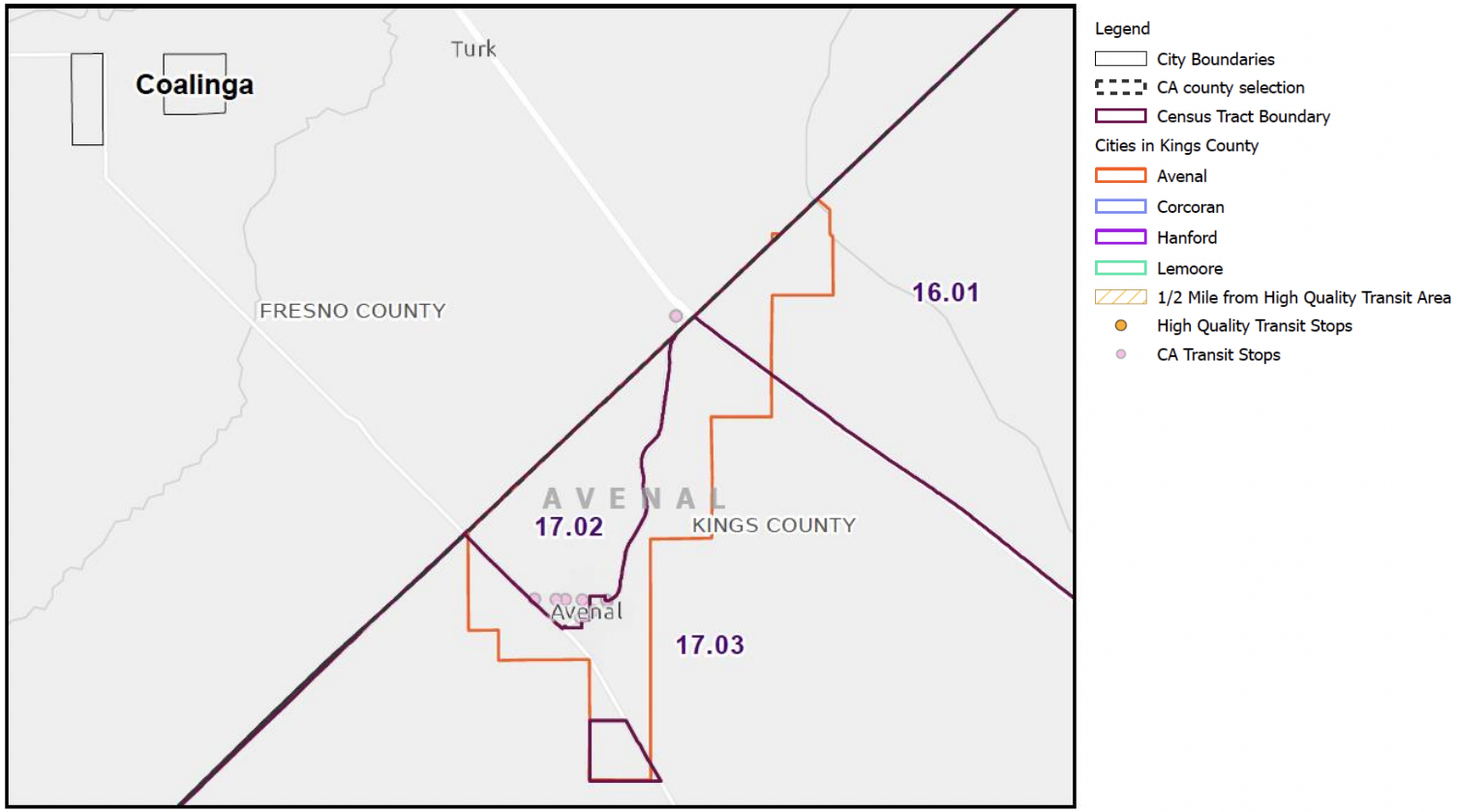
As seen in Figure 12, high qualities transit stops in terms of facilities, accessibility and frequency of services are not present in the City of Avenal. Public transit usage for commuters is extremely low at 4.9%. This indicates a lack of reliance on or availability of robust public transit options in the area. The data suggests that most residents likely depend on other means of transportation for their daily commute and activities. This low usage of public transit in Avenal aligns with the general challenges faced in ensuring accessible and efficient public transportation in smaller cities and rural areas. It is also evident that the connectivity is focused on moving people within cities rather than between cities. Based on the information in the Kings County Transit Development Plan 2021 document, Kings County faces challenges in providing comprehensive transit services, especially in rural areas. The report identifies gaps in service and highlights the difficulty of connecting transit-dependent residents living in remote areas to services in larger communities.

Figure 11: City if Avenal All Transit Performance Score



Source: AllTransit.cnt.org, 2022

Figure 12: High Quality Transit Stops and Transit Area (1/2 mile)



Source: Caltrans, 2022. U.S.; Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Updated 2022.

Local Knowledge. The City of Avenal is served by the Kings Area Regional Transit (KART) system, which provides limited public transportation options within the county. A single fixed-route line operates in Avenal, with connections to Hanford and Lemoore—two larger cities that offer greater access to jobs, healthcare, and services. Locally, this transit line follows a loop path along Highway 269 and San Joaquin Street, with all designated stops located north of Highway 269.

While the KART system offers essential connectivity, transit service coverage and frequency are limited, and access is less convenient for residents living south of Highway 269. Additionally, the city lacks dedicated infrastructure for alternative transportation modes, such as protected bicycle lanes or fully connected pedestrian pathways. Although some roads feature "share the road" signage, there is no formal bike network, and walking paths are incomplete in certain areas.

Residents without access to a private vehicle face significant transportation challenges. Many rely on informal ride-sharing arrangements, often paying neighbors or acquaintances for transportation to work or appointments. The *Avenal State Prison* provides van services for employees, which helps offset the transportation burden for some. However, these solutions are inconsistent and not accessible to all residents, particularly those who need reliable access to medical care, educational institutions, or regional employment centers.

The physical condition of local roads varies. While most neighborhoods have streetlights, they are inconsistent at intersections, and overall road conditions are fair to poor, though the city has initiated a routine maintenance program. The only identified high-collision corridor is Skyline Boulevard, which also carries the most traffic volume.

To improve safety and mobility, the city has adopted a Safe Routes to School Plan and is actively seeking Active Transportation Program (ATP) funding for its implementation. This plan is designed to enhance pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, especially for students. Most neighborhoods have sidewalks, and there are no major differences in pedestrian infrastructure access between neighborhoods.

Recent and ongoing infrastructure improvements include:

- Reconstruction of 7th Avenue
- Development of a new pocket park with fitness equipment
- Construction of a community building/sports facility on Hydril
- Planned 7th Avenue Trail from Skyline to Mariposa, for recreational and active transportation use

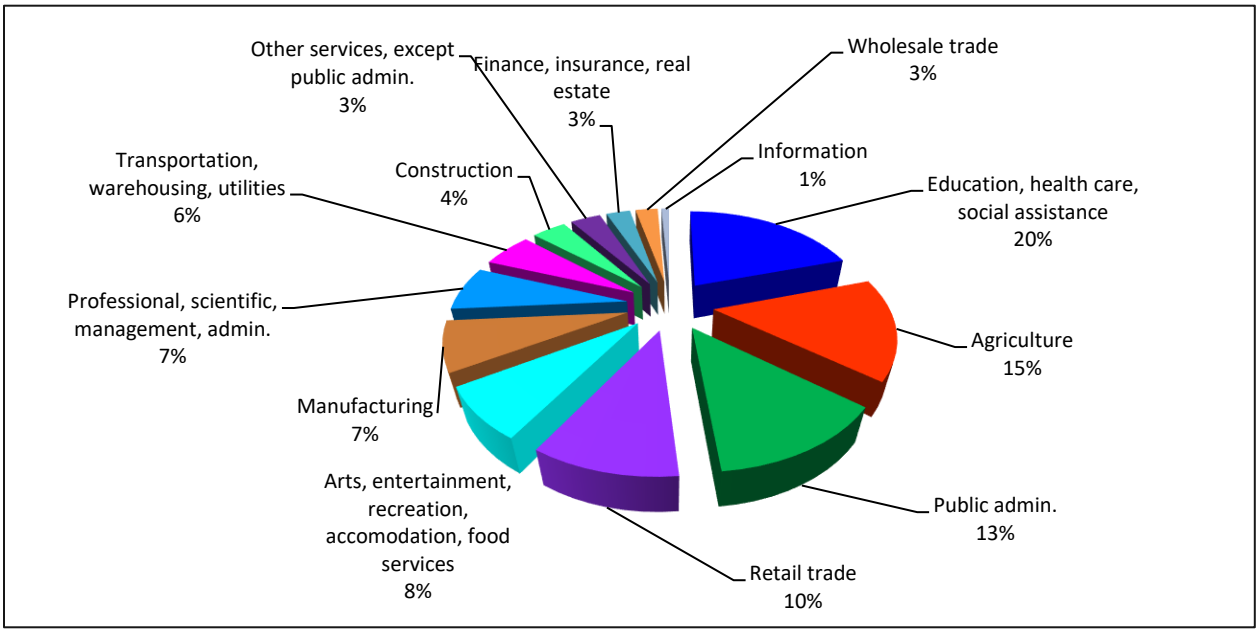
While Avenal's transportation infrastructure does not exhibit stark neighborhood disparities, the city as a whole faces significant transportation limitations that constrain residents' access to opportunity. These include limited public transit, poor internet connectivity for telecommuting, minimal bike infrastructure, and an overreliance on informal transportation networks. Continued investment in multimodal infrastructure and transportation equity will be essential to meet the needs of low-income, transit-dependent, and non-driving residents.

Employment

Kings County's economy has an important impact on housing needs. Employment growth typically results in increased housing demand in areas that serve as regional employment centers. Moreover, the type of occupation and income levels for new employment also affects housing demand. This section describes the economic and employment patterns in Kings County and how these patterns influence housing needs.

Kings County supports a diversified economy as illustrated in Figure 13. This figure shows the proportion of jobs held by residents (civilian employed population 16 years and over) living in the County. Based on the Census ACS 2016-2020 information, the education, health care, social assistance industry was the largest employer of Kings County residents, providing approximately 10,800 jobs, or 20% of workforce. As important as agriculture is to the County, the agriculture sector was the second largest employer of its residents, which employed 8,300 residents or 15% of the workforce. Kings County's civilian labor force was estimated at 57,800, with an unemployment rate of 7.0% (not seasonally adjusted). This compares to the statewide unemployment rate of 4.1%. However, compared to recent trends, Kings County's unemployment rate has decreased significantly from the 2020 annual average unemployment rate of 12.0%.

Figure 13: Employment by Industry of Kings County Workforce



Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP03

The economic landscape of the City of Avenal is defined by a limited number of major employers, most notably *Avenal State Prison* and the *Reef-Sunset School District*, both located within city limits. A significant number of residents are also employed by Wonderful Pistachios, a large agricultural processor located over 30 minutes away in Lost Hills, California. This reliance on a small number of public sector and agricultural employers contributes to the city's economic vulnerability and limits opportunities for economic diversification or upward mobility.

At present, there are no known economic development programs or workforce initiatives in place within the city that are aimed at revitalizing the local economy or preparing the workforce for future industry needs. Without targeted investment or policy intervention, this economic stagnation is likely to persist, continuing to limit residents' access to high-quality job opportunities.

Jobs-Housing Balance and Commute Patterns

Commuting patterns in Kings County have an important implication for housing needs. Larger employers

in the County (e.g., three state prisons, Naval Air Station Lemoore, and agricultural industries) generate a significant number of jobs. However, the workforce employed at these institutions or in the agricultural industries may live in other communities for a variety of reasons, including preferences, the availability of suitable housing, or other reasons.

Commuting patterns show the relationship between where people live and where they work. Long commuting distances increase traffic congestion that strains the existing overcrowded road and highways infrastructure systems that are often in need of maintenance. Long commuting distances also contribute to poor air quality, increases expenses to the commuting workforce, and has been shown to have negative consequences on personal health. One of the aims of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) Plan is to direct new housing growth to employment centers to balance the jobs-housing ratio and decrease commuting distances.

Table 20 in the city of Avenal 20.8% workforce aged 16 years and older who do not work at home travel less than 15 minutes to work and another 19.7% of workers travel 15-30 minutes to work. The average time to work for Avenal workers was 36 minutes which is relatively higher by 13 minutes by countywide workers. Table 21 shows that only 18.6% of Avenal resident worker are employed in the City. In addition, Figure 14 show that CT 17.02 has less than 2,500 jobs within a 45-minute transit commute time and a portion of CT 17.03 has 2,500-5,000-10,000 jobs within the 45-minute transit commute time.

Table 20: Travel Time to Work

Travel Time to Work	Avenal	Kings County
Less than 15 minutes	20.8%	36.80%
15-30 minutes	19.7%	32.00%
30 to 59 minutes	35.8%	25.10%
60 or more minutes	23.6%	6.10%
Average Travel Time	**36 min.**	**23 min.**

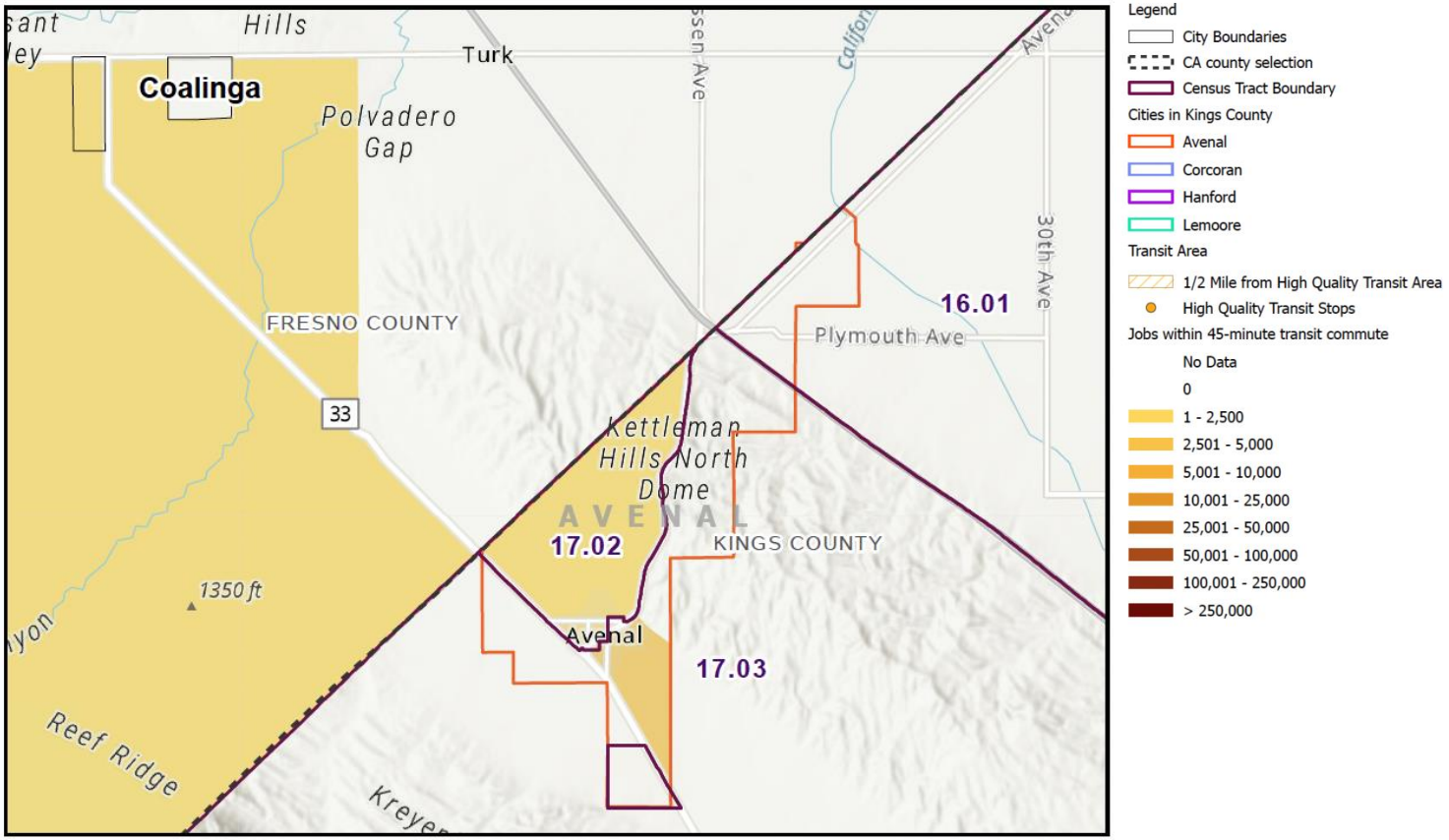
Note: Workers included those 16 years and over who did not work from home.; Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table S0801

Table 21: Work Locations of City/County Resident Workers

Travel Time to Work	Avenal	Kings County
Number of Resident Workers (Age 16 and over)	3,423	56,560
Work in Same City/County)	18.6%	75.6%
Work Outside of City/County	81.4%	24.1%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Note: Workers included those 16 years and over who did not work from home.; Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table S0801

Figure 14: Jobs within 45-min Transit Commute.



Sources: Caltrans, 2022; Smart Locations Database, 2018.

Agricultural Jobs

Kings County is one of the state's major agricultural areas, ranking 8th among California counties in total agricultural production. According to the Kings County Agricultural Commissioner, 84% of the total land area in the County is devoted to farmland.

Recent Census data in Table 22 shows that 15% of employed Kings County civilian residents (16 years and over) worked in agriculture and related industries. Of the four cities, the highest percentage of civilian workers in agricultural related jobs was Avenal, where 45% of its workers were in this industry. This was followed by Corcoran workers at 30%.

Table 23 presents the number of farms and hired farm workers in Kings County. According to the 2017 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Census estimates, there were 507 farms and a total of almost 7,000 hired farm workers countywide. The largest number of workers (5,820) were employed at farms with 10 or more employees or 83% of the countywide total number of hired workers. Also, there were more permanent hired workers (worked more than 150 days) than seasonal workers (worked less than 150 days) for both farm operations with less than 10 employees and with more than 10 employees.

Table 22: Agricultural Employment by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of Civilian Employed Pop. (16 and over)	Number of Agricultural Workers	% of Total Workers
Avenal	1,617	45%
Corcoran	1,275	30%
Hanford	2,213	9%
Lemoore	692	6%
Unincorporated	2,474	22%
Kings County	8,271	15%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP-3

Table 23: Hired Farm Labor-Workers, Kings County

Farmworkers	No. of Farms	No. of Hired Workers	Percent of Total Hired Workers
Total Hired Farm Labor	507	6,998	
Farm operations with less than 10 employees	351	1,178	17%
Permanent (> 150 days)	275	1,034	15%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	246	677	10%
Farm operations with 10 or more employees	156	5,820	83%
Permanent (> 150 days)	96	3,046	44%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	49	2,241	32%

Source: USDA, 2017 Census of Agriculture

Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities

The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community-based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. Kings County is served by the Central Valley Regional Center (CVRC) which is based in Fresno. During 2014, CVRC served approximately 16,200 clients, of which about 900 to 1,000 lived in Kings County. CVRC provides diagnosis, evaluation, and case management services. The Kings County Rehabilitation Center in Hanford also offers rehabilitation, vocational and life training, and operates four group homes for mentally and physically handicapped individuals. State and federal law mandate minimum accessibility standards for housing. For example, local governments that use federal housing funds must meet federal accessibility guidelines for new construction and substantial rehabilitation. At least 5% of the units must be accessible to persons with mobility impairments, and an additional 2% must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. New multi-family housing must be built so that:

1) the public and common use portions of such units are readily accessible to and usable by disabled persons.
2) the doors allowing passage into and within such units can accommodate wheelchairs; and
3) all units contain adaptive design features.

In addition, state law requires all jurisdictions to provide reasonable accommodation in the application of housing policies and regulations.

The City's Program 1.15 Housing for Persons with Disabilities continues to facilitate reasonable accommodation in housing for persons with disabilities and expedite developmental applications like residential care facilities.

Education

The Kings County Board of Education establishes the mission and primary objectives for the Kings County Superintendent of Schools and ensures that activities and programs remain focused on the goals identified within the California Department of Education educational rules and regulations. The Kings County Board of Education establishes the mission and primary objectives for the Kings County Superintendent of Schools and ensures that activities and programs remain focused on the goals identified within the California Department of Education educational rules and regulations. According to the Kings County office of education as of Oct 2021 there are a total of 19,429 students enrolled in elementary schools and about 8,179 students in high schools across the county as per data submitted by the districts. Figure 15 below shows some of the school districts in Kings County.

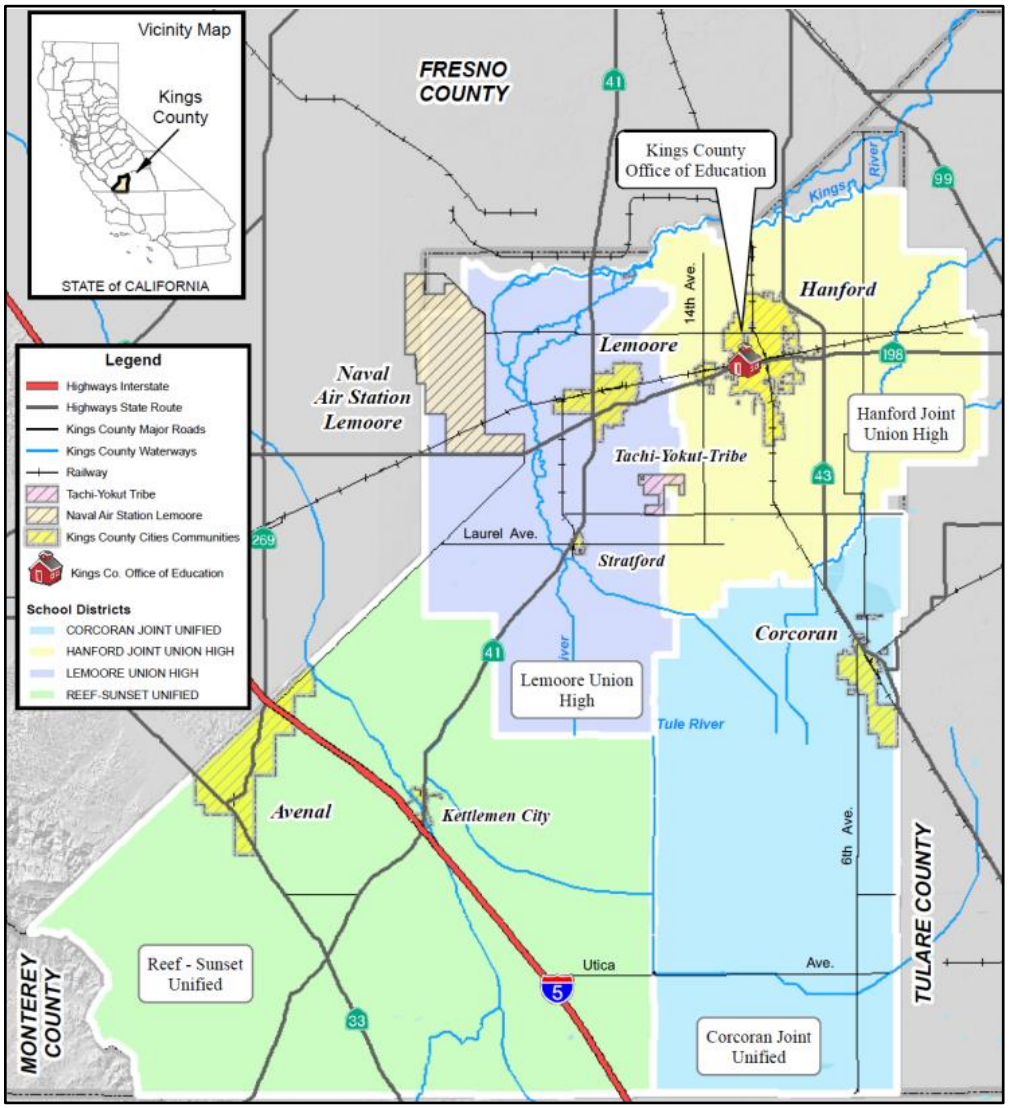
The Reef-Sunset School District serves Avenal. The District enrolls 2,722 students, of which 64.3% of students are economically disadvantaged. The District includes:

- Reef-Sunset State Preschool
- Tamarack Elementary School
- Avenal Elementary School
- Kettleman City Elementary
- Reef-Sunset Middle School
- Sunrise High School
- Avenal High School
- Avenal Adult School

Schools are located generally on the north side of HWY 269 with the exception of Tamarack Elementary. According to U.S. News and World Report on Reef-Sunset Unified School District, 19% of elementary

students tested at or above the proficient level for reading, and 11% tested at or above that level for math. Also, 24% of middle school students tested at or above the proficient level for reading, and 15% tested at or above that level for math. And 44% of high school students tested at or above the proficient level for reading, and 8% tested at or above that level for math. In addition, based on the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP), 18.7% met or exceeded standard for ELA; 9.07% met or exceeded standard for math

Figure 15: School Districts in Kings County



Source: Kings County, Cal EM

Disproportionate Housing Needs and Displacement Risk

Disproportionate housing needs in the City of Avenal are evaluated through an analysis of overpayment, overcrowding, housing condition, homelessness, and displacement risk. This assessment utilizes data from HUD CHAS, ACS, CalEnviroScreen, the Urban Displacement Project, and the Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance, along with local knowledge from City staff and code enforcement records.

Overpayment and overcrowding are prevalent in several areas of the City, particularly in Census Tracts 17.02 and 17.03. As shown in Figure 15, 56.1 percent of renter households in Tract 17.02 are cost burdened, and Figure 16 indicates that Tract 17.03 has the highest rates of overcrowding and severe overcrowding. These areas also correspond to Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs) and exhibit elevated levels of poverty and segregation.

Housing condition data, combined with local code enforcement insight, indicate that many of the City's older neighborhoods, particularly in central Avenal, may require rehabilitation or repair. The City addresses these needs through Program 1.1 (Code Enforcement), which includes proactive identification and correction of substandard housing, and Program 1.2 (Housing Rehabilitation Program), which provides financial assistance for lower-income households in need of repairs or accessibility improvements.

According to the 2022 Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance Point-in-Time Count, four individuals experiencing homelessness were identified within the City. While the number is relatively small, the City recognizes the importance of maintaining access to shelter and services. Avenal participates in regional homelessness programs and maintains zoning compliance with SB 2 by permitting emergency shelters by right in the R-3 zone. Program 1.13 (Emergency and Supportive Housing) supports continued access to emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing through zoning and coordination with service providers.

Figure 18 presents data from the Urban Displacement Project, which identifies central Avenal as an area at risk of displacement, particularly for lower-income renter households. The Housing Element responds to this risk through Program 1.3 (Preservation of At-Risk Housing and Mobile Home Parks), which supports the preservation of affordable units and the stabilization of vulnerable housing types, including mobile homes and older unsubsidized rentals.

Limited access to public transportation and essential services further compounds disproportionate needs. The City's All Transit Performance Score is 1.0, indicating minimal fixed-route transit access and longer travel times to jobs and services. These challenges are considered in the City's broader efforts to improve access to opportunity and housing stability, particularly in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

Overpayment

State and federal housing law defines overpayment as a household paying more than 30% of gross income for housing expenses, including utilities, and those spending more than 50% are considered severely overpayment. Housing overpayment is especially problematic for lower-income households that have limited resources for other living expenses.

As shown in Table 24, a significant portion of lower-income households in each community overpaid for housing according to HUD CHAS data (special tabulations based on the Census ACS). However, the overpayment rate varied by tenure and income level. More than half of all very-low- and extremely-low-

income households in all jurisdictions, both owners and renters, were reported to be overpaying. In most communities, however, more rental households than owner households were overpaying. Few households with incomes above the median faced overpayment – often less than 10% of households.

Table 24: Household Overpayment by Tenure

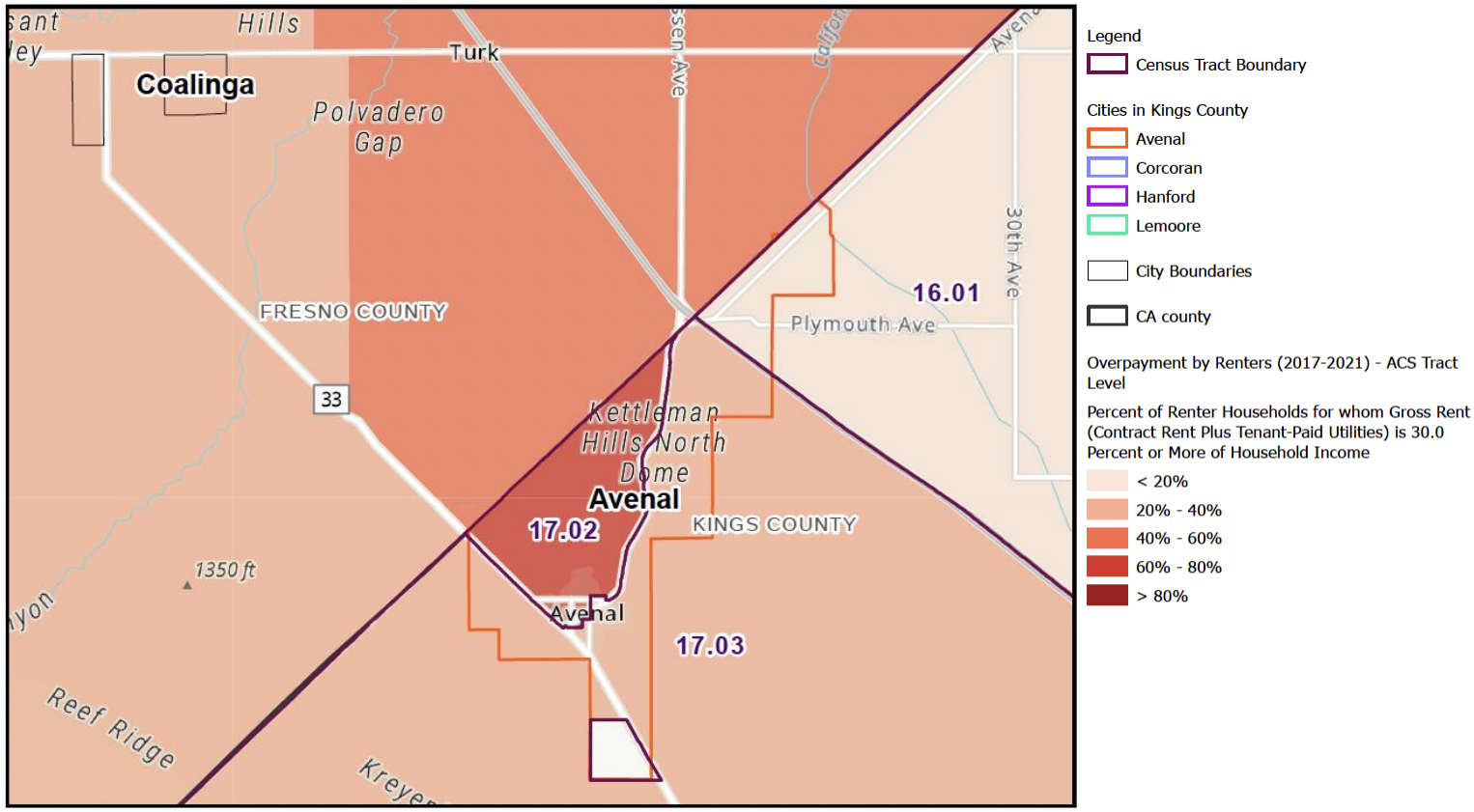
Income Category	Avenal	Kings County
Owners		
<= 30%	82.4%	79.00%
>30% to <=50%	86.7%	68.60%
>50% to <=80%	6.8%	48.30%
>80% to <=100%	17.4%	32.80%
>100%	0.0%	7.40%
Total	15.7%	22.50%
Renters		
<= 30%	81.9%	79.30%
>30% to <=50%	68.1%	78.30%
>50% to <=80%	52.1%	57.00%
>80% to <=100%	0.0%	22.50%
>100%	0.0%	6.40%
Total	56.1%	43.20%

Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census ACS 2014-2018

Figures 16 and 17, based on HUD data, highlight the patterns of housing cost overpayment in Avenal. Renters on the city's edges face relatively lower overpayment rates, ranging between 20% to 40%, and even lesser, below 20%, at the northernmost tip. In contrast, homeowners on the edges experience higher overpayment, between 40% and 60%. Central areas of Avenal show a moderate overpayment rate for homeowners, ranging from 20% to 40%. This data suggests a geographical variation in housing affordability within Avenal, with differing financial burdens for renters and homeowners across the city.

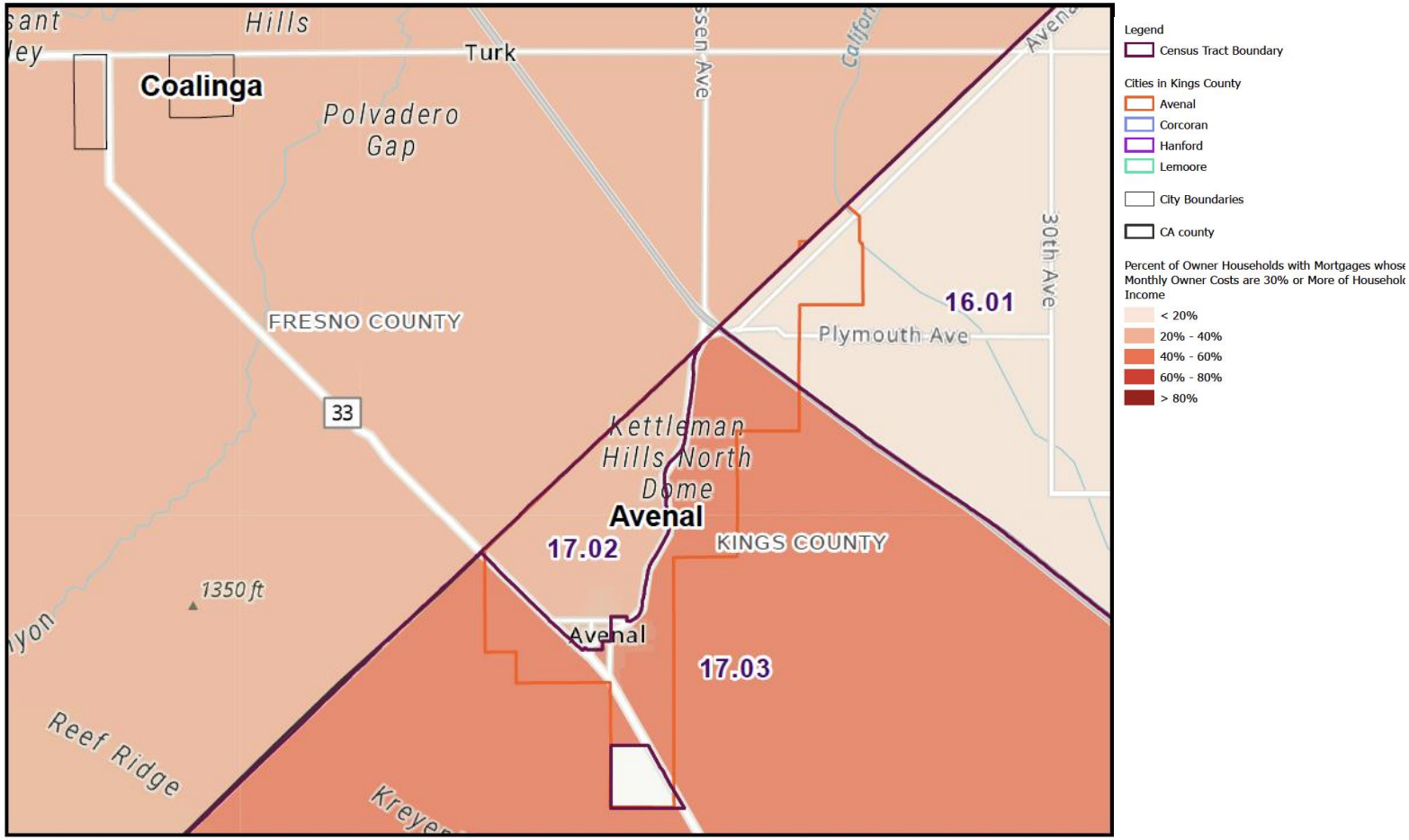
Avenal's Program 1.10 Affordable Housing Assistance implements various strategies to continue the construction of affordable housing. The City seeks applicable grants from state and federal sources including funding specifically targeted to ELI housing, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, continue to provide a density bonus to qualifying projects, and continue to pursue housing production and rehabilitation with nonprofits including assistance in preparing grant applications. Housing for very-low- and extremely-low-income households will be prioritized where feasible. In addition, the City's affordable housing incentives will be promoted on the website and in handouts provided at the Planning counter.

Figure 16: Overpayment by renters (ACS, 2017-2021) – Tract Level



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Figure 17: Percentage of Homeowners Overpaying



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is often closely related to household income and the cost of housing. The U.S. Census Bureau considers a household to be overcrowded when there is more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms and kitchens; and to be severely overcrowded when there are more than 1.5 occupants per room. Overcrowded households are usually a reflection of the lack of adequate income for housing.

Table 25 details the number and percentage of households that live in overcrowded situations. Based on the table, 16.8% of households in Avenal are overcrowded as compared to 8.6% countywide. Also, overcrowding is more prevalent among renters than owners. For example, of the household in Avenal, 18.2% of renters and 15.2% of owners reported more than one person per room. Renter households are more likely to experience overcrowding, particularly among large families and multigenerational households who lack access to larger, affordable housing units. Overcrowding can lead to negative outcomes such as health risks, stress, and decreased academic performance among children.

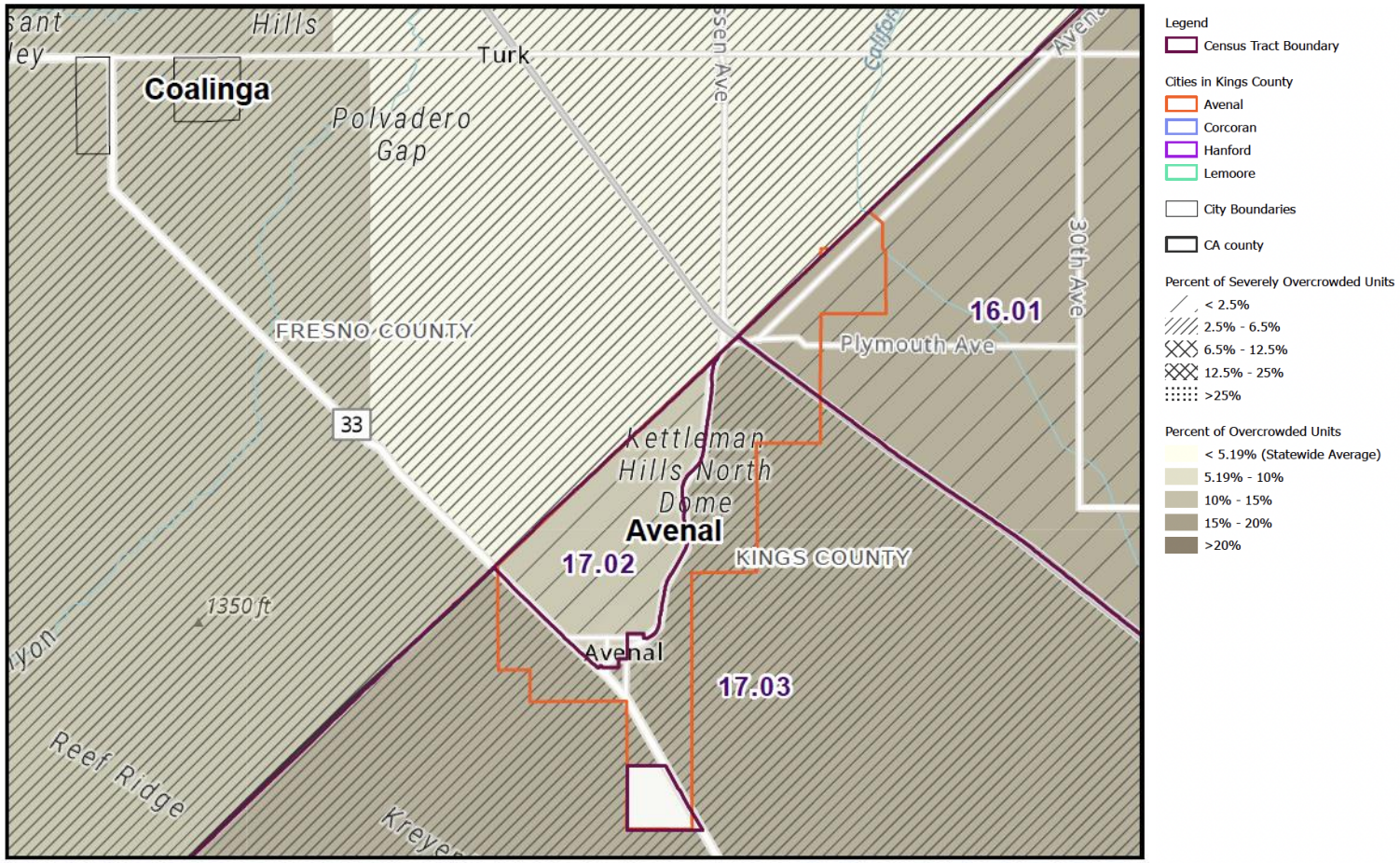
Figure 18 shows that CT 17.03 which includes a portion of the City, had higher percentages of severely overcrowded units and overall overcrowded units than CT 17.02.

Table 25: Overcrowding by Tenure

Occupants per Room	Avenal	Kings County
Total households	2,752	43,604
Owner occupied:	1,306	23,368
0.50 or less	36.0%	60.70%
0.51 to 1.00	48.9%	34.20%
1.01 to 1.50	15.2%	3.90%
1.51 to 2.00	0.0%	0.70%
2.01 or more	0.0%	0.50%
Renter occupied:	1,446	20,236
0.50 or less	21.6%	39.70%
0.51 to 1.00	60.2%	48.10%
1.01 to 1.50	13.8%	8.70%
1.51 to 2.00	4.4%	2.90%
2.01 or more	0.0%	0.60%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25014

Figure 18: Overcrowding in the City of Avenal



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Housing Conditions

Understanding the condition of the existing housing stock is essential for determining current housing needs, identifying potential health and safety risks, and developing strategies for housing preservation and rehabilitation. While the previous housing conditions survey referenced in the draft was conducted over a decade ago, the City of Avenal has supplemented this data with updated local code enforcement records, building inspection reports, and consultations with planning and housing staff to present a current, qualitative understanding of housing conditions within the community.

Age and Type of Housing Stock. According to ACS 2018–2022 data (see Table 3-3), approximately 47% of all housing units in Avenal were constructed prior to 1980. Units built before this date are more likely to lack energy-efficient features and may be at higher risk of structural deficiencies, outdated plumbing or electrical systems, and the presence of lead-based paint hazards—especially for units built before 1978. The city's housing stock includes a mix of single-family detached homes, multifamily units, and older rental properties that may be more vulnerable to deferred maintenance

Field Observations and Code Enforcement Input. While a new citywide windshield survey has not been conducted in recent years, qualitative assessments from the City's code enforcement division and building officials indicate that conditions have remained largely consistent since the prior formal assessment, with some observable deterioration in aging rental properties and infill neighborhoods. According to internal estimates informed by code complaints, inspection results, and property maintenance observations, the City approximates that:

7–10% of housing units are currently in need of moderate to substantial rehabilitation, and

Approximately 1–2% of units may be in condition that could warrant replacement due to structural unsoundness or infeasibility of repair.

Common rehabilitation needs based on local code enforcement and building department records include roofing repairs, window and siding replacement, upgraded HVAC, electrical systems, outdated plumbing, structural deficiencies, and lead-based paint mitigation in pre-1978 homes.

Housing Quality Challenges in Older Neighborhoods. Concentrations of aging housing stock are most prevalent in older parts of Avenal, particularly in lower-income census block groups. In these areas, homeownership rates tend to be lower, and renters often lack the financial resources or authority to carry out property maintenance or upgrades. As a result, **renter-occupied single-family homes**—especially those owned by absentee landlords—are more frequently cited for code violations related to plumbing leaks, unsafe stairways, and substandard electrical work. In response, the City has continued to enforce **local health and safety codes**, and remains committed to exploring avenues for rehabilitation financing or assistance, especially for lower-income homeowners and landlords willing to preserve affordable units.

Rehabilitation and Preservation Strategy. The Housing Element supports the development of a rehabilitation assistance program through Program 1.7, which aims to provide financial assistance or low-interest loans for homeowners and rental property owners to improve housing safety and livability. The City also intends to apply for CDBG, HOME, and CalHome funds to support ongoing preservation efforts. Targeted outreach and prioritization will be given to units located in older neighborhoods, those housing extremely low- and very low-income households, and properties cited for health and safety violations.

The updated housing conditions analysis demonstrates that, while Avenal's housing stock has not undergone drastic citywide deterioration in the past decade, a significant share of homes remain in need of repairs to maintain livability, health, and safety standards. Through code enforcement, housing program expansion, and regional partnerships, the City remains committed to protecting its aging housing stock and preventing displacement through proactive rehabilitation strategies.

Understanding the condition of the existing housing stock is essential for determining current housing needs, identifying potential health and safety risks, and developing strategies for housing preservation and rehabilitation. While the previous housing conditions survey referenced in the draft was conducted over a

decade ago, the City of Avenal has supplemented this data with updated local code enforcement records, building inspection reports, and consultations with planning and housing staff to present a current, qualitative understanding of housing conditions within the community.

Local Knowledge. Avenal's housing stock is predominantly older and in need of maintenance or rehabilitation, and this trend is consistent across all housing types and areas of the city. No neighborhoods have been singled out as having especially poor housing conditions, and there are no known differences in housing quality between single-family, multi-family, or mobile home units. However, because of the age of the housing stock, many homes may require safety, accessibility, or energy-efficiency upgrades.

The city has not seen any new subdivisions or master-planned developments in the past decade. As a result, there are no newer areas with upgraded infrastructure or better housing quality. Likewise, differences in rents or home prices based on housing location or age are not evident, due to the city's broadly uniform housing supply conditions.

No areas have been identified as experiencing a disproportionate number of code enforcement complaints, and there is no data to suggest variation in housing-related violations or complaints across neighborhoods.

Disproportionate housing needs in Avenal are not concentrated in specific neighborhoods, but are broadly experienced across the city. The lack of new development, aging housing stock, and low supply contribute to widespread issues of overpayment, overcrowding, and substandard housing conditions. Addressing these challenges will require significant public investment in housing rehabilitation, expansion of affordable housing supply, and continued monitoring to ensure housing conditions remain safe and habitable for all residents.

Homelessness

Homelessness is often the result of multiple factors that converge in a person's life. The combination of loss of employment, inability to find a job because of the need for retraining, and high housing costs lead to some individuals and families losing their housing. For others, the loss of housing is due to chronic health problems, physical disabilities, mental health disabilities or drug and alcohol addictions along with an inability to access the services and long-term support needed to address these conditions. Obtaining an accurate assessment of the magnitude of the homeless population is difficult because many individuals are not visibly homeless but rather live with relatives or friends, in hotels/motels or shelters, and other temporary accommodations. To address the needs of homeless people in Kings County, the Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance (KTHA) conducted a Point-in-Time (PIT) survey of homeless people in these two counties in January 2022. The study used HUD's definition of homelessness, which is defined as people who reside in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or places not meant for human habitation such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings.

Table 26 presents the 2022 PIT homeless counts for the four cities and unincorporated areas of the County. The table shows that the City of Hanford had the highest counted with 260 homeless individuals or 83% of the countywide total. This was followed by the unincorporated area with 24 homeless individuals. Avenal had the lowest count with four homeless individuals.

Table 26: Homeless Persons

Jurisdiction	Estimated Homeless
Avenal	**4**
Corcoran	17
Hanford	260
Lemoore	8
Unincorporated area	24
Kings County totals	313

Source: Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance Point-in-Time Survey, 2022

Based on the 2022 PIT survey, the following portrait of the 313 homeless individuals counted in Kings County included:

- 22% chronically homeless
- 39% persons with disability
- 20% suffer from mental disability.
- 12% suffer from substance abuse problems.
- 11% victims of domestic violence
- 6% veterans
- 2% unaccompanied children
- 12% young adults under age 25

In 2022, 39% of the homeless population was housed in temporary living arrangements (31% in emergency shelter and 8% in transitional housing). Over half (61%) were unsheltered and homeless or in a car.

There are no dedicated emergency shelter programs or housing navigation services provided directly by the City. Instead, Avenal relies on Kings County and statewide programs to support individuals facing housing insecurity. These services may include emergency rental assistance, rapid rehousing, or homelessness prevention. Strengthening coordination with Kings County's Continuum of Care and improving service accessibility within Avenal will be key to addressing the needs of persons at risk of or currently experiencing homelessness.

Table 27 lists the shelter facilities in Kings County that served the homeless. It identifies an inventory of 126 emergency shelter beds (78% use rate), 27 transitional housing beds (89% use rate), 64 permanent supportive housing beds (89% use rate), 15 other permanent housing beds (93% use rate), and 103 rapid rehousing beds (100% use rate) in Kings County. Additional emergency assistance is provided by the Salvation Army in Hanford, which provides short-term assistance in the form of food, financial assistance for rent and utility bills, motel vouchers and bus or plane tickets. Corcoran Christian Aid provides food, vouchers, and other types of emergency financial assistance within Corcoran.

Table 27: Shelter Facilities in Kings County

Total Project Name & Organization	PIT Beds	Use Count	Use Rate
EMERGENCY SHELTER			

Barbara Saville Shelter - DV	15	4	27%
Barbara Saville Woman's Shelter	23	6	26%
EHA Kings	7	7	100%
PRK Holiday Lodge	57	57	100%
PRK Stardust Hotel	17	17	100%
Temporary Housing Program	7	7	100%
Total	**126**	**98**	**78%**
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			
KGM Men's Transitional	15	15	100%
KGM Women's Transitional	6	6	100%
New Song Academy	6	3	50%
Total	**27**	**24**	**89%**
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING			
Anchors II	6	4	67%
Anchors IV	6	5	83%
Grace Homes	13	13	100%
Hope Survives	6	6	100%
Kings County Act	28	28	100%
Kings VASH	5	1	20%
Total	**64**	**57**	**89%**
OTHER PERMANENT HOUSING			
HAKC Emergency Housing Voucher	15	14	93%
Total	**15**	**14**	**93%**
RAPID REHOUSING			
Bringing Families Home	16	16	100%
HANA	4	4	100%
Housing Support Program	76	76	100%
Kings Rapid Rehousing	1	1	100%
RRH4 Kings	6	6	100%
Total	**103**	**103**	**100%**

Source: Kings Tulare Homeless Alliance, 2023

Despite these services, a significant shortage in emergency shelters and transitional housing remains. In 2007 the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 2, which strengthened the planning and zoning requirements for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. SB2 requires that all jurisdictions adopt zoning regulations that allow emergency shelters by-right in at least one zone, subject to objective development standards, or as an alternative, the jurisdiction may meet the need through a multi-jurisdictional agreement with up to three adjacent jurisdictions. As noted in the Constraints section, all of

the jurisdictions in Kings County have adopted zoning regulations for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing in response to SB 2.

Avenal Program 1.13 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing objective is to continue the establishment of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Avenal permits emergency shelters in the High-Density Multi-Family Residential (R-3) zone. Transitional/supportive housing is permitted as a residential use subject to the same regulations that apply to other residential uses of the same type, in the same zone, consistent with state law.

Extremely Low-Income Households

In 2006, state law was amended (Assembly Bill 2634) to add the extremely low-income (ELI) category (up to 30% AMI) to the required analysis of household characteristics and housing growth needs. Due to their limited incomes, these households have the greatest difficulty finding suitable housing at an affordable price. As previously presented in Table 5 (Household Income Distribution by Tenure), Table 28 shows that the City of Avenal consists of about 7.9% of ELI owners and 34.0% percent of ELI renters, significantly higher than the County average. According to Table 26, Avenal's ELI households also face overpayment, with 82% of ELI renter households paying more than 30% of household income on housing cost and 63% paying more that 50% of household income.

ELI households are more likely to live in older or physically deficient housing, particularly single-family rentals, which often lack energy efficiency and accessibility features. Furthermore, ELI households in Avenal are more likely to include vulnerable populations, such as seniors on fixed incomes, persons with disabilities, and female-headed households with children. These factors result in disproportionate exposure to housing instability, eviction risk, and homelessness, relative to higher income groups.

Table 28: Extremely Low Income Households Overpaying by Tenure in Avenal

	Owner Occupied	Percent	Renter Occupied	Percent	Total	Percent
Cost Burden > 30%	70	82.4%	340	81.9%	410	82.0%
Cost Burden >50%	35	41.2%	280	67.5%	315	63.0%
Total Extremely Low Income Households	85		415		500	

Source: US Housing and Urban Development, CHAS 2014-18 (5-Year Estimates)

The housing stock available to ELI households is limited, both in quantity and suitability. Few rental units in Avenal are available at rents affordable to this income level without significant subsidy. In addition, ELI households frequently face non-financial barriers, such as poor credit, rental history requirements, and a shortage of units that accommodate disabilities or large households. These challenges are compounded by rising rental costs and limited access to tenant-based assistance such as Section 8 vouchers.
The City of Avenal recognizes that ELI households require dedicated strategies to overcome these challenges. This includes:

- Supporting the development of deeply affordable rental units through inclusionary zoning, land use incentives, and collaboration with non-profit housing developers.
- Partnering with county and regional agencies to expand access to rental assistance programs, such as Section 8 and emergency housing vouchers.

- Incorporating targeted supportive housing units in new developments for populations with special needs (e.g., seniors, disabled, formerly homeless).
- Ensuring that new affordable housing units incorporate universal design and accessibility features.

These policies are reflected in the Housing Element's Program Section (e.g., Programs 1.1, 1.11, 1.13) and are prioritized to address the disproportionate needs of the ELI population. The City also commits to monitoring ELI production and preservation outcomes annually to inform future program adjustments.

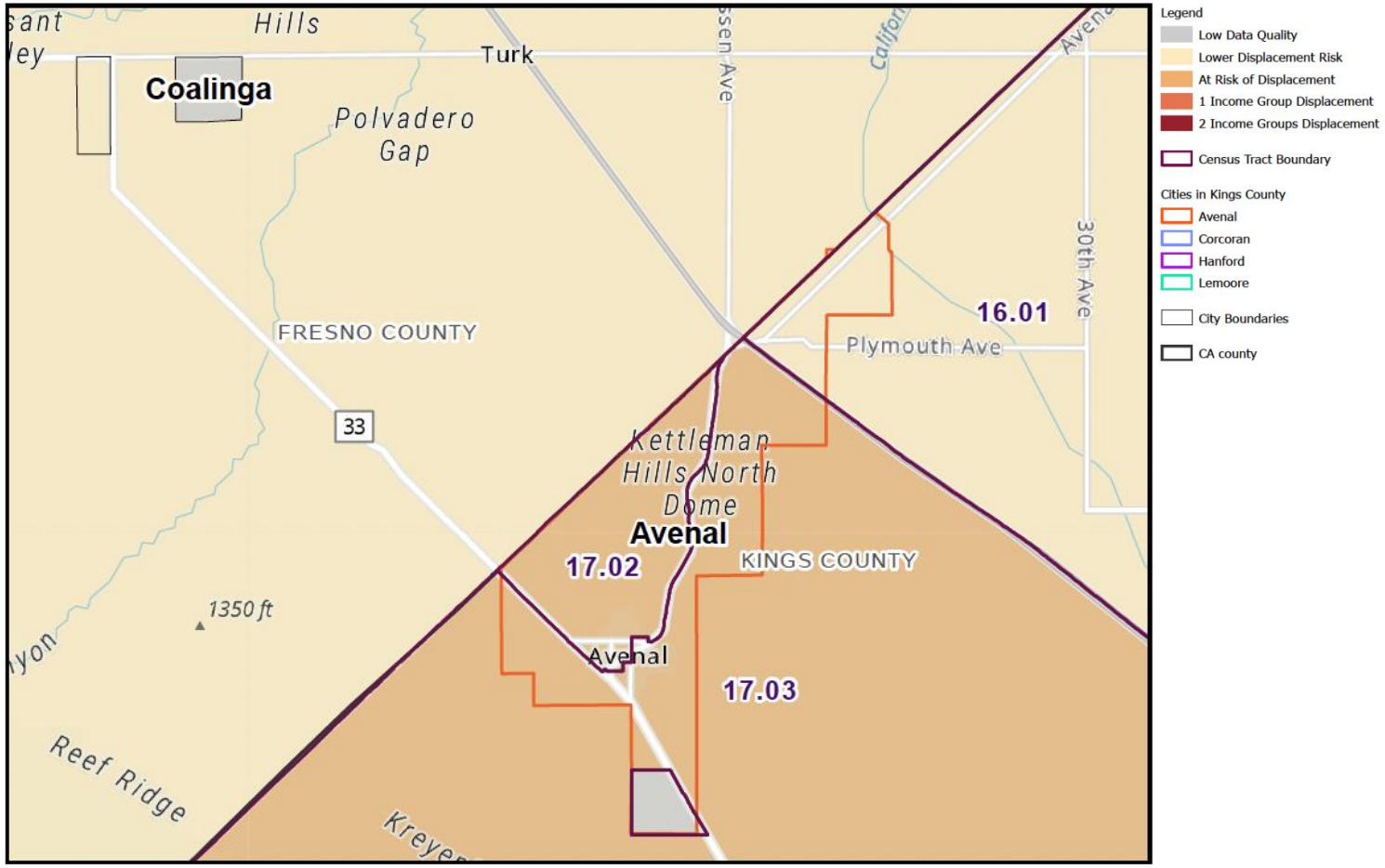
The prevalence of cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing conditions underscores the need for targeted housing strategies in Avenal. These challenges disproportionately impact extremely low-income households. The City will continue to prioritize programs for affordable housing development, rental assistance, housing rehabilitation, and enforcement of health and safety codes to preserve existing housing and protect vulnerable populations.

Displacement Risk

The Urban Displacement Project, a joint research and action initiative of the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Toronto, analyzes income patterns and housing availability to determine the level of displacement risk at the census tract level. According to the Urban Displacement Project's Estimated Displacement Risk (EDR) model for California, displacement risk is determined by evaluating census tract characteristics that are strongly correlated with a net loss of low-income renter populations. Essentially, a high displacement risk suggests that more low-income households are leaving a neighborhood than moving in, often due to factors like affordability, development pressures, or changes in the housing market.

In Figure 19, the City of Avenal is considered "At risk of displacement" which refers to the likelihood of residents, particularly low-income renter households, being forced to move out of their neighborhoods due to various factors. This concept is often evaluated in the context of gentrification, rising housing costs, and changing neighborhood dynamics.

Figure 19: Estimated displacement risk – Overall displacement by tract



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), UCB – Urban Displacement Project, 2022

C. Constraints

Governmental Constraints

Development Standards and Permitting for Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Units.

Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units provide critical housing opportunities for extremely low- and very low-income individuals, including seniors, veterans, and individuals experiencing or at risk of homelessness. To effectively facilitate SRO development, jurisdictions must ensure that their zoning regulations and permitting procedures do not create undue barriers to such housing types.

In the City of Avenal, SROs are conditionally permitted in the Downtown Commercial (C-D) and Service Commercial (C-S) zones. To support the development of SROs during the 2024–2032 planning period, the Housing Element includes an expanded review of the relevant development standards and discretionary procedures that may influence the feasibility of SRO construction or conversion.

Typical barriers that may arise include excessive minimum unit sizes, restrictive parking ratios, incompatibility with mixed-use designations, or lengthy and uncertain approval timelines under the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. The City will evaluate whether these requirements are proportionate to the scale and purpose of SRO development. For instance, since SRO units are often less than 300 square feet, requiring standard multifamily development setbacks, open space, or parking ratios may significantly hinder feasibility.

To ensure the City's zoning ordinance actively supports the creation of SROs, the City has identified a Program 1.20 that includes of the following components:

- Minimum unit size requirements
- On-site amenity and open space standards
- Parking ratios specific to SROs
- CUP process timeline and discretionary findings
- Applicability of design review or other layers of review

As part of program, SROs will be encouraged To be developed by streamlining permitting, revising development standards, and actively promoting SRO construction through partnerships with non-profits and developers targeting special needs populations. These actions will help align the City’s regulatory framework with state housing goals and ensure a diverse housing stock for individuals with limited incomes.

Reasonable Accommodation.

The City of Avenal, while outlining basic reasonable accommodation procedures, must conduct a more in-depth analysis of regulatory and land-use constraints that hinder housing access for persons with disabilities. One of the most significant barriers to reasonable accommodation is the requirement for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for group homes accommodating seven or more individuals, which can delay or discourage development of inclusive housing. Under federal and state fair housing laws, such as the Fair Housing Act (FHA) and California Government Code §12927(c)(1), group homes for persons with disabilities must be treated as any other residential use. Zoning codes that subject these homes to additional scrutiny can constitute a discriminatory practice. In Avenal, residential care facilities with seven or more residents require a CUP on residential zoned land. The City is committed to including a program to revise its zoning code to permit by right residential care facilities with seven or more residents on residential zoned land.

Parking Requirements as a Potential Constraint on Housing Development.

In addition to identifying parking standards across residential zones, the Housing Element must evaluate whether these requirements constrain the development of a variety of housing types, particularly **multifamily developments**, **studios**, and **one-bedroom units**, which serve lower-income households and smaller households such as seniors, students, and single individuals.

In Avenal, minimum parking requirements—while consistent with traditional development patterns—may create financial and spatial constraints that limit the feasibility of higher-density or affordable housing. For example, requiring two off-street parking spaces per unit for studio or one-bedroom apartments can increase per-unit development costs due to the need for surface parking or structured parking in constrained urban sites. This can reduce the number of units that can be built, limit site design flexibility, and disincentivize small-unit construction, particularly in infill settings.

Moreover, excessive parking minimums can conflict with state density bonus law and emerging housing typologies such as modular, co-housing, and micro-units, which often require minimal parking due to targeted demographics, car-free lifestyles, or transit access. These constraints are amplified for affordable housing developers operating under funding thresholds and subsidy caps, where every added space contributes significantly to cost burdens. Industry data suggest structured parking can add $20,000–$30,000 per space, representing a substantial share of total development cost per unit.

To address these issues and align with State housing priorities, the City will commit to assessing and updating its parking requirements, with the goal of:

- Reducing parking minimums for studio and one-bedroom units;
- Allowing by-right reductions or waivers for 100% affordable projects;
- Introducing flexible parking ratios near transit or in mixed-use districts;
- Aligning parking policies with State Density Bonus Law and SB 330 streamlining provisions.

This program will ensure that parking requirements do not unduly constrain housing supply, particularly for affordable and smaller-unit developments, and that the zoning code supports housing choice and cost-effectiveness in line with California's housing goals.

Streamlining Procedures

In addition to describing the City's general development review process, the Housing Element must confirm compliance with SB 35 (Government Code § 65913.4), the Permit Streamlining Act, and relevant provisions of CEQA that govern timely processing of housing projects. To do so, the City will establish and document a written procedure for SB 35 streamlined ministerial approval, which applies to eligible infill housing developments that meet objective standards and affordability thresholds. The City will ensure that this process includes clear eligibility criteria, application checklists, and a 60-day completeness review process as required under state law.

Furthermore, to support housing production efficiency and certainty, the City recognizes its obligations under the Permit Streamlining Act (Government Code §§ 65920–65964), which sets deadlines for project review, completeness determinations, and final decisions. In particular, housing development projects must be reviewed for completeness within 30 calendar days of submittal, followed by final decisions within 60 to 180 days, depending on CEQA applicability. For projects that are CEQA-exempt or subject to a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration, the Permit Streamlining Act provides specific timing benchmarks that the City will meet.

To ensure that local procedures align with these statutory timelines, the City will update internal review protocols and publicly post updated processing timelines on its website. In addition, the City will establish a tracking and accountability system for housing-related applications to ensure compliance with SB 35 and

the Permit Streamlining Act.

To formalize these efforts, a new implementation measure will be added as Program 1.21 (SB 35 and Permit Streamlining Implementation). This program will commit the City to preparing written SB 35 processing guidelines, incorporating the streamlined review timelines into departmental procedures, and training staff accordingly. The program will also identify methods for integrating CEQA review within state-mandated timeframes and developing parallel review tracks when feasible to reduce processing delays.

Zoning Adequacy for Accommodating Lower-Income Housing.

To demonstrate compliance with California Government Code Section 65583.2(c), jurisdictions must identify zoning that permits "densities appropriate to encourage and facilitate the development of housing for lower-income households". For small jurisdictions like Avenal, this means a default density of at least 20 dwelling units per acre. While Avenal's High Density Residential (R-3) zone satisfies this threshold, the Medium Density Residential (R-2) zone, which allows fewer than 20 units per acre, requires additional justification if used to meet the lower-income RHNA.

To demonstrate that the R-2 zone is suitable for accommodating lower-income housing, the Housing Element includes a site-specific or zone-wide analysis that addresses:

- Recent development trends in Avenal or comparable jurisdictions showing that affordable or multifamily housing has been constructed in the R-2 zone.
- Market feasibility studies or pro forma analyses showing that affordable housing development is financially viable in the R-2 zone at current land values, development costs, and allowable densities.
- Developer interest or applications for affordable housing within the R-2 zone during the past planning cycle or current cycle.
- Incentives offered, such as density bonuses, streamlined approvals, reduced parking requirements, or fee waivers, which improve the financial feasibility of developing affordable units below the default density threshold.
- Additionally, the City should incorporate data on the availability of infrastructure and services, including water, sewer, roads, and transit accessibility, to show that R-2 zoned sites are not only legally but practically feasible for development during the 2024–2032 planning period.
- If these justifications cannot be adequately demonstrated, the City must either:
- Identify alternate sites in the R-3 or similarly zoned areas that meet or exceed the 20 du/acre density standard, or
- Commit to a rezoning program with a defined timeline (typically within 3 years of Housing Element adoption) to increase the density of R-2 zoned parcels intended to accommodate lower-income RHNA.

Development Fees and Exactions.

In addition to listing the types of fees imposed on residential development, a complete analysis of governmental constraints must include an evaluation of the cumulative impact of development fees on housing affordability and supply, particularly for typical single-family and multifamily housing prototypes. This analysis is important to determine whether local exactions may pose financial barriers to the production of housing—especially affordable and workforce housing—during the 6th cycle planning period.

To supplement the summary already provided, the City has evaluated the per-unit fee burden for a typical single-family unit (1,500 sq. ft.) and a multifamily unit (850 sq. ft.), using recent fee schedules and sample

development scenarios. This includes planning and entitlement fees, building permit and plan check fees, public facility fees, sewer and water connection charges, and school impact fees. On average, development fees for a single-family unit total approximately $26,000 to $32,000 per unit, while for a multifamily unit, the fee burden ranges from $18,000 to $24,000 per unit, depending on project size and location.

These fees represent approximately 9% to 14% of total development costs—consistent with the countywide estimate cited in the draft (6% to 16%). However, even within this range, such fees can significantly affect project feasibility, particularly for nonprofit developers and projects reliant on Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), where cost containment is crucial. For smaller infill parcels or studio-unit developments, fixed per-unit fees (such as utility connections or base service charges) may disproportionately impact per-square-foot costs.

Non-Governmental Constraints

In addition to governmental regulations, several market-driven (nongovernmental) forces can significantly influence the availability, cost, and production timeline of housing units. These constraints include high land and construction costs, limited financing options for developers and buyers, delays in market response, and a tendency toward lower-density development that reduces the ability to meet RHNA targets. Understanding these constraints is essential for devising responsive programs that support housing production across all income levels.

Land Cost and Availability.

The price and availability of land are critical determinants in housing feasibility. In California's Central Valley, including Kings County, the average land cost for residential development has increased due to inflationary pressures, land speculation, and limited supply of zoned and infrastructure-ready parcels. According to the California Association of Realtors (CAR), land can constitute up to 40% of the total development cost for a single-family unit in small jurisdictions. In cities like Avenal, small lot sizes, limited utility extensions, and lower market demand reduce developer incentives, despite lower per-acre costs than coastal areas. The shortage of shovel-ready lots delays construction even when zoning is compliant.

Construction Costs.

The cost of materials and labor has surged significantly post-pandemic. According to the U.S. Census Bureau and National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), construction input costs rose by more than 35% between 2020 and 2023, driven by shortages in lumber, concrete, steel, and skilled labor. Small and rural cities like Avenal face additional barriers due to lack of economies of scale, limited local contractors, and higher per-unit costs for small projects. This impact both single-family and multifamily housing and disproportionately affects affordable housing projects that depend on narrow margins.

Financing Availability.

Access to credit for developers and homebuyers remains a significant nongovernmental constraint. While mortgage interest rates have stabilized, lenders continue to impose stricter underwriting criteria, especially for low-income buyers or those seeking financing for multifamily or infill projects in smaller markets. In rural cities, developers often struggle to secure construction loans due to perceived financial risks and limited comparable sales (comps). Furthermore, small developers may lack the equity or capacity to compete for complex funding programs like LIHTC or AHSC without technical support.

Market Preferences and Density Trends.

In lower-density communities, market demand often favors detached single-family homes, driven by consumer preference and resale value. This creates a disincentive for builders to construct multifamily or higher-density housing, even when allowed by zoning. In jurisdictions where RHNA obligations require high-density units, these market preferences can result in fewer applications for by-right higher-density projects, undermining site utilization and affordable housing goals.

Development Delays and Timing Gaps.

One underappreciated constraint is the time lag between project entitlement (zoning and planning approvals) and actual construction. In small jurisdictions, this delay can be prolonged due to developers awaiting favorable market conditions, slow financing approvals, or limited builder capacity. Data from HCD indicates that in jurisdictions without streamlined permitting processes, delays of 12–24 months between entitlement and permit application are common. These delays reduce the pace of housing delivery and threaten RHNA compliance within the planning cycle.

Technological Infrastructure Limitations.

Avenal residents report poor internet and mobile connectivity citywide, which poses a barrier to modern economic participation, including remote work, online education, e-commerce, and digital services. The lack of high-speed broadband further constrains both individual economic advancement and broader business development potential.

Environmental Health

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) reports CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores for the unincorporated county, suggesting relatively adverse environmental conditions throughout the county. (see Figure 13). According to OEHHA, except for some of the smaller tracts in the center of the cities of Hanford, Lemoore, and Corcoran the rest of the areas have scores above the 90th percentile. The environmental conditions in Kings County likely due to the dominance of commercial agricultural practices and natural resource extraction, both of which are known to have negative impacts on the surrounding areas resulting from air pollution and other contaminants.

The primary indicators leading to the high environmental scores as reported by OEHHA's CalEnviroScreen vary across the county, but include ozone, particulate matter (PM) $_{2.5}$, diesel PM, pesticides, toxic releases, drinking water contaminants, chemical cleanup, lead in housing, groundwater threats, hazardous waste, impaired water, and solid waste. Ozone, diesel particulate, and $PM_{2.5}$, forms of pollution generated by car traffic and industrial uses, score higher throughout the county. In the unincorporated county, pesticide use, groundwater threats, and solid waste facilities are more prevalent than in urbanized areas, reflecting the presence of agricultural industries and chemical and waste storage outside of urban areas. Nearly all of Kings County is Senate Bill (SB) 535-qualifying disadvantaged communities excluding areas around Lemoore, north of Hanford and some tracts in Corcoran. This indicates that the unincorporated county represents an area of potential concern regarding fair housing and disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards and a concentration of vulnerable populations.

In Figure 20 the high CalEnviroScreen scores of 75-100% across most of Avenal and its neighboring zones indicate significant environmental and socio-economic challenges. These high scores typically reflect higher pollution burdens, greater exposure to environmental hazards, and vulnerabilities linked to socio-economic factors. In contrast, the northwestern region of Avenal, with scores between 50 and 75%,

suggests relatively lower but still notable environmental and socio-economic concerns. This disparity within the city highlights the need for targeted interventions in areas with higher scores to address pollution and socio-economic vulnerabilities.

Further, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) develops flood maps that identify areas with the highest risk of flooding, differentiating them by the degree of severity and frequency of flooding anticipated (Figure 21). As the map shows, the neighboring areas of Avenal exhibit a moderate fire hazard severity. Additionally, the southwest portion of the City and the northern borders exhibit areas within the 1% annual chance of flooding. This suggests a varied environmental risk profile in areas adjacent to Avenal, encompassing both fire and minimal flood risks.

Local Knowledge. Environmental conditions in the City of Avenal do not currently show significant neighborhood-level disparities, based on available local knowledge. There are no known public safety reports identifying differences in environmental quality—such as water quality, sewer infrastructure, or stormwater circulation—between neighborhoods. However, the absence of formal data may limit the city's ability to proactively address potential environmental justice concerns.

Some potential sources of pollution have been identified:

- The local landfill, which may pose air or groundwater contamination risks, although no environmental testing data is currently available to confirm the extent of its impact.
- Lead-based paint exposure in older housing stock may be another concern, particularly given the citywide aging condition of housing. Again, the city does not maintain data on the prevalence of this hazard.

There is no known environmental condition or site formally identified as unsuitable for residential development, nor has the city identified any existing developments significantly affected by environmental hazards. However, without detailed environmental assessments, these risks remain undocumented but possible.

In terms of access to outdoor amenities, the city has made strides in providing park space and recreational facilities. However, park distribution is uneven, with most facilities concentrated in the northeastern and southwestern areas of Avenal. The eastern and northern portions of the city are noted to lack convenient access to parks and open spaces, which may limit opportunities for physical activity, especially for low-income families and youth in those areas.

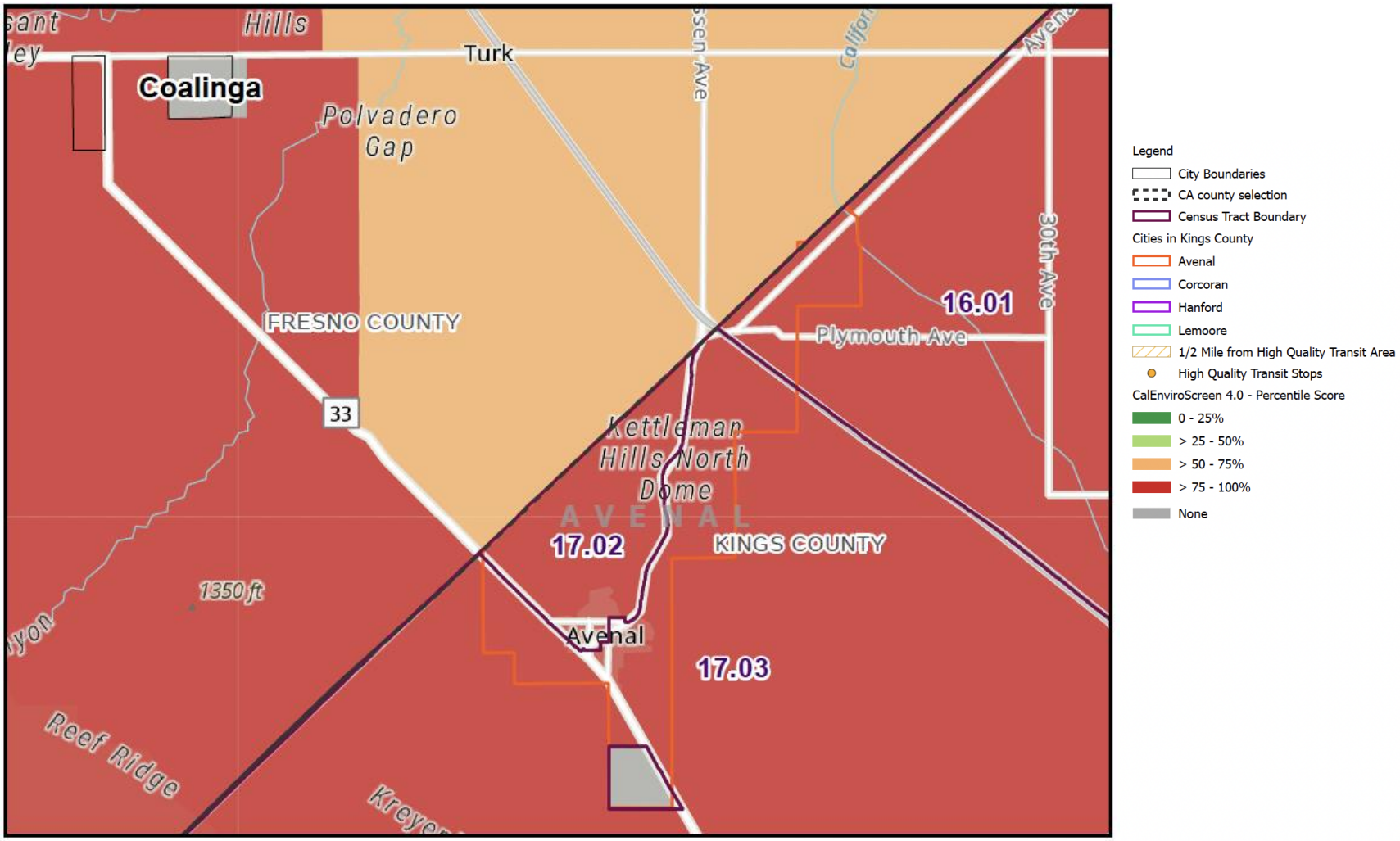
Other key amenities—such as grocery stores and retail centers—are limited across the city. There are no reported disparities between neighborhoods in terms of access to healthy foods or shopping, but rather a citywide lack of commercial retail options, which contributes to Avenal being considered a "food desert" community under some definitions.

The city has not developed any new subdivisions or master-planned areas in recent years, and therefore no significant differences in environmental infrastructure, park availability, or public space access have emerged through new development patterns.

In conclusion, while Avenal does not show evidence of environmental disparities between neighborhoods, the city faces broad environmental challenges related to aging infrastructure, possible pollution sources, and limited park and food access in certain areas. These issues underscore the importance of environmental monitoring and equitable distribution of green space and resources in future planning and capital

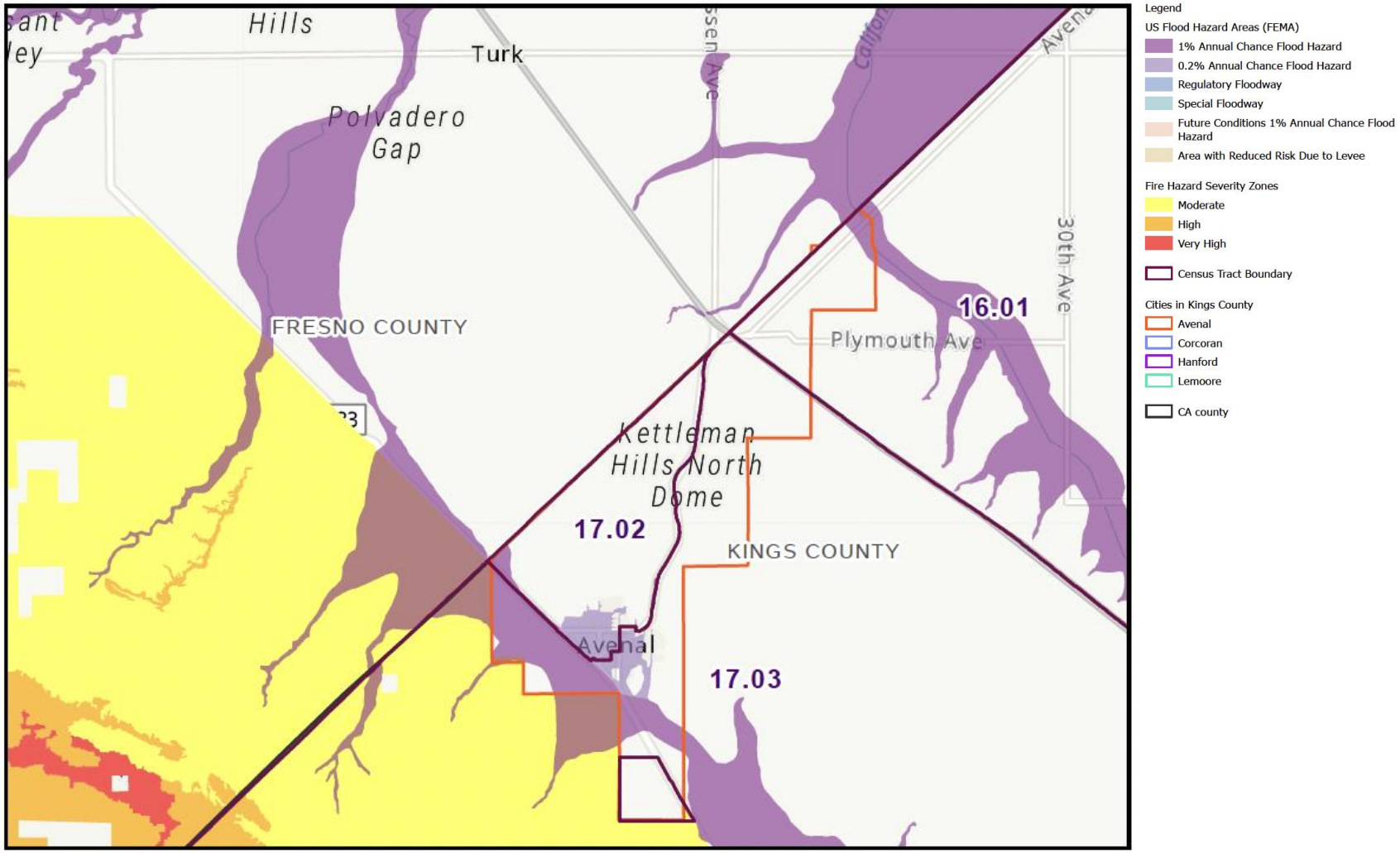
improvement strategies

Figure 20: CalEnviroScreen 4.0



Source: Caltrans, 2022; OEHHA, 2021.

Figure 21: Flood Hazard Zones



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 2022; OEHHA, 2021; CalFire, updated 2023.

D. Local Data Knowledge and Other Relevant Factors

The local information in this section was developed from local staff input, demographic characteristics, historical context, and observed trends affecting various population groups.

Segregation and Integration

Disability. There are **no identified geographic concentrations of persons with disabilities** in the City of Avenal. Based on local knowledge, individuals with disabilities appear to be **dispersed uniformly throughout the community**, with no particular areas identified as having a higher or lower presence of this population group.

The city currently has no known group homes or residential care facilities (RCFs) within its jurisdiction. Similarly, there are no records of permits issued for residential accessibility modifications—such as ramps or structural accommodations—and no requests for reasonable accommodations were received during the previous planning period. This absence of activity may reflect limited demand, underreporting, or a lack of awareness among residents about available resources and rights under fair housing law.

There are also no known recent accessibility improvements to the housing stock or public infrastructure, and no areas of the city have been identified as being in greater need of accessibility enhancements. However, given Avenal's aging housing stock and absence of new construction, there may be citywide deficiencies in accessible housing features, even if not formally documented.

Overall, while there is no evidence of disability-related segregation, the lack of documented accommodations or infrastructure upgrades highlights an opportunity for the City to enhance outreach, support inclusive housing practices, and ensure that persons with disabilities can access housing and community resources on an equal basis. Future planning efforts should consider proactive strategies to identify and address potential accessibility gaps across Avenal.

Familial Status. The City of Avenal does not exhibit any patterns of familial segregation. **Families are distributed evenly across all areas of the city**, with no neighborhoods identified as having a disproportionate concentration of either family or non-family households. This reflects the city's compact geography and the relatively uniform nature of its housing stock, which primarily consists of single-family homes suitable for households of various sizes.

There are two licensed child care facilities within the city: *Maria Resendez Family Child Care* and *KCAO Oasis Opportunity*, located on the eastern and southern boundaries of Avenal. While these facilities provide essential early childhood services, their peripheral locations suggest that residents in other parts of the city may have limited access to nearby child care options. However, due to the small size of the city, travel distances to these facilities are relatively modest and do not present a major barrier.

Overall, there is no evidence of segregation based on familial status, and households with children appear to have citywide access to residential areas. Nevertheless, the limited number and geographic concentration of child care providers highlight the need to explore strategies to expand child care access equitably as part of broader efforts to support families and working parents across the community.

Segregation and Integration – Income

The City of Avenal is characterized by widespread economic disadvantage, with the entire city considered a lower-income or high-poverty area. There are no areas within the city identified as higher-income, nor are there noticeable income disparities between neighborhoods. This uniformity is largely influenced by the city's economic base, which includes employment sectors such as corrections, agriculture, and public education—industries that typically provide limited income variability among residents.

While income levels are generally consistent across the city, there is some localized concentration of Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)/Section 8 households, particularly near the eastern and southern boundaries of the city, including areas such as *El Palmar* and *Heartstone Village*. These areas likely offer rental units that meet affordability criteria and housing quality standards required for voucher acceptance, though there is no indication of formal income-based segregation or exclusion in other parts of Avenal.

In terms of publicly financed housing, no developments supported by federal, state, or local housing finance programs (such as LIHTC) are currently known to exist within the city. The absence of such developments suggests a gap in permanently affordable housing infrastructure, which could limit long-term housing stability for extremely low- and very low-income residents.

In conclusion, while Avenal does not demonstrate income segregation at the neighborhood level, the citywide economic vulnerability and localized presence of voucher holders highlight the need for expanded affordable housing options and greater housing investment to improve income-based housing equity. Future planning efforts should prioritize the development of income-restricted units and support services to stabilize housing for the most economically disadvantaged residents.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Economic. The economic landscape of the City of Avenal is defined by a **limited number of major employers**, most notably *Avenal State Prison* and the *Reef-Sunset School District*, both located within city limits. A significant number of residents are also employed by **Wonderful Pistachios**, a large agricultural processor located over **30 minutes away in Lost Hills**, California. This reliance on a small number of public sector and agricultural employers contributes to the city's **economic vulnerability** and limits opportunities for economic diversification or upward mobility.

Historically, Avenal was developed around a thriving oil industry, which once supported a more diverse and prosperous local economy. However, the collapse of the oil sector led to significant job losses and a population decline, from which the city has not fully recovered. Since then, no new commercial or industrial centers have been developed within the city or in surrounding areas that would meaningfully expand local employment opportunities.

Avenal also faces significant technological and infrastructure limitations. Residents report poor internet and mobile connectivity citywide, which poses a barrier to modern economic participation, including remote work, online education, e-commerce, and digital services. The lack of high-speed broadband further constrains both individual economic advancement and broader business development potential.

At present, there are no known economic development programs or workforce initiatives in place within the city that are aimed at revitalizing the local economy or preparing the workforce for future industry needs. Without targeted investment or policy intervention, this economic stagnation is likely to persist, continuing to limit residents' access to high-quality job opportunities.

In summary, economic opportunity in Avenal is restricted by a narrow employment base, the absence of development initiatives, and infrastructure barriers such as poor internet access. These conditions affect all residents broadly, with no significant neighborhood-level disparities. However, they represent a citywide challenge to fair housing choice, as limited economic mobility may prevent residents—particularly lower-income and renter households—from affording stable, quality housing or relocating to opportunity-rich areas.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Transportation. The City of Avenal is served by the **Kings Area Regional Transit (KART)** system,

which provides limited public transportation options within the county. A single fixed-route line operates in Avenal, with connections to **Hanford and Lemoore**—two larger cities that offer greater access to jobs, healthcare, and services. Locally, this transit line follows a **loop path along Highway 269 and San Joaquin Street**, with all designated stops located **north of Highway 269**.

While the KART system offers essential connectivity, transit service coverage and frequency are limited, and access is less convenient for residents living south of Highway 269. Additionally, the city lacks dedicated infrastructure for alternative transportation modes, such as protected bicycle lanes or fully connected pedestrian pathways. Although some roads feature "share the road" signage, there is no formal bike network, and walking paths are incomplete in certain areas.

Residents without access to a private vehicle face significant transportation challenges. Many rely on informal ride-sharing arrangements, often paying neighbors or acquaintances for transportation to work or appointments. The *Avenal State Prison* provides van services for employees, which helps offset the transportation burden for some. However, these solutions are inconsistent and not accessible to all residents, particularly those who need reliable access to medical care, educational institutions, or regional employment centers.

The physical condition of local roads varies. While most neighborhoods have streetlights, they are inconsistent at intersections, and overall road conditions are fair to poor, though the city has initiated a routine maintenance program. The only identified high-collision corridor is Skyline Boulevard, which also carries the most traffic volume.

To improve safety and mobility, the city has adopted a Safe Routes to School Plan and is actively seeking Active Transportation Program (ATP) funding for its implementation. This plan is designed to enhance pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, especially for students. Most neighborhoods have sidewalks, and there are no major differences in pedestrian infrastructure access between neighborhoods.

Recent and ongoing infrastructure improvements include:

- Reconstruction of 7th Avenue
- Development of a new pocket park with fitness equipment
- Construction of a community building/sports facility on Hydril
- Planned 7th Avenue Trail from Skyline to Mariposa, for recreational and active transportation use

While Avenal's transportation infrastructure does not exhibit stark neighborhood disparities, the city as a whole faces significant transportation limitation that constrain residents' access to opportunity. These include limited public transit, poor internet connectivity for telecommuting, minimal bike infrastructure, and an overreliance on informal transportation networks. Continued investment in multimodal infrastructure and transportation equity will be essential to meet the needs of low-income, transit-dependent, and non-driving residents.

Environment. Environmental conditions in the City of Avenal do not currently show significant neighborhood-level disparities, based on available local knowledge. **There are no known public safety reports** identifying differences in environmental quality—such as water quality, sewer infrastructure, or stormwater circulation—between neighborhoods. However, the **absence of formal data** may limit the city's ability to proactively address potential environmental justice concerns.

Some potential sources of pollution have been identified:

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Other key amenities—such as grocery stores and retail centers—are limited across the city. There are no reported disparities between neighborhoods in terms of access to healthy foods or shopping, but rather a citywide lack of commercial retail options, which contributes to Avenal being considered a "food desert" community under some definitions.

The city has not developed any new subdivisions or master-planned areas in recent years, and therefore no significant differences in environmental infrastructure, park availability, or public space access have emerged through new development patterns.

In conclusion, while Avenal does not show evidence of environmental disparities between neighborhoods, the city faces broad environmental challenges related to aging infrastructure, possible pollution sources, and limited park and food access in certain areas. These issues underscore the importance of environmental monitoring and equitable distribution of green space and resources in future planning and capital improvement strategies.

Disproportionate Housing Needs, Including Displacement

Overpayment. The City of Avenal is experiencing a citywide increase in housing costs, largely driven by a chronic shortage of available housing units. Both rental and for-sale prices have risen, although no neighborhood-specific differences in pricing have been identified. Given the city's uniformly low-income population, these rising costs are likely to result in a high incidence of housing cost burden (overpayment), particularly among renter households. However, no data is available to document eviction or foreclosure patterns by neighborhood, and no formal records suggest localized displacement pressures.

Overcrowding. While no specific areas have been identified as having high rates of overcrowding, local knowledge suggests that overcrowding and multi-generational living are common citywide, particularly in response to housing shortages and affordability constraints. The lack of formal code enforcement data on this issue may mask the true extent of the problem.

Housing Conditions. Avenal's housing stock is predominantly older and in need of maintenance or rehabilitation, and this trend is consistent across all housing types and areas of the city. No neighborhoods have been singled out as having especially poor housing conditions, and there are no known differences in housing quality between single-family, multi-family, or mobile home units. However, because of the age of the housing stock, many homes may require safety, accessibility, or energy-efficiency upgrades.

The city has not seen any new subdivisions or master-planned developments in the past decade. As a result, there are no newer areas with upgraded infrastructure or better housing quality. Likewise, differences in

rents or home prices based on housing location or age are not evident, due to the city's broadly uniform housing supply conditions.

There is very limited housing availability citywide, regardless of housing type or price point. This lack of supply exacerbates both overcrowding and cost burden, while reducing mobility and housing choice for residents.

No areas have been identified as experiencing a disproportionate number of code enforcement complaints, and there is no data to suggest variation in housing-related violations or complaints across neighborhoods.

Disproportionate housing needs in Avenal are not concentrated in specific neighborhoods, but are broadly experienced across the city. The lack of new development, aging housing stock, and low supply contribute to widespread issues of overpayment, overcrowding, and substandard housing conditions. Addressing these challenges will require significant public investment in housing rehabilitation, expansion of affordable housing supply, and continued monitoring to ensure housing conditions remain safe and habitable for all residents.

Persons Experiencing Homelessness. At this time, the City of Avenal reports **no known locations where individuals experiencing homelessness congregate**, such as informal encampments, vehicle-dwelling sites, or daytime gathering spots near public amenities like parks or libraries. This may reflect the **small size and rural character of the city**, the **absence of local homelessness services**, or **underreporting or limited visibility** of the unhoused population.

There are no dedicated emergency shelter programs or housing navigation services provided directly by the City. Instead, Avenal relies on Kings County and statewide programs to support individuals facing housing insecurity. These services may include emergency rental assistance, rapid rehousing, or homelessness prevention programs, though access is centralized at the county level and may not be easily navigable for all Avenal residents, particularly those without reliable transportation or internet access.

There are no neighborhood-level differences in access to these resources because such programs are not administered locally. This citywide absence of service delivery infrastructure underscores the importance of regional collaboration, as well as the need to enhance local outreach and referral networks to ensure vulnerable residents are connected with available resources.

In conclusion, while there is no visible concentration of homelessness within Avenal, the lack of local shelters, support services, and direct data collection may mask the extent of housing insecurity in the community. Strengthening coordination with Kings County's Continuum of Care and improving service accessibility within Avenal will be key to addressing the needs of persons at risk of or currently experiencing homelessness.

Displacement. The City of Avenal has not identified any **specific neighborhoods that have experienced significant displacement due to rising rents or home prices**. However, local knowledge indicates that **a lack of overall housing availability** has led to **increased housing costs and overcrowding across the city**, which may exert indirect displacement pressure, particularly on low-income renters. Despite this trend, there is **no formal documentation of widespread evictions or resident displacement** attributed to redevelopment, gentrification, or infrastructure projects.

There have been no major local events—such as rezoning, demolitions, or natural disasters—that directly caused displacement. Instead, displacement risks in Avenal are largely driven by longstanding underinvestment in new housing and infrastructure, which constrains housing supply and limits residential mobility.

In terms of environmental risk, no areas within Avenal have been identified as more susceptible to damage due to building age, structural design, or environmental exposure. The city's housing stock is uniformly

older, but there is no current data indicating elevated environmental vulnerability or differential risk between neighborhoods.

Additionally, the city does not conduct defensible space inspections or other proactive environmental hazard mitigation programs. There are no known areas prone to flash flooding or related environmental conditions outside of FEMA-designated zones that would impact residential stability.

In summary, while Avenal is not currently experiencing acute or localized displacement, the citywide housing shortage and increasing cost burden pose a chronic displacement risk, particularly for low-income and overcrowded households. Addressing these risks will require new affordable housing development, rehabilitation of existing units, and targeted investment to stabilize vulnerable residents before displacement becomes more pronounced.

Other Relevant Factors Influencing Fair Housing Conditions

Avenal's socio-economic development has been shaped by a distinct historical and economic trajectory. Originally established as a booming oil town, the city once attracted a more affluent population. However, following the collapse of the local oil industry, Avenal experienced significant population decline and economic disinvestment. In the 1960s and thereafter, the city was repopulated largely by migrant agricultural workers, contributing to a lasting shift in both the city's demographic composition and income distribution.

There is no documented history of redlining, restrictive covenants, or racially exclusionary zoning practices, though formal records are limited. Likewise, there are no known past zoning or land use decisions that directly influenced present-day socio-economic disparities. That said, the lack of housing and economic reinvestment since the oil industry's decline has likely contributed to persistent poverty and limited housing choice.

Settlement patterns in Avenal have remained relatively stable over the past several decades, with little to no new major housing or commercial developments. The absence of recent subdivisions or master-planned communities reflects the city's limited growth and constrained investment climate.

Avenal's land use pattern is significantly shaped by transportation corridors and major facilities. The city is bordered by Highway 33 to the west and bisected by Highway 269, which connects to Interstate 5 approximately five miles to the north. These roadways influence the city's connectivity and may create subtle barriers in land use or access to services. Additionally, two major land uses—the Avenal State Prison and the city landfill—play outsized roles in the city's economy and spatial development. While these facilities provide jobs and revenue, they may also deter private sector investment in surrounding areas, contributing to a lack of diverse economic activity and housing development.

There are no recent engineering assessments or capital improvement reports available that identify differences in infrastructure quality or public safety between neighborhoods. As such, current understanding of disparities in infrastructure access or service delivery is based primarily on qualitative observation and local knowledge rather than empirical evaluation.

Avenal's economic legacy, migration patterns, infrastructure placement, and limited development activity all contribute to current housing and opportunity patterns. While the city does not have a documented history of exclusionary policies, it faces structural challenges stemming from historical economic shifts, limited reinvestment, and geographic isolation that warrant targeted attention in future housing and community development planning.

E. Sites Analysis

This section provides a review of available vacant sites in the City of Avenal that would allow for and facilitate production of the city's regional share of housing as required by State Law. This data is supplemented with local knowledge of existing conditions in the community to present a more accurate depiction of fair housing issues in the City. Figures 22 and 23 present the vacant sites inventory of the City of Avenal.

To ensure adequate capacity for meeting the City of Avenal's 2024–2032 Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), the Housing Element includes a detailed inventory of land suitable for residential development. This includes both vacant parcels and non-vacant sites with realistic redevelopment potential, categorized and analyzed by zoning designation, existing use, and income level potential. Housing Element Appendix B: Land Use Inventory present parcel-level data for each site identified, including:

- Parcel size and Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)
- General Plan designation and zoning classification
- Current use and existing structures (if any)
- Realistic unit capacity based on allowed densities
- Status (vacant or underutilized)
- Income category assignment
- Availability of infrastructure

Figure 22: City of Avenal Vacant Sites 6,000 Square Feet or Greater

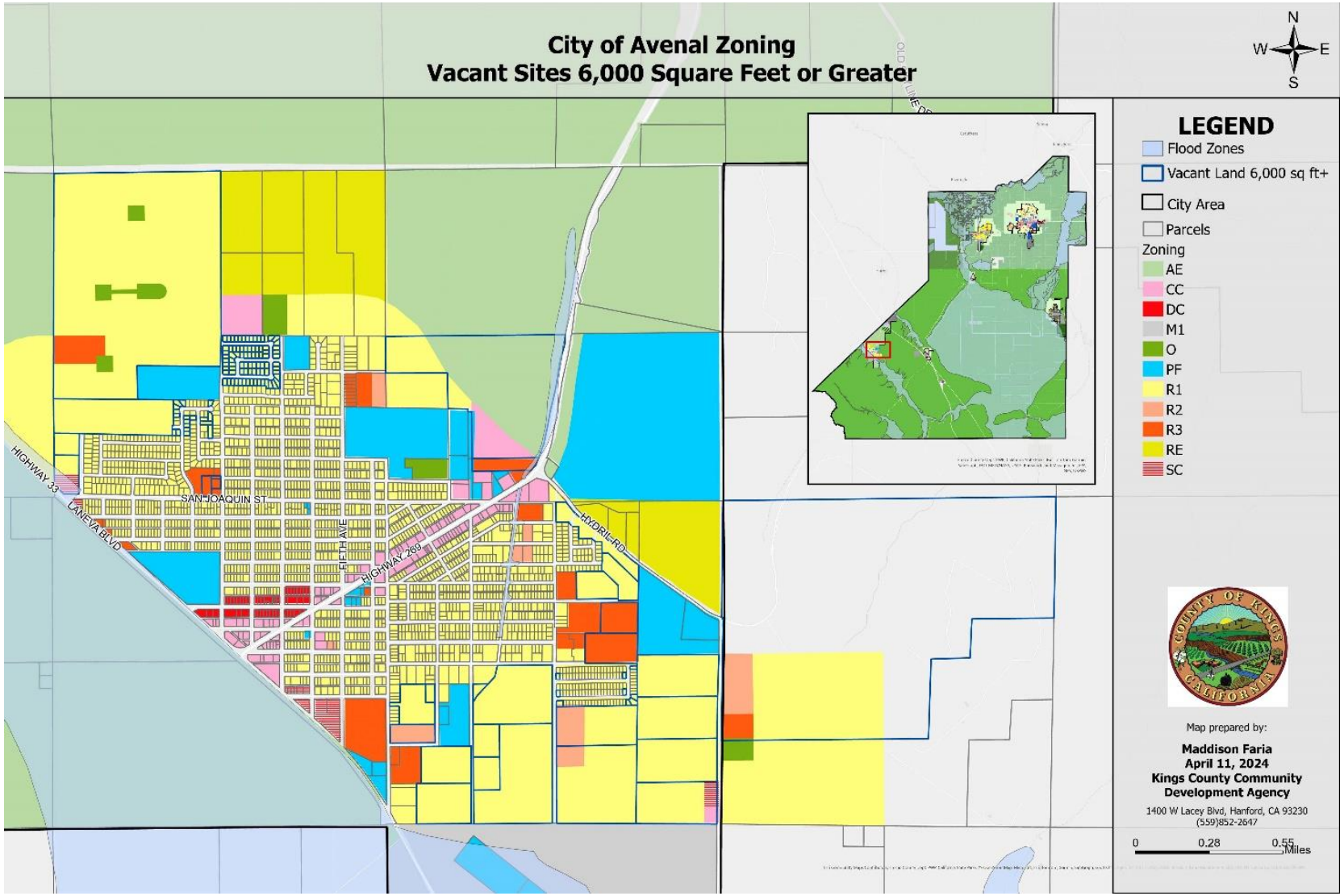
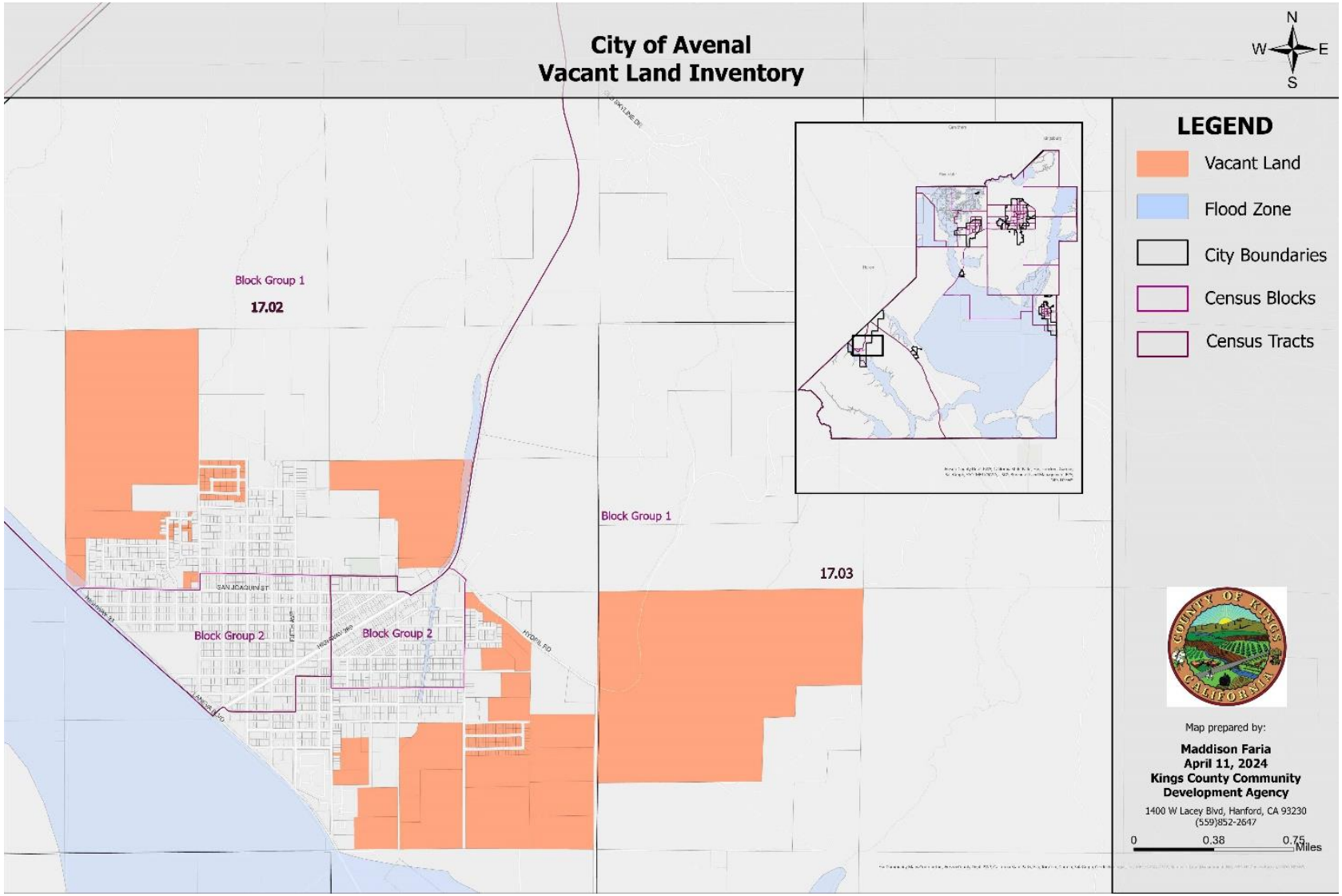


Figure 23: City of Avenal Vacant Land Inventory



Redevelopment Potential of Non-vacant Sites

To fulfill the City's lower-income RHNA obligations, several non-vacant parcels have been identified in the Sites Inventory. In accordance with Government Code § 65583.2(c), the City must demonstrate the potential for redevelopment on these non-vacant sites during the planning period. While Table B-1 provides the general existing use (e.g., commercial, educational/religious, agricultural, parking), this section provides further justification for redevelopment feasibility based on physical, economic, and regulatory indicators.

Many of the identified non-vacant sites exhibit characteristics that suggest underutilization. For instance, several parcels currently contain aging or low-intensity commercial structures (e.g., one-story retail buildings or surface parking lots), which are increasingly unsuitable for modern commercial demands and present opportunities for redevelopment. The improvement-to-land value ratio on these sites is often less than 1.0, a widely recognized threshold indicating potential for redevelopment due to the relatively low value of existing improvements compared to land value.

Additionally, the City has reviewed parcel-specific details such as structure age, vacancy levels, and building condition—factors that contribute to redevelopment viability. In areas such as downtown and along key corridors where zoning permits higher densities, some commercial sites are functionally obsolete or only partially occupied. These conditions, combined with the City's zoning allowances and infrastructure capacity, make these parcels realistic candidates for conversion to higher-density residential or mixed-use developments during the 2024–2032 planning cycle.

Moreover, the City consulted available property records and lease information, where accessible, to assess whether any existing long-term leases or use restrictions would impede redevelopment. If such restrictions were absent or nearing expiration, the potential for residential conversion is significantly strengthened.

To further support redevelopment feasibility, the Housing Element incorporates market trends and recent development activity. Infill projects and mixed-use redevelopment proposals in similar zoning districts over the last housing cycle—particularly where density incentives or state funding programs were leveraged—demonstrate increasing developer interest in such sites. This trend is reinforced by rising demand for rental housing and changes in retail patterns, which have reduced the viability of small-scale commercial uses on several of these parcels.

To ensure accountability and follow-through, the City will implement Program 1.20 (Redevelopment Monitoring Program) to annually assess progress on nonvacant sites identified for RHNA and coordinate with property owners and housing developers to encourage transitions to residential use. The program will include outreach strategies, updates to land use incentives, and tracking of entitlements issued on these sites.

Infrastructure and Public Services Availability

All identified sites are located within areas served by existing municipal infrastructure, including water, sewer, storm drainage, and roadway access, as verified through coordination with the City's Public Works and Utilities Departments. The FHA confirms that no major infrastructure extensions are needed to support development on these parcels during the 2024–2032 planning period. These sites also benefit from access to public transit routes, proximity to schools and parks, and proximity to commercial services, meeting state guidance for access to opportunity and promoting infill development consistent with environmental sustainability goals.

Small Sites Analysis

The City of Avenal acknowledges the importance of demonstrating the realistic potential for lower-income housing development on small sites, particularly those less than 0.5 acres in size. Data from the recent Census for Avenal on the suitability of small sites indicate that smaller, infill multifamily projects represent a growing share of new residential development, particularly in other cities in the county such as Hanford, Lemoore, and Corcoran, where land costs are comparatively moderate. Between 2017 and 2022, approximately 28% of new multifamily units were constructed on parcels smaller than 0.5 acres, achieving densities between 20 to 28 units per acre[4]. Specific examples of small sites include:

- Hanford – Elm Street Apartments (2021): Developed on a 0.45-acre site, achieved a density of 24 units per acre, and provided 6 units affordable to lower-income households through project-based voucher support.
- Lemoore – East D Street Flats (2020): Constructed on a 0.38-acre site, achieving a density of 26 units per acre, with 5 units reserved for very low-income households.

Sites Inventory Findings

Table 29 provides a summary of the RHNA allocation by income category and compares it with the total unit capacity identified across the site inventory. This ensures that the City has designated adequate capacity, including an identified buffer, to meet its assigned housing needs. The RHNA includes allocations for extremely low-, very low-, low-, moderate-, and above moderate-income units, all of which are addressed through the collective development potential of listed sites. Based on the site inventory presented in Appendix B, there are adequate sites to accommodate the RHNA housing units figures for Avenal.

Table 29: Land Inventory and RHNA Targets

	Income Category				
City of Avenal	**EL/VL**	**Low**	**Mod**	**Above Mod**	**Total**
RHNA (Table 2-32)	48	37	55	137	277
Housing sites	125		1,685	156	1,966
Adequate Capacity	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

[4] US Census / ACS Building Permits Survey 2022

The land use inventory tables in Appendix B clearly distinguish between vacant sites zoned for residential use and underutilized infill parcels within areas supported by existing infrastructure, allowable densities of the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance, size of the parcel, and public/private ownership.

The identified sites are located in zoning districts that allow residential development by right or with minimal entitlement requirements. High- and medium-density zones such as R-2, R-3, and Mixed-Use Residential (MUR) provide opportunities for multi-family housing at densities consistent with accommodating lower-income units. The default density threshold established under Government Code § 65583.2(c)(3)(B) for small jurisdictions in Kings County is met or exceeded on applicable sites.

The Element also describes development standards that ensure feasibility, such as minimum lot sizes, parking requirements, height allowances, and open space ratios, with reference to the Avenal Zoning Code. These standards have been reviewed to confirm that they do not unreasonably constrain development potential on sites listed for lower-income housing.

Census Tract 16.01. The only area identified as a Moderate Resource in the City of Avenal. It is also an area identified as High POC Segregation. All the census tracts in the City of Avenal are in the highest percentile bracket of the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 score that measures environmental hazard risk. One of the disadvantages of this area is that it does not provide access to employment opportunities within a 45 minute commute. There are no vacant sites identified in census tract 16.01.

Census Tract 17.02. This census tract is identified as an area with High Segregation and Poverty. This census tract has the highest rates of poverty and overpayment by renters in the City of Avenal. All the census tracts in the City of Avenal are in the highest percentile bracket of the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 score that measures environmental hazard risk. A portion of the census tract is in the 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard. The majority of the vacant land in census tract 17.02 is outside of the 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard. The sites accommodate lower density housing production.

Census Tract 17.03. This census tract is identified as an area with High Segregation and Poverty. This census tract has a higher percentage of overpayment by owners compared to renters. It also has the highest rates of overcrowded and severely overcrowded units. All the census tracts in the City of Avenal are in the highest percentile bracket of the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 score that measures environmental hazard risk.

Census Tract 9818. This census tract consists of the Avenal State Prison. There are no vacant sites identified in this census tract.

Table 30: Characteristics by City of Avenal Census Tracts

Characteristics	Census Tract 16.01	Census Tract 17.02	Census Tract 17.03	Census Tract 9818
TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas	Moderate Resource	High Segregation & Poverty	High Segregation & Poverty	N/A
Local Median Income	$35,000 - $60,000	$35,000 - $60,000	$35,000 - $60,000	N/A
Poverty Status	20% - 30%	30% -40%	10% - 20%	< 10%
Local Racial Demographics	High POC Segregation	N/A	N/A	Racially Integrated
Local RCAAs	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA
Single Parent Female Headed Households with Children	20% - 40%	20% - 40%	20% - 40%	N/A
Population with a Disability	< 10%	10% - 20%	< 10%	< 10%
Jobs Within 45-Minute Transit Commute	0	1 – 2,500 1-2,500	A small portion to the south has 1 – 2,500	0
CalEnviroScreen 4.0	75% - 100%	75% - 100%	75% - 100%	N/A
Flood Hazard Zones and Fire Hazard Severity Zones	Small north portion contain 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	Southern portions contain 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	Southern portions contain 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	No identified flood hazard
	No Identified Risk	No Identified Risk	No Identified Risk	No Identified Risk
Overcrowded Units	10%-15%	5.19% - 10%	10%-15%	N/A
Severely Overcrowded Units	< 2.5%	< 2.5%	2.5%-6.5%	N/A
Overpayment by Renters	< 20%	40% - 60%	20%-40%	N/A
Overpayment by Homeowners	20%-40%	< 20%	20%-40%	N/A
Estimated Displacement Risk	At Risk Displacement	At Risk Displacement	At Risk Displacement	N/A

Identification of Contributing Factors and Fair Housing

The City of Avenal supports the recommendations of the 2014 San Joaquin Valley Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA) that was prepared by the California Coalition for Rural Housing. The FHEA analyzes patterns in racial and economic segregation, discusses how segregation impacts individuals' and families' ability to access housing opportunity, and proposes strategies and recommendations to create more equitable and integrated communities.

Based on the issues identified in this Fair Housing Analysis, the following are the top 5 issues to be addressed through the programs in the Housing Plan:

1. Maintaining and preserving the existing affordable housing stock;

2. Assisting in the provision of housing;
3. Removing governmental constraints, as necessary;
4. Providing adequate sites to achieve a variety and diversity of housing; and
5. Promoting equal housing opportunity.

After considering these issues and FHEA recommendations, the City has identified in Table 31 potential contributing factors to fair housing issues in Avenal and outlines the meaningful actions to be taken. The meaningful actions listed in the Table relate to the actions identified in the Housing Element.

Table 31: Factors Contributing to Fair Housing Issues

Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Priority	Meaningful Actions
Limitations in local Consolidated Planning Processes, ongoing CDBG and HOME funding allocations, Housing Elements Processes, and other city planning documents.	Existing low-density residential development under general plan and zoning code Gap between low density and medium density and high-density classification	High	Program 1.10 Assist Affordable Housing: Through direct financial assistance such as CDBG and HOME, priority entitlement processing, regulatory incentives such as density bonus and modified development standards
Assist in the provision of housing by removing government constraints and promoting equal housing opportunity	Limitations in zoning code and density classifications Permission of pre-approved design, and development standards	High	Programs 1.9 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 1.13 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing Program 1.14 Farmworker and Employee Housing Program 1.11 Special Needs Housing for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities
Funding for marginalized or distressed communities, such as Transit Oriented Development Funds, Strategic Growth Council grants, HCD's Housing-Related Parks Program, Safe Routes to School, and Brownfield funding.	Ensuring funding is available for marginalized and distressed community	High	Research, identify, and apply for funds available through the CDBG and HOME Programs, Mobile home Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program (MPRROP), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Cap-and-Trade Program, and other funding sources that support affordable housing development and

			preservation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency, homeownership, code enforcement, farmworker housing, etc. Program 1.8 First-Time Homebuyer Program Program 1.9 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 1.17 Energy Conservation
Provide guidance for site selection of affordable housing developments.	Housing Element identifies adequate sites to accommodate the City's share of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation of 277 units	High	Program 1.4 Adequate Sites: Adequate sites are those with sufficient development and density standards, water and sewer services, and adequate infrastructure.
Develop a program to educate and encourage landlords to accept Housing Choice Vouchers.	Lack of readily available information regarding fair housing resources and assistance to persons in filing a complaint Lack of education of public and housing providers regarding rights and responsibilities under the AFH and FEHA	High	Program 1.16 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities
Develop and implement a proactive code enforcement program that holds property owners accountable and proactively plans for resident relocation when necessary.	Code enforcement	High	Program 1.1 Code Enforcement Program 1.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program,
Prioritize basic infrastructure improvements like water, sewer, and streetlights.	Ensuring availability of basic infrastructure to proposed development of lower-income households	High	Program 1.4 Adequate Sites

Disproportionate Housing Needs, including Overpayment and Substandard Housing	Ongoing need for affordable housing Need for assistance with monthly housing costs Lack of local information regarding available housing rehabilitation, emergency repair, and weatherization programs Need for targeted housing revitalization strategies	Medium	Program 1.9 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 1.13 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing Program 1.14 Farmworker and Employee Housing 1.11 Special Needs Housing for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities
Use design tools to seamlessly integrate affordable housing development into larger mixed-income developments.	Limitations in zoning code and density classifications · Approval process	Medium	Program 1.10 Affordable Housing Assistance
Displacement Risk	Land use and zoning laws Displacement of residents due to economic pressures	Medium	Program 1.3 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing and Mobile Home Parks

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ATTACHMENT: City of Avenal Questionnaire to City Staff.

Responses from staff provided local insight into existing conditions, trends, and potential development in the City.

Segregation and Integration

Race

- Any areas or neighborhoods considered to be concentrated minority communities??
    - None. All areas of the city are considered concentrated minority communities.
- Are any areas known to have particularly low concentrations of minority residents?
    - No, the city's demographic is made up primarily of minority residents with no low concentrations in any specific areas.
- Are there any known historic factors that have led to these patterns? Are there current factors that reinforce these patterns? Are there any factors that are changing these patterns over time?
    - Potentially the history of oil discovery and its subsequent collapse that led to a steady decline of bot the economy and population until an influx of agricultural workers repopulated the city and surrounding area in the 1960s.

Disability

- Any areas or neighborhoods with concentrations of persons with disabilities?
    - No known concentrations of persons with disabilities.
- Any concentrations of group homes or residential care facilities?
    - No know RCF or Group Homes in the City
- Have there been any permits issued for construction of ramp or other accessibility modifications to homes in the area?
    - None known
- Have any requests for reasonable accommodation been made during the last planning period?
    - No
- Any locational differences in terms of disabilities? Recent accessibility improvements? Areas in need of improvements?
    - No.

Familial Status

- Any areas or neighborhoods with concentrations of families? Non-families or smaller homes?
    - No, families are throughout the city
- Any child care facilities? Any locational differences?
    - There are two child care facilities on the eastern and southern boundary of the city: Maria Resendez Family Child Care and KCAO Oasis Opportunity

Income

- Any areas of the community that are considered to be lower-income, high-poverty areas?
    - The entire city is considered lower-income.
- Any areas of the community that are considered to be higher-income areas?
    - No.
- Are there any known areas where a lot of HCV/Section 8 renters live?

    - The eastern and southern boundary of town: El Palmar, Heartstone Village
- Any housing assisted by public financing in the city? If so, any areas of the city with a concentration of housing assisted by public financing?
    - None known

Disparities in Access to Opportunity Education

- Discuss local schools and geographic availability
    - Reef-Sunset School District:
        - Reef-sunset Middle School
        - Sunrise High School
        - Avenal High School
        - Tamarack Elementary School
        - Avenal Elementary School
    - Other:
        - Reef-Sunset Secondary School
        - Avenal Adult School
    - Schools are located generally on the north side of HWY 269 with the exception of Tamarack Elementary
- Discuss local school performance compared to the region
    - Per US NEWS: In Reef-Sunset Unified School District, 19% of elementary students tested at or above the proficient level for reading, and 11% tested at or above that level for math. Also, 24% of middle school students tested at or above the proficient level for reading, and 15% tested at or above that level for math. And 44% of high school students tested at or above the proficient level for reading, and 8% tested at or above that level for math.
    - Per CAASPP: 18.7% met or exceeded standard for ELA; 9.07% met or exceeded standard for math
- Discuss local performance and any differences in access to education opportunities from neighborhood to neighborhood
    - None; there are no differences to access to education opportunities; small city and small school district. School performance likely due to other factors other than access to school
- Discuss any upper education opportunities, including vocational opportunities
    - West hills college – Avenal Campus (Community College)
    - Avenal Adult School
    - Avenal High School Career Center
- Discuss any trends and past and current local efforts to improve access to education opportunities
    - Adult School has classes & Wonderful prepares high School student for college.
- Do community members have the opportunity to select the schools that their students attend, or are schools assigned by geography? Are there private or charter options in the community? If families have the ability to select schools, are there higher-demand schools in the community?
    - Limited options for schools; there is one middle school and two each of elementary and high schools – these are geographically based. No known charters or private schools in city limits.
- Are there any known factors that influence the current rates of high school graduation or college attendance?

    - No known; potentially the performance metrics for absenteeism, suspension, English learner progress, math, and language arts. Despite this, Sunset-Reef has a high graduation rate.
- Are there any organizations that provide services like tutoring that could help to improve educational outcomes? Any differences between neighborhoods in terms of access?
    - None known
- Any new subdivisions? New master planned areas? Differences in schools?
    - No

Economic

- What are the major employers in the area, or major industries? Where are they located?
    - Are there major industries that are not nearby that many residents work in?
        - Avenal State Prison (within city limits)
        - Wonderful Pistachio (30+ mins away in Lost Hills, CA)
        - Sunset-Reef School District (within city limits)
    - How has this changed recently? Are there new areas of the county that have developed commercial or industrial uses? Or are there areas that were previously job centers that are no longer in as high of use?
        - The City's rich oil history and subsequent collapse of the oil industry led to a mass exodus.
- Is high-speed internet readily available in the area? Do any areas have known challenges with cell signal access?
    - The signal is really bad and all the town has issues with internet access and it slow.
- Are there any known economic development programs or initiatives planned or in place that might influence the jobs landscape in the next ten years?
    - No.

Transportation

- Discuss countywide transportation system, including different modes
    - KART – Kings Area Regional Transit runs one line on a fixed route with stops ultimately in Hanford and Lemoore.
- Discuss local access to the countywide transportation system, such as routes and locations
    - All fixed route stops are north of hwy 269; but operates in a 'loop path along hwy 269 and San Joaquin Street
- Discuss any local efforts to assist access to different transportation modes, including public transit, walking and biking.
    - Limited dedicated walking and bike paths
- How do residents without access to a car travel to work or to access resources like medical care? Is this different depending on the industry that residents work in?
    - They ask one another for rides to get to work for a fee. The Avenal State Prison uses vans to come to work and make it more feasible.
- Any engineering reports or assessments of capital improvements? Any differences between neighborhoods?
    - no assessments, no maintenance districts
- What are the physical conditions of local roads like? Are there street lights, traffic lights, or bike infrastructure in any parts of the community?

    - most of the community has some streetlights, but they are lacking at intersections. The roads are not in great condition, but we have begun a road maintenance plan, and this year we will begin routine street maintenance. there is no bike infrastructure within the city, a few roads have share the road signs. street lights are along Skyline, owned and operated by Caltrans.
- Are there known high-collision corridors or areas of high traffic on a regular basis?
    - Skyline Blvd, high collision corridor and has the most traffic.
- Any Safe Routes to Schools plans or programs in place? Where in the community are sidewalks available or not available? Any differences between neighborhoods?
    - most of the city has sidewalks in all neighborhoods, We've have a safe routes to school plan in place, we are actively seeking ATP funding for the implementation of this plan.
- Any major community facilities and any differences in access between neighborhoods?
    - City parks, the boxing gym, newly constructed pocket park behind the gym along with workout equipment. senior center near downtown, and we are starting on the construction of a community building/ sports facility on Hydril.
- Any differences between neighborhoods in terms of access to transportation options? Biking? Walking?
    - None, the city is actively looking to improve citywide.
- Have there been any major infrastructure investments in the recent past? This can include, but is not limited to, roads, bridges, or water/sewer infrastructure. Are there any major infrastructure projects planned for the next ten years?
    - Yes 7th avenue reconstruction has been complete, pocket park is finishing up, community building/ sports facility on hydril is to be completed this year. the city recieved funding for 7th ave trail from skyline to mariposa.

Environment

- Any public safety reports (e.g., water quality, sewer, circulation)? Any differences between neighborhoods?
    - None known
- Are there known major sources of pollution in the area? Where are they located, if so?
    - This could include things like industrial sources, groundwater contamination from agriculture, or lead paint exposure in older homes.
        - Potentially the landfill causing air or groundwater pollution; potentially lead paint in older homes; however, the City does not have data on this.
    - Are there places where residential development should be avoided due to environmental conditions, or where existing environmental conditions are negatively effecting residents?
        - Unknown without date
- Do any neighborhoods lack access to parks or other outdoor spaces? Are there other notable community amenities, and where are they? Any differences between neighborhoods in terms of access?
- Are there any new subdivisions or new master planned areas? Any differences in parks, other amenities between neighborhoods?
    - Parks are distributed on the NE and SW areas of the City; lacking on the east side and to the north

- Are there any differences between neighborhoods with respect to access to shopping? Healthy foods?
    - None; equal lack of access throughout

Disproportionate Housing Needs, including Displacement

Overpayment

- Any recent increases in rents or sales prices? Any differences between neighborhoods? How does that compare to incomes in the area?
    - Lack of supply has driven prices up citywide
- Any patterns of evictions or foreclosures between neighborhoods?
    - None known

Overcrowding

- Are there any areas that are known to have higher rates of household overcrowding, such as "doubling-up" families in one house? Any information from code enforcement officers?
    - None known; though it is anticipated many residential units are overcrowded and multi-generational

Housing Conditions

- Any areas of the City with more or less units in need of rehabilitation and replacement
    - The City's housing stock is older throughout
- Any differences in housing conditions based on unit types (single family, multifamily, mobilehome) and locations
    - No differences, most housing stock is older
- Are there any known areas where the physical conditions of housing suggest a high need for rehabilitation for safety or accessibility reasons?
    - Citywide, no distinction between areas or neighborhoods.
- Have there been any subdivisions developed in the past ten years? If so, how large were the lots in these developments? Are there differences between new subdivisions and older areas? any new master planned areas that have different infrastructure? Differences in rents and prices and locational differences?
    - No
- Are there any types of housing that are known to be not widely available? If so, which neighborhoods?
    - There is very little housing available citywide
- Are there any areas where there has been a high rate of code enforcement complaints? What were the issues that drove the complaint?
    - None known

Persons Experiencing Homelessness

- Are there any areas where homeless community members tend to congregate? This could either be encampment areas, parking areas where people who live in vehicles park, or areas where people congregate during the day, such as libraries, parks, or community centers. If so, is there access to transportation, services and programs?
    - None known

- Any programs to provide emergency rental assistance? If so, how is that assistance available? Any differences between neighborhoods?
    - The City relies on countywide and statewide assistance and programs

Displacement

- Any areas or neighborhoods that have experienced significant increases in rents and sales prices? Are people moving or evicted as a result?
    - None known; overall housing is not available in the city and it drives up prices and overcrowding.
- Any local events that led to displacement?
    - Lack of housing and investment
- Do any areas have a higher percentage of housing with higher susceptibility to environmental damage due to building age or design?
    - No
- Are defensible space inspections performed? Any other similar environmental hazard prevention programming?
    - No
- Are there any areas that might not be in a FEMA zone but which might have a tendency to experience flash floods during storms due to a lack of stormwater infrastructure or ground absorption/permeability?
    - No

Other Relevant Factors

- Describe any historical events, past populations, waves of immigration and development, redlining, financial investments, conditions, covenants and restrictions that influenced socio-economic patterns
    - Historic oil town with many more affluent residents leaving and agricultural workers migrating in.
- Describe any past zoning or land use decisions that influenced socio-economic patterns
    - None known
- Describe any settlement trends, major developments or population trends that influenced socio-economic patterns
    - Same as above; the oil investment and then lack thereof causing large numbers of people to leave.
- Does the city have any defining features to the land use pattern? Topography, Railroads? Highways? Major roadways? Does that influence socio-economic patterns?
    - The city is bounded by HWY 33 to the west and dissected by HWY 269 which leads to Interstate 5 approximately 5 miles north of the City.
    - The City also has a landfill and prison to generate money.
- Any recent engineering reports, assessments of infrastructure supply or quality, public safety reports, capital improvement program? Does this information describe or show any differences? None Known



Kings County • Lemoore • Corcoran • Hanford • Avenal • Kings (Unincorporated)

APPENDIX D3: CITY OF CORCORAN

FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

Draft -** July **2025

Prepared By:

Realty Planners Group
Fallbrook, California

APPENDIX D3: CITY OF CORCORAN FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

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A Local Assessment of Fair Housing

Introduction

Assembly Bill (AB) 686 requires that all housing elements due on or after January 1, 2021, contain an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) consistent with the core elements of the analysis required by the federal Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule of July 16, 2015. Under California law, AFFH means "taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics."[1]

California Government Code Section 65583 (10)(A)(ii) requires local jurisdictions to analyze racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty and affluence, disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk. Although this is the Housing Element for the County of Kings, Government Code Section 65583 (c) (10) requires all local jurisdictions to address patterns locally and regionally to compare conditions at the local level to the rest of the region. This section is organized by fair housing topics to address the identified issues which are included throughout the section. Through discussions with housing service providers, fair housing advocates, and this assessment of fair housing issues, the City of Corcoran identified factors that contribute to fair housing issues.

The AFFH analysis must contain the following:

1. Outreach
2. Assessment of Fair Housing
    a. Key Data and Background Information
    b. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity
    c. Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
    d. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
    e. Disparities in Access to Opportunity
    f. Disproportional Housings Needs
    g. Displacement Risk
3. Sites Inventory
4. Identification

[1] California Department of Housing and Community Development, *Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Guidance for All Public Entities and for Housing Elements (April 2021 Update*), April 27, 2021, preface page, https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community- development/affh/docs/affh_document_final_4-27-2021.pdf.

Outreach Program

State law requires local governments to make a diligent effort to achieve public participation in three formal community meetings to initiate the Housing Element. To that end, each jurisdiction has provided opportunities for residents, interested parties, and local officials to participate in the update process and offer recommendations regarding housing needs and strategies to address those needs.

The public participation process for this Housing Element involved four major stages:

- Public workshops and meetings in each of the four cities and the unincorporated County during the preparation of the Draft Housing Element.
- Publication of the Draft Housing Element and subsequent review by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).
- Revisions to the Housing Element to address comments from HCD and publication of a revised Draft Housing Element.
- Public hearings before the Planning Commission and City Council of each city and the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors of Kings County prior to adoption of the final Housing Element.

City of Corcoran Website

City of Corcoran's website (https://cityofcorcoran.ca.gov/departments/community_development/index.php) serves as the main conduit of information for individuals who can access material online. The website is regularly updated to reflect ongoing community input opportunities, advertise draft housing element, and answer commonly asked questions. The website includes the following information:

- Upcoming meeting information
- Housing Element Workshops (Spanish and English)
- Notices of public hearing
- Links to Housing Element and other planning documents

General Multi-Lingual Advertisements

The City utilizes a variety of methods to advertise the project, engage the community, and solicit input on the Housing Element (including fair housing analysis). These efforts are summarized herein to demonstrate the City's meaningful commitment to community collaboration. The city has prepared workshop flyers (in English and Spanish), and sent emails to stakeholders requesting involvement and providing flyers and outreach information in English and Spanish.

Community Workshop

The City of Corcoran held a Planning Commission on November 20, 2023 at 5:30 pm. Members of the community did not attend the meeting. The Planning Commission discussed several topics on zoning, city's obligations to build, and whether the city could force a developer to build affordable housing.

B Assessment of fair Housing Issues

This section provides an overview of available federal, state, and local data to analyze fair housing issues in the City of Corcoran. This data is supplemented with local knowledge of existing conditions in the community to present a more accurate depiction of fair housing issues in Hanford, and a more informed perspective from which to base goals, policies, and programs to affirmatively further fair housing. The following issues are addressed:

1. Key Data and Background Information
2. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity
3. Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
4. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
5. Disparities in Access to Opportunity
6. Disproportionate Housing Needs
7. Displacement Risk

Key Data and Background Information

Kings County is located within the agriculturally rich San Joaquin Valley, with Fresno County to the north and west, Tulare County to the east, and Kern County to the south. Created in 1893, Kings County was carved from the western portion of Tulare County and later added another 100 square miles. The Kings River, from which the County derives its name, runs along the northern edges and flows south towards the center of the County. Historically, this river flowed farther south to what was once Tulare Lake Kings County is comprised of four cities (Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore), four unincorporated community service areas (Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City, and Stratford), and a few other smaller community pockets. Figure 1 is a map of Kings County and its four cities and unincorporated communities. Agriculture remains the predominant landscape of Kings County, with approximately 84% of its land area used for agriculture.

The City of Corcoran, incorporated in 1914, is situated in the San Joaquin Valley and is near the Tulare Lake Basin, one of the most fertile regions in the world. It is connected to one of the largest irrigated farming operations in the world, J.G. Boswell Company. Its primary crops are Pima cotton, alfalfa hay, tomatoes, and wheat. Another major industry in Corcoran is the state prison. It incarcerates approximately 12,000 prisoners and employs around 3,500 individuals. The City and community leaders are continuing to push for additional industries to diversity the local economic base.

According to the California Department of Finance (DOF), Table 1, the data illustrates the population growth in the City of Corcoran and Kings County over a 30-year period from 1990 to 2020. In Corcoran, the household population increased from 8,309 in 1990 to 13,525 in 2020, marking a substantial rise of 5,216 persons, or a 62.8% increase. This growth rate is notably higher than the overall growth in Kings County, which saw its population rise from 89,469 in 1990 to 136,964 in 2020, an increase of 47,495 persons or 53.10%. These figures highlight a significant population expansion in Corcoran, outpacing the county's average growth rate over the same period.

Figure 1: Kings County

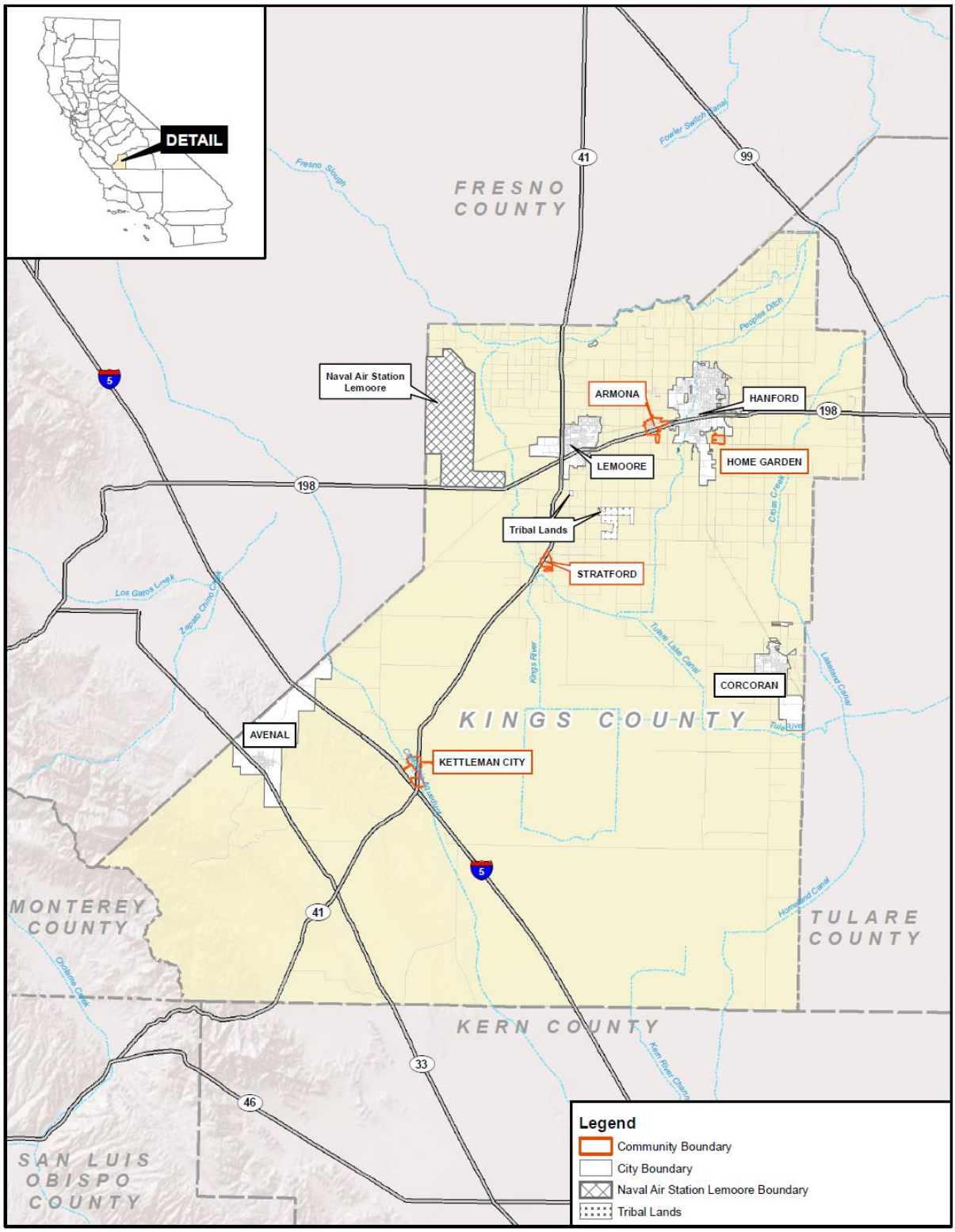


Table 1: Kings County Household Population Growth, 1990-2020

Jurisdiction	Household Population				Change 1990-2020	
	1990	2000	2010	2020	Persons	%
Corcoran	8,309	9,539	12,573	13,525	5,216	62.80%
County Totals	89,469	109,332	131,402	136,964	47,495	53.10%

Note: All numbers exclude persons in group quarters (State prisons and Naval Air station Lemoore) ; Sources: Census 1990, 2000, 2010; Cal.DOF, , E5 and E8 Population and Housing Estimates.

Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends

To inform priorities, policies, and actions, an analysis of integration and segregation, including patterns and trends, related to people with protected characteristics. Segregation generally means a condition in which there is a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area. Conversely, integration refers to a condition in which there is a not a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area. The following analysis will analyze levels of segregation and integration for race and ethnicity, persons with disabilities, familial status, age, and income to identify the groups in Corcoran that experience the highest levels of segregation. Minorities are often concentrated in impoverished areas and lack access to resources such as jobs, educational opportunities, life services and face other disadvantages.

Race and Ethnic Characteristics

The racial and ethnic composition of Corcoran and Kings County can be seen in Table 3. It shows that in Corcoran, the majority of the population, 69.3%, identifies as Hispanic or Latino, which is significantly higher than Kings County's 54.90%. The non-Hispanic or Latino population in Corcoran accounts for 30.7%, which is notably lower than the 45.10% in Kings County. When breaking down the non-Hispanic or Latino population, Corcoran has a smaller percentage of White individuals (15.3%) compared to Kings County (31.60%), and a notably higher percentage of Black or African American individuals (11.7%) compared to Kings County (5.90%). The percentages for other racial groups such as American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and those identifying as other races or with two or more races are relatively low in both Corcoran and Kings County. The city’s Hispanic population in 2000 was already well over half the population, 59.6%. In the span of two decades, the proportion of those that identify as Hispanic has increased an additional 10%. Within the same period, the proportion of White Non-Hispanic demographic has decrease from 24.1% to 15.3% of the total population (Table 4).

The demographic breakdown below highlights the distinct racial and ethnic makeup of Corcoran in contrast to the broader Kings County area, particularly the higher proportion of Hispanic or Latino residents and the different distribution of other racial groups.

Table 3: Race and Ethnicity

Racial /Ethnic Group	Corcoran	Kings County
Not Hispanic or Latino	30.7%	45.10%
White	15.3%	31.60%
Black or African American	11.7%	5.90%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.8%	0.80%
Asian	0.7%	3.60%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.10%
Other races or 2+ races	2.1%	3.20%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	69.3%	54.90%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B03002

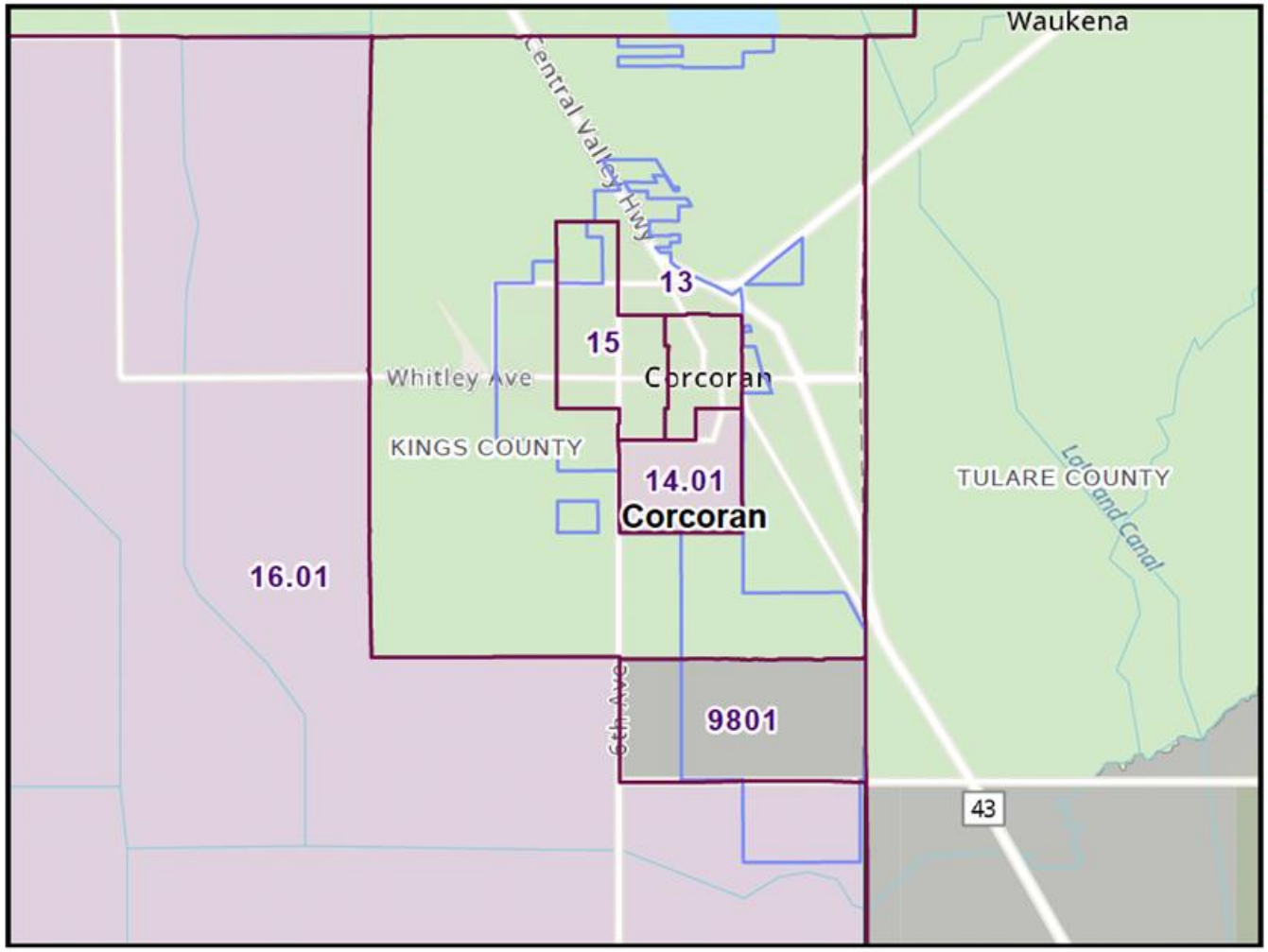
Table 4: Population by Race by Hispanic Origin Over Time - Corcoran

	2000	Percent of Total	2010	Percent of Total	2020	Percent of Total
Total:	14,458		24,813		22,078	
Hispanic or Latino	8,618	59.6%	15,545	62.6%	15,304	69.3%
Not Hispanic Or Latino:	5,840	40.4%	9,268	37.4%	6,774	30.7%
White	3,479	24.1%	4,818	19.4%	3,377	15.3%
Black Or African American	2,029	14.0%	3,617	14.6%	2,578	11.7%
American Indian And Alaska Native	77	0.5%	133	0.5%	180	0.8%
Asian	102	0.7%	179	0.7%	160	0.7%
Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander	2	0.0%	11	0.0%	23	0.1%
Some Other Race	9	0.1%	358	1.4%	67	0.3%
Two Or More Races:	142	1.0%	152	0.6%	389	1.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 & 2010, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B03002.

As seen on Figure 2, most of the City of Corcoran is identified as Low-Medium Segregation. Census Tract (CT) 14.01, which is located centrally isidentified as High People of Color (POC) Segregation. There is also a small part of the southern city limits of Corcoran that falls into the large CT 16.01 that is also identified High POC Segregation. Census Tract 9801 lacks sufficient data. As the City aims to integrate further, it is important to take displacement risk into account which discussed in a section below.

Figure 2: Local Racial Demographics



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD); OBI, 2020

Gini Index

The Gini index is a measure of the extent to which the distribution of income among families/households within a community deviates from a perfect equal distribution. The scale is from 0 to 1, with 0 representing perfect equality and 1 representing the highest possible level of inequality. Gini coefficient for California is 0.49 while Kings County has a Gini index of 0.41. The City of Corcoran has a Gini Index of 0.46. All three jurisdictions have a similar amount of inequality in terms of distribution of income among households.

Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs) and Racial Concentration of Areas of Affluence (RCAA)

R/ECAP. To better understand fair housing, HUD uses the designation Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP) which requires:

- a non-white population of 50 percent or more in a metropolitan or micropolitan area, or a non-white population of 20 percent or more outside of these areas.
- extreme poverty, defined as census tracts with either 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line or with a poverty rate of three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

There are no census tracts in Corcoran that are identified as a R/ECAP as shown in Figure 3.

RCAA. HCD has a designation called Racial Concentration of Areas of Affluence (RCAA) which is also based on two factors:

- A location quotient based on the percentage of white, non-Hispanic or Latino population in the census tract compared to the average percentage of total white population for the COG region.
- If the median income for the census tract is greater than 1.5 times the COG median income or State median income, whichever is lower.

As mentioned in the Income Distribution section above, the median income is $42,997, which is 69.9% of the Kings County median income of $61,556. Compared to the state of California, where the median income is $78,672, Corcoran's median household income is lower at 54.7% of the California median. When considering race and income in Corcoran, the numbers are quite different. As presented on Table 7, Median Household Income by Race or Hispanic Origin table, the median household income for White Non-Hispanic households is $55,786 which is approximately $12,000 more than Corcoran’s average median income. The median household income for Hispanic or Latino of Any Race is $41,591, which is approximately $14,000 less than the White Non-Hispanic population but similar to Corcoran’s median household income. The American Indian and Alaskan Native Non-Hispanic population makes significantly less than both groups by earning $29,000. Figure 4 shows, Corcoran is not identified as a RCAA.

Figure 3: Racial/Ethnic Area of Concentration of Poverty (R/ECAP)

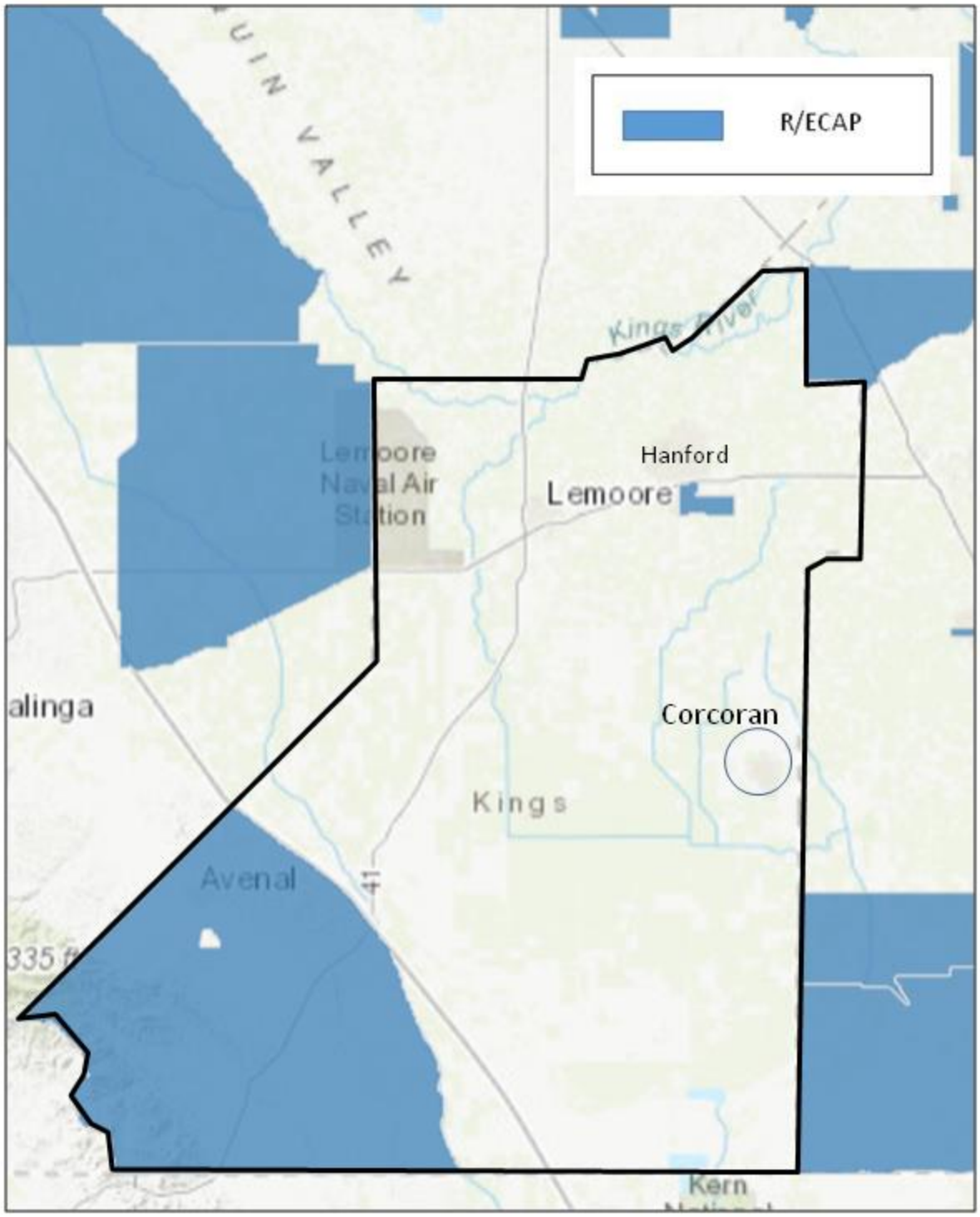
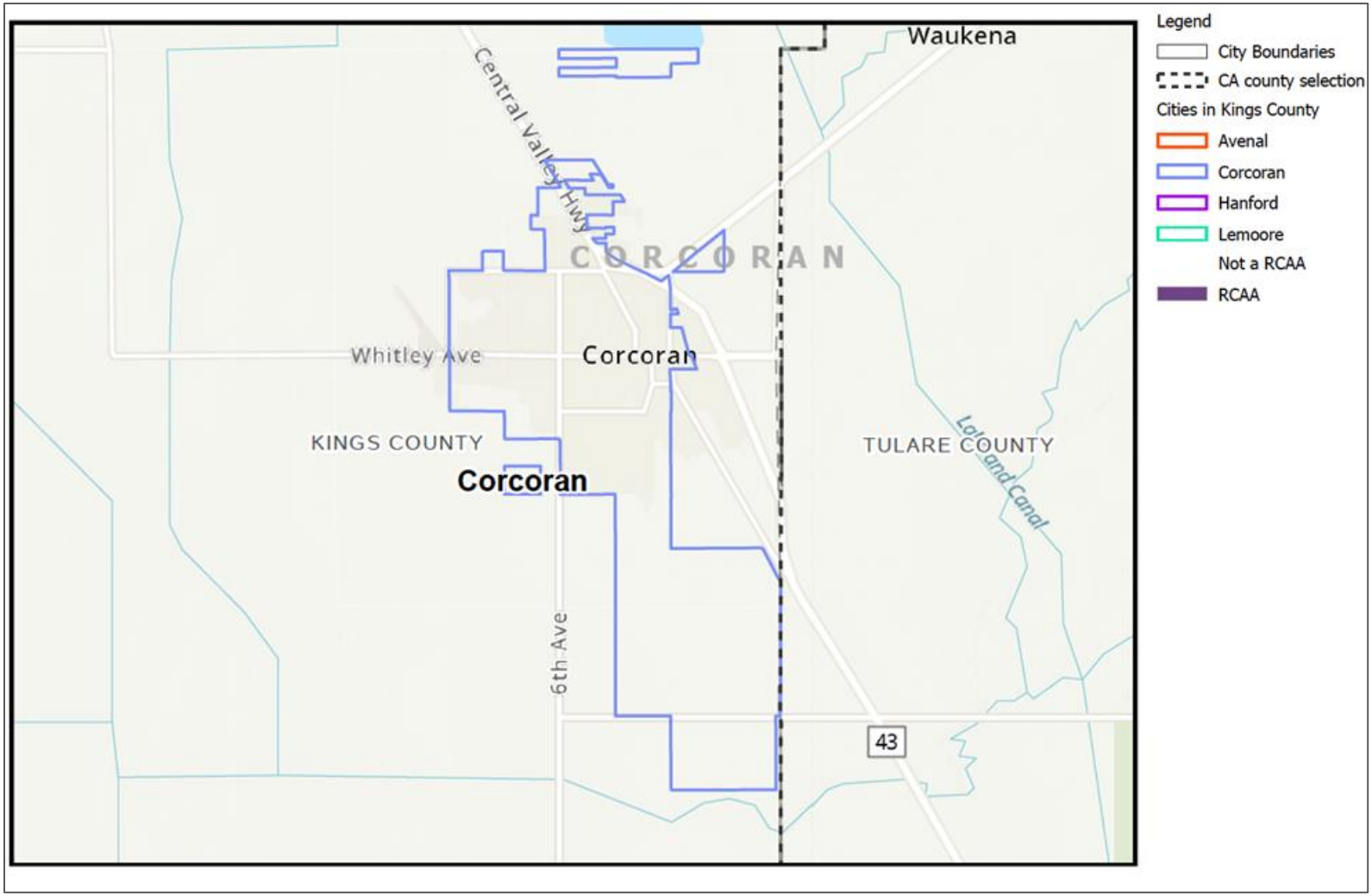


Figure 4: Local RCAAs



Income Distribution

The City of Corcoran consists of six census tracts and is the third most populous city in Kings County with approximately 13,525 residents, excluding the state prison population.

Along with housing prices and rents, household income is the most important factor affecting housing opportunities within Kings County. Housing choices such as tenure (owning versus renting), housing type, and location are dependent on household income. On the other hand, however, household size and type often affect the proportion of income that can be spent on housing. According to the ACS 2016-2020 the median household income for the entire County was reported as $61,556.

Table 5 highlights that Corcoran's household income is substantially less than that of the wider county and state levels. The table details the median household income over the past 12 months for the City of Corcoran, Kings County, and California. In Corcoran, the median income is $42,997, which is 69.9% of the Kings County median income of $61,556. Compared to the state of California, where the median income is $78,672, Corcoran's median household income is lower at 54.7% of the California median.

Corcoran consists of a larger proportion of the workforce which hold “blue-collar” jobs such as farming, construction, extraction, manufacturing, production, transportation, and material moving compared to other cities such as Hanford and Lemoore with more "white collar jobs". Although median household income is a common benchmark for comparison, the distribution of household income also provides a useful measure of housing needs in a community.

In housing analysis, households are typically grouped into categories, expressed relative to the Area Median Income (AMI) and adjusted for family size. Using the State's income thresholds, the income groups analyzed were as follows:

- Extremely low income: Up to 30% of AMI
- Very low income: 31-50% of AMI
- Low income: 51-80% of AMI
- Moderate income: 81-120% of AMI
- Upper income: Above 120% of AMI

Table 6 estimates the percentage of households by tenure within each income category in each jurisdiction as reported in HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data based on the Census ACS 2014-2018. Countywide, almost one-quarter of owner households were in the lower-income category (80% or less than the AMI --extremely-low, very-low, and low incomes), while over one-half of renter households were in the lower-income category.

In the City of Corcoran, approximately 63% of homeowners belong to the moderate- and upper-income category whereas around 29% of renters belong to the moderate and upper income category. There is a large difference in tenure for extremely low-income households. Only 10.3% of extremely low-income households own while 25% of extremely low-income households rent. However, Corcoran homeowners in every income category, apart from those above area median income, have a higher rate of ownership than other households in Kings County. This is also true for Corcoran households that rent compared to others in Kings County.

Much of the population in Corcoran, 69.3%, identifies as Hispanic or Latino while 15.3% identifies as White

Alone. The average median Hispanic household income is $41,591 which is close to Corcoran's overall median household income, $42,997. Notably, the White Alone population earns around $15,000 more on average; the White Alone median household income is $55,786. In the City of Corcoran, much like Kings County and California, there are income disparities when comparing race and ethnicity.

Table 5: Median Household Income

	City of Corcoran	Kings County	California
Median Household Income In The Past 12 Months	$42,997	$61,556	$78,672

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B19013.

Table 6: Household Income Distribution by Tenure

Income Category	Corcoran	Kings County
Owners		
<= 30%	10.3%	5.50%
>30% to <=50%	13.5%	7.30%
>50% to <=80%	13.0%	11.00%
>80% to <=100%	17.8%	8.60%
>100%	45.4%	67.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%
Renters		
<= 30%	25.0%	17.70%
>30% to <=50%	21.8%	14.60%
>50% to <=80%	24.0%	22.80%
>80% to <=100%	12.5%	11.40%
>100%	16.8%	33.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census ACS 2014-2018

Table 7 Median Household Income by Race or Hispanic Origin

	City of Corcoran	Kings County	California
White Non-Hispanic	$55,786	$74,918	$90,496
Black Or African American Non-Hispanic	--	$56,076	$54,976
American Indian And Alaska Native Non-Hispanic	$29,000	$44,842	$60,182
Asian Non-Hispanic	--	$80,530	$101,380
Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic	--	$98,864	$81,682
Some Other Race Non-Hispanic	$27,428	$47,592	$59,287
Two Or More Races Non-Hispanic	$72,780	$72,188	$76,733
Hispanic Or Latino of Any Race	$41,591	$49,373	$62,330

The City of Corcoran's median household income ($42,997) is lower the county average ($61,556) according to the Census ACS 2016-2020 . As shown in Figure 5, the City of Corcoran has varied median incomes with CT 15 consisting of household incomes between $60,000-$84,097. Households with incomes $35,000-$60,000 reside in CTs 14.01 and 14.02 and the outlying areas of the City to the west, north and south (CT 13) have the lowest income at less than $35,000. .

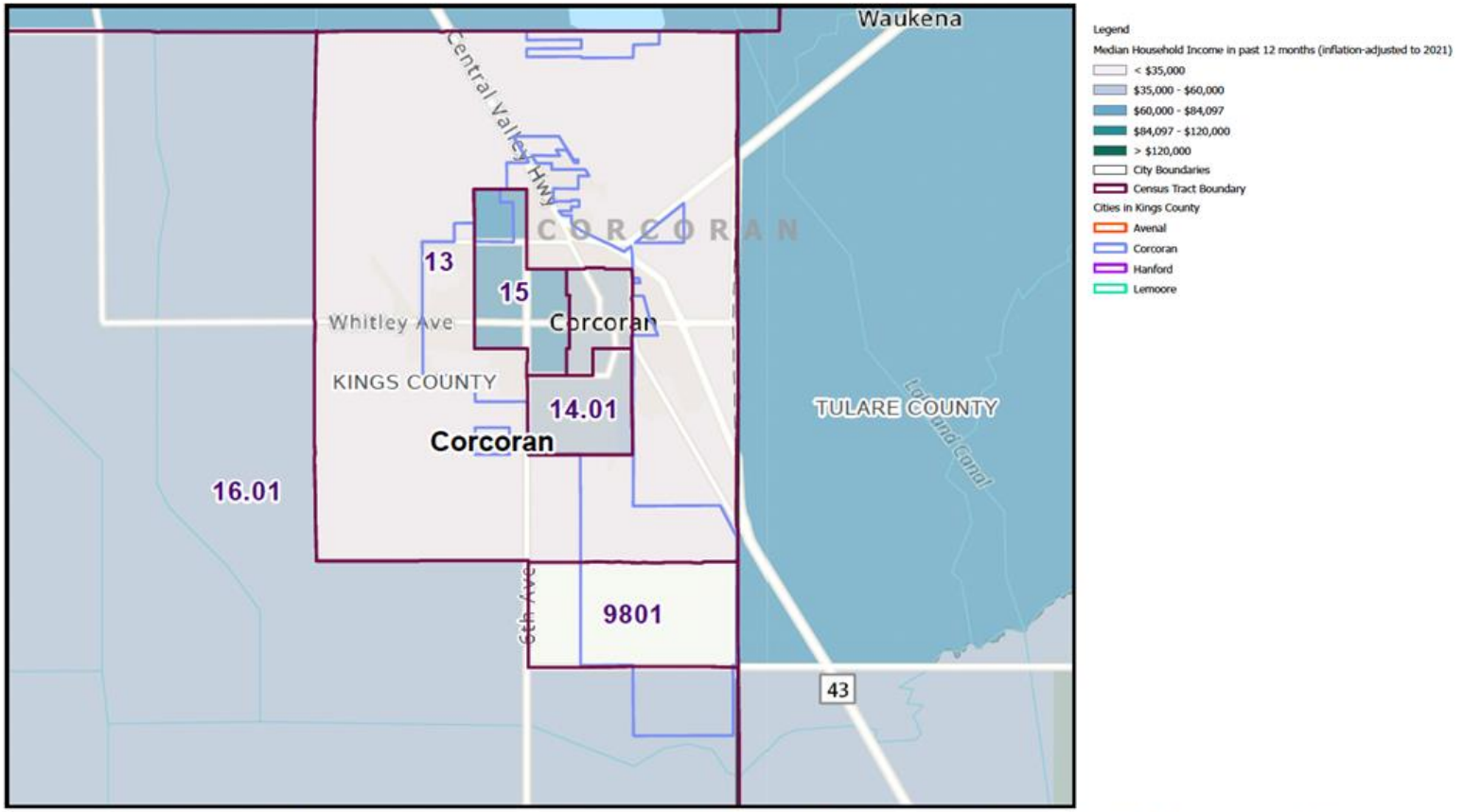
Poverty Status

In 2021, Kings County, California, experienced varying levels of poverty across different regions. The overall poverty rate for Kings County stood at 16.4%, marking a 2.19% increase from the previous year. According to Table 8, 18.8% of households in Kings County are in poverty, 6.6% higher than California.

The City of Corcoran's poverty rate is 25.5%. As seen in Figure 6, the highest concentration of poverty is in CT 13, which is largely the periphery of Corcoran, with over 40% of households experiencing poverty. The central tracts (CTs 15, 14.01, and 14.02) have varying percentages (20%-40%) of households in poverty. These statistics underscore the diverse economic landscape of Corcoran, where certain areas exhibit significantly higher poverty rates, highlighting the need for targeted socioeconomic interventions.

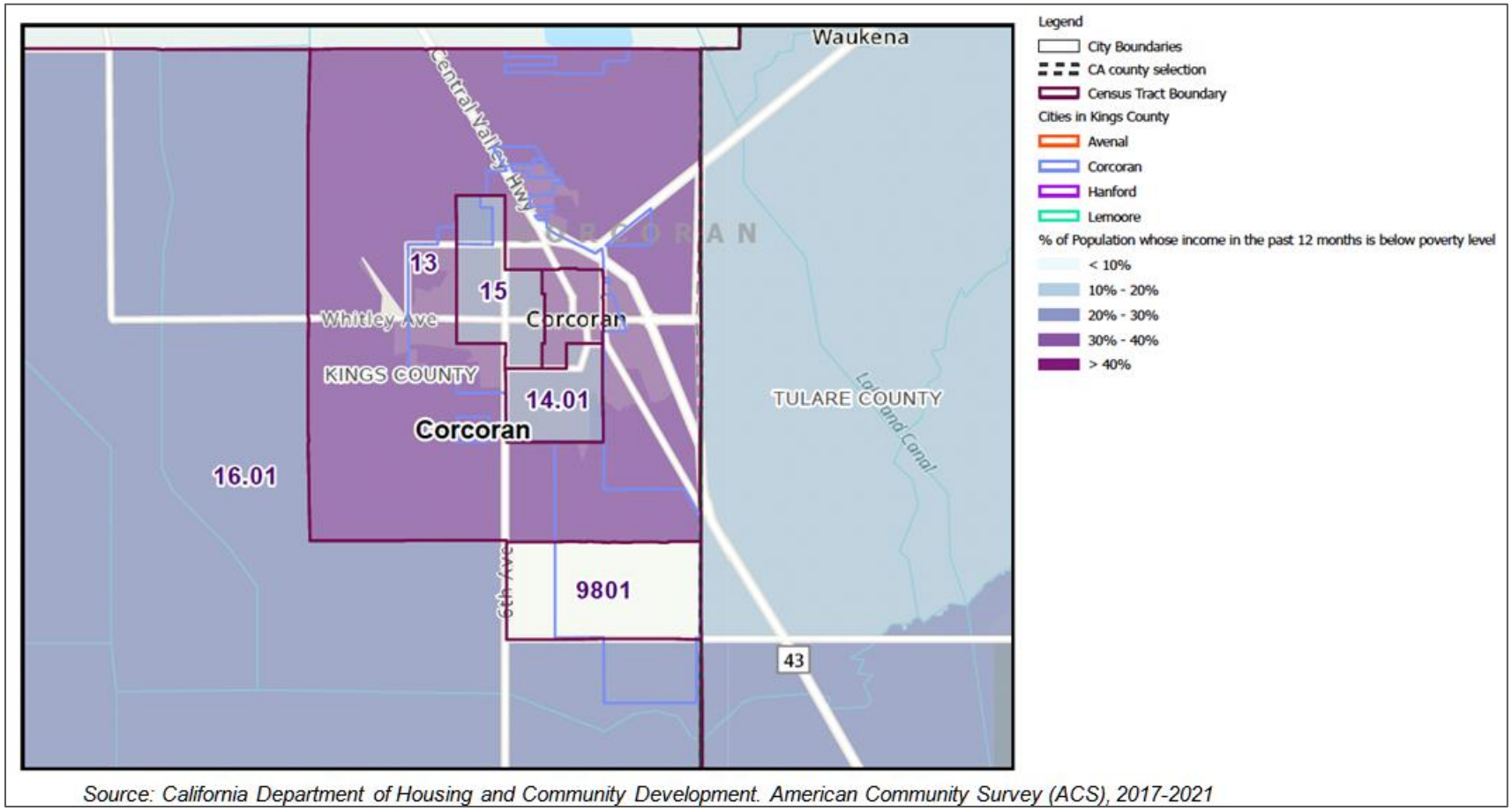
Notably, the household poverty rate from 2010 to 2015 increased by around 14%; while the total households in Corcoran fell by 156 households but the number of households in poverty increased by 353 households. Then from 2015 to 2020, the household poverty rate and the number of households in poverty decreased even as the total number of households increased from 2,772 to 3,079 households.

Figure 5: Local Median Income



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development. ACS 5yr estimates (2017-2021). Updated: March 2023.

Figure 6: Poverty Status (ACS, 2017-2021) – TRACT



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development. American Community Survey (ACS), 2017-2021

Table 8: Total Households in Poverty

	Households	Percent
City of Corcoran	785	25.5%
Kings County	4,464	13.1%
California	806,599	9.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B17019.

Table 9: Percent of Households in Poverty Over Time

	2010	2015	2020
Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level	572	925	785
Total Households	2,928	2,772	3,079
Percent of Households in Poverty	19.5%	33.4%	25.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B17019.

Corcoran's Program 2.10 Section 8 Rental Vouchers' objective is to promote Section 8 assistance which extends rental subsidies to extremely-low- and very-low-income households equal to the difference between 30% of the monthly income and the allowable rent determined by the program. Section 8 assistance is administered by Kings County Housing Authority.

Extremely Low-Income Households

In 2006 state law was amended (Assembly Bill 2634) to add the extremely low-income (ELI) category (up to 30% AMI) to the required analysis of household characteristics and housing growth needs. Due to their limited incomes, these households have the greatest difficulty finding suitable housing at an affordable price. As previous Table 6 (Household Income Distribution by Tenure) shows, the City of Corcoran has 10.3 % of extremely low-income category owners and 25.0% percent of extremely low-income category renters. Extremely low-income households that rent or own have higher rates of overpayment than every other income category. Further discussion on overpayment can be found in the Disproportionate Housing Need and Displacement Risk section.

Familial Status

A household refers to the people occupying a home, such as a family, a single person, or unrelated persons living together. Families often prefer single-family homes or condominiums to accommodate children, while single people generally occupy smaller apartments or condominiums. Single-person households often include seniors or young adults.

Table 10 displays household composition by community as reported by the Census ACS 2015-2020. Corcoran has 3,854 households, a small part of Kings County's 43,604 households. Families comprise

approximately 80% of all households in Corcoran which is similar to Kings County. In Corcoran, 41.8% of family households have their own children under 18 years of age which is close to the rate in Kings County.

Married/cohabiting couples make up 56.7% of Corcoran's households. Of those households, 32.5% have their own children under the age of 18. These rates are a little lower than Kings County's averages. Single male householders with no spouse/partner present make up 14.1% of households which is about half the rate of their female householder counterparts that make up 29.2% of Corcoran households. Notably, Kings County's average of female householder with no spouse/partner present make up 22.6% of households.

Table 10: Household Characteristics

Age Group	Corcoran	Kings County
Total Households	3,854	43,604
Family Households	80.1%	78.30%
With own children under 18 years	41.8%	41.30%
Married/Cohabiting Couples	56.7%	61.20%
With own children under 18 years	32.5%	32.20%
Male Householder, no spouse/partner present	14.1%	16.20%
With own children under 18 years	0.9%	2.40%
Living Alone	7.7%	8.30%
Age 65+	2.4%	2.50%
Female Householder, no spouse/partner present	29.2%	22.60%
With own children under 18 years	8.4%	6.80%
Living Alone	8.7%	8.80%
Age 65+	5.5%	4.70%
Nonfamily Households	19.9%	21.70%
Average Household Size	3.42	3.14

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Tables DP-2, B11012, and S1101

Corcoran has a larger share of large households, five or more people, compared to Kings County and California; large households make up 26.1% of Corcoran's households while it makes up 19.1% of Kings County households and 13.7% of California households. (Table 11) An estimated 5.9% of Corcoran's households compromise of seven person or more people, which is more than double the rate in Kings County and California. Overall, the average household size in the City of Corcoran is 3.42, a bit larger than the Kings County average.

When it comes to tenure in Corcoran, 36.2% of family households own while 43.9% rent. The rates for family households in Kings County that own or rent are inverse to Corcoran, 43.6% and 34.8% respectively. Male householder with no wife present that own represents 3.1%; of households while 4.9% rent; these rates are similar for the broader county. However female householders with no husband present that own represents 6.2% which is like the rate in Kings County. However, female householders

with no husband present that rent represent 20.4% of households while in Kings County the rate is about half at 10.3%. Nonfamily households own and rent at somewhat similar rates in Corcoran and Kings County, around 10%.

Table 11: Large Households

	City of Corcoran	Percent	Kings County	Percent	California	Percent
Total Occupied Housing Units	3,845		43,604		13,103,114	
Total Large Households (5 or More Persons)	1,005	26.1%	8,315	19.1%	1,809,518	13.7%
5-Person Household	548	14.3%	4,968	11.4%	1,025,856	7.8%
6-Person Household	229	6.0%	2,216	5.1%	440,129	3.3%
7-or-More Person Household	228	5.9%	1,131	2.6%	343,533	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B25009

Table 12: Household Type by Tenure

	Corcoran		Kings County	
Household Type	**HH**	**%**	**HH**	**%**
Total Households	3,845		43,604	
Family households:	3,079	80.1%	34,155	78.30%
Owner	1,391	36.2%	18,997	43.60%
Renter	1,688	43.9%	15,158	34.80%
Married-couple family:	1,745	45.4%	23,236	53.30%
Owner	1,031	26.8%	14,704	33.70%
Renter	714	18.6%	8,532	19.60%
Male householder no wife present:	309	8.0%	3,653	8.40%
Owner	120	3.1%	1,499	3.40%
Renter	189	4.9%	2,154	4.90%
Female householder no husband present:	1,025	26.7%	7,266	16.70%
Owner	240	6.2%	2,794	6.40%
Renter	785	20.4%	4,472	10.30%
Nonfamily households:	766	19.9%	9,449	21.70%
Owner	398	10.4%	4,371	10.00%
Renter	368	9.6%	5,078	11.60%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25007

Female Headed Households. Female householder households without a spouse or partner are also less

common in unincorporated. These households often face challenges, particularly in terms of resource access and opportunities, especially for children in single-parent, female-headed households. In figure Table 12, it could be observed that single-parent female headed household lies between 20 and 30%. The distribution of single-parent, female-headed households correlate with TCAC/HCD opportunity areas designations, indicating that areas with lower resources and higher segregation and poverty have higher rates of such households.

Female-headed households have special housing needs including affordable housing, accessible daycare, health care, and other supportive services. Female-headed households comprised about 17% of all households in Kings County. State law recognizes that these households face challenges due to a combination of income levels, childcare expenses, and housing availability. As shown in Figure 4, the proportion of female-headed households, which is highlighted in the table, range from about 26.7% in the unincorporated. Notably, across all jurisdictions, the data reveals that a higher percentage of female-headed households are renters rather than homeowners. In Corcoran, family households constitute 80.1% of 3,845 total households, with a nearly equal split between owners (36.2%) and renters (43.9%). Married-couple families are 45.4% of households, but more are owners than renters. Male householders without a wife present make up 8.0%, and female householders without a husband present account for 26.7%, with a higher proportion of renters in both categories. This breakdown of household types and tenures, including the specific focus on female-headed households, provides a comprehensive overview of the diverse household compositions and housing situations in these regions, highlighting the need for tailored policy interventions and support services.

Seniors. Seniors, defined as 65 years or older, compromise 8.8% of the population. In comparison, that proportion is 10.3% for Kings County. Typically, senior households have special housing needs primarily due to three concerns – physical disabilities or limitations, limited income, and higher medical costs. It is important to note that disabilities are most common among senior citizens. Approximately 46% of total Corcoran seniors reported one or more types of disability. Many elderly households live on fixed incomes (e.g., SSI or pensions). Aging residents are more likely to need accessible, one-story housing and proximity to healthcare, public transit, and social services. However, much of the existing affordable rental stock lacks ADA-compliant features.

Persons with Disabilities

Due to the multitude of possible functional limitations that may present as disabilities, and in the absence of information on external factors that influence disability, surveys like the Census Bureau's ACS are limited to capturing difficulty with only selected activities. As such, people identified by the ACS as having a disability are, in fact, those who exhibit difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability. To capture a variety of characteristics that encompass the definition of disability, the ACS identifies serious difficulty with four basic areas of functioning – hearing, vision, cognition, and ambulation.

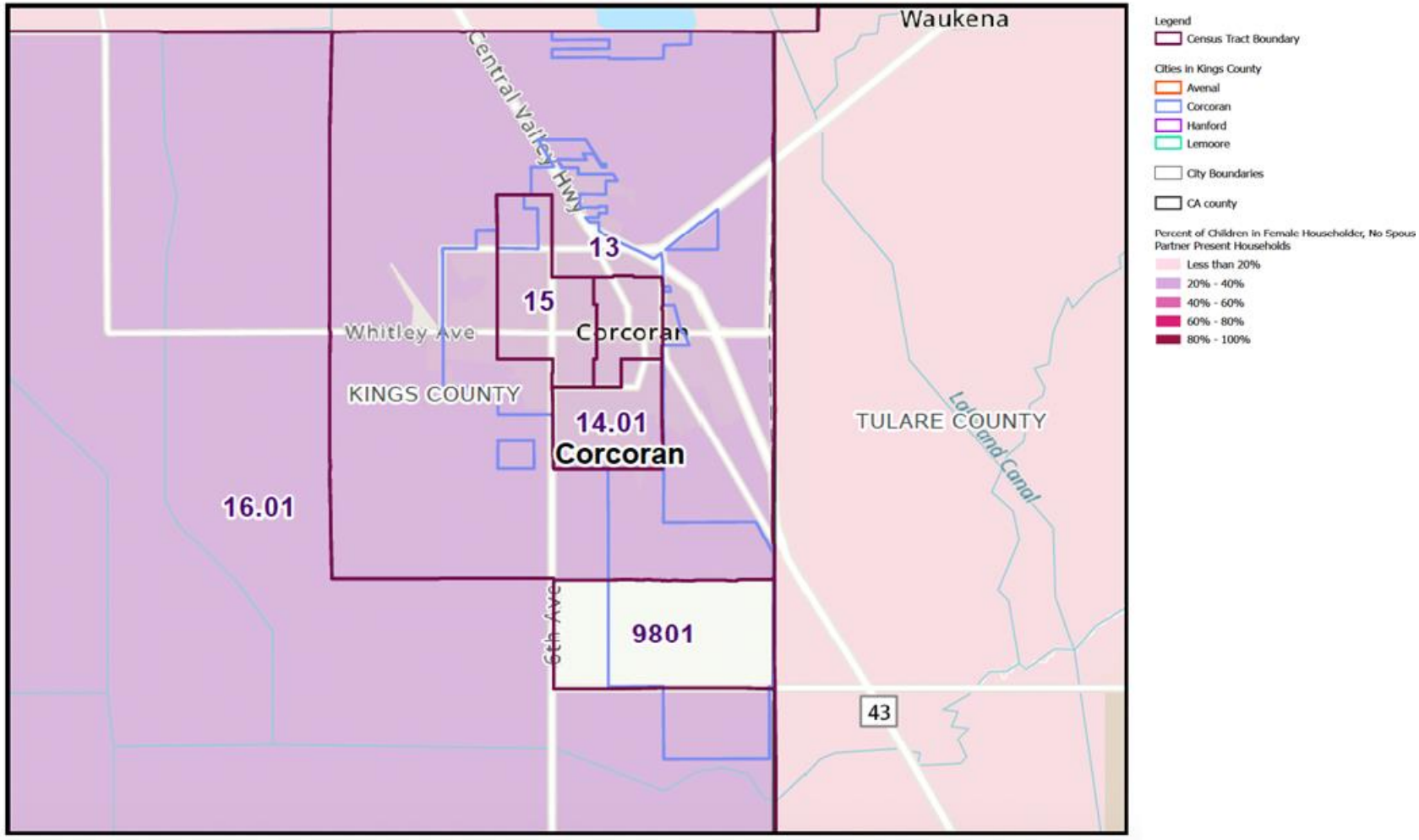
As presented in Table 13, the largest number of Kings County residents with disabilities was in the 18 to 64 years age group or the working age population with 8,357 individuals, which represented 11% of the total age group. However, disabilities were most common among senior citizens (65 years and over). Approximately 41% of total seniors reported one or more types of disability. At the local level, in the city of Corcoran the proportion of seniors reporting some type of physical disability ranged from 45.6% The

most common type of disability among seniors was having ambulatory difficulty. Developmental Disabilities as defined by federal law; “developmental disability” means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments.
- Is manifested before the individual attains age 18.
- Is likely to continue indefinitely.
- Results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: a) self-care; b) receptive and expressive language; c) learning; d) mobility; e) self-direction; f) capacity for independent living; or g) economic self-sufficiency.
- Reflects the individual’s need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

The Census Bureau does not record developmental disabilities. According to the U.S. Administration on Developmental Disabilities, an accepted estimate of the percentage of the population that can be defined as developmentally disabled is 1.5 percent. Many developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the transition from the person’s living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

Figure 7: Single-Parent Female-Headed Households with Children



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021. Updated: March 2023.

Table 13: Populations with a Disability

Disability Type by Age	Corcoran		Kings County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Population under 18 years w/disability	103	2.3%	1,498	3.70%
With a hearing difficulty	-	0.0%	193	0.50%
With a vision difficulty	53	1.2%	480	1.20%
With a cognitive difficulty	38	0.9%	890	2.20%
With an ambulatory difficulty	17	0.4%	127	0.30%
With a self-care difficulty	11	0.2%	219	0.50%
Population 18 to 64 years w/disability	874	12.5%	8,357	10.70%
With a hearing difficulty	170	2.4%	1,632	2.10%
With a vision difficulty	187	2.7%	1,354	1.70%
With a cognitive difficulty	252	3.6%	3,009	3.80%
With an ambulatory difficulty	577	8.3%	4,087	5.20%
With a self-care difficulty	253	3.6%	1,424	1.80%
With an independent living difficulty	421	6.0%	3,094	4.00%
Population 65 years and over w/disability	794	45.6%	6,179	40.80%
With a hearing difficulty	189	10.8%	2,657	17.60%
With a vision difficulty	188	10.8%	1,265	8.40%
With a cognitive difficulty	278	16.0%	1,458	9.60%
With an ambulatory difficulty	590	33.9%	3,807	25.10%
With a self-care difficulty	256	14.7%	1,500	9.90%
With an independent living difficulty	489	28.1%	2,659	17.60%

Note: Numbers represent people, not disabilities. Persons may report more than one type of disability Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table S1810 and C18108

The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community-based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. Kings County is served by the Central Valley Regional Center (CVRC) which is based in Fresno. During 2014, CVRC served approximately 16,200 clients, of which about 900 to 1,000 lived in Kings County. CVRC provides diagnosis, evaluation, and case management services. Kings County Rehabilitation Center in Hanford also offers rehabilitation, vocational and life training, and operates four group homes for mentally and physically handicapped individuals. State and federal law mandate minimum accessibility standards for housing. For example, local governments that use federal housing funds must meet federal accessibility guidelines for new construction and substantial rehabilitation. At least 5% of the units must be accessible to persons with mobility impairments, and an additional 2% must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. New multi-family housing must be built so that: 1) the public and common use portions of

such units are readily accessible to and usable by disabled persons 2) the doors allowing passage into and within such units can accommodate wheelchairs; and 3) all units contain adaptive design features. In addition, state law requires all jurisdictions to provide reasonable accommodation in the application of housing policies and regulations.

Most of the central portion of the City contain census tract (CTs 13, 14.01, 14.02, and 15) contain between 10% -20% of a population with a disability. The census tract in the southern portion of the City (CTs 16.01 and 9801) contain less than 10% of the population with a disability. This pattern exists in much of the city limits of Hanford, Lemoore, Avenal, and northern parts of unincorporated Kings County. (Figure 5)

Farmworkers

Kings County is a significant agricultural producer, with the number of employed farmworkers ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 workers. Farmworker households often face unstable income, seasonal unemployment, and substandard living conditions. Many live in shared housing, mobile homes, or employer-provided units that lack permanent tenancy rights. Farmworkers—especially those who are undocumented or migrant—often lack access to stable rental contracts and may reside in overcrowded or informal housing units.

Recent Census data in Table 14 shows that approximately 8,300 of employed Kings County civilian residents (16 years and over) worked as agricultural workers. Of the four cities, the highest percentage of civilian workers in agricultural related jobs was Avenal, where 45% of its workers were in this industry. The City of Corcoran had an approximately 1,275 agricultural workers, which represents 30% to the total civilian work force.

Table 14: Agricultural Employment by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of Civilian Employed Pop. (16 and over)	Number of Agricultural Workers	% of Total Workers
Avenal	1,617	45%
Corcoran	**1,275**	**30%**
Hanford	2,213	9%
Lemoore	692	6%
Unincorporated	2,474	22%
Kings County	8,271	15%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP-3

Figure 8: Population with a Disability

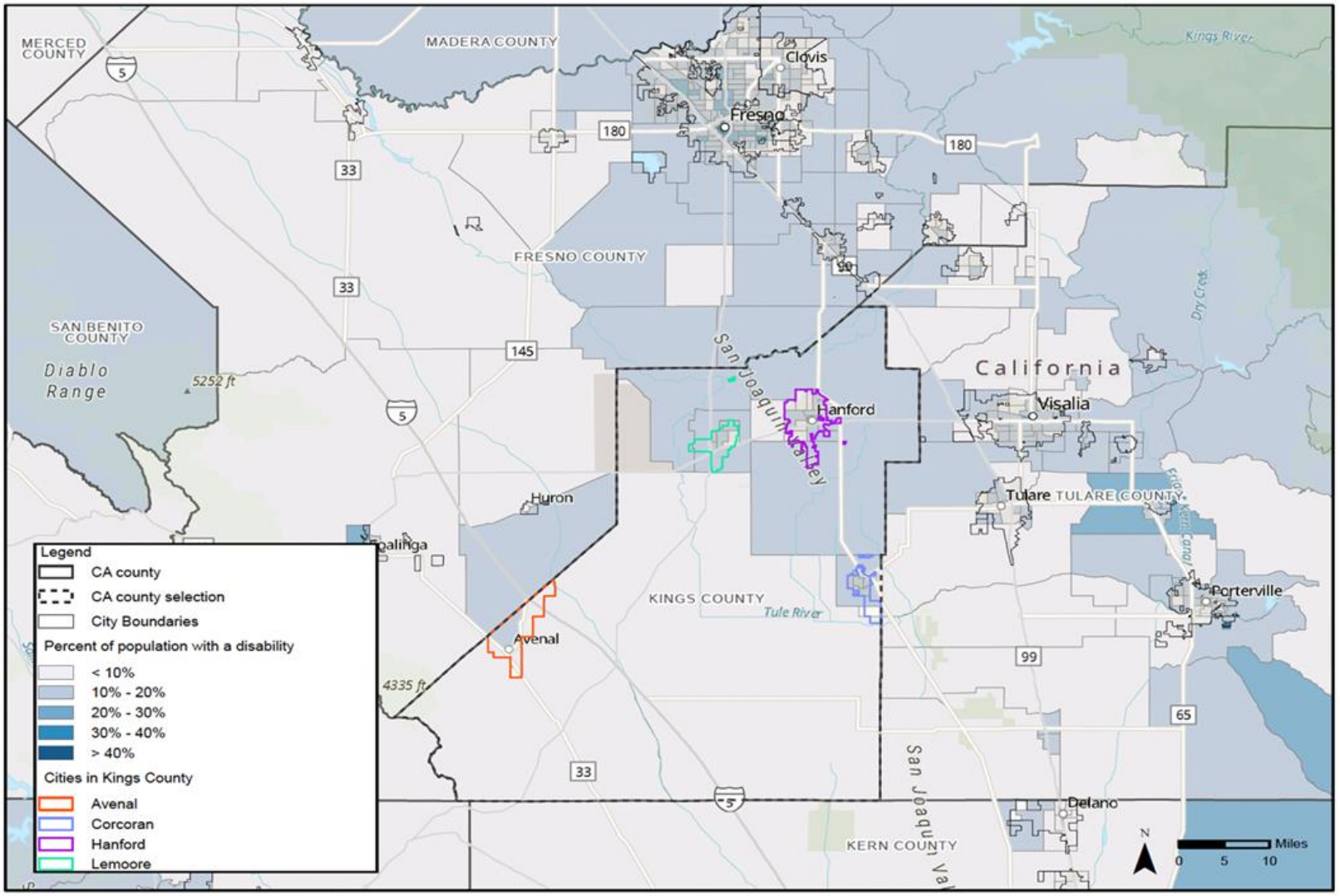


Table 15 presents the number of farms and hired farm workers in Kings County. According to the 2017 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Census estimates, there were 507 farms and a total of almost 7,000 hired farm workers countywide. The largest number of workers (5,820) were employed at farms with 10 or more employees or 83% of the countywide total number of hired workers. Also, there were more permanent hired workers (worked more than 150 days) than seasonal workers (worked less than 150 days) for both farm operations with less than 10 employees and with more than 10 employees.

Agricultural workers, and especially farmworkers, have special housing needs due to their relatively low wages. According to an article in *Rural Migration News*, the average hourly wage for all California farmworkers in the years 2015-2019 was approximately $12.[2]. This is equivalent to approximately $25,000/year for full-time work. As a result, farmworkers often overpay for housing (in relation to their income) and/or live in overcrowded and substandard living situations.

Table 15: Hired Farm Labor-Workers, Kings County

Farmworkers	No. of Farms	No. of Hired Workers	Percent of Total County Hired Workers
Total Hired Farm Labor	507	6,998	
Farm operations with less than 10 employees	351	1,178	17%
Permanent (> 150 days)	275	1,034	15%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	246	677	10%
Farm operations with 10 or more employees	156	5,820	83%
Permanent (> 150 days)	96	3,046	44%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	49	2,241	32%

Source: USDA, 2017 Census of Agriculture

Although no farmworker camps exist in Kings County, the County does have a significant number of government-subsidized housing projects (e.g., Section 515 and public housing) that house farmworkers and their families. Many farmworkers live in mobile homes on the farming site. A new farmworker housing project was completed in Hanford during the 2003-2008 planning period. That project involved the renovation of an existing former motel into temporary and/or long-term, permanent agricultural employee housing. The project included 24 units plus parking, courtyard, children's play areas and open space.

In addition, there is a 40-unit apartment complex in unincorporated Kettleman City that serves farm labor families. This apartment includes 10 two-bedroom units, 20 three-bedroom units, and 10 four-bedroom units, with approximately 70-100 farmworkers residing in the apartment complex. The Constraints analysis contains a discussion of each jurisdiction's land use and zoning policies and regulations regarding farmworker housing. In communities with large farmworker populations, farmworker housing needs are

[2] https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/blog/post/?id=2805

met through homeownership assistance and rehabilitation loans.

Most loans under both types of programs are issued to people working in the agricultural industry. Moreover, many occupants of Section 515 projects and other subsidized projects are also employed in the farming industry. The Housing Plan (Chapter 5) includes Program 3.12 Farmworker and Employee Housing where the City permits farmworker housing in conformance with *Health and Safety Code* §17021.5 and §17021.6. In addition, the City will assist interested developers by providing incentives, identifying suitable sites, and assisting in preparation of funding applications.

Kings County is one of California's top-producing agricultural counties, with over $2.4 billion in crop value in 2021. According to California Employment Development Department (EDD) and USDA-NAWS (2021–22) data:

- An estimated 6,800 to 7,200 farmworkers are employed annually in Kings County, with additional seasonal variation (peaking up to 10,000).
- Approximately 93% identify as Latino/Hispanic, with 85% foreign-born, primarily from Mexico.
- Nearly 48% are considered migratory, and 29% are considered settled farmworkers.
- The median annual income for crop workers is $22,000 to $25,000, well below the area median income (AMI).

Farmworker households in Kings County face significant housing challenges:

- Approximately 40% of farmworker households are renters, while others live in informal or seasonal housing arrangements, some in unpermitted dwellings or trailers.
- Kettleman City, rural Corcoran, and Hanford's southern fringe are identified as farmworker-concentrated zones with high rates of poverty, limited infrastructure, and older housing stock.

Farmworker households face disproportionate burdens in the following ways:

- Overcrowding is a dominant issue. According to HUD CHAS and local knowledge, over 37% of farmworker households experience overcrowded conditions (1.01+ persons per room).
- Severe Cost Burden: CHAS data shows over 52% of low-income farmworker households pay more than 50% of income toward housing.
- Many reside in older, single-family homes, converted garages, or employer-provided units, often without formal leases or tenant rights.
- Lack of Permanence: Migrant workers often face frequent relocations, leading to disruptions in children's education and healthcare access.
- Unsafe Living Conditions: Multiple stakeholder consultations (2019–2023) and Kings County code enforcement records indicate farmworkers are overrepresented in units with health/safety violations (e.g., mold, leaks, non-functional plumbing).
- Barriers to Assistance: Language barriers, immigration status, and employer-control over housing reduce access to public programs, including voucher eligibility and code complaint processes.

Summary of Special Housing Needs

The City of Corcoran's special housing needs groups represent a substantial portion of the population and require housing solutions that are tailored not only by affordability but also by physical, familial, occupational, and supportive service characteristics. A review of demographic trends, household structure, and service accessibility provides a deeper understanding of the magnitude of unmet need, the scope of existing resources, and the key areas of disparity among these vulnerable groups.

Seniors. The aging population in Corcoran has steadily increased, consistent with state and national trends. Many elderly residents live on fixed incomes such as Social Security and pensions, placing them at high risk of cost burden and displacement. Seniors are more likely to experience mobility limitations and health-related housing needs, such as single-level units, grab bars, and proximity to medical services. The availability of accessible or age-appropriate units in the city remains limited. As the population continues to age, the demand for senior housing, assisted living, and in-home support services is expected to outpace current supply.

Persons with Disabilities. Individuals with physical, cognitive, or developmental disabilities require housing that is both affordable and accessible. According to the American Community Survey, disability prevalence in Corcoran is particularly high among seniors and working-age adults. However, many older homes in the city predate accessibility regulations under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Fair Housing Act. As a result, these individuals may remain in substandard or inappropriate housing or be forced to rely on informal care. Accessibility-related retrofitting is cost-prohibitive for many renters, further constraining housing options.

Large Households. Larger families, typically with five or more members, face housing challenges due to the limited supply of units with three or more bedrooms. Rental units, especially those that are affordable, are often smaller and do not accommodate the space and privacy needs of multi-generational or larger nuclear families. Overcrowding—common among this group—can negatively impact health, academic performance, and family stability. Many large households are also rent-burdened, as they must pay higher costs to access larger units.

Female-Headed Households with Children. Female-headed households with children represent one of the most economically vulnerable groups. These households often rely on a single income, and in Corcoran, many are employed in low-wage service or agricultural jobs. These families are more likely to experience housing instability, especially in the face of rent increases or job loss. Barriers include discrimination in rental markets, limited access to child care, and lack of nearby support networks, making proximity to schools, public transit, and employment hubs essential.

Farmworkers. Corcoran's economy is deeply tied to agriculture, and many farmworkers live in the city or commute from surrounding areas. Farmworkers often live in informal or overcrowded housing, face language barriers, and lack access to employer-provided housing. Due to seasonal and migratory patterns, housing that is flexible, affordable, and close to work locations is essential. Additionally, these households often lack legal protections or documentation, making them especially vulnerable to eviction or housing exploitation.

Persons Experiencing Homelessness and At Risk of Displacement. Though formal point-in-time homelessness counts in Corcoran are relatively low, service provider feedback and school data suggest a broader pattern of hidden homelessness, including couch surfing, overcrowded shared housing, and housing

instability among seniors and youth. The city currently lacks emergency shelter or transitional housing infrastructure. Households most at risk include renters paying over 50% of their income on housing, seniors without support, and those recently released from incarceration.

Across all special needs groups, the gap between needs and available housing options reflects a mismatch in both unit types and support services. Most existing units are not tailored to the physical, spatial, or affordability needs of these groups, and many lack proximity to healthcare, transportation, or social services. Additionally, there is limited tracking or coordination between housing providers, service organizations, and government agencies to assess program effectiveness over time

Disparities in Access To Opportunity

The Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) and California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) have developed annual maps of access to resources, such as high-paying job opportunities; proficient schools; safe and clean neighborhoods; and other healthy economic, social, and environmental indicators in 2017.

It uses economic and education indicators that include the following:

- Percentage of population with income above 200% of federal poverty line
- Percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or above,
- Percentage of adults aged 20-64 who are employed in the civilian labor force or in the armed forces
- Value of owner-occupied units
- Percentage of 4th graders who meet or exceed math proficiency standards
- Percentage of 4th graders who meet or exceed literacy standards
- Percentage of high school cohort that graduated on time
- Percentage of students not receiving free or reduced price lunch

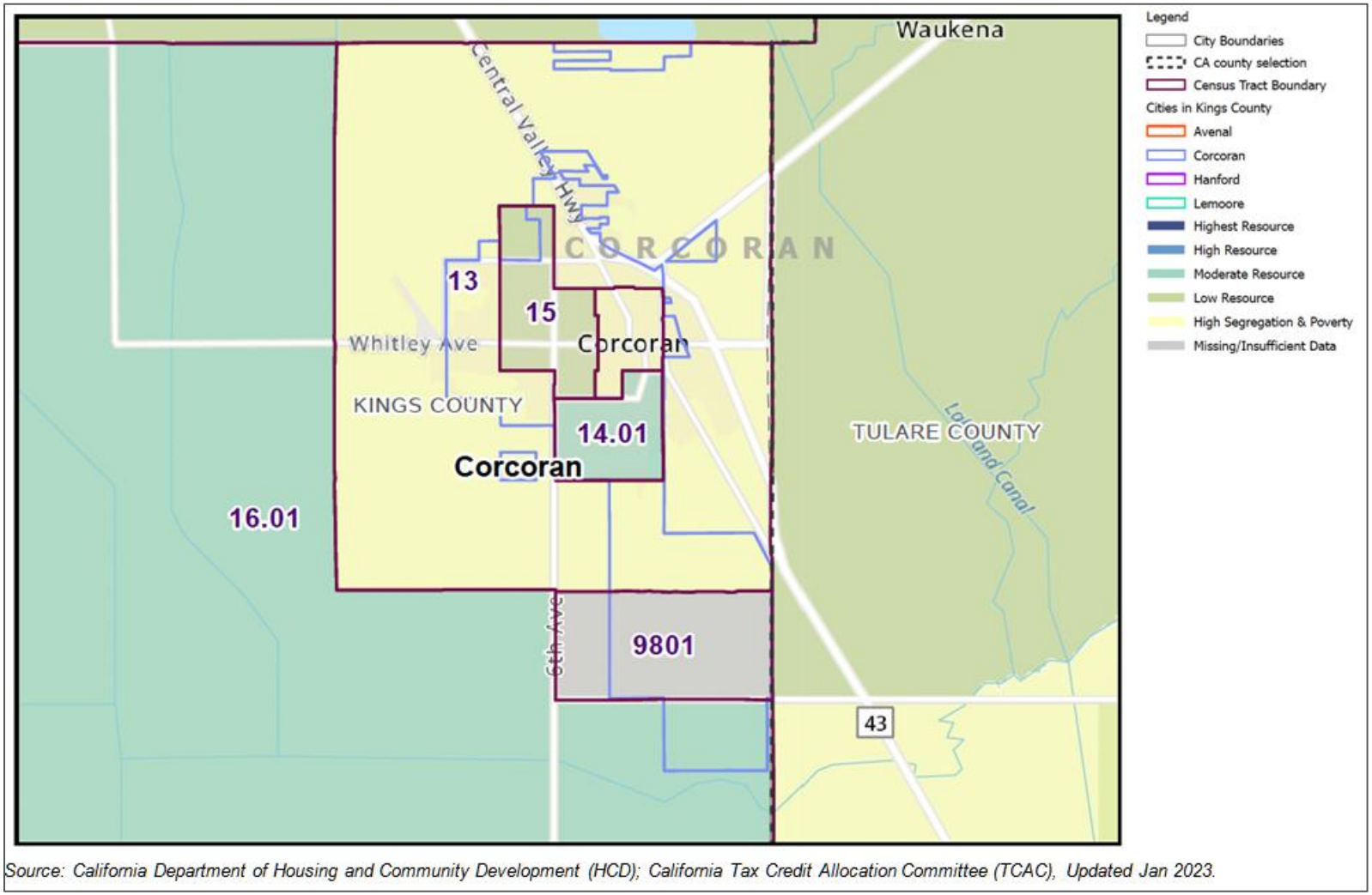
The TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps help to identify areas within the community that provide stronger access to economic, environmental, or educational opportunities for residents or, conversely, provide more limited access to opportunities. The information from this mapping can help to highlight the need for housing element policies and programs that would help to remediate conditions in low-resource areas and areas of high segregation and poverty and to encourage better access for lower-income households and communities of color to housing in high-resource areas.

Areas designated as "highest resource" are the top 20.0 percent highest-scoring census tracts in the region. It is expected that residents in these census tracts have access to the best outcomes in terms of health, economic opportunities, and education attainment. Census tracts designated "high resource" score in the 21st to 40th percentile compared to the region. Residents of these census tracts have access to highly positive outcomes for health, economic, and education attainment. "Moderate resource" areas are in the top 30.0 percent of the remaining census tracts in the region and those designated as "moderate resource (rapidly changing)" have experienced rapid increases in key indicators of opportunity, such as increasing median income, home values, and an increase in job opportunities. Residents in these census tracts have access to either somewhat positive outcomes in terms of health, economic attainment, and education, or positive outcomes in a certain area (e.g., score high for health, education) but not all areas (e.g., may score poorly for economic attainment). Low-resource areas are those that score in the bottom 30.0 percent of

census tracts and indicate a lack of access to positive outcomes and opportunities. The final designation are those areas identified as having “high segregation and poverty;” these are census tracts that have an overrepresentation of people of color compared to the county as a whole, and at least 30.0 percent of the population in these areas is below the federal poverty line ($27,750 annually for a family of four in 2022).

The City of Corcoran presents a complex socio-economic landscape, as evidenced by its mixed resource distribution in the TCAC and HCD Opportunity map, as seen in Figure 9. The city is characterized by areas that are High Segregation & Poverty (CTs 13 and 14.02), Low Resource (CT 15), and Moderate Resource (CT 14.01). Corcoran faces significant challenges in bridging spatial economic disparities. These disparities necessitate nuanced policy interventions aimed at promoting equitable development.

Figure 9: TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas, 2023



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD); California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC), Updated Jan 2023.

Transit Mobility

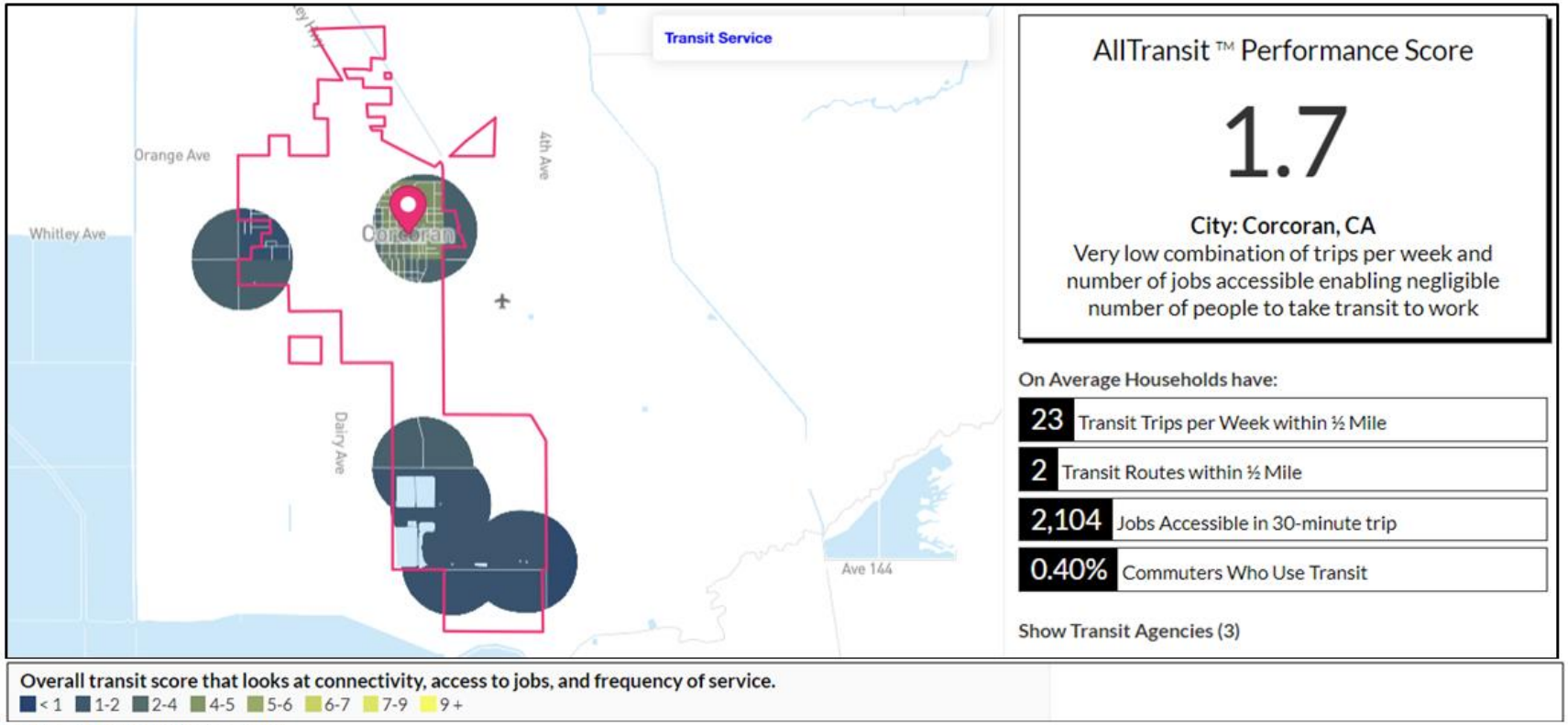
Transit mobility refers to an individual's ability to navigate the community and region daily to access services, employment, schools, and other resources. Indicators of transit mobility include the extent of transit routes, proximity of transit stops to affordable housing, and frequency of transit.

The need to plan for and address the mobility needs of the County's growing population. Public Transportation services are available to people with lower incomes, seniors, and persons with disabilities through the Kings Area Rural Transit (KART) system, overseen by the Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA) and through the City of Corcoran's transit system, Corcoran Area Transit (CAT). Kings Area Regional Transit (KART) is Kings County's public transportation provider. KART provides public transit service Monday through Friday and limited service on Saturdays. KART provides transportation services to the cities of Armona, Avenal, Corcoran, Grangeville, Hardwick, Hanford, Kettleman City, Laton, Lemoore, and Stratford. KART Paratransit (origin to destination) is available to eligible certified ADA passengers. In addition, KART provides regular transportation services to Fresno and Visalia Monday through Friday. All KART bus routes begin and end at the KART Terminal located at 504 W. 7th Street Hanford, California, west of the AMTRAK station in Downtown Hanford.

AllTransit is a transit and connectivity analytic tool developed by the Center for Neighborhood Technology for the advancement of equitable communities and urban sustainability. The tool analyzes the transit frequency, routes, and access to determine an overall transit score at city, county, and regional levels. AllTransit scores geographic regions (e.g., cities, counties, Metropolitan Statistical Areas [MSAs]) on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being complete transit connectivity. Figure 10 depicts Kings County's AllTransit Performance score, including metrics representing average household transit access. Kings County's overall score is 1.7, demonstrating "very low" connectivity. It is important to note that this score is for Kings County as a whole, including incorporated areas, as AllTransit does not provide a score just for the unincorporated county. Kings County's score is consistent with comparable counties, which are typified by rural and semi-rural communities. However, the AllTransit methodology, which determines scores according to an "average" household, may not fully represent transit availability in the unincorporated areas, as the estimate is an average of both incorporated and unincorporated areas.

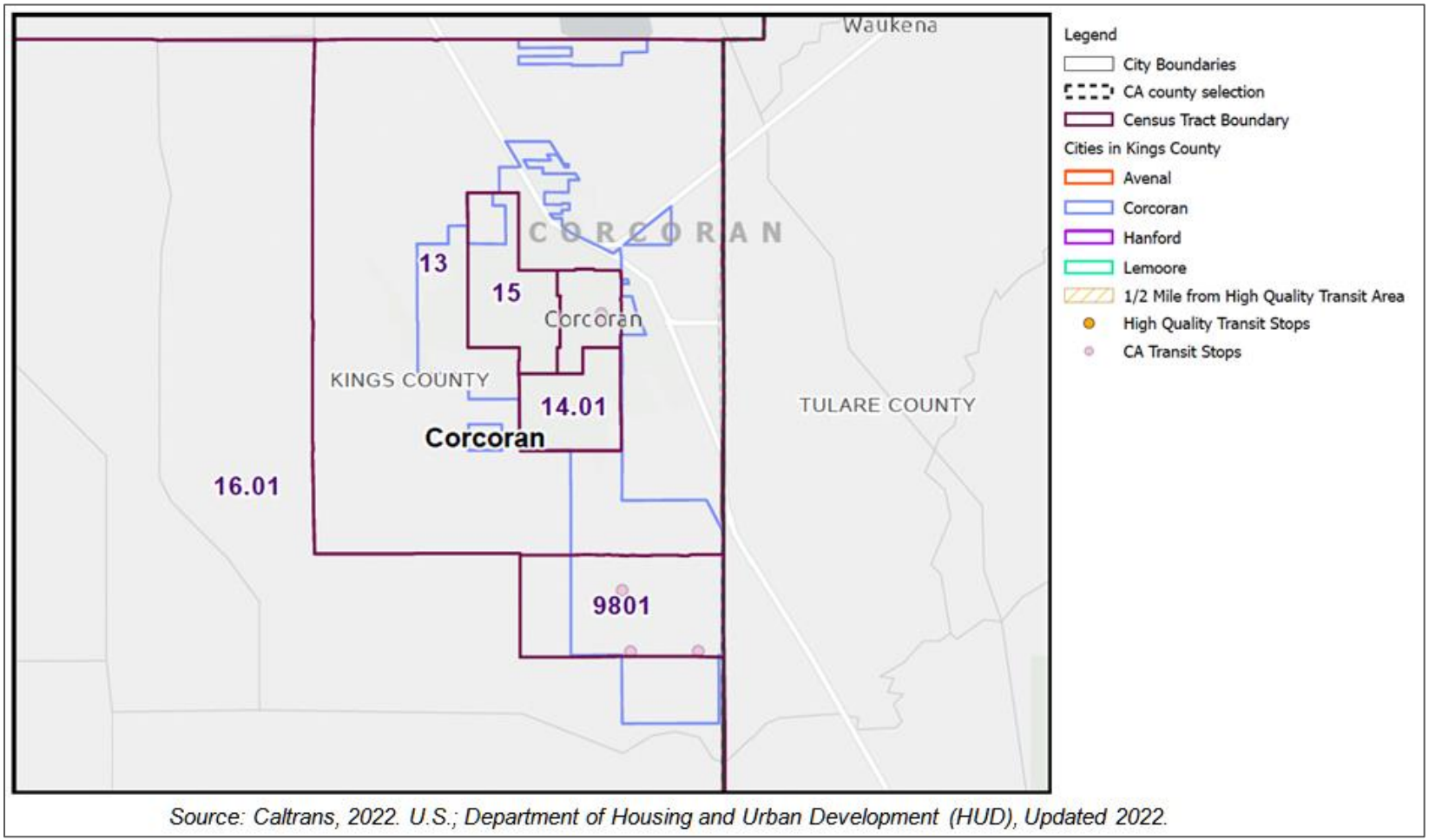
As is shown in Figure 11, there is a complete absence of high quality transit stops and a few CA transit stops in Corcoran. Three of the four CA transit stops in Corcoran are in census tract 9801 which contains the California State Prison. Hanford is the most transit connected jurisdiction in Kings County with an AllTransit Performance Score of 4.0. Most unincorporated areas in the central areas of Kings County are not served by transit, except for the Hanford area. Based on the information in the Kings County Transit Development Plan 2021 document, Kings County faces challenges in providing comprehensive transit services, especially in rural areas. The report identifies gaps in service and highlights the difficulty of connecting transit-dependent residents living in remote areas to services in larger communities.

Figure 10: City of Corcoran All Transit Performance Score



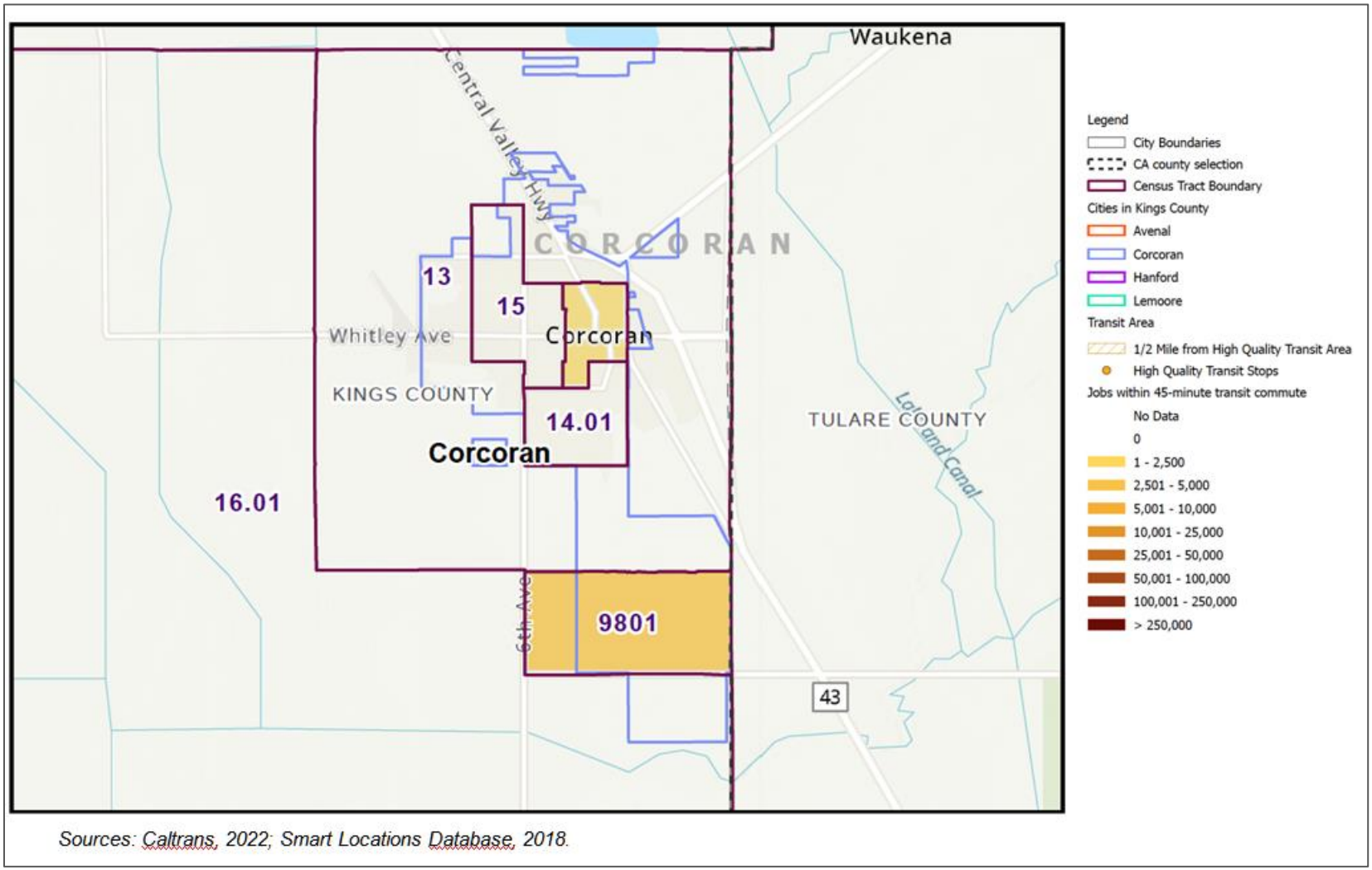
Source: AllTransit.cnt.org, 2022

Figure 10: City of Corcoran High quality transit stops and transit area (1/2 mile)



Source: Caltrans, 2022. U.S.; Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Updated 2022.

Figure 11: Jobs within 45-minute transit commute.

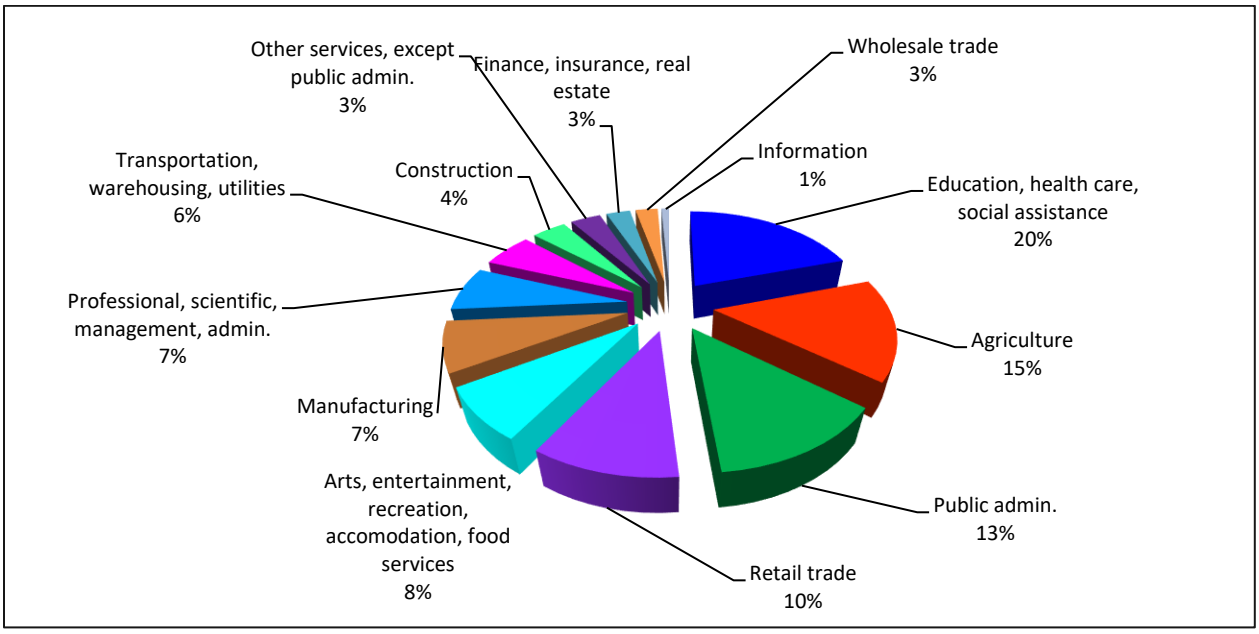


Sources: Caltrans, 2022; Smart Locations Database, 2018.

Employment

Kings County's economy has an important impact on housing needs. Employment growth typically results in increased housing demand in areas that serve as regional employment centers. Moreover, the type of occupation and income levels for new employment also affects housing demand. This section describes the economic and employment patterns in Kings County and how these patterns influence housing needs.

Figure 12: Employment by Industry of Kings County Workforce



Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP03

Kings County supports a diversified economy as illustrated in Figure 12. This figure shows the proportion of jobs held by residents (civilian employed population 16 years and over) living in the county. Based on the Census ACS 2016-2020 information, the education, health care, social assistance industry was the largest employer of Kings County residents, providing approximately 10,800 jobs, or 20% of workforce. As important as agriculture is to the county, the agriculture sector was the second largest employer of its residents, which employed 8,300 residents or 15% of the workforce. Kings County's civilian labor force was estimated at 57,800, with an unemployment rate of 7.0% (not seasonally adjusted). This compares to the statewide unemployment rate of 4.1%. However, compared to recent trends, Kings County's unemployment rate has decreased significantly from the 2020 annual average unemployment rate of 12.0%. Historically, agriculture has played a key role in Kings County's economy. Agriculturally oriented counties tend to have higher unemployment rates and greater seasonal variations in unemployment. Kings County is ranked 8th among California counties in agricultural production with an annual gross value of $2.5 billion. According to the Kings County 2022 Annual Agricultural Crop Report, milk remains the County's leading commodity, followed by pistachios (second) and cotton (third). With climate change and the long-term severe drought as well as the 2023 wet winter/spring, it is uncertain to what extent future water supplies will affect agriculture.

Farmworker. Kings County is one of the state's major agricultural areas, ranking 8th among California counties in total agricultural production. Recent Census data in Table 16 shows that 15% of employed Kings County civilian residents (16 years and over) worked in agriculture and related industries. Of the four cities, the highest percentage of civilian workers in agricultural related jobs was Avenal, where 45% of its workers were in this industry. This was followed by Corcoran workers at 30%.

Table 16: Agricultural Employment by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of Civilian Employed Pop. (16 and over)	Number of Agricultural Workers	% of Total Workers
Avenal	1,617	45%
Corcoran	**1,275**	**30%**
Hanford	2,213	9%
Lemoore	692	6%
Unincorporated	2,474	22%
Kings County	8,271	15%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP-3

Table 18 presents the number of farms and hired farm workers in Kings County. According to the 2017 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Census estimates, there were 507 farms and a total of almost 7,000 hired farm workers countywide. The largest number of workers (5,820) were employed at farms with 10 or more employees or 83% of the countywide total number of hired workers. Also, there were more permanent hired workers (worked more than 150 days) than seasonal workers (worked less than 150 days) for both farm operations with less than 10 employees and with more than 10 employees.

Corcoran's agricultural economy has historically relied on a substantial farmworker labor force, many of whom live in the city or in adjacent rural communities. While some farmworkers may be permanent residents, a large share are seasonal or migrant workers, whose housing needs differ significantly from the general population.

Despite the agricultural backbone of the local economy, Corcoran does not have a dedicated supply of farmworker housing, and access to state or federally subsidized agricultural housing is limited in both capacity and reach. In addition, few employers provide worker housing, meaning that the burden of locating housing falls disproportionately on low-income workers with little flexibility or transportation access.

Interviews with regional service providers and findings from past studies such as the California Statewide Farmworker Housing Study (California HCD, 2008; updated regional inputs in 2021) indicate that the key barriers to adequate housing for farmworkers include:

- High cost relative to income
- Lack of permanent housing units tailored to larger households
- Fear of eviction or exploitation due to documentation or language barriers
- Ineligibility or limited access to mainstream housing assistance programs

Table 17: Hired Farm Labor-Workers, Kings County

Farmworkers	No. of Farms	No. of Hired Workers	Percent of Total County Hired Workers
Total Hired Farm Labor	507	6,998	
Farm operations with less than 10 employees	351	1,178	17%
Permanent (> 150 days)	275	1,034	15%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	246	677	10%
Farm operations with 10 or more employees	156	5,820	83%
Permanent (> 150 days)	96	3,046	44%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	49	2,241	32%

Source: USDA, 2017 Census of Agriculture

Although no farmworker camps exist in Kings County, the County does have a significant number of government-subsidized housing projects (e.g., Section 515 and public housing) that house farmworkers and their families. Many farmworkers live in mobile homes on the farming site. A new farmworker housing project was completed in the City of Hanford during the 2003-2008 planning period. That project involved the renovation of an existing former motel into temporary and/or long-term, permanent agricultural employee housing. The project included 24 units plus parking, courtyard, children's play areas and open space.

In addition, there is a 40-unit apartment complex in unincorporated Kettleman City that serves farm labor families. This apartment includes 10 two-bedroom units, 20 three-bedroom units, and 10 four-bedroom units, with approximately 70-100 farmworkers residing in the apartment complex. The Constraints analysis contains a discussion of each jurisdiction's land use and zoning policies and regulations regarding farmworker housing. In communities with large farmworker populations, farmworker housing needs are met through homeownership assistance and rehabilitation loans.

Most loans under both types of programs are issued to people working in the agricultural industry. Moreover, many occupants of Section 515 projects and other subsidized projects are also employed in the farming industry. The Housing Plan (Chapter 5) includes Program 3.10 Farmworker and Employee Housing where the City permits farmworker housing in conformance with *Health and Safety Code* §17021.5 and §17021.6. In addition, the City will assist interested developers by providing incentives, identifying suitable sites, and assisting in preparation of funding applications.

Kings County is one of California's top-producing agricultural counties, with over $2.4 billion in crop value in 2021. According to California Employment Development Department (EDD) and USDA-NAWS (2021–22) data:

- An estimated 6,800 to 7,200 farmworkers are employed annually in Kings County, with additional seasonal variation (peaking up to 10,000).
- Approximately 93% identify as Latino/Hispanic, with 85% foreign-born, primarily from Mexico.
- Nearly 48% are considered migratory, and 29% are considered settled farmworkers.
- The median annual income for crop workers is $22,000 to $25,000, well below the area median income (AMI).

Farmworker households in Kings County face significant housing challenges:

- Approximately 40% of farmworker households are renters, while others live in informal or seasonal housing arrangements, some in unpermitted dwellings or trailers.
- Kettleman City, rural Corcoran, and Hanford's southern fringe are identified as farmworker-concentrated zones with high rates of poverty, limited infrastructure, and older housing stock.

Farmworker households face disproportionate burdens in the following ways:

- Overcrowding is a dominant issue. According to HUD CHAS and local knowledge, over 37% of farmworker households experience overcrowded conditions (1.01+ persons per room).
- Severe Cost Burden: CHAS data shows over 52% of low-income farmworker households pay more than 50% of income toward housing.
- Many reside in older, single-family homes, converted garages, or employer-provided units, often without formal leases or tenant rights.
- Lack of Permanence: Migrant workers often face frequent relocations, leading to disruptions in children's education and healthcare access.
- Unsafe Living Conditions: Multiple stakeholder consultations (2019–2023) and Kings County code enforcement records indicate farmworkers are overrepresented in units with health/safety violations (e.g., mold, leaks, non-functional plumbing).
- Barriers to Assistance: Language barriers, immigration status, and employer-control over housing reduce access to public programs, including voucher eligibility and code complaint processes.

Job-Housing Balance and Commute Patterns

Commuting patterns in Kings County have an important implication for housing needs. Larger employers in the county (e.g., three state prisons, Naval Air Station Lemoore, and agricultural industries) generate a significant number of jobs. However, the workforce employed at these institutions or in the agricultural industries may live in other communities for a variety of reasons, including preferences, the availability of suitable housing, or other reasons.

Commuting patterns show the relationship between where people live and where they work. Long commuting distances increase traffic congestion that strains the existing overcrowded road and highways infrastructure systems that are often in need of maintenance. Long commuting distances also contribute to poor air quality, increases expenses to the commuting workforce, and has been shown to have negative consequences on personal health. One of the aims of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) Plan is to direct new housing growth to employment centers to balance the jobs-housing ratio and decrease commuting distances.

Table 17 shows that over 46.9% of the workforce in the city of Corcoran aged 16 years and older who do not work at home travel less than 15 minutes to work and another 17.8% of workers travel 15-30 minutes to work. The average time to work for countywide workers was 24 minutes.

Table 18: Travel Time to Work

Travel Time to Work	Corcoran	Kings County

Less than 15 minutes	46.9%	36.80%
15-30 minutes	17.8%	32.00%
30 to 59 minutes	28.6%	25.10%
60 or more minutes	6.7%	6.10%
Average Travel Time	24 min.	23 min.

Note: Workers included those 16 years and over who did not work from home.; Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table S0801

Table 19: Work Locations of City/County Resident Workers

Travel Time to Work	Corcoran	Kings County
Number of Resident Workers (Age 16 and over)	4,119	56,560
Work in Same City/County)	35.3%	75.6%
Work Outside of City/County	64.7%	24.1%
Total	100%	100%

Note: Workers included those 16 years and over who did not work from home.; Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table S0801

Housing Costs

In the City of Corcoran, the median monthly housing cost is $892. (Table 20) For the wider Kings County, the median monthly housing cost is higher by $202. In contrast, California's median is significantly higher by an additional $796. From 2010 to 2020, the City of Corcoran's median monthly housing cost increased by 9% while Kings County increased by 14%. California's percent change was more than double than the City of Corcoran.

In Corcoran, the median monthly owner cost with a mortgage as a percentage of household income is 18.2% and 11.8% for those homeowners without a mortgage. (Table 21) The percentage that renters spend is much higher at 30.7 percent which is a little less than the acceptable standard to spend on housing, one third of income. However, as seen below, overcrowding and overpayment is an issue in Corcoran. It is important to note these figures are medians. The following sections provide further context of fair and affordable housing by analyzing overcrowding, overpayment, and homelessness.

Table 20: Median Monthly Housing Costs Over Time

	2010	2015	2020	Percent Change (2010 to 2020)
City of Corcoran	$818	$787	$892	9.0%
Kings County	$960	$978	$1,094	14.0%
California	$1,409	$1,419	$1,688	19.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-Year Estimates), Table B25105

Table 21: Median Monthly Housing Costs by Tenure as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months

	2010	2015	2020
Median Gross Rent	31.2%	32.8%	30.7%
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs - Total	26.0%	25.1%	18.2%
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs - Units with a Mortgage	29.9%	29.5%	20.2%
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs - Units without a Mortgage	10.1%	11.4%	11.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-Year Estimates), Tables B25071, B25092

Education

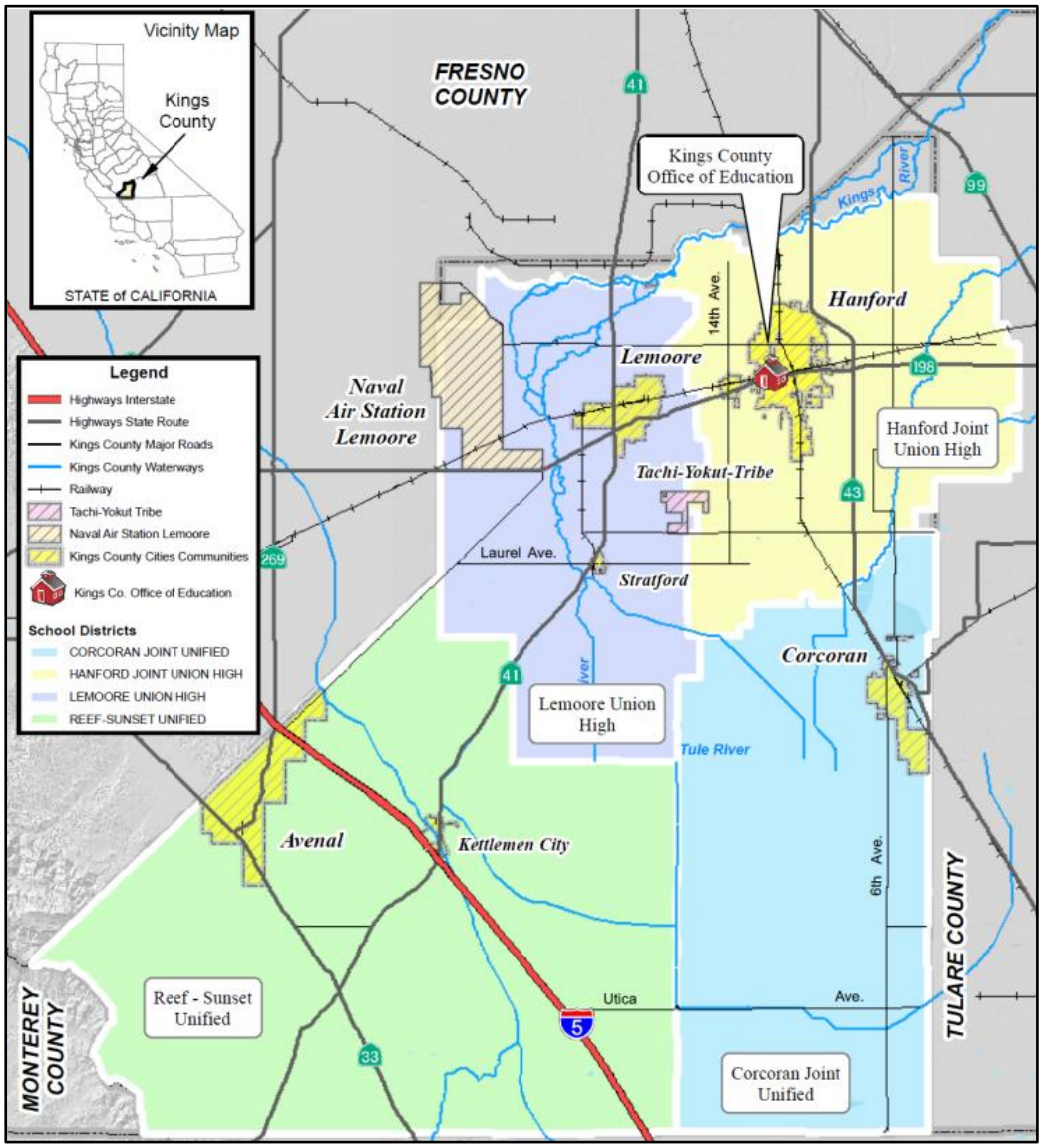
The Kings County Board of Education establishes the mission and primary objectives for the Kings County Superintendent of Schools and ensures that activities and programs remain focused on the goals identified within the California Department of Education educational rules and regulations. The Kings County Board of Education establishes the mission and primary objectives for the Kings County Superintendent of Schools and ensures that activities and programs remain focused on the goals identified within the California Department of Education educational rules and regulations. According to the Kings County office of education as of Oct 2021 there are a total of 19,429 students enrolled in elementary schools and about 8,179 students in high schools across the county as per data submitted by the districts. Figure 13 below shows some of the school districts in Kings County.

The Corcoran Unified School District serves the families of Corcoran. The District consists of six schools serving the approximately 3,300 students in preschool through twelfth grade. The school include:

- Bret Harte Elementary (Serving preschool–1st grade), 1300 Letts Avenue Corcoran.
- John C. Fremont Elementary (Serving grades 2–3) 1900 Bell Avenue, Corcoran
- Mark Twain Elementary (Serving grades 4–5), 1500 Oregon Avenue Corcoran
- John Muir Middle School (Serving grades 6–8), 707 Letts Avenue Corcoran
- Corcoran High School (Serving grades 9–12), 1100 Letts Avenue Corcoran
- Technology Learning Center (School and community education 9th grade–college), 1101 Dairy Avenue Corcoran

The Kings Lake Education Center is also part of the District, and includes the Mission Community Day School, High School Continuation, Corcoran Academy, Adult Education at 1128 S. Dairy Avenue Corcoran.

Figure 13: School Districts in Kings County



Source: Kings County, Cal EM

Disproportionate Housing Needs and Displacement Risk

A focused analysis of disproportionate housing needs and displacement risk reveals key geographic and demographic disparities within the City of Corcoran. These needs include severe housing cost burdens, overcrowding, substandard housing, and vulnerability to environmental and economic displacement..

Extremely low- and very low-income renter households are disproportionately impacted by housing overpayment, with nearly 71% of renters spending more than 30% of their income on housing. Overcrowding is also a major concern, especially in renter households , and is concentrated in CTs 14.01 and 16.01, which also align with high poverty levels, environmental risk (CalEnviroScreen scores over the 75th percentile), and limited access to transportation. (Figure 14) These overlapping indicators of need suggest these neighborhoods are particularly susceptible to involuntary displacement, especially if older housing stock is redeveloped or rents increase due to public or private investment.

Although specific homelessness enumeration data is limited at the city level, service provider input and county-level trends indicate growing need for permanent supportive housing and services. Local stakeholder knowledge suggests that families, seniors, and individuals with disabilities represent a growing share of the unhoused population, often staying with relatives or in overcrowded conditions rather than unsheltered. This "hidden homelessness" is common in rural and small urban communities and is underreported in formal point-in-time counts.

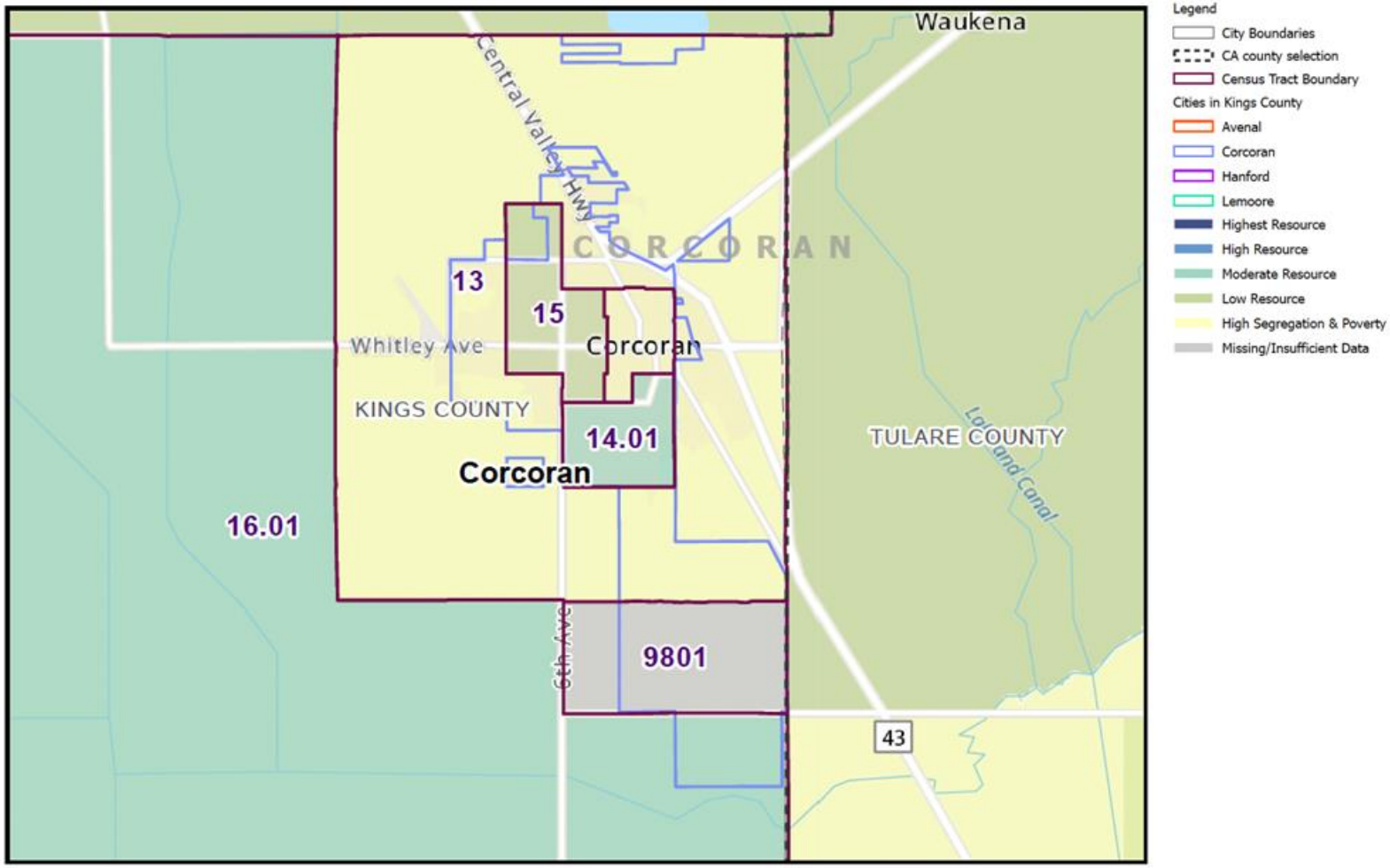
Additionally, the aging housing stock in central Corcoran, particularly in tracts with the highest cost burdens and poverty rates, likely contributes to substandard housing conditions and underscores the need for targeted rehabilitation programs. Older units are more likely to have structural issues, deferred maintenance, or lack basic amenities—all of which disproportionately affect low-income renters and increase long-term displacement risk.

To address these challenges, the City has identified Program 4.6: Housing Preservation and Anti-Displacement Strategy, which will:

- Conduct proactive housing code enforcement in identified high-need areas;
- Establish a rental rehab grant/loan program for small landlords housing low-income tenants;
- Coordinate with service providers to improve outreach to persons experiencing homelessness and at risk of housing loss;
- Prioritize housing support in census tracts with documented overcrowding, cost burden, and environmental risk.

This place-based approach will help preserve affordability, protect at-risk residents from displacement, and guide equitable reinvestment in Corcoran’s most vulnerable neighborhoods.

Figure 14: TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas, 2023



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD); California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC), Updated Jan 2023.

Overpayment

State and federal housing law defines *overpayment* as a household paying more than 30% of gross income for housing expenses, including utilities. Housing overpayment is especially problematic for lower-income households that have limited resources for other living expenses.

As shown in Table 22, a significant portion of lower-income households in each community overpaid for housing according to HUD CHAS data (special tabulations based on the Census ACS). However, the overpayment rate varied by tenure and income level. More than half of all very-low- and extremely-low-income households in all jurisdictions, both owners and renters, were reported to be overpaying. In most communities, however, more rental households than owner households were overpaying. Few households with incomes above the median faced overpayment – often less than 10% of households.

Table 22: Household Overpayment by Tenure

Income Category	Corcoran	Kings County
Owners		
<= 30%	73.7%	79.00%
>30% to <=50%	68.0%	68.60%
>50% to <=80%	43.8%	48.30%
>80% to <=100%	19.7%	32.80%
>100%	4.0%	7.40%
Total	27.8%	22.50%
Renters		
<= 30%	73.0%	79.30%
>30% to <=50%	69.0%	78.30%
>50% to <=80%	51.0%	57.00%
>80% to <=100%	12.0%	22.50%
>100%	3.0%	6.40%
Total	47.5%	43.20%

Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census ACS 2014-2018

These figures indicate that housing affordability is a more critical issue for renters than homeowners in Corcoran, particularly for those with lower incomes. The data also suggests that, overall, residents in Corcoran, especially renters, face greater challenges with housing affordability compared to those in the broader Kings County area.

State and federal housing law defines overpayment as a household paying more than 30% of gross income for housing expenses, including utilities. Housing overpayment is especially problematic for lower-income households that have limited resources for other living expenses. In Figures 15 and 16 the data reveals the overpayment by renters and homeowners at tract level. Overpayment by Corcoran renters is generally about 40%-60% of households residing in CTs 13, 15, and 14.02, with the exception of CT 14.01 where 20%-40% of households face overpaying. The southern part of the City (CT 16.01) shows the least at less than 20% overpaying. For overpaying owners, the highest is CT 14.01 at 40%-60% and just north is CT 14.02 at 20%-40%. The rest of the City households is less than 20% overpaying, with the exception of CT 9801 which has no data.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is often closely related to household income and the cost of housing. The U.S. Census Bureau considers a household to be overcrowded when there is more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms and kitchens; and to be severely overcrowded when there are more than 1.5 occupants per room. Overcrowded households are usually a reflection of the lack of adequate income for housing.

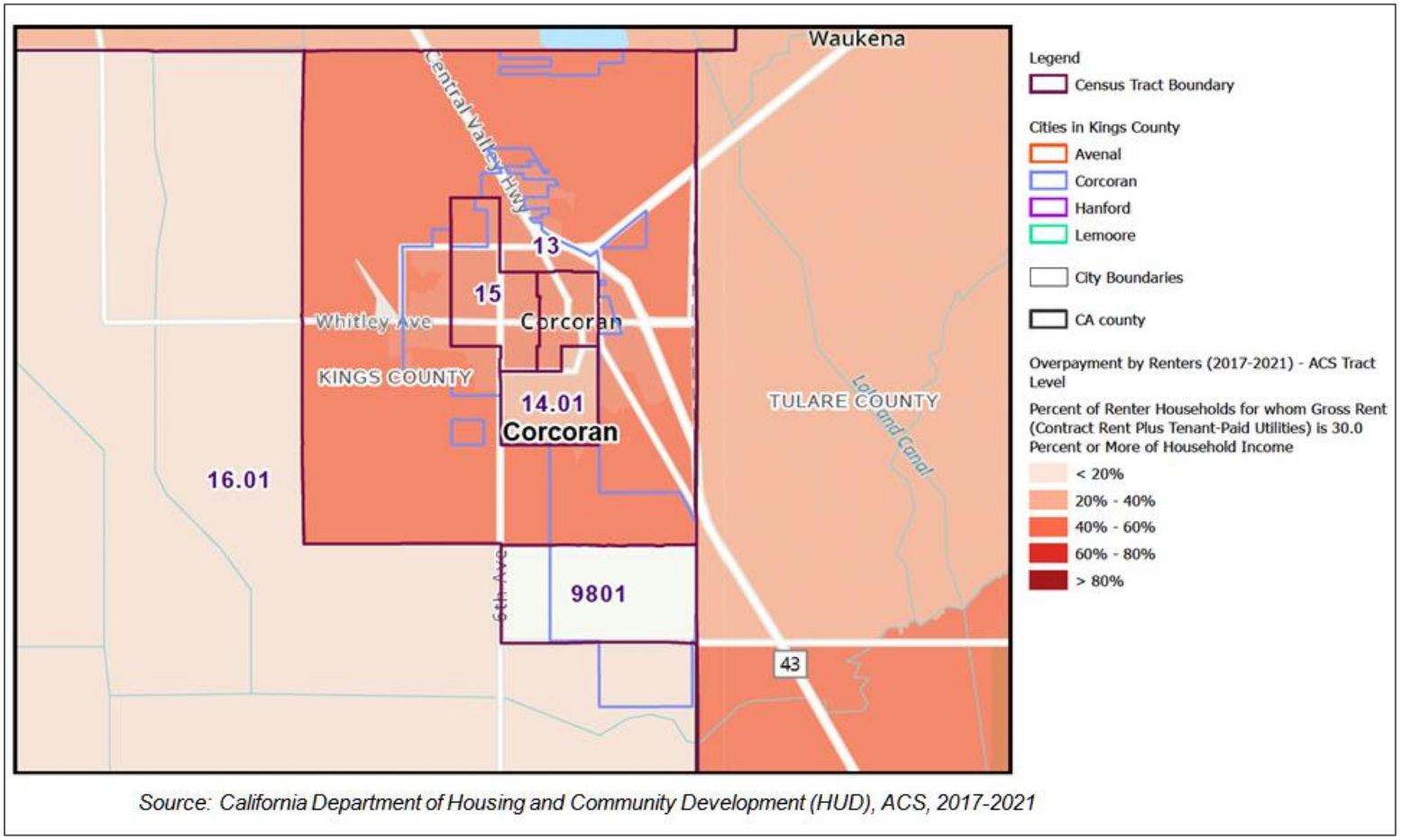
Table 23 details the percentage of households that live in overcrowded situations. Overcrowding is more prevalent among renters than owners. For example, countywide, 12% of renters and 5% of owners reported more than one person per room. The difference between renters and owner overcrowding was even more pronounced for the City of Corcoran where 20% were renters and 9% were owners. Overall, there exists a highest percentage of total households (renters and owners) living in overcrowded in Corcoran at 15%, while the countywide percentage was 8% in 2020.

Table 23: Overcrowding by Tenure

Occupants per Room	Corcoran	Kings County
Total households	3,845	43,604
Owner occupied:	1,789	23,368
0.50 or less	47.1%	60.70%
0.51 to 1.00	43.7%	34.20%
1.01 to 1.50	8.6%	3.90%
1.51 to 2.00	0.3%	0.70%
2.01 or more	0.4%	0.50%
Renter occupied:	2,056	20,236
0.50 or less	27.6%	39.70%
0.51 to 1.00	52.1%	48.10%
1.01 to 1.50	15.0%	8.70%
1.51 to 2.00	4.0%	2.90%
2.01 or more	1.2%	0.60%

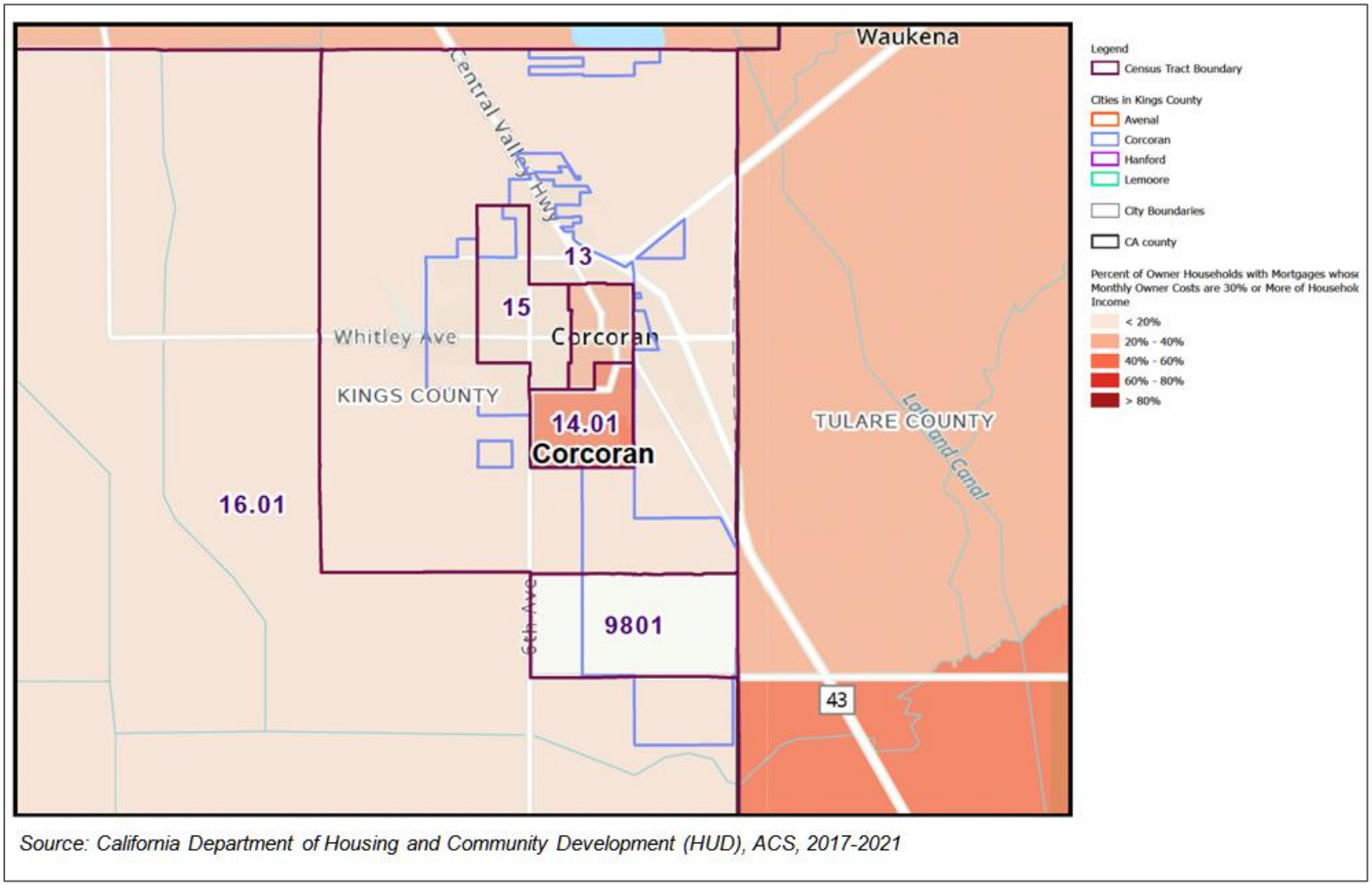
Source : Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25014

Figure 15: Overpayment by Renters – Tract Level



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Figure 16: Percentage of Homeowners Overpaying

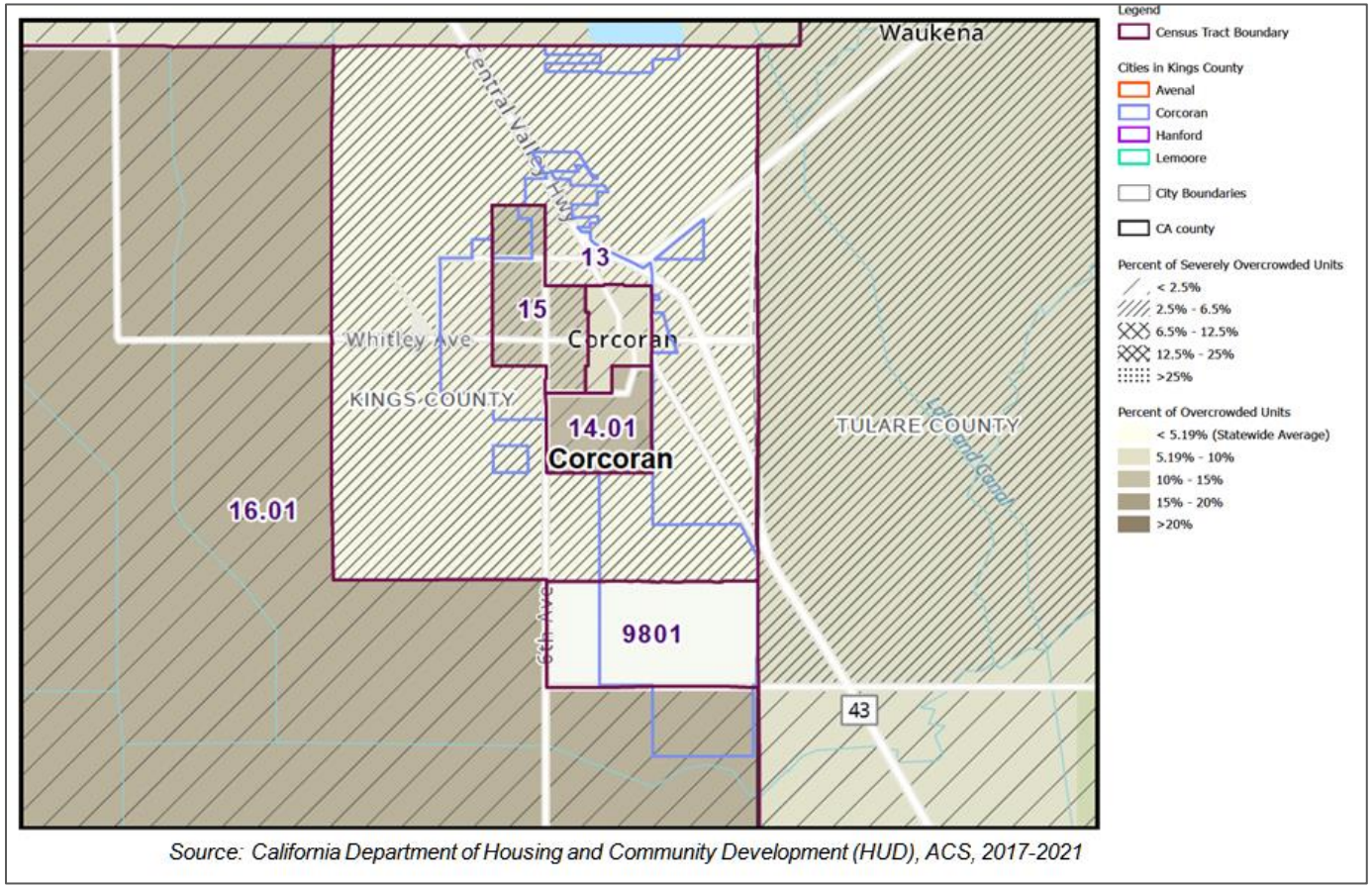


Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

According to the 2016-2020 ACS, In Corcoran, among the 1,789 owner-occupied households, a lower percentage (47.1%) have 0.50 or fewer occupants per room compared to 60.7% in Kings County, indicating more spacious living conditions in Kings County. For Corcoran's renter-occupied households (2,056 in total), only 27.6% have 0.50 or fewer occupants per room, which is lower than Kings County's 39.7%, suggesting more pronounced overcrowding among renters in Corcoran. The data also shows that in Corcoran, the percentage of renter-occupied households with higher occupants per room (1.01 to 1.50 and above) is significantly higher than in Kings County, indicating more severe overcrowding among renters in Corcoran. This trend of higher overcrowding in renter-occupied households as compared to owner-occupied households is consistent in both Corcoran and Kings County but is more acute in Corcoran. These differences could be attributed to various factors including the availability, size, and type of rental properties, economic conditions, and population density in these areas.

In Figure 17 below it could be noted that the percentage of overcrowded units in central Corcoran (CTs 14.01 and 15) lies between 10% and 15% and CT 14.02 is 5% to 10%. The area around central Corcoran (CT 13) is less than the statewide average of 5.19% of households overpaying.

Figure 17: Overcrowding in Corcoran



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Housing Conditions

Housing quality in Corcoran is shaped by a combination of age, tenancy type, local income levels, and environmental conditions. While prior estimates of units needing rehabilitation or replacement are drawn from past surveys, recent observations and local data suggest that housing condition challenges persist, particularly in central and southern neighborhoods.

Corcoran's housing stock is aging: more than 60% of units were built before 1980. Many of these structures were developed using materials and standards that no longer meet current building codes or energy efficiency requirements. Common deficiencies include deteriorated roofing, outdated plumbing and electrical systems, foundation cracks, and lack of insulation. In addition, local code enforcement reports an increase in health and safety complaints related to pest infestation, water intrusion, and structural wear—especially in older single-family rentals and duplex units located east of Highway 43.

Staff observations from the City's Building and Code Enforcement Departments indicate that deferred maintenance is more prevalent in renter-occupied units, where landlords may lack the financial resources or incentive to invest in improvements. These patterns align with data showing that renters are more likely to be low-income and cost-burdened, limiting their ability to advocate for repairs or relocate to better-maintained homes. In particular, multifamily housing built in the 1960s–1980s is reported to have recurring code violations related to electrical hazards, mold, and ventilation issues.

Environmental exposure also contributes to housing condition deterioration. Areas identified in CalEnviroScreen 4.0 as having elevated scores—due to poor air quality, pesticide exposure, and water system risks—are primarily located where older housing is concentrated. These environmental stressors accelerate deterioration and further affect vulnerable populations already at risk due to age, disability, or income status.

Local knowledge from community stakeholders, including nonprofit service providers and tenant advocates, supports the conclusion that housing conditions have either remained stagnant or worsened in lower-income neighborhoods since the last formal survey. Community outreach efforts have consistently reported concerns about leaking roofs, unsafe stairs, inadequate heating and cooling, and insufficient weatherproofing in aging units.

Based on these observations, the City estimates that while the original replacement and rehabilitation figures (4.5% and 29% respectively) provide a baseline, the true need may be modestly higher today—especially within older rental units and informal housing arrangements in central Corcoran.

Homelessness

Homelessness is often the result of multiple factors that converge in a person's life. The combination of loss of employment, inability to find a job because of the need for retraining, and high housing costs lead to some individuals and families losing their housing. For others, the loss of housing is due to chronic health problems, physical disabilities, mental health disabilities or drug and alcohol addictions along with an inability to access the services and long-term support needed to address these conditions. Obtaining an accurate assessment of the magnitude of the homeless population is difficult because many individuals are not visibly homeless but rather live with relatives or friends, in hotels/motels or shelters, and other temporary accommodations. To address the needs of homeless people in Kings County, the Kings/Tulare

Homeless Alliance (KTHA) conducted a Point-in-Time (PIT) survey of homeless people in these two counties in January 2022. The study used HUD's definition of homelessness, which is defined as people who reside in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or places not meant for human habitation such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings.

Based on the 2022 PIT survey, the following portrait of the 313 homeless individuals counted in Kings County included:

- 22% chronically homeless
- 39% persons with disability
- 20% suffer from mental disability.
- 12% suffer from substance abuse problems.
- 11% victims of domestic violence
- 6% veterans
- 2% unaccompanied children
- 12% young adults under age 25

Table 23: Homeless Persons

Jurisdiction	Estimated Homeless
Avenal	4
Corcoran	**17**
Hanford	260
Lemoore	8
Unincorporated area	24
Kings County totals	313

Source: Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance Point-in-Time Survey, 2022

In 2022, 39% of the homeless population was housed in temporary living arrangements (31% in emergency shelter and 8% in transitional housing). Over half (61%) were unsheltered and homeless or in a car.

Table 23 presents the 2022 PIT homeless counts for the four cities and unincorporated areas of the County. The table shows that the City of Corcoran had 17 homeless individuals or 5% of the countywide total. Only the Cities of Avenal and Lemoore had smaller counts, with four and eight homeless persons, respectively.

Table 24: Shelter Facilities in Kings County

Total Project Name & Organization	PIT Beds	Use Count	Use Rate
EMERGENCY SHELTER			
Barbara Saville Shelter - DV	15	4	27%
Barbara Saville Woman's Shelter	23	6	26%
EHA Kings	7	7	100%
PRK Holiday Lodge	57	57	100%
PRK Stardust Hotel	17	17	100%
Temporary Housing Program	7	7	100%
Total	**126**	**98**	**78%**
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			
KGM Men's Transitional	15	15	100%
KGM Women's Transitional	6	6	100%
New Song Academy	6	3	50%
Total	**27**	**24**	**89%**
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING			
Anchors II	6	4	67%
Anchors IV	6	5	83%
Grace Homes	13	13	100%
Hope Survives	6	6	100%
Kings County Act	28	28	100%
Kings VASH	5	1	20%
Total	**64**	**57**	**89%**
OTHER PERMANENT HOUSING			
HAKC Emergency Housing Voucher	15	14	93%
Total	**15**	**14**	**93%**
RAPID REHOUSING			
Bringing Families Home	16	16	100%
HANA	4	4	100%
Housing Support Program	76	76	100%
Kings Rapid Rehousing	1	1	100%
RRH4 Kings	6	6	100%
Total	**103**	**103**	**100%**

Source: Kings Tulare Homeless Alliance, 2023

Table 24 lists the shelter facilities in Kings County that served the homeless. It identifies an inventory of 126 emergency shelter beds (78% use rate), 27 transitional housing beds (89% use rate), 64 permanent supportive housing beds (89% use rate), 15 other permanent housing beds (93% use rate), and 103 rapid rehousing beds (100% use rate) in Kings County. Additional emergency assistance is provided by the

Salvation Army in Hanford, which provides short-term assistance in the form of food, financial assistance for rent and utility bills, motel vouchers and bus or plane tickets. Corcoran Christian Aid provides food, vouchers, and other types of emergency financial assistance within Corcoran.

Despite these services, a significant shortage in emergency shelters and transitional housing remains. In 2007 the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 2, which strengthened the planning and zoning requirements for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. SB2 requires that all jurisdictions adopt zoning regulations that allow emergency shelters by-right in at least one zone, subject to objective development standards, or as an alternative, the jurisdiction may meet the need through a multi-jurisdictional agreement with up to three adjacent jurisdictions. As noted in the Constraints section, all of the jurisdictions in Kings County have adopted zoning regulations for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing in response to SB 2.

Corcoran's Program 2.11 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing continues work with providers to facilitate emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Emergency shelters are already permitted in the C-S (Service Commercial) zone.

Extremely Low-Income (ELI) Households

Extremely Low-Income (ELI) households—those earning 30% or less of the Area Median Income (AMI)—face the most acute housing challenges in Corcoran. These households typically consist of minimum wage workers, seniors on fixed incomes, persons with disabilities, and farmworkers with seasonal or inconsistent earnings. Given their limited financial capacity, ELI households are more likely to experience multiple and overlapping housing challenges, including severe cost burden, overcrowding, substandard housing, and risk of displacement.

ELI households experience the highest levels of severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of income toward housing), far exceeding the rates seen among low-, moderate-, and above-moderate-income groups. In addition, overcrowding is disproportionately higher among these households, as they often reside in shared rental units or informal housing arrangements due to the lack of affordable one- and two-bedroom rental units.

Many ELI households are concentrated in older housing stock located in central Corcoran, which overlaps with high CalEnviroScreen scores and limited access to amenities such as healthcare, education, and reliable transportation. These spatial and socioeconomic barriers not only increase vulnerability to eviction and homelessness but also restrict access to opportunity and mobility.

Due to these compounded disadvantages, ELI households often require not just affordable units, but deeply affordable housing, supportive services, and access to subsidized housing programs such as Section 8, Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), and the California HCD-funded No Place Like Home and HOME-ARP initiatives. However, the current availability of these resources in Corcoran is limited relative to demand.

Displacement Risk

The Urban Displacement Project, a joint research and action initiative of the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Toronto, analyzes income patterns and housing availability to determine the level of displacement risk at the census tract level. The EDR provides three layers of displacement information. The “Overall Displacement” map layer shows the number of income groups experiencing any displacement risk. The dark red tracts (2 income groups), our models estimate displacement (Elevated, High, or Extreme) for two income groups. In the light orange tracts categorized as “Probable”, one or all three income groups had to have been categorized as “Probable Displacement”. In Figure 11, it could be observed that all the cities in the county and the southern western region are at predominant risk of At-Risk displacement. "At risk of displacement" refers to the likelihood of residents, particularly low-income renter households, being forced to move out of their neighborhoods due to various factors. This concept is often evaluated in the context of gentrification, rising housing costs, and changing neighborhood dynamics.

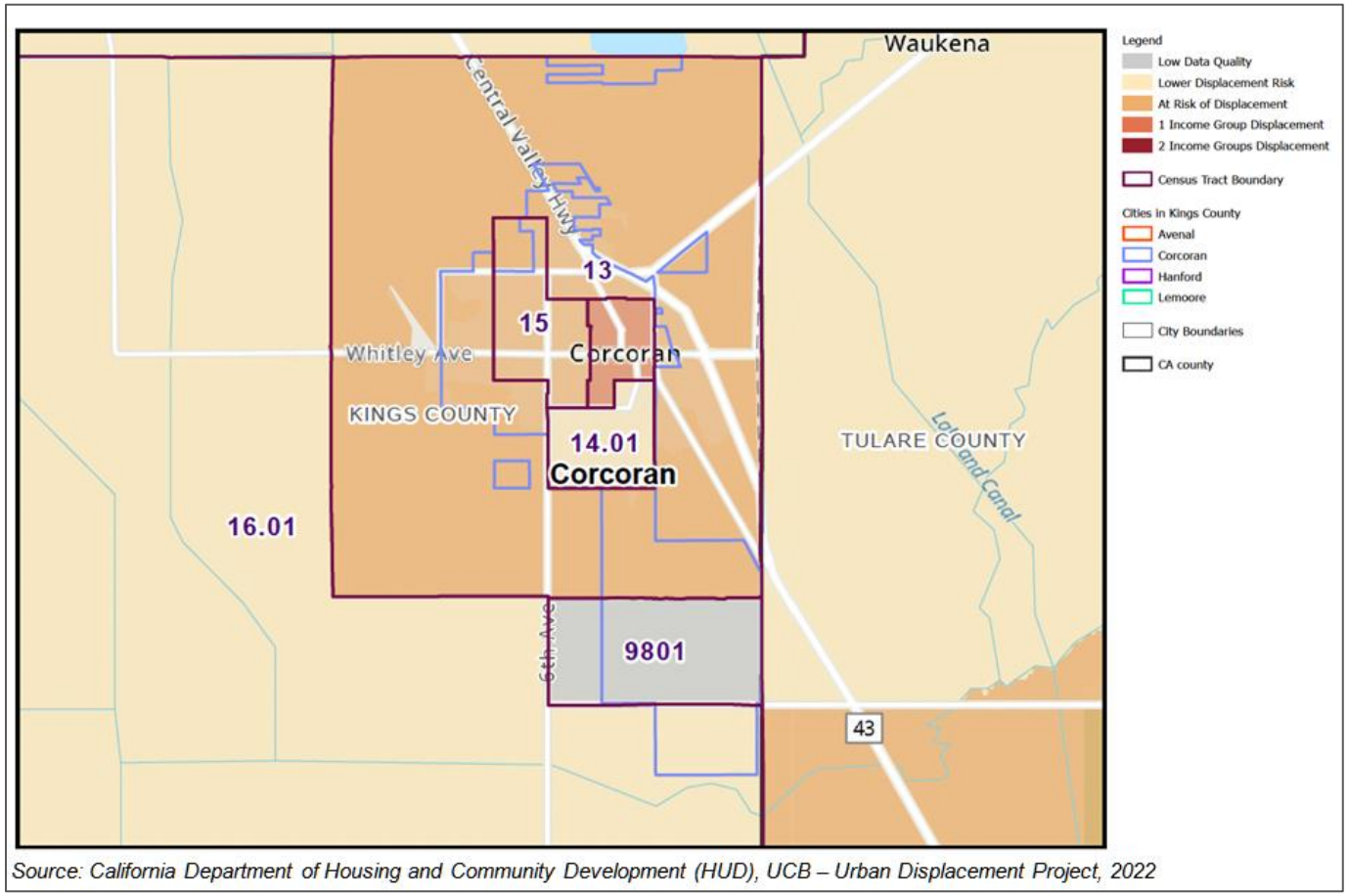
According to Figure 17, CTs 14.01 and 16.01 have the lower risk of displacement. CTs 13 and 15 are identified as At Risk of Displacement and CT 14.02 is identified as 1 Income Group Displacement.

According to the Urban Displacement Project's Estimated Displacement Risk (EDR) model for California, displacement risk is determined by evaluating census tract characteristics that are strongly correlated with a net loss of low-income renter populations. Essentially, a high displacement risk suggests that more low-income households are leaving a neighborhood than moving in, often due to factors like affordability, development pressures, or changes in the housing market.

For affordable housing supply, actions focusing on housing preservation and production must be utilized. Corcoran’s Program 2.4 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing consists of a preservation strategy for at risk projects and maintain and update at risk project inventory and actions taken. For example, Corcoran has 593 units of affordable housing for very-low, low-, and moderate-income households that are at-risk of market rate conversion in the next 10 years. The City will contact the property owners to determine their intentions, contact qualified non-profits regarding potential opt-out projects, ensure that property owners comply with noticing requirements, and more. Program 2.7 Affordable Housing Development Assistance plans to use a variety of strategies regarding production by seeking applicable grants from state and federal sources including funding specifically targeted to extremely low-income housings, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, and continue to implement the density bonuses.

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Figure 17: Estimated Displacement Risk – Overall Displacement



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), UCB – Urban Displacement Project, 2022

C. Constraints

Governmental Constraints

Development Standards and Permitting for Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) Units

Single Room Occupancy (SRO) housing provides a vital form of deeply affordable rental housing, typically targeting low- and extremely low-income individuals including seniors, veterans, and persons with disabilities. Each unit usually consists of a single room intended for permanent residence and may include shared or private bathroom and kitchen facilities. Under California Government Code §65583(a)(4), local governments are required to evaluate the availability and feasibility of housing for all income levels and household types. The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) recognizes SROs as an essential component in a jurisdiction's toolkit to address homelessness and housing instability.

In evaluating zoning ordinances, it is critical that SROs be acknowledged not only as a housing type but also that their development be facilitated through clear, objective standards. Key considerations for effective SRO policy include unit size minimums, occupancy limits, access to amenities, and streamlined approval processes. Discretionary review processes such as conditional use permits (CUPs) can present barriers, particularly if not supported by transparent development standards. SROs can also be highly effective in adaptive reuse projects, such as converting motels or underutilized commercial buildings, particularly in urban or commercial zones where services and transit access are present.

Incorporating clear guidance and definitions related to SROs in the zoning ordinance, and ensuring consistency across commercial and mixed-use zones, reinforces a jurisdiction's compliance with fair housing and housing element law while expanding practical options for meeting the housing needs of vulnerable individuals.

Permit Streamlining Procedure

California Senate Bill 35 (Government Code § 65913.4) requires local jurisdictions to provide a streamlined, ministerial approval process for qualifying multifamily infill housing developments that meet specific criteria, such as affordability requirements, consistency with objective zoning standards, and location eligibility. Jurisdictions are obligated to respond to such applications within 60 days (if fewer than 150 units) or 90 days (if 150 units or more), confirming whether the project qualifies for streamlining. This process is designed to eliminate discretionary review, public hearings, and CEQA review for eligible projects, thereby expediting housing production.

Additionally, the Permit Streamlining Act (Government Code §§ 65920–65964) mandates specific timeframes for reviewing development applications, including a 30-day completeness review and a maximum of 60 days for approval once an application is deemed complete, unless otherwise specified. CEQA intersections occur when jurisdictions are lead agencies responsible for environmental review, and the timelines for CEQA documentation must align with those for land use approvals, except in ministerial

cases like SB 35. Together, these laws require that local governments clearly document internal processing procedures and provide transparent timelines for applicants.

Jurisdictions are encouraged to publish written procedures for SB 35 processing and ensure alignment with CEQA and the Permit Streamlining Act timelines. These procedures should clarify whether SB 35 applications are eligible in specific zones, detail required application materials, and indicate decision-making authority. Ensuring applicants and the public understand this process strengthens accountability and streamlines compliance.

On- and Off-Site Improvement Requirements

On- and off-site improvement requirements—such as street construction, curb and gutter installation, sidewalks, storm drains, street lighting, landscaping, and utility extensions—are essential for ensuring safe, functional, and connected neighborhoods. However, the scope, scale, and design specifications of these improvements can significantly affect development costs and may influence housing feasibility, particularly for smaller or affordable projects. Among these, street width standards are a critical factor, as excessive width requirements increase land dedication, grading, and paving expenses, reduce usable lot area, and can limit the total number of housing units per acre—ultimately increasing per-unit costs.

According to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), local jurisdictions should evaluate whether street width standards are consistent with best practices and whether alternative cross-sections (such as reduced-width local streets or shared access lanes) can accommodate emergency access and circulation needs while supporting cost-efficient housing development. Narrower street standards have also been associated with safer pedestrian environments and more compact neighborhood design.

Furthermore, cumulative infrastructure requirements may disproportionately impact infill or small-lot developments, where project scale limits the ability to absorb high per-foot improvement costs. Analyzing typical improvement cost components—such as linear foot costs for street paving and utility trenching—helps clarify how these requirements contribute to housing prices and whether adjustments to engineering standards could ease development constraints without compromising safety or quality.

Development Fees

Development impact fees are a critical funding mechanism used by local governments to ensure new housing projects contribute to the infrastructure and public services they require—such as roads, water, sewer, schools, parks, and fire protection. These fees typically include a combination of planning and zoning fees, building permit fees, utility connection charges, school district fees, and impact fees imposed under the Mitigation Fee Act (Government Code § 66000 et seq.). While necessary for community infrastructure, the cumulative financial burden of such fees can act as a constraint on the feasibility of housing development, especially for affordable and multifamily housing projects.

According to HCD's *Building Blocks for Housing Elements*, a best practice is to analyze the total fees charged per unit for typical residential developments. This includes calculating and presenting the cost burden for both single-family homes and multifamily units, expressed as a dollar amount per unit and as a percentage of total development cost. In high-cost jurisdictions, total impact fees often range from $30,000 to $150,000 per unit, depending on the scale and complexity of the project. While Corcoran's fees may be

relatively modest compared to larger metropolitan areas, without calculating per-unit impacts, it is difficult to assess whether the aggregate fee load represents a barrier to housing production.

Furthermore, individual fee components may disproportionately affect certain housing types. For example, flat-rate fees per unit may have a larger cost impact on smaller or more affordable units, thereby disincentivizing lower-cost housing production. Similarly, utility connection fees that do not scale with unit size or affordability level can pose a greater constraint on multifamily or infill developments. The City should consider the timing and structure of its fees (e.g., whether they are collected at building permit, occupancy, or final inspection), as front-loading costs can create cash flow challenges for developers.

Finally, fee transparency and predictability are important to facilitate housing investment. Developers benefit from clear, published schedules and streamlined processes that allow them to understand total fee obligations early in the planning stage. This predictability can reduce development risk and enhance financing opportunities. Aligning fee structures with objective planning goals and regularly reviewing their cumulative impact ensures that development remains feasible while supporting community infrastructure needs.

Non-Governmental Constraints

Nongovernmental constraints—particularly those driven by market conditions—play a significant role in shaping the feasibility, affordability, and pace of housing production. Among the most impactful of these are land prices, labor and material costs, financing conditions, and delays caused by speculative behavior or developer preferences that deviate from planned densities.

Land Cost

Land values have a direct correlation with development feasibility, especially in jurisdictions where developable land is limited or concentrated in areas with high environmental or infrastructure costs. When landowners hold out for higher profits or speculate on rezoning opportunities, this can delay land sales and stifle project initiation, especially for multifamily or affordable housing developers. These conditions create bottlenecks in pipeline development and reduce certainty in planning timelines.

Construction Costs and Labor Constraints

The rising cost of construction materials (e.g., concrete, lumber, steel) and the chronic shortage of skilled construction labor significantly drive up the per-unit development cost. According to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and industry reports (e.g., Terner Center for Housing Innovation), labor shortages and wage inflation have extended project timelines and increased bids, further complicating cost management for both market-rate and subsidized housing.

Financing Barriers

Access to financing—both for developers and end-users—continues to be shaped by broader economic trends, such as interest rate hikes, lending standards, and investor risk appetite. Affordable housing developers, in particular, face challenges navigating multiple funding layers (tax credits, bonds, grants) that must align in both timing and scope. In higher-cost markets, commercial lenders may also hesitate to finance projects intended for moderate or lower-income households due to perceived lower returns.

Lag Between Entitlement and Permitting

The time gap between receiving development approvals and submitting building permit applications is another significant barrier. This delay may be due to financing challenges, permit preparation issues, or speculative holding by entitled property owners. Extended entitlement-to-permit periods affect housing production forecasts and reduce the reliability of site inventory assumptions in meeting RHNA targets.

Environmental Health

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) reports CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores for the unincorporated county, suggesting relatively adverse environmental conditions throughout the county. (see Figure 18). According to OEHHA, except for some of the smaller tracts in the center of the cities of Hanford, Lemoore, and Corcoran the rest of the areas have scores above the 90th percentile. The environmental conditions in Kings County likely due to the dominance of commercial agricultural practices and natural resource extraction, both of which are known to have negative impacts on the surrounding areas resulting from air pollution and other contaminants.

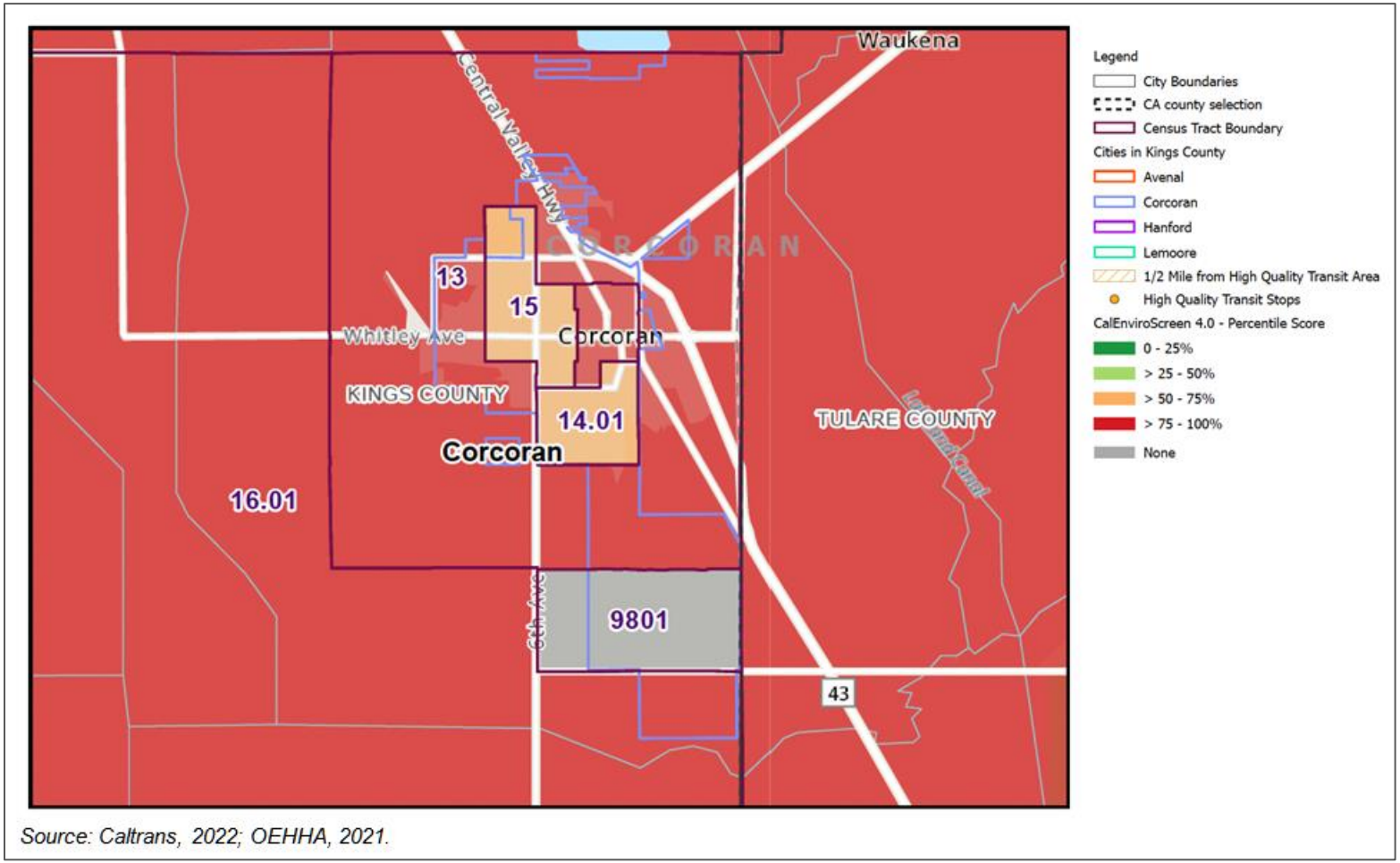
The primary indicators leading to the high environmental scores as reported by OEHHA's CalEnviroScreen vary across the county, but include ozone, particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), diesel PM, pesticides, toxic releases, drinking water contaminants, chemical cleanup, lead in housing, groundwater threats, hazardous waste, impaired water, and solid waste. Ozone, diesel particulate, and $PM_{2.5}$, forms of pollution generated by car traffic and industrial uses, score higher throughout the county. In the unincorporated county, pesticide use, groundwater threats, and solid waste facilities are more prevalent than in urbanized areas, reflecting the presence of agricultural industries and chemical and waste storage outside of urban areas. Nearly all of Kings County is Senate Bill (SB) 535-qualifying disadvantaged communities excluding areas around Lemoore, north of Hanford and some tracts in Corcoran. This indicates that the unincorporated county represents an area of potential concern regarding fair housing and disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards and a concentration of vulnerable populations. The City of Corcoran predominantly consists of areas which have a CalEnviroScreen count between 50 and 70% in most places and a above 75% in northern and eastern edges indicating a moderate to high level of pollution burden and vulnerability compared to other areas in California.

Further, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) develops flood maps that identify areas with the highest risk of flooding, differentiating them by the degree of severity and frequency of flooding anticipated. In Kings County, while large pieces of land, including Corcoran, are classified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency at a high-risk for flooding. Flood zones include Zone AO, AE, AH, and A, which indicate the depth of the 1.0% annual chance of flooding, and areas with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding (Figure 19). One significant concern is the increased risk of flooding in the region, especially due to subsidence around the Tule River to the east of Corcoran. This subsidence has led to the merging of the

Deer Creek and Tule River flood zones near the prison complex in Corcoran. The merging of these floodplains poses a challenge in diverting water away from critical areas, including the prisons which are situated between the Tulare River and Deer Creek. Furthermore, the historic droughts over the past two decades have diminished the effectiveness of levees in managing floodwaters. Dried-out levees lose structural integrity and become more prone to spreading.

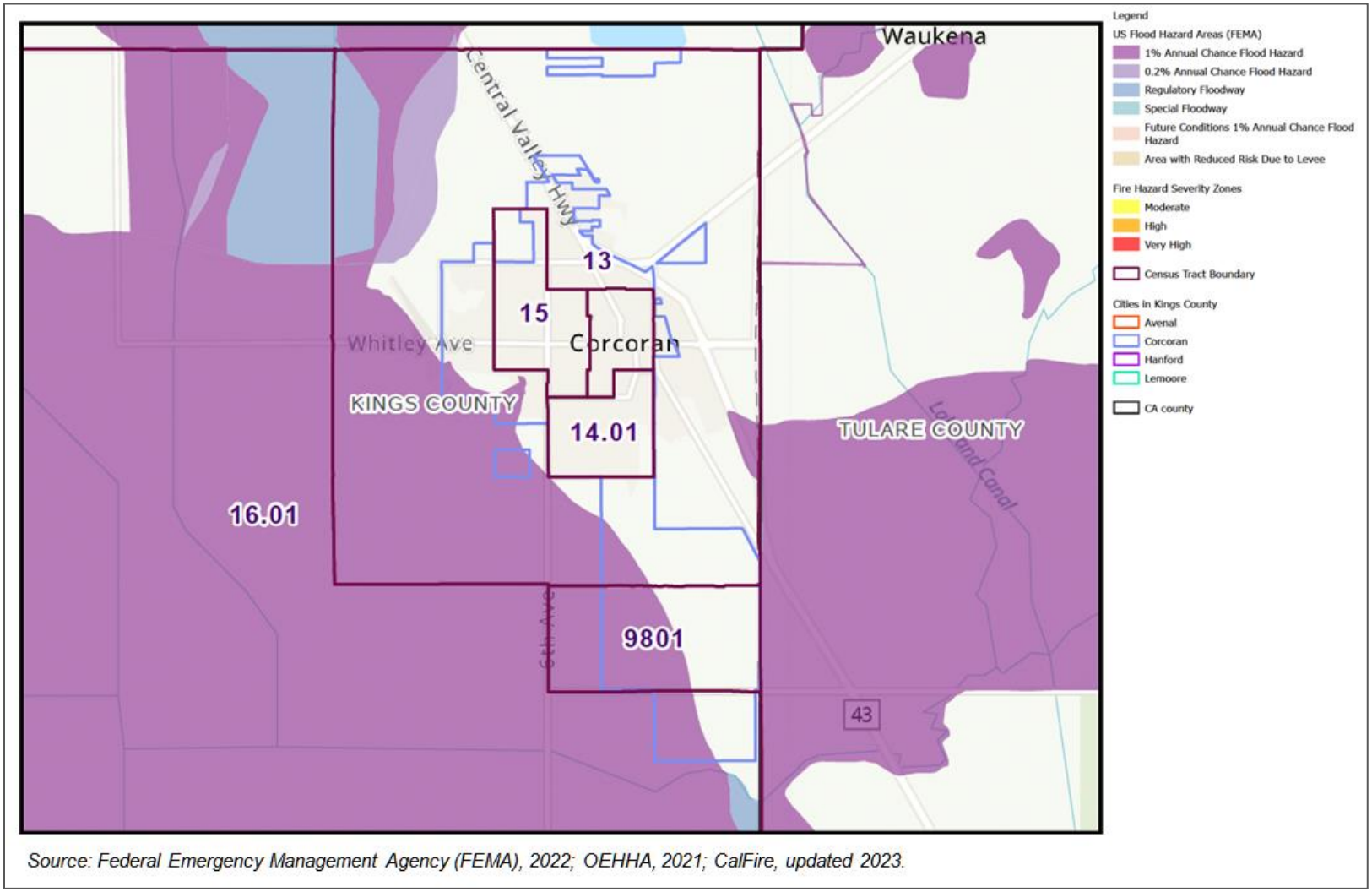
This issue is prevalent across the Central Valley's extensive levee system. The City of Corcoran undertook efforts to rebuild its levee in 2017 to guard against the potential re-emergence of Tulare Lake. However, there is concern that these measures might not be sufficient, and efforts are underway to raise the levee by an additional four feet along its entire 15-mile length.

Figure 18: CalEnviroScreen 4.0



Source: Caltrans, 2022; OEHHA, 2021.

Figure 19: Flood Hazard Zones



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 2022; OEHHA, 2021; CalFire, updated 2023.

D. Local Data Knowledge and Other Relevant Factors

The local information in this section was developed with input from local staff, demographic characteristics, historical context, and observed trends affecting various population groups.

Segregation and Integration

Race. The City of Corcoran is a majority-minority community, with all areas of the city considered concentrated minority communities. There are no neighborhoods identified as having particularly low concentrations of minority residents, indicating a uniform demographic pattern across the city.

This racial and ethnic composition is strongly influenced by Corcoran's historical and economic development. As a low-income farming community, the city has long attracted a labor force composed primarily of Latino and other minority populations, especially those engaged in agricultural work. Over time, this has resulted in a consistently high percentage of minority residents citywide, with little demographic variation by neighborhood.

The city's economic structure—centered on agriculture and limited industrial diversification—continues to reinforce this pattern, as higher-income employment opportunities are scarce. As a result, population shifts are minimal, and there are no current trends indicating substantial change in racial or ethnic distribution.

In summary, Corcoran exhibits no evidence of racial segregation, as minority populations are evenly distributed throughout the city. However, the intersection of race, income, and employment opportunity remains an important consideration for future housing and community development planning, particularly to ensure equitable access to services, amenities, and housing options.

Disability. There are no known geographic concentrations of persons with disabilities in the City of Corcoran, based on available local data and census information. Individuals with disabilities are likely dispersed throughout the community, with no specific neighborhoods identified as having a higher or lower presence of this population group.

The city currently has no licensed group homes or residential care facilities (RCFs) operating within its jurisdiction. Similarly, there have been no known permits issued for accessibility-related home modifications—such as ramps or lifts—during the most recent planning period. Additionally, no requests for reasonable accommodation have been recorded, which may reflect low demand, limited awareness, or lack of formal processes for requesting such modifications.

While no specific neighborhood disparities have been identified, all new residential and commercial construction is required to comply with local development standards, including the installation of curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and handicap-accessible (HC) ramps. These requirements ensure that newly built areas are reasonably accessible; however, older parts of the city may still have infrastructure gaps or physical barriers that could affect residents with mobility challenges.

In conclusion, while there is no evidence of disability-based segregation in Corcoran, the absence of group homes, accommodation requests, and documented home modifications suggests an opportunity for the City to improve its outreach, tracking, and accommodation processes. Future planning efforts should focus on ensuring that accessibility improvements extend to existing neighborhoods, and that persons with disabilities are supported in maintaining independent and integrated living arrangements.

Familial Status. Given Corcoran's compact size and the general availability of single-family housing, it is likely that families with children are distributed throughout the city. Corcoran is served by several child care facilities, which provide essential early childhood support for working families. However, the City does not maintain a GIS-based map or inventory of their precise locations. Based on local knowledge, these facilities appear to be spread across different parts of the city, but the absence of detailed geospatial data limits the ability to assess whether any geographic disparities in access to child care exist.

While there is no evidence of segregation by familial status in Corcoran, the lack of disaggregated

household composition data and mapped child care infrastructure presents a challenge to fully evaluating access. Future efforts should consider developing a spatial inventory of child care resources and household types to better inform planning and ensure equitable service access for families with children.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Education. The City of Corcoran is served by the Corcoran Joint Unified School District (CJUSD), which provides a comprehensive and centralized K-12 public education system. The district operates three elementary schools, one junior high school, one high school, one continuation school, and one adult school. These institutions are primarily located along Letts Avenue, which runs through the center of town from the north to the south, ensuring citywide accessibility.

CJUSD's elementary schools are divided by grade level:

- Bret Harte Elementary serves preschool, TK, and grades K–1.
- John C. Fremont Elementary serves grades 2–3.
- Mark Twain Elementary serves grades 4–5.

Middle and high school students attend Corcoran Middle School (grades 6–8) and Corcoran High School (grades 9–12), respectively. There is also a state preschool program for children ages 3–4 and an adult school for continuing education.

According to the California School Dashboard, Corcoran schools are performing at levels comparable to other districts in Kings County. Notably, Corcoran High School ranks second in state testing among high schools in the county, demonstrating academic strength at the secondary level. All students in each grade level attend the same school sites, so there are no differences in educational access by neighborhood.

CJUSD partners with the Valley Regional Occupational Program (Valley ROP) to deliver high-quality career technical education (CTE). Students benefit from access to career development programs, workforce preparation, and dual enrollment courses through partnerships with College of the Sequoias and Lemoore Community College. Additionally, CJUSD participates in the Tulare-Kings College and Career Collaborative, supporting college readiness and workforce engagement.

The district has made significant strides in digital equity, providing 24/7 access to technology for students and emphasizing inclusive practices and community partnerships. Programs such as the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELOP) and After School Education and Safety (ASES) grants, operated in partnership with the RAC, support academic enrichment and tutoring. All CJUSD campuses offer after-school tutoring, available to all students.

CJUSD does not operate zoned or residence-based school assignments; instead, students are assigned by grade level to designated schools. There are no private or charter school options in Corcoran, and school choice is not a factor influencing enrollment.

The high school graduation rate in Corcoran is 86.9%, slightly above the state average, indicating overall student persistence. However, the college-going rate is 31.1%, which is below the state average, suggesting a need for enhanced college access support and postsecondary planning.

No new subdivisions or master-planned areas are currently influencing school access. CJUSD recently acquired property at the corner of Letts Avenue and Whitley Avenue, formerly a church site, but there are no development plans at this time.

Educational access in Corcoran is equitable across all neighborhoods due to centralized school locations and grade-level enrollment policies. The district is actively investing in career pathways, technology, and student support, but challenges remain in improving college-going rates. Continued partnership with local organizations and targeted academic interventions will be important to advancing educational equity and long-term outcomes for Corcoran students.

Economic. The economy of the City of Corcoran is supported by a diverse group of public and private employers, with major industries centered around corrections, agriculture, manufacturing, and healthcare. Key employers include:

- California State Prison, Corcoran, located at the south end of the city
- J.G. Boswell Company and related agricultural operations (e.g., Buttonwillow/Mar Vista)
- Camfil Farr, an air filtration manufacturer
- The City of Corcoran and its municipal departments
- Local healthcare providers and facilities

Additionally, many Corcoran residents are employed in food processing and manufacturing facilities in nearby cities, such as Lemoore and Hanford, reflecting regional commuting patterns for employment outside the city.

There have been no significant changes in the city's industrial landscape in recent years. No new commercial or industrial hubs have developed within Kings County that have shifted the local job market, nor have any existing employment centers in Corcoran been phased out or repurposed.

High-speed internet is available citywide, and residents generally experience reliable cell signal coverage. This level of connectivity supports access to online education, remote work, and digital economic opportunities, which are increasingly important in enhancing long-term economic mobility and job access.

To support future economic growth, the City of Corcoran contracts with The CrisCom Company, a public affairs and lobbying firm that assists with economic development planning, strategic partnerships, and advocacy efforts in both Sacramento and Washington, D.C. While no specific large-scale economic initiatives are currently underway, this partnership represents a proactive approach to securing investment and promoting local job creation over the next decade.

Corcoran's economy is stable but reliant on a few major employers, particularly in the public sector and agriculture. With adequate internet infrastructure and regional commuting opportunities, residents have access to a broader job market. However, the lack of new industry growth within city limits underscores the importance of sustained economic development efforts to diversify the employment base and improve upward mobility for local workers.

Transportation. The City of Corcoran is served by a multi-modal transportation network that includes rail, regional transit, and local dial-a-ride services, helping to connect residents with surrounding communities and essential services.

Corcoran has an Amtrak station located within the city limits, providing six northbound and six southbound stops daily, with connections to Bakersfield, Hanford, and Fresno. This station is widely used by both residents and visitors for regional travel.

Locally, the city operates Corcoran Area Transit (CAT)—a grant-funded dial-a-ride system—which provides curb-to-curb transit service within the city and surrounding areas, including for those who do not

have access to a private vehicle. In addition, Kings Area Regional Transit (KART) operates Route 13, offering fixed-route service twice a day between Corcoran and Hanford, expanding access to jobs and services outside the city.

The city supports biking and walking infrastructure along major thoroughfares and has established bike routes to improve non-motorized mobility. Two Safe Routes to School (SRTS) plans have been adopted and used over the past decade to enhance pedestrian access for students. Projects have included the installation of sidewalks, handicap ramps, and bike paths. Currently, the city is pursuing grant funding to complete infill sidewalk segments along Letts Avenue, a key school corridor.

Most city streets are in adequate condition, particularly in downtown and built-out residential neighborhoods, where street lighting and pedestrian facilities are generally present. However, annexed areas—particularly those incorporated into the city in 2006—have substandard road infrastructure that does not meet city standards. These areas also lack sufficient street lighting, though the city is gradually addressing these deficiencies as funding becomes available.

The city maintains Landscaping and Lighting Districts (LLDs) and Public Facility Maintenance Districts (PFMDs) for subdivisions developed since 1990, helping to fund improvements in newer neighborhoods.

There are no known high-collision corridors or disproportionate traffic safety concerns. Access to transit, bike paths, and sidewalks is generally equitable across neighborhoods, with no reported disparities in walking or biking infrastructure. All residents, regardless of location, can access the city's transit services and parks, including the recently developed Gateway Park.

Recent and planned infrastructure projects include:

- Major upgrades to the Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Resurfacing of James Avenue
- Citywide replacement or installation of water meters
- Proposed streetlight installations and urban greening along Whitley Avenue
- A planned roundabout at Orange and Otis Avenue to improve traffic flow and safety

The City of Corcoran offers a range of transportation options, including rail, regional bus service, and local dial-a-ride transit. Active transportation and road infrastructure are generally adequate, though annexed areas require targeted upgrades. With continued investment in sidewalk infill, road resurfacing, and multimodal connectivity, the city is making steady progress toward equitable transportation access for all residents.

Environment. Environmental conditions across the City of Corcoran appear to be generally consistent across neighborhoods, with no documented disparities in access to environmental benefits or exposure to environmental hazards.

The City has no recent public safety reports or environmental assessments indicating disparities between neighborhoods in water quality, sewer infrastructure, or circulation systems. No areas within the city have been flagged for contamination or major environmental threats in public documentation.

There are no known major sources of pollution in the community, such as industrial emissions or hazardous waste sites. Likewise, there is no formal documentation of groundwater contamination, agricultural runoff issues, or significant exposure to lead-based paint in older housing, although like many communities with aging homes, this could be a latent concern.

At present, no neighborhoods have been identified as environmentally unsuitable for residential development, nor are there reports of environmental conditions significantly impacting residents' health or quality of life.

The City of Corcoran has made efforts to ensure equitable distribution of parks and recreational spaces. Public parks are located in strategic areas throughout the city, and all neighborhoods are considered to have general access to open space. There is no indication of a disparity in park access between older and newer residential areas.

Two recent small subdivisions have been developed, both of which have reasonable proximity to existing parks and amenities, ensuring that new development does not result in environmental or recreational access gaps.

There are no reported differences between neighborhoods in access to grocery stores, retail outlets, or other essential services. However, like many rural communities, overall access to healthy food options may be limited due to the city's small size and relatively low commercial density, but this issue affects the entire community uniformly rather than any specific area.

The City of Corcoran does not currently exhibit environmental inequities between neighborhoods. Public parks are distributed across the city, and there are no documented pollution sources or environmental hazards concentrated in any particular area. As the city continues to grow and invest in new developments, maintaining this equitable environmental landscape will be essential, particularly through ongoing monitoring and proactive planning.

Disproportionate Housing Needs, Including Displacement

Overpayment. The City of Corcoran, like many other jurisdictions in California, has experienced rising housing costs in recent years. Both rents and home prices have increased, though they remain below the state average. These increases reflect broader statewide housing trends but are not attributed to specific neighborhoods within Corcoran.

Despite the cost increases, no formal data is tracked locally on the incidence of evictions or foreclosures, nor is there data disaggregated by neighborhood. However, given the city's predominantly low- to moderate-income population, it is reasonable to infer that housing cost burden (overpayment)—defined as spending more than 30% of household income on housing—is a citywide issue that affects both renters and homeowners, especially those with fixed or limited incomes.

Overcrowding. The City does not collect data on household overcrowding. However, like many small cities in California, anecdotal evidence suggests that overcrowding is present, particularly through multi-generational households or families "doubling up" in single units to share housing costs. No specific neighborhoods have been identified as disproportionately affected, and code enforcement records do not provide geographic patterns to confirm or refute potential concentrations.

Housing Conditions. A significant portion of Corcoran's housing stock is aging, with many homes over 30 years old. City staff estimate that approximately 10% of existing housing units may be in need of substantial rehabilitation due to deteriorating conditions. Despite this, no specific areas or neighborhoods have been identified as having disproportionately poor housing quality or higher need for safety or accessibility upgrades.

There are no documented differences in housing condition by type (single-family, multifamily, or mobile homes), nor are there known accessibility concerns associated with older units. Code enforcement complaints are reported to be evenly distributed across the city, with no notable concentrations or hot spots.

Over the past decade, four new subdivisions have been developed in Corcoran. These neighborhoods differ primarily in age and appearance but do not exhibit significant differences in infrastructure quality or housing values when compared to older parts of the city. The new subdivisions have helped to modestly expand the city's housing supply but have not altered the uniformity of housing access or affordability across neighborhoods.

There are no specific housing types that are notably absent or unavailable within the city, and no neighborhoods have been singled out as lacking particular types of housing (e.g., duplexes, townhomes, or accessory dwelling units).

Persons Experiencing Homelessness. There is no formal count or survey of persons experiencing homelessness in Corcoran, but local knowledge indicates that unhoused individuals tend to congregate in informal locations, such as vacant lots, boarded-up buildings, and public spaces. These individuals do not appear to be concentrated in any particular neighborhood, but rather are dispersed opportunistically across the city based on availability of shelter or temporary refuge.

Corcoran does not currently operate any emergency shelters or homelessness assistance programs at the local level. The City also lacks dedicated transitional housing or rapid rehousing programs. As a result, residents facing homelessness or housing insecurity must rely on county- or state-level resources, which may be difficult to access for individuals lacking transportation or digital connectivity.

There are no neighborhood-level differences in access to emergency assistance, primarily because no services are provided directly within city limits. The absence of a localized response highlights a critical gap in housing stability infrastructure, particularly for residents at risk of displacement due to economic hardship, job loss, or eviction.

The City of Corcoran faces broadly distributed housing challenges that do not appear to be concentrated in specific neighborhoods. These include rising costs, aging housing stock, potential overcrowding, and limited local housing resources. While there is no evidence of large-scale displacement or eviction patterns, the city’s lack of affordable housing options and supportive services may place lower-income residents at increasing risk of housing instability. Addressing these challenges will require strategic investment in housing rehabilitation, expansion of affordable housing stock, and regional coordination to support those experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Displacement. The City of Corcoran has not experienced significant displacement pressures in recent years, nor have any neighborhoods been identified as having undergone notable increases in rents or sales prices that would result in widespread resident displacement. While housing costs have risen modestly, they remain below California’s statewide average, and there is no evidence of rent spikes or pricing patterns that differ significantly between neighborhoods.

No local events—such as redevelopment, infrastructure expansion, rezonings, or disasters—have been identified that would have directly led to the displacement of residents. Similarly, the City has not undertaken large-scale redevelopment projects that could result in the involuntary relocation of low-income households or communities of concern.

In terms of environmental risk factors, no areas within Corcoran have been identified as having heightened susceptibility to environmental hazards due to the age or design of the housing stock. Although much of the city's housing is older and may require maintenance, there is no current data indicating that these conditions are creating displacement risk due to safety or habitability concerns.

At present, the City does not conduct defensible space inspections or operate formal environmental hazard prevention programs such as fire hazard mitigation or structural safety assessments. Additionally, there are no known areas outside of FEMA-designated flood zones that have a history of flash flooding or poor stormwater drainage infrastructure that would contribute to residential instability or housing loss.

Overall, displacement does not appear to be a significant issue in Corcoran at this time. However, the City should continue to monitor housing affordability, code enforcement trends, and environmental vulnerabilities to identify any future risks that may disproportionately affect low-income renters or residents in aging homes. Preventive planning, housing preservation strategies, and interagency coordination will be important to maintaining housing stability and equitable access to housing choice in the years ahead.

E. Site Analysis

Review of Past Accomplishments

Per California Government Code Section 65588, "Each local government shall review its housing element as frequently as appropriate to evaluate all of the following: (1) The appropriateness of the housing goals, objectives, and policies in contributing to the attainment of the state housing goal. (2) The effectiveness of the housing element in attainment of the community's housing goals and objectives. (3) The progress of the city, county, or city and county in implementation of the housing element. (4) The effectiveness of the housing element goals, policies, and related actions to meet the community's needs, pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583." Housing Element Appendix A presents the progress towards meeting prior Housing Programs.

Redevelopment Potential of Non-Vacant Sites

The identification of non-vacant or underutilitized sites to meet RHNA obligations must be grounded in a realistic and evidence-based demonstration of redevelopment feasibility. In the Kings County context, approximately 35% of the total identified capacity for lower-income housing is situated on non-vacant sites, including parcels currently used for residential, institutional, parking, or commercial purposes. While general site categories are listed in Housing Element Table B-4.1, redevelopment potential is discussed in this section.

Indicators of Redevelopment Viability:

1. Improvement-to-Land Value Ratio (ILV): Many parcels exhibit ILV ratios below 1.0, which is generally accepted in the planning literature as a redevelopment threshold. For example, sites with parking lots or aging single-family homes on commercially-zoned parcels (e.g., R-3 or MU zones) have ILVs as low as 0.65, indicating underutilization and high potential for intensification.
2. Age and Condition of Structures: Over 60% of the structures on identified nonvacant sites were built prior to 1980, and local code enforcement records indicate deferred maintenance or substandard conditions for a portion of them. This trend increases the feasibility of redevelopment over the planning period.
3. Zoning and Public Infrastructure: All nonvacant sites identified for redevelopment are located in areas with adequate sewer, water, and road infrastructure. These areas are already zoned for multifamily or mixed-use development at densities above 20 du/ac, supporting the realistic potential for high-density infill.
4. Developer Interest and Local Precedents: Between 2018–2023, multiple projects in Hanford and Lemoore have replaced low-density residential or obsolete commercial buildings with higher-density multifamily units (e.g., Armona Station Apartments, 42 units on a former single-family infill site). Similar parcels in the identified site inventory reflect market-consistent patterns of redevelopment.
5. Land Use Compatibility and Market Demand: Commercial corridors identified for mixed-use infill are already targeted for revitalization. These areas show rising demand for walkable housing

options, as evidenced by rising permit applications for multifamily developments in the R-3 and R-4 zones.

6. Tenure and Leases: Parcel-level review confirms that several nonvacant sites are owned by institutional entities (e.g., churches, fraternal organizations, school districts) with large underutilized land holdings and no recorded long-term leases, opening potential for partnership-driven redevelopment.

Infrastructure and Public Services Availability

The ability to support residential development through adequate sewer infrastructure is central to determining the viability of identified housing sites. Both Kings County and the City of Corcoran reference sewer service providers in their elements; however, neither provides a conclusive analysis on whether existing and planned sewer system capacity is sufficient to accommodate the full 6th Cycle RHNA. To meet statutory requirements, the Housing Element must clearly demonstrate that public facilities, particularly wastewater treatment and conveyance infrastructure, can support the level of development anticipated.

To ensure the viability of the City's land inventory in meeting the 2024–2032 Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), this section provides an extended analysis of existing and planned infrastructure capacity, focusing on water, sewer, and stormwater systems available to serve identified sites. This analysis affirms the physical readiness of parcels listed in the Housing Element for development across all income levels.

Sewer System Capacity and Service Area

The City of Corcoran owns and operates its Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and associated sewer collection infrastructure. The WWTP has a permitted capacity of 2.5 million gallons per day (MGD), with current average flows of approximately 1.4 MGD, based on the City's most recent Public Works Department report (2023). This leaves a surplus capacity of over 1.1 MGD, which is sufficient to accommodate the approximately 2,290 new residential units identified in Table 34 for the 6th Cycle RHNA.

All RHNA sites identified are within the city's Urban Services Boundary and existing sewer service area. No major offsite extensions or capacity upgrades are anticipated to be necessary during the planning period. The City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) includes minor improvements and routine maintenance to lift stations and aging pipelines, but these are proactive, not capacity-driven, enhancements.

Water Supply and Distribution

The City's domestic water system draws from groundwater wells and operates under a permit from the California Department of Public Health Drinking Water Division. The City maintains four active wells and multiple reservoirs and booster stations, ensuring redundancy and fire flow availability. According to the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and City Water Master Plan, current and projected water supply is sufficient to meet existing plus projected demand through at least 2035, including planned residential growth under this Housing Element.

All RHNA sites have direct access to existing water lines and hydrants. No constraints related to water

supply, distribution, or pressure have been identified in connection with the sites inventory.

Storm water Infrastructure

Stormwater in Corcoran is managed through a combination of curb-and-gutter systems and storm drain inlets that flow into regional basins and canals. Identified housing sites fall within already developed urbanized areas that are equipped with stormwater drainage infrastructure. The City participates in regional compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board's Phase II MS4 Permit, which ensures development adheres to post-construction stormwater management practices. The City's Public Works standards include Low Impact Development (LID) guidelines that apply to new residential developments.

All RHNA sites—both vacant and nonvacant—are within areas currently served by fully operational municipal water, sewer, and storm systems. This confirms that the basic infrastructure needed to support development already exists, and no substantial upgrades are required as a precondition for housing construction.

Additionally, the city's long-range planning documents, including the General Plan Land Use Element, Master Water and Sewer Plans, and Capital Improvement Plan, affirm that municipal services are being actively maintained and enhanced in anticipation of moderate population growth.

This infrastructure context strengthens the City's finding that all identified sites are realistically available for development during the planning period, in compliance with Government Code § 65583.2(b) and § 65583(a)(3).

Small Site Analysis

The City of Corcoran acknowledges the importance of demonstrating the realistic potential for lower-income housing development on small sites, particularly those less than 0.5 acres in size. Data from the recent Census for Corcoran on the suitability of small sites indicate that smaller, infill multifamily projects represent a growing share of new residential development, particularly in other cities in the county such as Hanford, Lemoore, and Corcoran, where land costs are comparatively moderate. Between 2017 and 2022, approximately 28% of new multifamily units were constructed on parcels smaller than 0.5 acres, achieving densities between 20 to 28 units per acre[3]. Specific examples of small sites include:

- Hanford – Elm Street Apartments (2021): Developed on a 0.45-acre site, achieved a density of 24 units per acre, and provided 6 units affordable to lower-income households through project-based voucher support.
- Lemoore – East D Street Flats (2020): Constructed on a 0.38-acre site, achieving a density of 26 units per acre, with 5 units reserved for very low-income households.

Small sites are generally located in RM2.5 and RM-3 zoning districts, which permit multi-family residential development at densities of 20 to 30 dwelling units per acre, consistent with the State's default density threshold for accommodating lower-income households in small cities. These zoning districts allow both by-right and ministerial approval for projects meeting objective standards, and have historically supported low- to moderate-income developments on similarly sized infill parcels.

[3] US Census / ACS Building Permits Survey 2022

In recent development cycles, Corcoran has approved and facilitated several multi-family and affordable housing projects on parcels of 0.35 to 0.45 acres, particularly within its RM zones. These projects generally achieve densities of 18 to 28 units per acre, demonstrating the physical feasibility of developing small sites at lower-income housing densities. Site design flexibility, such as shared parking arrangements or clustered units, has allowed developers to efficiently utilize compact urban parcels in proximity to services and transit

Environmental Constraints Affecting Site Suitability

To support the City's housing strategy and confirm the realistic development potential of all RHNA sites, this section provides an extended analysis of environmental conditions and physical constraints that may influence housing development during the 2024–2032 planning period. These include flood risk, subsidence, contamination, site shape and access, and infrastructure-related easements.

Flooding and Subsidence. The City of Corcoran is located in the Tulare Lake Basin, a region historically prone to seasonal flooding. Previous Figure 14 shows FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), primarily in low-lying areas north and southeast of the city. While a small portion of RHNA sites fall within the 100-year floodplain, most of the sites are located outside regulated flood zones, and the city maintains compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and local floodplain management ordinances.

Recent reports from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and USGS indicate land subsidence due to prolonged groundwater extraction. Subsidence has resulted in topographical shifts and altered drainage patterns, particularly near the Tule River Intertie and Deer Creek channels. While this condition does not preclude development, it underscores the need for effective grading and stormwater design in future site planning.

Pollution Burdens and Environmental Health Risks. Using CalEnviroScreen 4.0 (previous Figure 13), the City identified census tracts with elevated pollution burden scores, notably Tracts 13, 14.01, and 14.02, where air quality (PM2.5 and ozone), groundwater contaminants, and pesticide use rank in the top quartile statewide. Several RHNA sites fall within these tracts, but they are not subject to regulatory land-use restrictions or development moratoria. Projects in these areas are subject to CEQA review and may require mitigations such as air filtration or soil remediation, particularly if sensitive receptors (e.g., affordable housing, senior housing) are proposed.

Soil Contamination and Brownfield Status. The City consulted the California DTSC EnviroStor and U.S. EPA Brownfields Inventory, which identified only a limited number of historic brownfield sites within Corcoran's city limits. None of the parcels included in the RHNA inventory are located on known contaminated or cleanup-required sites. Where adjacent land may include former industrial or agricultural uses, the City requires Phase I Environmental Site Assessments as part of the entitlement process to ensure safety and development feasibility.

Shape, Access, and Physical Constraints. All RHNA sites have direct access to public roadways, and none are landlocked or irregularly shaped in ways that prevent residential development. Lot widths, depths, and configurations conform to zoning standards, and all parcels are either served by or adjacent to existing paved roads, sidewalks, and utility easements.

No identified RHNA sites have unusual topography, slope, or right-of-way barriers. Additionally, there are no known easements, utility corridors, or incompatible adjacent land uses (e.g., state or federal facilities)

that would preclude residential development. Sites in commercial zones with residential overlays (e.g., CD and PO) have existing compatibility with mixed-use formats and meet development standards.

F. Sites Analysis

This section provides a review of available vacant and non-vacant sites in the City of Corcoran that would allow for and facilitate production of the city's regional share of housing as required by State Law. This data is supplemented with local knowledge of existing conditions in the community to present a more accurate depiction of fair housing issues in the City. Figures 20 and 21 present the vacant sites inventory of the City of Corcoran.

To ensure adequate capacity for meeting the City of Corcoran's 2024–2032 Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), the Housing Element includes a detailed inventory of land suitable for residential development. This includes both vacant parcels and non-vacant sites with realistic redevelopment potential, categorized and analyzed by zoning designation, existing use, and income level potential. Housing Element Appendix B: Land Use Inventory present parcel-level data for each site identified, including:

- Parcel size and Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)
- General Plan designation and zoning classification
- Current use and existing structures (if any)
- Realistic unit capacity based on allowed densities
- Status (vacant or underutilized)
- Income category assignment
- Availability of infrastructure

Table 25: Land Inventory and RHNA Targets

City of Corcoran	Income Category				Total
	EL/VL	Low	Mod	Above Mod	
RHNA	122	116	118	359	715
Housing Sites	388		1118	887	2,393
Adequate Capacity	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Figure 20: City of Corcoran and Surrounding Area Vacant Sites 6,000 sq ft or Greater

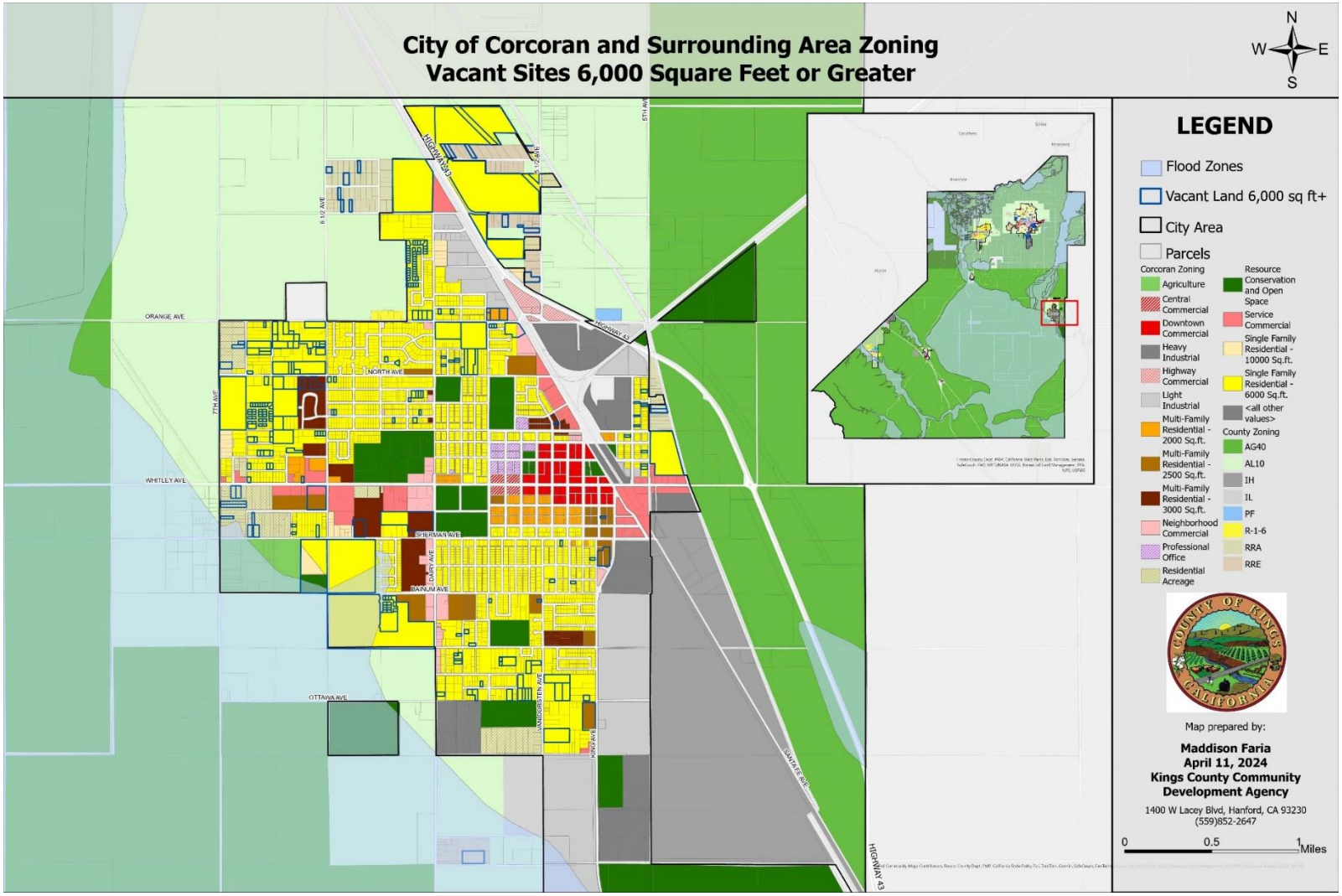
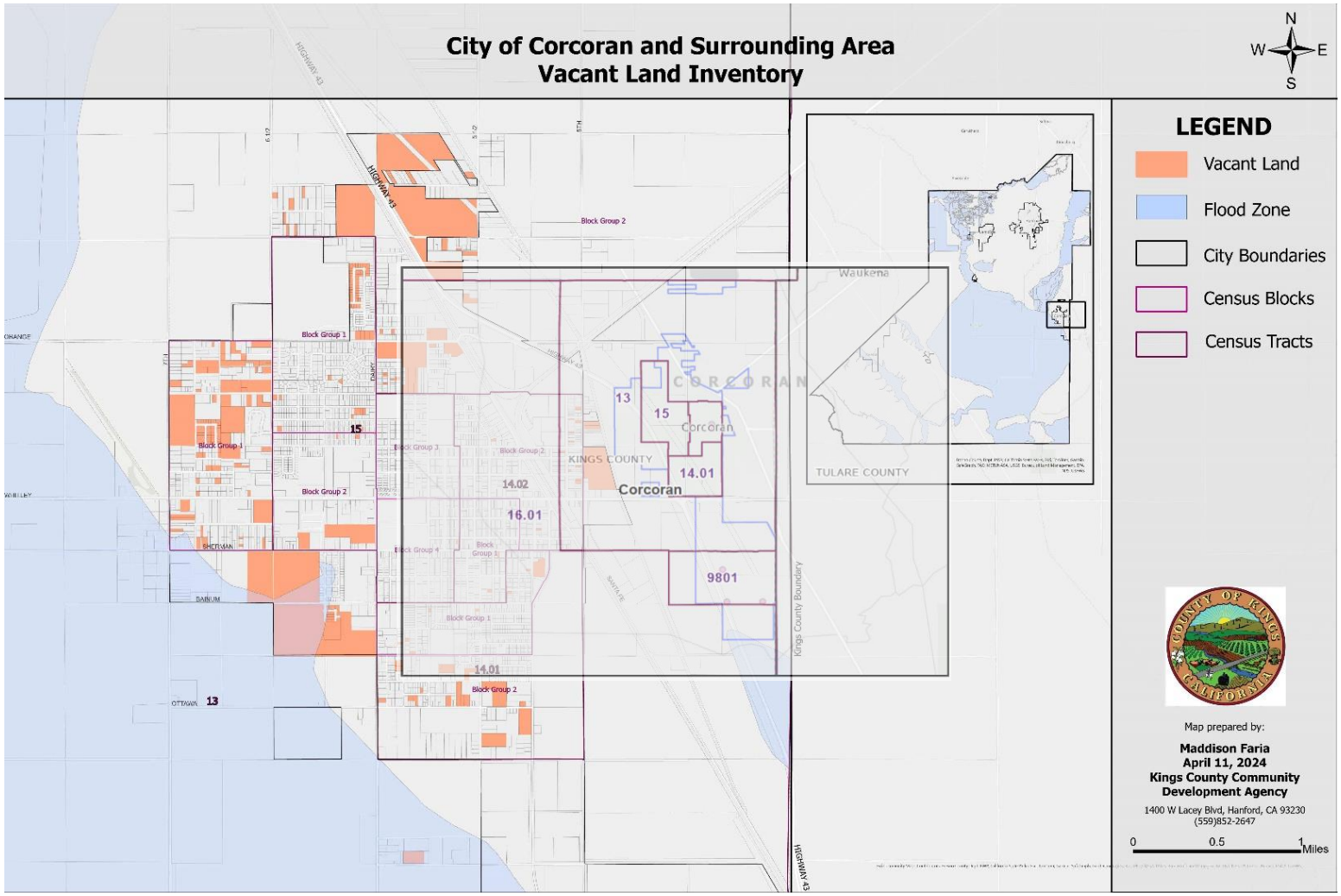


Figure 21: City of Corcoran and Surrounding Area Vacant Land Inventory



Census Tract 13. Census tract 13 consists of several vacant sites, especially with larger square footage. According to the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas map, this area is classified as High Segregation & Poverty with a local median income of less than $35,000. More than 40% of the population earns income is below the poverty level. It is identified as a Low-Medium Segregation are with no racial concentration areas of affluence. There is identified risk in some of the western and southwest portions are in the 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard area and high environmental risk, between 75% and 100% according to the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 metric. In this area there is between 40% and 60% of renter households for whom gross rent is 30% or more of household income; there is less than 20% owner households with mortgages for whom gross rent is 30% or more of household income. This area is identified as At Risk of Displacement.

Moderate and above moderate affordable units should be encouraged in this area to promote integration and access to diverse income groups. The City must also consider measures to mitigate high environmental hazard risk, flood hazard risk, and displacement risk.

Census Tract 15. This tract has a few vacant sites. It is identified as Moderate Resource with a local median income between $60,0000 and $84,097. Between 10%-20% of the population is below the poverty level and is identified as consisting of Low-Medium Segregation with no racial concentration areas of affluence. It has a CalEnviroScreen 4.0 percentile score between 50% and 75%. Census tract 15 has the most overcrowded and severely overcrowded units. Between 40% and 60% of the renter households pay a gross rent that is 30% or more of household income while less than 20% of owner households with mortgages pay gross rent is 30% or more of household income. This area is identified as at Risk of Displacement.

Extremely low, very low, and low-income units should be targeted here to address Corcoran's highest overcrowding rates. The other advantage of targeted units here is that this area is identified as Moderate resource.

Census Tract 14.02. This census tract has a few vacant sites. It is identified as High Segregation & Poverty with a local median income between $35,000 and $60,000. More than 40% of population earns income below the poverty level and is identified as a Low-Medium Segregation area. It contains jobs within 45-minute transit commute. The environmental risk here is high according to the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 percentile score which is between 75% and 100%. Between 40% to 60% of the renter households pay gross rent that is 30% or more household income while between 20% and 40% of owner households have mortgages with gross rent that is over 30% of household income. Census tract 14.02 is identified as at risk of 1 Income Group Displacement.

The addition of moderate and above moderate affordable units in Census Tract 14.02 will assist in integration and access to economic opportunity. The addition of extremely, very low, low income affordable units is advantageous to households that can utilize transit to commute to job opportunities within 45 minutes. The City must take into account the high score regarding environmental hazards and the displacement risk.

Census Tract 14.01. There are a few vacant sties in this census tract. Census tract 1401 is identified as a Moderate Resource with a local median income between $35,000 and $60,000. Between 10%-20% of the population is below the poverty level and is identified as High POC Segregation. The environmental risk according to the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 is between 50% and 75%. Between 20% and 40% of rental households overpay for housing while between 40% and 60% of owner households with mortgages overpay. This area is identified as having Lower Displacement Risk.

The provision of a range of extremely-low income and low-income affordable units in this area allows lower income households access to a Moderate Resource area while moderate and above moderate households have a lower chance of causing displacement. This area also has less environmental risk compared to some other census tracts.

Census Tract 9801. This area has insufficient data for various types of characteristics; The western portion is in the 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard area; Contains three CA transit stops; Contains jobs within 45-minute transit commute. There is not much data available for this area. However, it is the only census tract that provides access to CA transit; additionally, it provides access to jobs with 45-minute transit commute. Lower income households especially can benefit from transit access of economic opportunities.

Census Tract 16.01. There are several vacant sites including multiple large vacant sites. This area is identified as Moderate Resource area with a local median income between $35,000 and $60,000. Between 10%-20% of the population is below the poverty level and identified as a High POC Segregation area. The environmental risk, according to the CalEnviroScreen 4.0, is between 75% and 100% and only the western portion is in the 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard area. Less than 20% of renter households pay gross rent that is 30% or more of household income while less than 20% of owner households with mortgages pay over 30% of household income. It is also identified as a Lower Displacement Risk area.

Summary. There are two census tracts that should prioritize new, affordable housing development. Many of the vacant sites including ones with large square footage footprints are in Census tract 13. According to the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas map, this area is classified as High Segregation & Poverty with a local median income of less than $35,000. Moderate and above moderate affordable units should be encouraged in this area to promote integration and access to diverse income groups. The City must also consider measures to mitigate high environmental hazard risk, flood hazard risk, and displacement risk. Census tract 1401 is identified as a Moderate Resource with a local median income between $35,000 and $60,000. Between 10%-20% of the population is below the poverty level and is identified as High POC Segregation. The provision of a range of extremely-low income and low income affordable units in this area allows lower income households access to a Moderate Resource area while moderate and above moderate households have a lower chance of causing displacement. This area also has less environmental risk compared to some other census tracts.

Table 26: City of Corcoran Census tract characteristics

Characteristics	Census Tract 13	Census Tract 15	Census Tract 14.02	Census Tract 14.01	Census Tract 9801	Census Tract 16.01
TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas	High Segregation & Poverty	Low Resource	High Segregation & Poverty	Moderate Resource	N/A	Moderate Resource
Local Median Income	< $35,000	$60,000 - $84,097	$35,000 - $60,000	$35,000 - $60,000	N/A	$35,000 - $60,000
Poverty Status	30% - 40%	20% - 30%	30% - 40%	20% - 30%	N/A	20% - 30%
Local Racial Demographics	Low-Medium Segregation	Low-Medium Segregation	Low-Medium Segregation	High POC Segregation	No Data Applicable	High POC Segregation
Local RCAAs	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA
Single Parent Female Headed Households with Children	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%	N/A	20%-40%
Population with a Disability	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	N/A	< 10%
Jobs Within 45-Minute Transit Commute	0	0	0 – 2,500	0	2,501 – 5,000	0
CalEnviroScreen 4.0	>75% - 100%	> 50% - 75%	>75% - 100%	> 50% - 75%	N/A	>75% - 100%
Flood Hazard Zones	East area has a 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	No Identified Risk	No Identified Risk	No Identified Risk	East area has a 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	East area has a 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Overcrowded Units	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	10% - 15%	5.19% - 10%	10% - 15%	N/A	10% - 15%
Severely Overcrowded Units	2.5%-6.5%	2.5%-6.5%	< 2.5%	< 2.5%	N/A	< 2.5%
Overpayment by Renters	40% - 60%	40% - 60%	40% - 60%	20%-40%	N/A	< 20%
Percentage of Homeowners Overpaying	< 20%	< 20%	20%-40%	40% - 60%	N/A	< 20%
Estimated Displacement Risk	At Risk of Displacement	At Risk of Displacement	1 Income Group Displacement	Lower Displacement Risk	Low Data Quality	Lower Displacement Risk

Contributing Factors

The December 2015 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule Guidebook published by HUD identifies examples of contributing factors by each fair housing issue area: outreach, fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity, segregation and integration, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disparities in access to opportunities for persons with disabilities, disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risks, and sites inventory.

The County supports the recommendations of the 2014 San Joaquin Valley Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA) that was prepared by the California Coalition for Rural Housing. The FHEA analyzes patterns in racial and economic segregation, discusses how segregation impacts individuals' and families' ability to access housing opportunity, and proposes strategies and recommendations to create more equitable and integrated communities.

Based on the issues identified in this Fair Housing Analysis, the following are the top 5 issues to be addressed through the programs in the Housing Plan:

1. Maintaining and preserving the existing affordable housing stock;
2. Assisting in the provision of housing;
3. Removing governmental constraints, as necessary;
4. Providing adequate sites to achieve a variety and diversity of housing; and
5. Promoting equal housing opportunity.

After considering these issues and FHEA recommendations, the County has identified in Table 27 potential contributing factors to fair housing issues in unincorporated Kings County and outlines the meaningful actions to be taken. The meaningful actions listed in the Table relate to the actions identified in the Housing Plan.

Table 27: Factors Contributing to Fair Housing Issues

AFH Identified Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Priority	Meaningful Actions
Limitations in local Consolidated Planning Processes, ongoing CDBG and HOME funding allocations, Housing Elements Processes, and other city planning documents.	Existing low-density residential development under general plan and zoning code Gap between low density and medium density and high-density classification	High	Program 2.6 Density Bonus Program Program 2.7 Affordable Housing Development Assistance: Through direct financial assistance such as CDBG and HOME, priority entitlement processing, regulatory incentives such as density bonus and modified development standards,

Assist in the provision of housing by removing government constraints and promoting equal housing opportunity	Limitations in zoning code and density classifications Permission of pre-approved design, and development standards	High	Program 2.7 Affordable Housing Development Assistance Programs 2.10 Section 8 Rental Vouchers Program 2.11 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing Program 2.12 Farmworker and Employee Housing Program 2.13 Housing for Persons with Disabilities
Funding for marginalized or distressed communities, such as Transit Oriented Development Funds, Strategic Growth Council grants, HCD's Housing-Related Parks Program, Safe Routes to School, and Brownfield funding.	Ensuring funding is available for marginalized and distressed community	High	Research, identify, and apply for funds available through the CDBG and HOME Programs, Mobile home Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program (MPRROP), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Cap-and-Trade Program, and other funding sources that support affordable housing development and preservation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency, homeownership, code enforcement, farmworker housing, etc. Program 2.8 First-Time Homebuyer Program Program 2.9 Purchase and Rehabilitation Homeownership Program Program 2.10 Section 8 Rental Vouchers Program 2.15 Weatherization and Energy-Efficient Home Improvements
Provide guidance for site selection of affordable housing developments.	Housing Element identifies adequate sites to accommodate the City's share of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation of 715 units	High	Program 2.5 Adequate Sites: Adequate sites are those with sufficient development and density standards, water and sewer services, and adequate infrastructure.

Develop a program to educate and encourage landlords to accept Housing Choice Vouchers.	Lack of readily available information regarding fair housing resources and assistance to persons in filing a complaint Lack of education of public and housing providers regarding rights and responsibilities under the AFH and FEHA	High	Program 2.14 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities
Develop and implement a proactive code enforcement program that holds property owners accountable and proactively plans for resident relocation when necessary.	Code enforcement	High	Program 2.1 Code Enforcement, 2.3 Housing Rehabilitation Program,
Disproportionate Housing Needs, including Overpayment and Substandard Housing	Ongoing need for affordable housing Need for assistance with monthly housing costs Lack of local information regarding available housing rehabilitation, emergency repair, and weatherization programs Need for targeted housing revitalization strategies	Medium	Program 2.2 Paint Programs Program 2.4 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing Program 2.10 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 2.11 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing Program 2.12 Farmworker and Employee Housing Program 2.13 Housing for Persons with Disabilities
Use design tools to seamlessly integrate affordable housing development into larger mixed-income developments.	Limitations in zoning code and density classifications · Approval process	Medium	Program 2.7 Affordable Housing Development Assistance
Displacement Risk	Land use and zoning laws Displacement of residents due to economic pressures	Medium	Program 2.4 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing

ATTACHMENT: City of Corcoran Questionnaire to City Staff.

Responses from staff provided local insight into existing conditions, trends, and potential development in the City.

1. Segregation and Integration

Race

- Any areas or neighborhoods considered to be concentrated on minority communities?? The City of Corcoran is a minority City. All areas would be considered minority.
- Are any areas known to have particularly low concentrations of minority residents? No
- Are there any known historic factors that have led to these patterns? Are there current factors that reinforce these patterns? Are there any factors that are changing these patterns over time? Low-income farming community with limited higher employment opportunities.

Disability

- Any areas or neighborhoods with concentrations of persons with disabilities? Census
- Any concentrations of group homes or residential care facilities? No
- Have there been any permits issued for construction of ramp or other accessibility modifications to homes in the area? None
- Have any requests for reasonable accommodation been made during the last planning period? No
- Any locational differences in terms of disabilities? Recent accessibility improvements? Areas in need of improvements? All new construction in residential and commercial zones are required to install curb gutter, sidewalks and HC ramps

Familial Status

- Any areas or neighborhoods with concentrations of families? Non-families or smaller homes? We do not have data regarding this.
- Any child care facilities? Any locational differences? There are several Childcare facilities throughout the City. However, we do not have a current GIS map of their locations.

Income

- Any areas of the community that are considered to be lower-income, high-poverty areas? Current Census data will provide this information.
- Any areas of the community that are considered to be higher-income areas? Current Census Data.
- Are there any known areas where a lot of HCV/Section 8 renters live? We have Three apartment complex's in different locations that accept low income/section 8. Kings County Housing Athority has a small subdivision in the center of town.
- Any housing assisted by public financing in the city? If so, any areas of the city with a concentration of housing assisted by public financing? No

2. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Education

- Discuss local schools and geographic availability. We have three elementary schools, one Jr. High school and one high school, and one continuation school. all on Letts avenue, center of town, from the north end of town to the south end of town. Corcoran has a state preschool that serves 3-4-year-olds, three elementary schools for preschool, and grades TK - 5, one middle school for grades 6-8, one high school for grades 9-12, and an adult school. The elementary schools are divided by grade levels, with Bret Harte serving preschool and TK-1, John C. Fremont serves grades 2-3 and Mark Twain elementary serves grades 4-5. Most schools can be found on Letts Avenue, the center of town, from the north to the south end of town.
- Discuss local school performance compared to the region can be found on the California School Dashboard. On the comparison document on the CA Dashboard, Corcoran schools are performing at similar levels of all other Kings County schools. Corcoran High School has the 2nd highest state test scores for all high schools.
- Discuss local performance and any differences in access to education opportunities from neighborhood to neighborhood None. All students in each grade level attend the same elementary school. See question #1.
- Discuss any upper education opportunities, including vocational opportunities The CJUSD works closely with the Valley Regional Occupational Program (Valley ROP) at our High School. Valley ROP promotes and delivers high-quality career technical education (CTE), career development, and workforce preparation. This program helps CJUSD support student academic and career success, aims to build successful careers, and empowers individuals to achieve their professional goals. CJUSD also partners with both Kings and Tulare County Offices of Education and all participating districts as part of the Tulare-Kings College and Career Collaborative. This organization facilitates a college going culture, connection with work force organizations and helps to facilitate the Strong Workforce and CTE Incentive grants. CJUSD offers multiple dual enrollment courses through the partnership with College of the Sequoias and Lemoore Community College.
- Discuss any trends and past and current local efforts to improve access to education opportunities .CJUSD's efforts to enhance access to education have prioritized technology integration, ensuring that students have 24/7 access to digital resources for learning. Additionally, the District emphasizes equity, community partnerships, and support for diverse learners. Locally, CJUSD has a partnership with the RAC to operate the After-School programs for ELOP and ASES grants, teacher-led support, scholarships, and career readiness programs have been instrumental in expanding educational opportunities for students.
- Do community members have the opportunity to select the schools that their students attend, or are schools assigned by geography? CJUSD is not a school of residence or zoned school Are there private or charter options in the community? NO If families have the ability to select schools, are there higher-demand schools in the community? N/A
- Are there any known factors that influence the current rates of high school graduation or college attendance? CJUSD graduation rates are at 86.9% which is slightly higher than the state average. College going is at 31.1% which is lower than the state average.
- Are there any organizations that provide services like tutoring that could help to improve educational outcomes? CJUSD partners with the RAC, which provides after-school daycare and tutoring support for students. Additionally, select teachers at designated sites offer time to tutor

their students. All district schools offer after school tutoring which is voluntary for all students. Any differences between neighborhoods in terms of access? N/A

- Any new subdivisions? New master planned areas? Differences in schools? None that affects education. The District recently purchased the church property at the corner of Letts and Whitley. Currently, there are no new plans for development at this site The District recently purchased the church property at the corner of Letts and Whitley. Currently, there are no new plans for development at this site

Economic

- What are the major employers in the area, or major industries? Where are they located? Ca. State Prison, at the south end of town and Boswell Industries, Buttonwillow/Mar Vista, Camfill Far, City of Corcoran Government, And various Healthcare facilities.
- Are there major industries that are not nearby that many residents work in? Different food manufacturing located in Lemoore and Hanford.
    -
    - How has this changed recently? Are there new areas of the county that have developed commercial or industrial uses? Or are there areas that were previously job centers that are no longer in as high of use? NO
- Is high-speed internet readily available in the area? Do any areas have known challenges with cell signal access? Yes, High speed internet is available. No, we do not have out of the ordinary challenges with cell towers
- Are there any known economic development programs or initiatives planned or in place that might influence the jobs landscape in the next ten years? The City of Corcoran contracts with The Cris Com agency to assist city staff with economic development. They also serve as our lobbyist in Sacramento and Washinton

Transportation

- Discuss the countywide transportation system, including different modes. The city currently has an Amtrak stop in Corcoran that is used often by the citizens and visitors of Corcoran. The city also operates its own Transit system, CAT, Corcoran Area Transit and KART, Kings Area Regional Transit runs a fixed route twice a day from Hanford to Corcoran.
- Discuss local access to the countywide transportation system, such as routes and locations. Amtack has 6 north bound and 6 southbound stops in Corcoran that allows transportation to Bakersfield, Hanford and Fresno. KART also has Route 13 that serves Corcoran to Hanford twice a day.
- Discuss any local efforts to assist access to different transportation modes, including public transit, walking and biking. Corcoran Area Transit is a dial -a-Ride service for the city and the outlining areas and the city has bike routes on the major throughfares.
- How do residents without access to a car travel to work or to access resources like medical care? Is this different depending on the industry that residents work in? The city is served by its own grant funded transit, dial-a-ride bus system.
- Any engineering reports or assessments of capital improvements? Any differences between neighborhoods? The city has several LLD and PFMD on all of the SD built out since 1990.
- What are the physical conditions of local roads like? Are there street lights, traffic lights, or bike infrastructure in any parts of the community? The city is served by streetlight in the downtown and most of the residential zones. However, the out-lining areas and the areas annexed from the County

are still lacking sufficient lighting. Most of the roads are in adequate condition except for the areas annexed in 2006. These roads are in a subpar condition and do not meet the city standards. The city improved the roads as funding became available.

- Are there known high-collision corridors or areas of high traffic on a regular basis? Not out of the ordinary
- Any Safe Routes to Schools plans or programs in place? Where in the community are sidewalks available or not available? Any differences between neighborhoods? We have two safe routes to school plans that have been approved and utilized in the past 10 years. As grant funding becomes available the city uses the funding for sidewalks, handicap ramps and bike routes to schools. Currently, we are working through grant funding for infill SW on the SRTS routs on Letts Avenue.
- Any major community facilities and any differences in access between neighborhoods? New City Park (Gateway) However, no difference in access.
- Any differences between neighborhoods in terms of access to transportation options? Biking? Walking? The city NO
- Have there been any major infrastructure investments in the recent past? This can include, but is not limited to, roads, bridges, or water/sewer infrastructure. Are there any major infrastructure projects planned for the next ten years? Major infrastructure to our Wastewater Treatment Plant, resurfacing James Avenue and the replacement or addition of water meters throughout the city. Possible Addition of streetlights and urban greening along Whitley Avenue and a round about at Orange and Otis Avenue.

Environment

- Any public safety reports (e.g., water quality, sewer, circulation)? Any differences between neighborhoods? None
- Are there known major sources of pollution in the area? Where are they located, if so?
    - This could include things like industrial sources, groundwater contamination from agriculture, or lead paint exposure in older homes.
    - Are there places where residential development should be avoided due to environmental conditions, or where existing environmental conditions are negatively effecting residents? None that we are aware of
- Do any neighborhoods lack access to parks or other outdoor spaces? Are there other notable community amenities, and where are they? Any differences between neighborhoods in terms of access? City parks are at strategic areas throughout the city.
- Are there any new subdivisions or new master planned areas? Any differences in parks, other amenities between neighborhoods? Two small subdivisions that have access to city parks in the general area.
- Are there any differences between neighborhoods with respect to access to shopping? Healthy foods? None

3. Disproportionate Housing Needs, including Displacement

Overpayment

- Any recent increases in rents or sales prices? Any differences between neighborhoods? How does that compare to incomes in the area?

- Any patterns of evictions or foreclosures between neighborhoods? Rents and housing costs have risen but are still lower than average in California. We do not currently track evictions or foreclosures.

Overcrowding

- Are there any areas that are known to have higher rates of household overcrowding, such as "doubling-up" families in one house? Any information from code enforcement officers? This is something we do not track however; it is a typical problem in CA

Housing Conditions

- Any areas of the City with more or less units in need of rehabilitation and replacement Much of the City Housing stock is over 30 years old. Estimated 10 percent need total rehabilitation.
- Any differences in housing conditions based on unit types (single family, multifamily, mobilehome) and locations None noted.
- Are there any known areas where the physical conditions of housing suggest a high need for rehabilitation for safety or accessibility reasons? None noted
- Have there been any subdivisions developed in the past ten years? If so, how large were the lots in these developments? Are there differences between new subdivisions and older areas? any new master planned areas that have different infrastructure? Differences in rents and prices and locational differences? Four new subdivisions in the past 10 years. No discernable difference other than the age of the homes
- Are there any types of housing that are known to be not widely available? If so, which neighborhoods? None
- Are there any areas where there have been a high rate of code enforcement complaints? What were the issues that drove the complaint? CE complaints in Corcoran are spread out throughout the City without noticeable difference.

Persons Experiencing Homelessness

- Are there any areas where homeless community members tend to congregate? This could either be encampment areas, parking areas where people who live in vehicles park, or areas where people congregate during the day, such as libraries, parks, or community centers. If so, is there access to transportation, services and programs? No, homeless in Corcoran seem to congregate wherever they can, often in boarded up properties of vacant lots
    - Any programs to provide emergency rental assistance? If so, how is that assistance available? Any differences between neighborhoods? Nome at this time.

Displacement

- Any areas or neighborhoods that have experienced significant increases in rents and sales prices? Are people moving or evicted as a result? None that we are aware of.
- Any local events that led to displacement?
- Do any areas have a higher percentage of housing with higher susceptibility to environmental damage due to building age or design? No
- Are defensible space inspections performed? Any other similar environmental hazard prevention programming? None at this time

- Are there any areas that might not be in a FEMA zone but which might have a tendency to experience flash floods during storms due to a lack of stormwater infrastructure or ground absorption/permeability? None



*Kings County • Lemoore• **Corcoran** • Hanford• Avenal • Kings (Unincorporated)*

APPENDIX D4: CITY OF HANFORD

FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

Draft** - July **2025

Prepared By:

Realty Planners Group
Fallbrook, California

*Kings County • Lemoore • Corcoran • **Hanford** • Avenal • Kings (Unincorporated)*

APPENDIX D4: CITY OF HANFORD FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

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A. Local Assessment of Fair Housing

Introduction

Assembly Bill (AB) 686 requires that all housing elements due on or after January 1, 2021, contain an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) consistent with the core elements of the analysis required by the federal Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule of July 16, 2015. Under California law, AFFH means "taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics."[1]

California Government Code Section 65583 (10)(A)(ii) requires local jurisdictions to analyze racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty and affluence, disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk. Although this is the multi-jurisdictional Housing Element for Kings County, including the City of Hanford, Government Code Section 65583 (c)(10) requires all local jurisdictions to address patterns locally and regionally to compare conditions at the local level to the rest of the region. This section is organized by fair housing topics Strategies to address the identified issues are included throughout the section. Through discussions with housing service providers, fair housing advocates, and this assessment of fair housing issues, the County of Kings and the City of Hanford identified factors that contribute to fair housing issues.

The AFFH analysis must contain the following:

1. Outreach
2. Assessment of Fair Housing
    a. Key Data and Background Information
    b. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity
    c. Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
    d. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
    e. Disparities in Access to Opportunity
    f. Disproportional Housings Needs
    g. Displacement Risk
3. Sites Inventory
4. Identification

[1] *California Department of Housing and Community Development, Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Guidance for All Public Entities and for Housing Elements (April 2021 Update), April 27, 2021, preface page,* https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community- development/affh/docs/affh_document_final_4-27-2021.pdf.

Outreach Program

State law requires local governments to make a diligent effort to achieve public participation in three formal community meetings to initiate the Housing Element. To that end, each jurisdiction has provided opportunities for residents, interested parties, and local officials to participate in the update process and offer recommendations regarding housing needs and strategies to address those needs.

The public participation process for this Housing Element involved four major stages:

1. Public workshops and meetings in each of the four cities and the unincorporated County during the preparation of the Draft Housing Element.
2. Publication of the Draft Housing Element and subsequent review by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).
3. Revisions to the Housing Element to address comments from HCD and publication of a revised Draft Housing Element.
4. Public hearings before the Planning Commission and City Council of each city and the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors of Kings County prior to adoption of the final Housing Element.

City Of Hanford Website

City of Hanford website (https://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/166/Community-Development) serves as the main conduit of information for individuals who can access material online. The website is regularly updated to reflect ongoing community input opportunities, advertise draft housing element, and answer commonly asked questions. The website includes the following information:

- Upcoming meeting information
- Housing Element Workshops (Spanish and English)
- Notices of Public Hearing
- Links to Housing Element and other planning documents

General Multi-Lingual Advertisements

The City utilized a variety of methods to advertise the project, engage the community, and solicit input on the Housing Element (including fair housing analysis).These efforts are summarized herein to demonstrate the City's meaningful commitment to community collaboration. The city has prepared workshop flyers (in English and Spanish), and sent emails to stakeholders requesting involvement and providing flyers and outreach information in English and Spanish

Community Workshop

The City of Hanford held a join study session with City Council and Planning Commission on November 6, 2023 at 4:00 pm. Several members of the community were present in the audience. However, no questions or concerns were expressed by the audience. The City Council and the Planning Commission discussed topics regarding housing affordability, available assistance to the public such as first-time home buyer programs, housing income categories, and income levels to qualify for affordable housing assistance.

B. Assessment of Fair Housing Issues

This section provides an overview of available federal, state, and local data to analyze fair housing issues in the City of Hanford. This data is supplemented with local knowledge of existing conditions in the community to present a more accurate depiction of fair housing issues in Hanford, and a more informed perspective from which to base goals, policies, and programs to affirmatively further fair housing. The following issues are addressed:

1. Key Data and Background Information
2. Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
3. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity
5. Disproportionate Housing Needs
6. Displacement Risk
7. Local Data Knowledge

Key Data And Background Information

Kings County is located within the agriculturally rich San Joaquin Valley, with Fresno County to the north and west, Tulare County to the east, and Kern County to the south. Created in 1893, Kings County was carved from the western portion of Tulare County and later added another 100 square miles. The Kings River, from which the County derives its name, runs along the northern edges and flows south towards the center of the County. Historically, this river flowed farther south to what was once Tulare Lake Kings County is comprised of four cities (Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore), four unincorporated community service areas (Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City, and Stratford), and a few other smaller community pockets. Figure 1 is a map of Kings County and its four cities and unincorporated communities. Agriculture remains the predominant landscape of Kings County, with approximately 84% of its land area used for agriculture.

Hanford was incorporated in 1881 and is the county seat for Kings County, California. Hanford is located in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley and lies equidistant from Los Angeles and San Francisco. The city's strong sense of community pride, beautifully landscaped streetscapes, and preserved historic buildings are just a few reasons why Hanford is an attractive place to live and is experiencing a strong rate of growth. Furthermore, Hanford is a probusiness community that promotes responsive and properly planned growth.

To fully understand patterns of segregation, exclusion, and opportunity access, fair housing assessments must be grounded not only in federal and state datasets, but also in lived experiences, historical practices, and community-level knowledge that shape housing access in unique and evolving ways. In Hanford and across Kings County, several locally relevant factors contribute to fair housing disparities and continue to influence residential patterns.

First, legacy zoning policies have had a long-lasting impact. Historical zoning maps and neighborhood layouts indicate that multifamily and affordable housing were historically directed toward west-central and southwest areas of Hanford, away from investment-intensive corridors in the northeast. These areas remain less connected to parks, newer infrastructure, and high-performing schools. While the City has expanded zoning for higher-density housing in recent years, the legacy effects of past exclusionary zoning persist in patterns of homeownership and access to neighborhood amenities.

Second, physical infrastructure divides—such as State Route 198 (prominent east-west corridor) and rail corridors bisecting older districts—contribute to neighborhood fragmentation and reinforce socioeconomic separation. Communities south of SR-198 face limited pedestrian connectivity, aging sidewalks, and lower access to commercial services, educational resources, medical facilities and services, and full-service grocery stores. This area also tends to house a larger percentage of minority populations and are more likely to exhibit lower income levels These infrastructure barriers function as de facto boundaries to mobility and access to higher opportunity zones..

Third, anecdotal reports from housing nonprofits, tenant groups, and legal aid providers in the Kings-Tulare region describe several localized issues not visible in census data. These include landlord refusals to accept housing vouchers, informal evictions without legal proceedings, and inconsistent code enforcement in older rental properties. In focus groups conducted by local service providers, renters—especially those from non-English-speaking households—reported fear of retaliation and confusion regarding legal protections, limiting their ability to assert fair housing rights.

Additionally, recent building permit and infrastructure investment data suggest spatial disparities in public investment. Capital projects—such as road upgrades, school expansions, and recreational facilities—have been more concentrated in growth areas east of 11th Avenue, while maintenance and redevelopment projects in the historic city core have lagged. This mismatch reinforces perceptions of uneven attention and opportunity across communities.

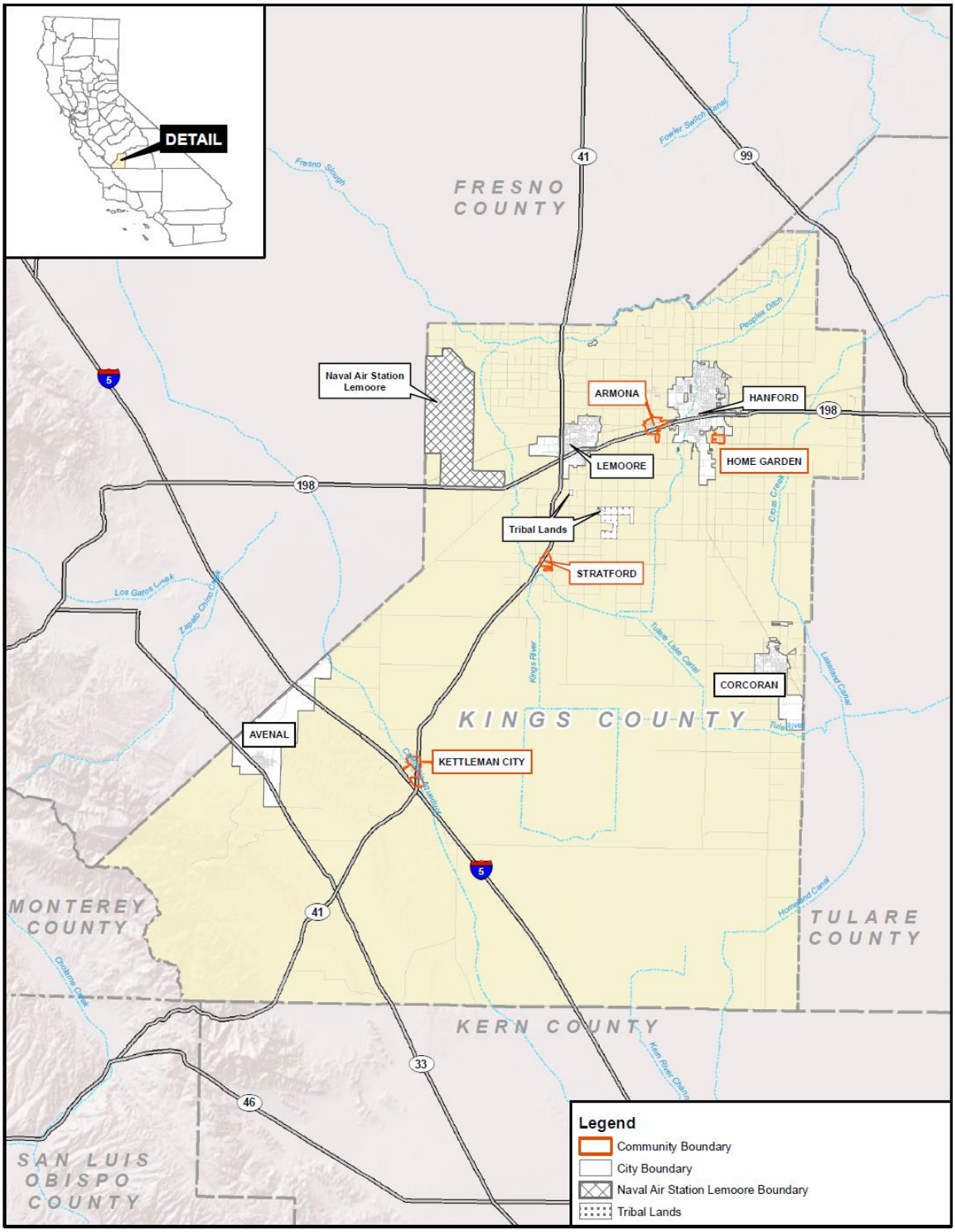
Table 1 provides data on the growth of the household population in Hanford and Kings County over a thirty-year period. In Hanford, the household population saw a substantial increase, starting from 29,927 in 1990 and rising to 56,945 by 2020. This growth represents an addition of 27,018 persons, translating to a significant 90.3% increase in population over these three decades. Comparatively, Kings County also experienced population growth, but at a much slower rate, 53.1%. This data highlights that Hanford's population growth significantly outpaced that of the overall county, marking it as a key area of demographic change within Kings County.

Table 1: City of Hanford Household Population Growth, 1990-2020

Jurisdiction	Household Population			Change 1990-2020		
	1990	2000	2010	2020	Persons	%
Hanford	29,927	40,839	53,068	56,945	27,018	90.3%
County Totals	89,469	109,332	131,402	136,964	47,495	53.10%

Note: All numbers exclude persons in group quarters (State prisons and Naval Air station Lemoore) ; Sources: Census 1990, 2000, 2010; Cal.DOF, , E5 and E8 Population and Housing Estimates.

Figure 1: Kings County



Fair Housing Enforcement Outreach Capacity

Equal access to housing is fundamental to each person being able to meet essential needs and to pursuing personal, educational, employment, or other goals. In recognition of equal housing access as a fundamental right, the governments of the United States and the State of California have both established fair housing as a right protected by law. Federal fair housing laws prohibit discrimination in the sale, rental, lease, or negotiation for real property based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, and disability. The California fair housing laws are built upon the federal laws and add marital status, ancestry, source of income, sexual orientation, and "any arbitrary factor" as protected categories under the laws. Many factors in the public and private domains impede equal access to housing or fair housing choice. Impediments to fair housing choice are:

- Any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, sex, disability, marital status, familial status, source of income, sexual orientation, or any other arbitrary factor which restrict housing choices or the availability of housing choices; or
- Any actions, omissions, or decisions which have the effect of restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices on the basis of race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, sex, disability, marital status, familial status, source of income, sexual orientation, or any other arbitrary factor. To affirmatively promote equal housing opportunity, a community must work to remove or mitigate impediments to fair housing choice. The City of Hanford is dedicated to providing fair housing opportunities to all residents and to ensure that all applicable laws are complied with throughout the city

The City of Hanford provides resources and programs to address fair housing concerns. Table 1 discusses laws and compliance regarding fair housing. Further discussion of programs is found in the Kings County Multi-Jurisdictional Housing Element and in the Contributing Factors section of this Fair Housing Assessment (FHA).

An essential component of affirmatively furthering fair housing is the jurisdiction's demonstrated capacity to conduct enforcement, offer outreach services, and respond meaningfully to incidents of housing discrimination. Kings County and its cities must assess and describe their institutional mechanisms for investigating fair housing complaints, obtaining remedies, and engaging in proactive testing or compliance activities. This includes identifying which agencies, nonprofit organizations, or legal assistance providers are responsible for handling discrimination allegations under state and federal fair housing laws. For instance, organizations such as California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA), the Fair Housing Council of Central California, or the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) may serve residents in the area, but the scope and availability of these services across rural and urban zones must be documented. Additionally, jurisdictions must provide data on the number and nature of complaints received during the previous planning period—disaggregated, where possible, by protected characteristics such as race, disability, familial status, and national origin—and indicate whether resolutions were achieved through legal settlements, administrative findings, or other remedies. Geographic patterns of complaints, such as concentrations in certain neighborhoods or rental sectors, can also reveal systemic disparities. Any ongoing or resolved lawsuits, judgments, or fair housing compliance agreements (e.g., with HUD or state agencies) should be disclosed, as they demonstrate the region's legal history and responsiveness to violations. Beyond enforcement, outreach activities—including multilingual tenant rights workshops, housing assistance clinics, or distribution of printed materials—must be evaluated for their reach, accessibility, and frequency.

Effective outreach is especially critical in areas with high percentages of non-English-speaking residents, undocumented populations, or persons with disabilities. The cumulative analysis of enforcement infrastructure, legal compliance history, complaint resolution data, and outreach coverage will establish whether Kings County is adequately equipped to protect fair housing rights and respond to discrimination in a timely and equitable manner.

Table 2: Fair Housing Compliance City of Hanford

Law	Description	Compliance
California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA)	The Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) applies to public and private employers, labor organizations and employment agencies and prohibits discrimination in housing and employment on the basis ofprotected characteristics. The FEHA prohibits those engaged in the housing business –landlords, real estate agents, home sellers, builders, mortgage lenders, among others – from discriminating against tenants or homeowners based on protected characteristics. It is also illegal for cities, counties, or other local government agencies to make zoning or land-use decisions, or have policies, that discriminate against individuals based on those traits.	The city complies with employment requirements through strict enforcement of hiring practices and regular training of hiring managers and human resources staff. All development projects with City funding are required to comply with FEHA. Under the Community Development Block Grant Program, the City of Hanford's Community Development Department operates a Fair Housing Program under Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 aimed at combating illegal discrimination in housing. The City of Hanford is working to identify community development priorities, fair and affordable housing needs, and factors that shape equal access to housing for incorporation into the City's 5-Year Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, & Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.
Government Code Section 65008	Covers actions of a city, county, city and county, or other local government agency, and makes those actions null and void if the action denies an individual or group of individuals the enjoyment of residence, landownership, tenancy, or other land use in the state because of membership in a protected class, the method of financing, and/or the intended occupancy. For example, a violation under Government Code section 65008 mayoccur if a jurisdiction applied more scrutiny to reviewing and approving an affordable development as compared to market-rate developments, or multifamily housing as compared to single family homes.	Compliance is achieved by uniform application of the City's codes, regulations, policies and practices, including development standards, design guidelines, application submittal requirements, fees and approval findings. Hanford supports the recommendations of the San Joaquin Valley Fair Housing and Equity Assessment and cooperates with the State in the development of the Assessment of Fair Housing

Government Code Section 8899.50	Requires all public agencies to administer programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing and avoid any action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing.	Compliance is achieved through consultations with community stakeholders and support agencies as part of program evaluation and funding decisions.
Government Code Section 11135 et seq.	Requires full and equal access to all programs and activities operated, administered, or funded with financial assistance from the state, regardless of one's membership or perceived membership in aprotected class.	Compliance is achieved through promotion/availabilityof activities and programs to all persons of all backgrounds to participate equally in community programs and activities.
Housing Accountability Act (Gov. Code, § 65589.5.)	Provides that a local agency shall not disapprove a housing development project, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, or condition approval in a manner that renders the housing development project infeasible for development for the use of very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, including through the use of design review standards, unless it makes certain written findings, based upon a preponderance of the evidence in the record.	Compliance is achieved through the development review process consistent with the Housing Accountability Act. Additionally, the city continually reviews its development standards and to ensure they facilitate an objective and equitable review of applicable projects.
Excessive Subdivision Standards (Gov. Code, § 65913.2.)	Provides that, in exercising its authority to regulate subdivisions a city, county, or city and county shall: a) Refrain from imposing criteria for design, as defined in Section 66418, or improvements, as defined in Section 66419, for the purpose of rendering infeasible the development of housing for anyand all economic segments of the community. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the authority ofa city, county, or city and county under other provisions of law to permit a developer to construct such housing. b) Consider the effect of ordinances adopted and actions taken by itwith respect to the housing needs of the region in which the local jurisdiction is situated. c) Refrain from imposing standards and criteria for public improvements including, but not limited to, streets, sewers, fire stations, schools, or parks, which exceed the standards and criteria being applied by the city, county, or city and county at that time to itspublicly	Compliance is achieved through the implementation of a fair and equitable development review process which is administrated consistent with the Excessive Subdivision Standards Act.

	financed improvements located in similarly zoned districts within that city, county, or city and county.	
Housing Element Law (Gov. Code, § 65583, esp. subds. (c)(5), (c)(10).)	Section 65583 stipulates that the housing element shall consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing. The housing element shall identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, and emergency shelters, and shall make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community. Subdivision (c)(5) provides that, in order to make adequate provisionfor the housing needs of all economic segments of the community, the program shall promote and affirmatively further fair housing opportunities and promote housing throughout the community or communities for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability, and other characteristics protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2), Section 65008, and any other state and federal fair housing and planning law.	Compliance is achieved through preparation and adoption of a Housing Element found to be in substantial compliance with State Housing Element law by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.

The City of Hanford affirms its commitment to fair housing through compliance with federal and state laws prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, disability, marital status, ancestry, source of income, sexual orientation, or any arbitrary characteristic. The City continues to disseminate fair housing information in English and Spanish at City Hall, the library, and other public venues, and refers inquiries or complaints to the California Civil Rights Department (formerly DFEH) in Fresno. While this referral process aligns with basic legal obligations, the City does not currently conduct internal investigations, maintain complaint databases, or engage in fair housing testing, instead relying on external agencies for enforcement and resolution.

The City maintains compliance with the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), Government Code §65008, and §8899.50, applying non-discrimination policies uniformly in zoning, permitting, and publicly funded housing projects. Training for staff ensures ongoing adherence to these laws. The City has also supported regional efforts such as the San Joaquin Valley Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA), and continues to promote equitable housing practices through Program 1.1 (Code Enforcement) and outreach related to voucher acceptance and funding for lower-income neighborhoods

Local Patterns of Integration and Segregation

To develop priorities, policies, and actions, an analysis of integration and segregation, including patterns and trends related to people with protected characteristics was prepared. Segregation generally means a condition in which there is a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area. Conversely, integration refers to a condition in which there is a not a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area. The following analysis will analyze levels of segregation and integration for race and ethnicity, persons with disabilities, familial status, age, and income to identify the groups in Hanford that experience the highest levels of segregation. Minorities are often concentrated in impoverished areas and lack access to resources such as jobs, educational opportunities, life services and face other disadvantages.

Race and Ethnic Characteristics

The City of Hanford is a diverse about as diverse as Kings County. As Table 3 shows, nearly half of the population, 44%, identifies as Hispanic or Latino, 38.5% identify as White. This is followed by a larger share of people that identify as Asian at 7.4% compared to Kings County's 3.6%. Hanford has similar share of Black or African Americans, accounting for 5.7%, to Kings County's share of 5.9%. Hanford has a small percentage of American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and other races.

From the span of 2000 to 2020, the Hispanic or Latino of Any Race population count almost doubled, with a particularly large increase between 2000 and 2010. (Table 4) In a similar time frame, the White Non-Hispanic population has not decreased dramatically in count, in 20 years the population went down from 20,794 to 19,608.

Notably, in the City of Hanford, there are 1,586 identified households in poverty and close to 70% of those households identify as Hispanic or Latino of Any Race. The Black or African American Non-Hispanic population has increased by a few hundred. The American Indian and Alaska Native Non-Hispanic and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic increased by a few dozen. Although the share of Asian Non-Hispanic group is not large, the population almost doubled.

The City of Hanford includes all or portions of 13 census tracts. According to Figure 2, seven census tracts (CTs 6.02, 7.01, 10.01, 10.02, 10.03. 11, and 12) are identified as Low-Moderate Segregation, and CTs 7.02 and 8 are identified ad High People of Color (POC) Segregation. The others have no data applicable to the census tract boundaries.

Table 3: Race and Ethnicity

Racial /Ethnic Group	Hanford	Kings County
Non-Hispanic or Latino	56.0%	45.1%
White	38.5%	31.6%
Black orAfrican American	5.7%	5.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.2%	0.8%
Asian	7.4%	3.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.1%
Other races or2+ races	4.1%	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	44.0%	54.9%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B03002

Table 4: Population by Race by Hispanic Origin Over Time

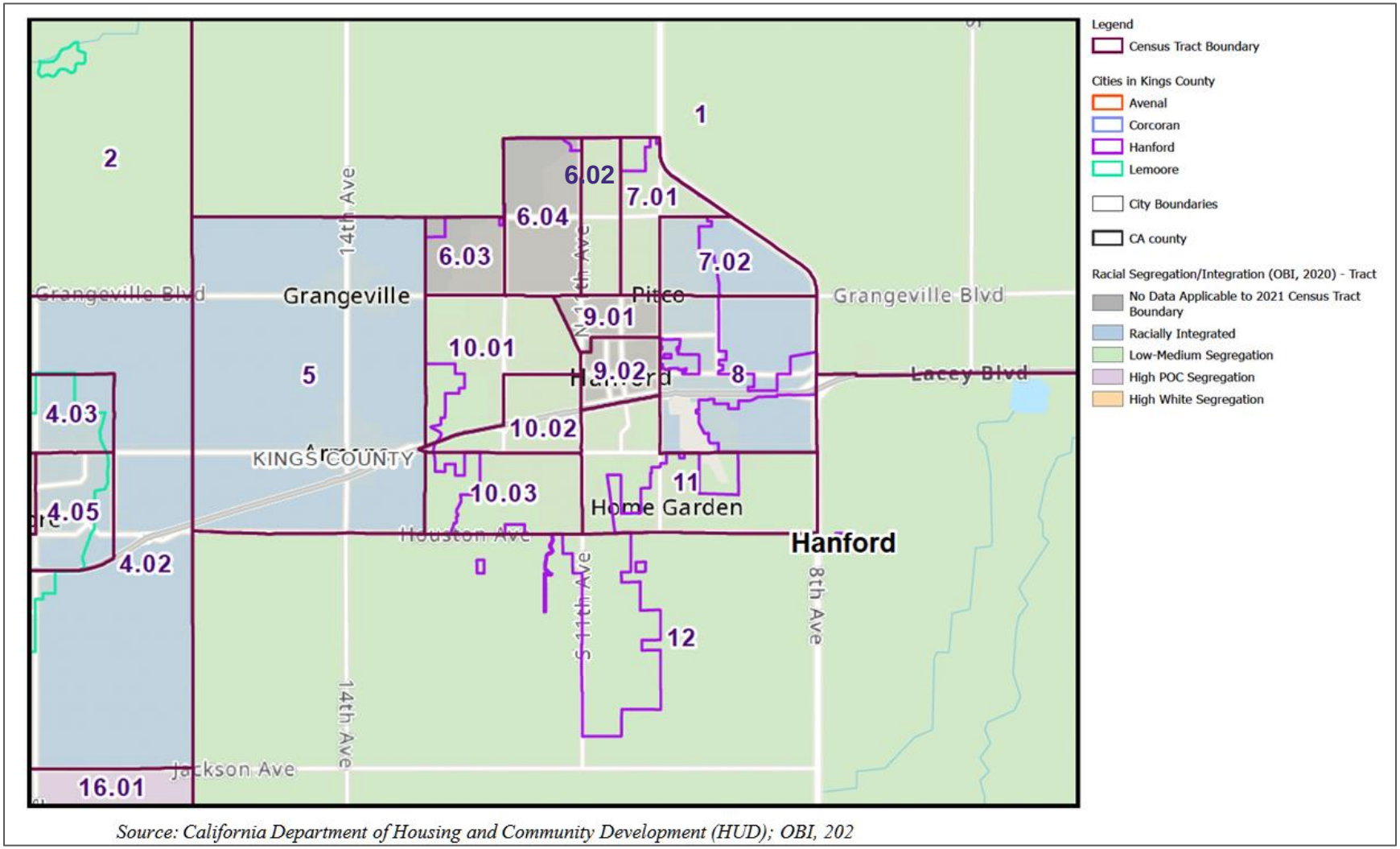
	2000	2010	2020
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	16,116	25,419	30,763
White Non-Hispanic	20,794	22,205	19,608
Black or African American Non-Hispanic	1,989	2,367	2,423
American Indian and Alaska Native Non-Hispanic	305	331	365
Asian Non-Hispanic	1,164	2,205	2,307
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic	59	43	87
Some Other Race Non-Hispanic	55	160	305
Two or More Races Non-Hispanic	1,204	1,237	2,132

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 2010; Social Explorer Table for Census 2020.

Gini Index

The Gini index is a measure of the extent to which the distribution of income among families/households within a community deviate from a perfect equal distribution. The scale is from 0 to 1, with 0 representing perfect equality and 1 representing the highest possible level of inequality. Gini coefficient for California is 0.49. City of Hanford and Kings County has a Gini index is 0.41. All three jurisdiction have a similar amount of inequality in terms of distribution of income among households, with the City of Hanford and Kings County performing marginally better.

Figure 2: Local Racial Demographics



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD); OBI, 202

Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs) and Racial Concentration of Areas of Affluence (RCAA)

To better understand fair housing, HUD uses the designation Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP) which requires:

- a non-white population of 50 percent or more in a metropolitan or micropolitan area, or a non-white population of 20 percent or more outside of these areas.
- extreme poverty, defined as census tracts with either 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line or with a poverty rate of three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

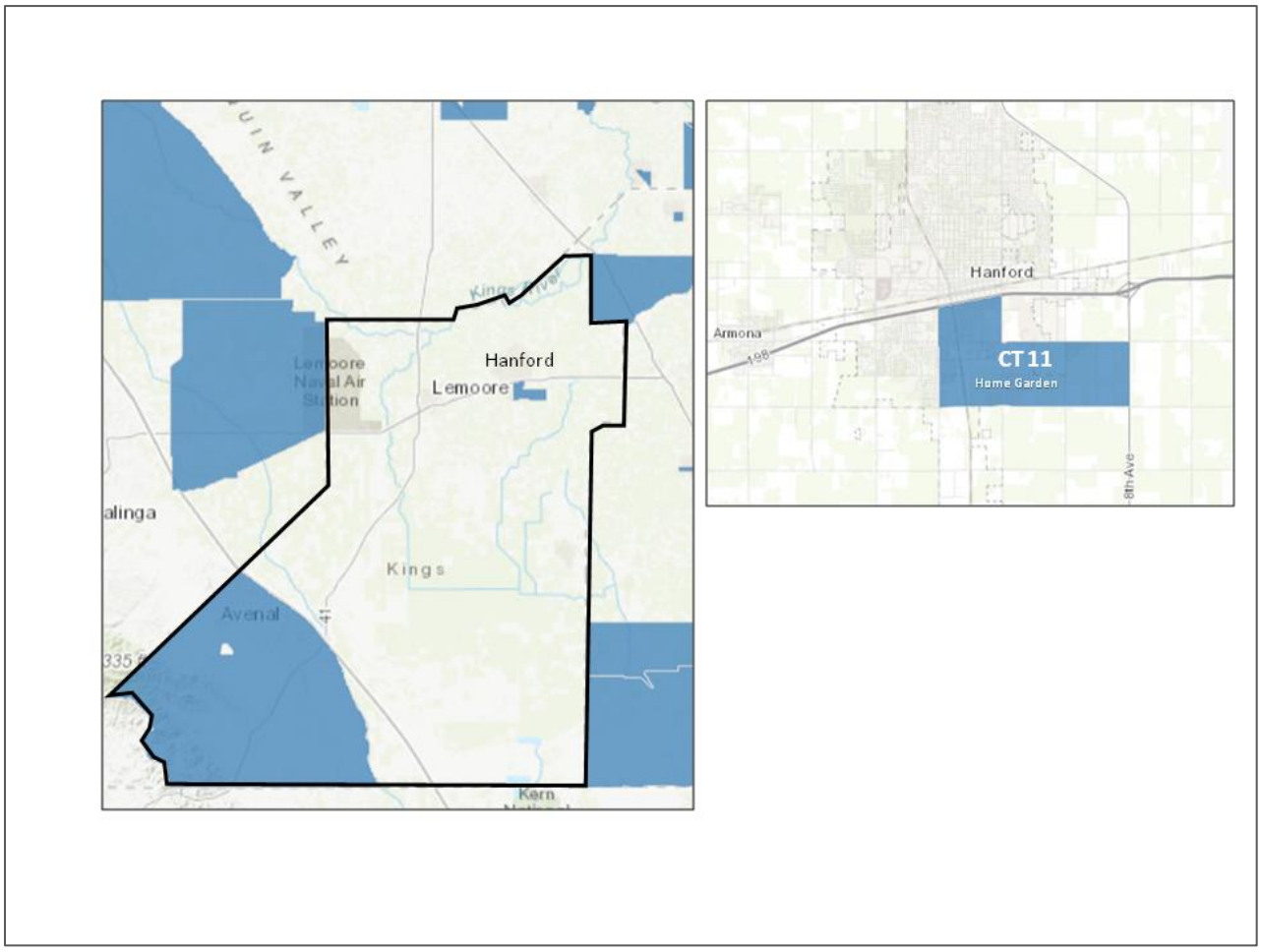
As illustrated in Figure 3, CT 11 is identified as a R/ECAP area based on HUD definition. Census Tract 11 includes a portion of Hanford and the unincorporated community of Home Garden. Census Tract 11 (R/ECAP) exhibits disproportionately high poverty rates, with over 50% of residents living below the federal poverty line, and more than 75% identifying as Hispanic or Latino. The area also contains the highest levels of housing cost burden, overcrowding (HUD CHAS), and substandard unit conditions (based on local code enforcement data). In terms of educational opportunity, California Department of Education (CDE) data from nearby schools (e.g., Roosevelt Elementary) show performance ratings significantly below the city average, with high rates of absenteeism and low standardized test proficiency. Infrastructure gaps are evident—limited park access, aging sidewalks, and minimal public transit options reduce mobility and livability for residents. This census tract is also characterized by a CalEnviroScreen
Percentile score over 75% which indicates high environmental hazards that include ozone, particulate matter, pesticide, toxic releases, and is also categorized as a Low Resource area by the TCAC/HCD Opportunity map. Environmental hazards and opportunities areas are discussed in more detail in this FHA.

HCD has a designation called Racial Concentration of Areas of Affluence (RCAA) which is based on two factors:

- A location quotient based on the percentage of white, non-Hispanic or Latino population in the census tract compared to the average percentage of total white population for the COG region.
- If the median income for the census tract is greater than 1.5 times the COG median income or State median income, whichever is lower.

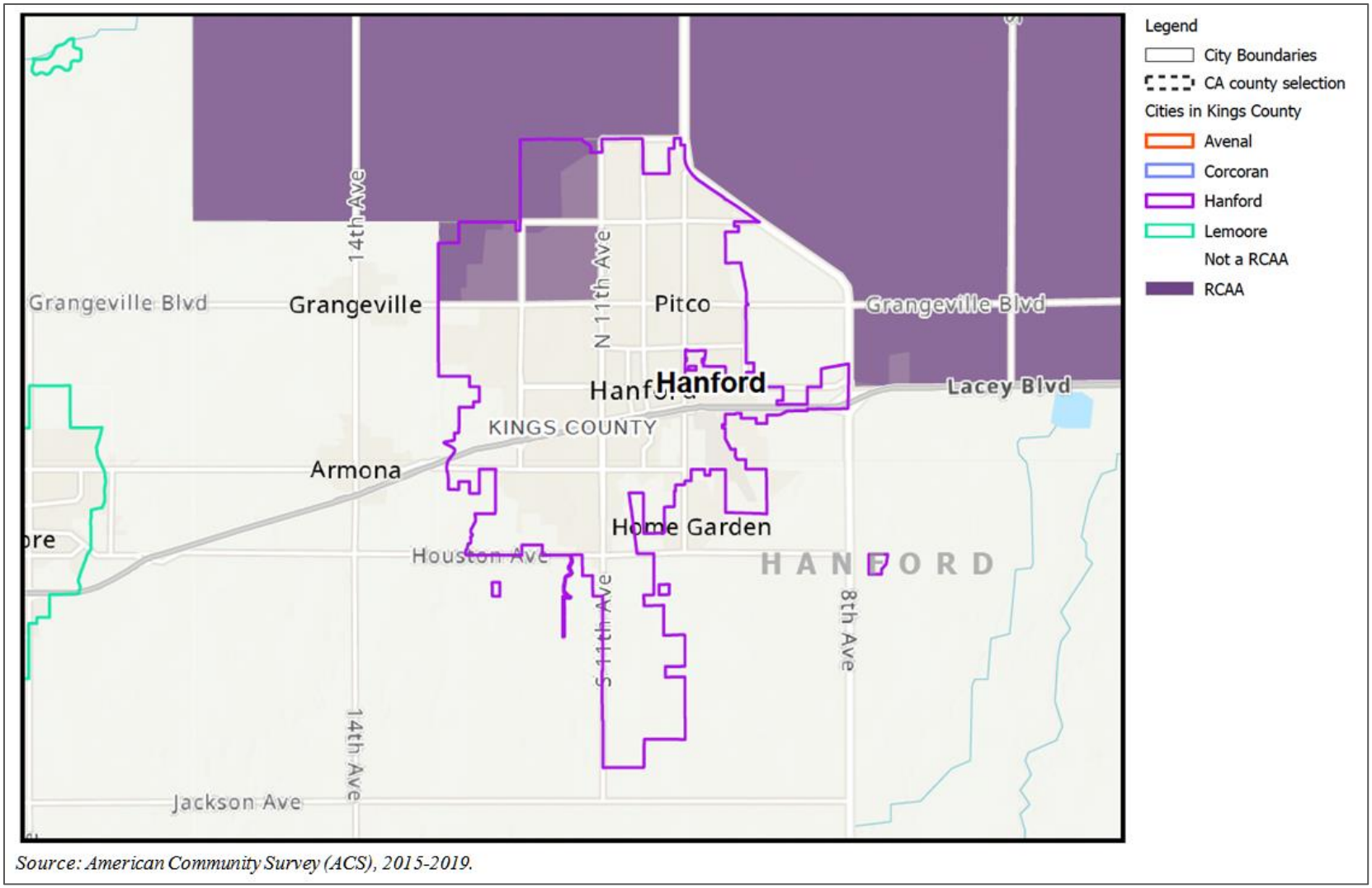
In Figure 4, CTs 6.03 and 6.04 are identified as RCAAs. The RCAAs generally coincide with TCAC/HCD highest-resource areas. Census Tracts 6.03 and 6.04 are among the highest-income areas in Hanford, with median household incomes over $100,000, a population that is over 70% White non-Hispanic, and homeownership rates above 85%. These tracts are characterized by low poverty, high-performing schools (e.g., Pioneer Elementary), low pollution burden scores per CalEnviroScreen, and greater access to private open space and recreational amenities. Public infrastructure is well maintained, and safe routes to school, bike lanes, and nearby retail or employment centers contribute to a higher overall quality of life.

Figure 3: Racial/Ethnic Area of Concentration of Poverty (R/ECAP)



As seen on the Median Household Income by Race or Hispanic Origin table, apart from Asian and White Non-Hispanic groups, all other racial groups and Hispanic or Latino of any race earned less than the median household income. The City of Hanford has programs to help ensure fair housing opportunities like Program 3.7 First Time Homebuyer Program that provides financing assistance to very-low-, low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyers. The program has been revised to increase the loan limit to $75,000, reduce the interest rate to 3% and extend the term to 30 years. Payment is deferred for the entire loan term. Program 3.8 Section 8 Rental Assistance extends rental subsidies to extremely-low- and very-low-income households equal to the difference between 30% of the monthly income and the allowable rent determined by the program.

Figure 4: Racial Concentration of Areas of Affluence (RCAA)



Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019.

Income Distribution

The City of Hanford consists of 13 census tracts and is the most populous city and county seat of Kings County. Highway 198 runs through the middle of the City of Hanford.

Along with housing prices and rents, household income is the most important factor affecting housing opportunities within Kings County. Housing choices such as tenure (owning versus renting), housing type, and location are dependent on household income. On the other hand, however, household size and type often affect the proportion of income that can be spent on housing. According to the ACS 2016-2020 Table S1901 the median household income for the entire County was reported as $61,556.

The City of Hanford's median household income is above the county average at $65,974 according to the Census ACS 2016-2020 . As shown in Figure 5, the City of Hanford has varied median incomes with northwestern tracts consisting of incomes above $120,000 and the eastern, western and southern region consisting of incomes between $60,000 - $84,097 and central regions having incomes ranging from $35,000 - $60,000 and a tract with income below $35,000.

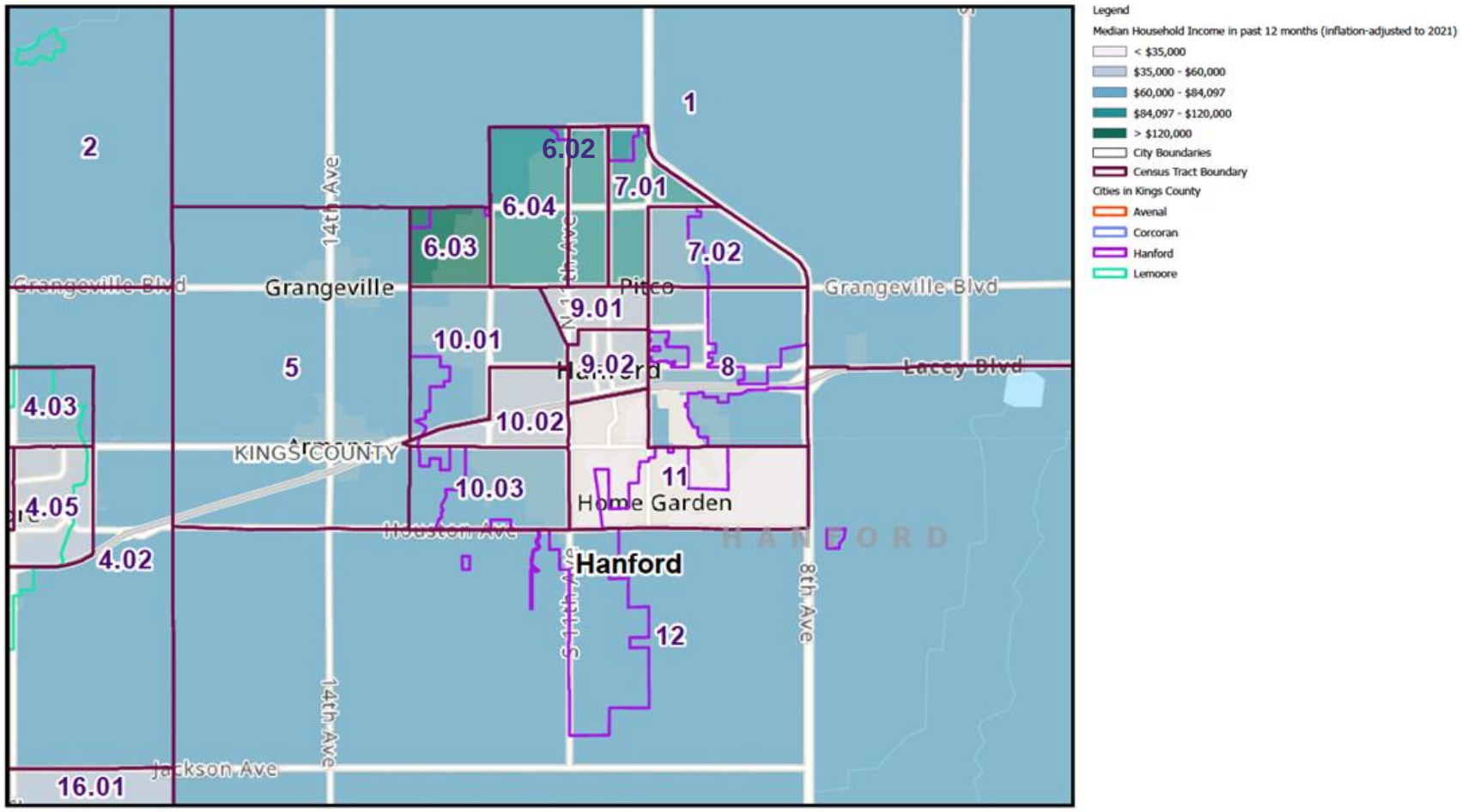
As Hanford consists of a larger proportion of the workforce which holds "white-collar" jobs when compared to other counties such as Avenal and Corcoran with lower median incomes as larger proportion of the demographics are involved in more "blue collar jobs". Although median household income is a common benchmark for comparison, the distribution of household income also provides a useful measure of housing needs in a community. In housing analysis, households are typically grouped into categories, expressed relative to the Area Median Income (AMI) and adjusted for family size. Using State of California income thresholds, the income groups analyzed were as follows:

- Extremely low income: Up to 30% of AMI
- Very low income: 31-50% of AMI
- Low income: 51-80% of AMI
- Moderate income: 81-120% of AMI
- Upper income: Above 120% of AMI

Table 5 estimates the percentage of households by tenure within each income category in each jurisdiction as reported in HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data based on the Census ACS 2014-2018. Countywide, almost one-quarter (24%) of owner households were in the lower-income category (80% or less than the AMI --extremely-low, very-low, and low incomes), while over one-half (55%) of renter households were in the lower-income category.

In the City of Hanford, approximately three-fourths of owners belonged to the moderate- and upper-income category whereas close to half the renters belong to the moderate- and upper-income category. There is a huge difference in tenure for extremely low-income households. Only 4.1% of extremely low-income households own while 19.1% of them rent. There are also about half as many very low incomes and low-income households that own in comparison to those that rent. Clearly there is more housing choice for lower-income households that rent than own.

Figure 5: Local Median Income



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development. ACS 5yr estimates (2017-2021).

Table 5: Household Income Distribution by Tenure

Income Category	Hanford	Kings County
Owners		
<= 30%	4.1 %	5.50%
>30% to <=50%	6.8%	7.30%
>50% to <=80%	11.0%	11.0%
>80% to <=100%	7.80%	8.60%
>100%	70.4%	67.5%
Total	100.00%	100.00%
Renters		
<= 30%	19.1%	17.70%
>30% to <=50%	12.1%	14.60%
>50% to <=80%	21.0%	22.80%
>80% to <=100%	9.3%	11.40%
>100%	38.5%	33.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census ACS 2014-2018

In the City of Hanford, much like Kings County and California, there are income disparities when comparing race and ethnicity. Before examining the physical concentration of resources, integration, and segregation in Hanford, this discussion will cover local median household income, poverty status, extremely low-income households.

Asian Non-Hispanic and Two or More Races Non-Hispanic groups had the highest median household incomes, in the $80,000 range. White Alone Non-Hispanic earned approximately $10,000 less than Asians Non-Hispanic. Black or African American Non-Hispanic earned approximately $20,000 than the highest median household income earners. Hispanic or Latino of Any Race earned roughly $30,000 less than Asian Non-Hispanic and Two or More Races Non-Hispanic groups. American Indian and Alaska Native Non-Hispanic earners made approximately half of their Kings County counterparts and roughly a third of their California counterparts.

Table 6: Median Household Income by Race or Hispanic Origin

	City of Hanford	Kings County	California
Asian Alone Non-Hispanic	$82,447	$80,530	$101,380
White Alone Non-Hispanic	$74,934	$74,918	$90,496
Black Or African American Alone Non-Hispanic	$62,990	$56,076	$54,976
Hispanic Or Latino of Any Race	$52,925	$49,373	$62,330
American Indian And Alaska Native Alone Non-Hispanic	$21,951	$44,842	$60,182
Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Alone Non-Hispanic	--	$98,864	$81,682
Some Other Race Alone Non-Hispanic	$45,461	$47,592	$59,287
Two Or More Races Non-Hispanic	$86,160	$72,188	$76,733

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B19013.

Poverty Status

In 2020, the poverty rate for the City of Hanford was 10.9%, which was lower than Kings County's overall rate of 13.1%. As presented in Table 7, both the City and County were higher than the State at 9.0%. At the census tract level, Figure 6 shows that in the northern (CTs 6.02, 6.03, 6.04, 7.02) and western (CTs 10.01 and 10.03) portions of the City generally displayed the percentage of the population below the poverty at less than 10%. However, the central and eastern areas (CTs 9.02 and 8) had 20%-30% of the population in poverty status. The highest levels of poverty status of the population (30%-40%) were in CTs 9.01, 10.02, and 11). Hanford also shares CT 11 with the unincorporated community of Home Garden.

Additionally, Table 8 shows that Hanford's households in poverty increased from 11.8% of the total households in 2010 to 17.4% in 2015, with a decline to 10.9% in 2020.

Table 7: Total Households in Poverty

	No. Poverty	Percent
City of Hanford	1,586	10.9%
Kings County	4,464	13.1%
California	806,599	9.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS2016-2020, Table B17019.

Table 8: Percent of Households in Poverty Over Time

	2010	2015	2020
Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level	1,487	2,279	1,586
Total Households	12,621	13,062	14,530
Percent of Households in Poverty	11.8%	17.4%	10.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B17019.

Familial Status

A household refers to the people occupying a home, such as a family, a single person, or unrelated persons living together. Families often prefer single-family homes or condominiums to accommodate children, while single people generally occupy smaller apartments or condominiums. Single-person households often include seniors or young adults.

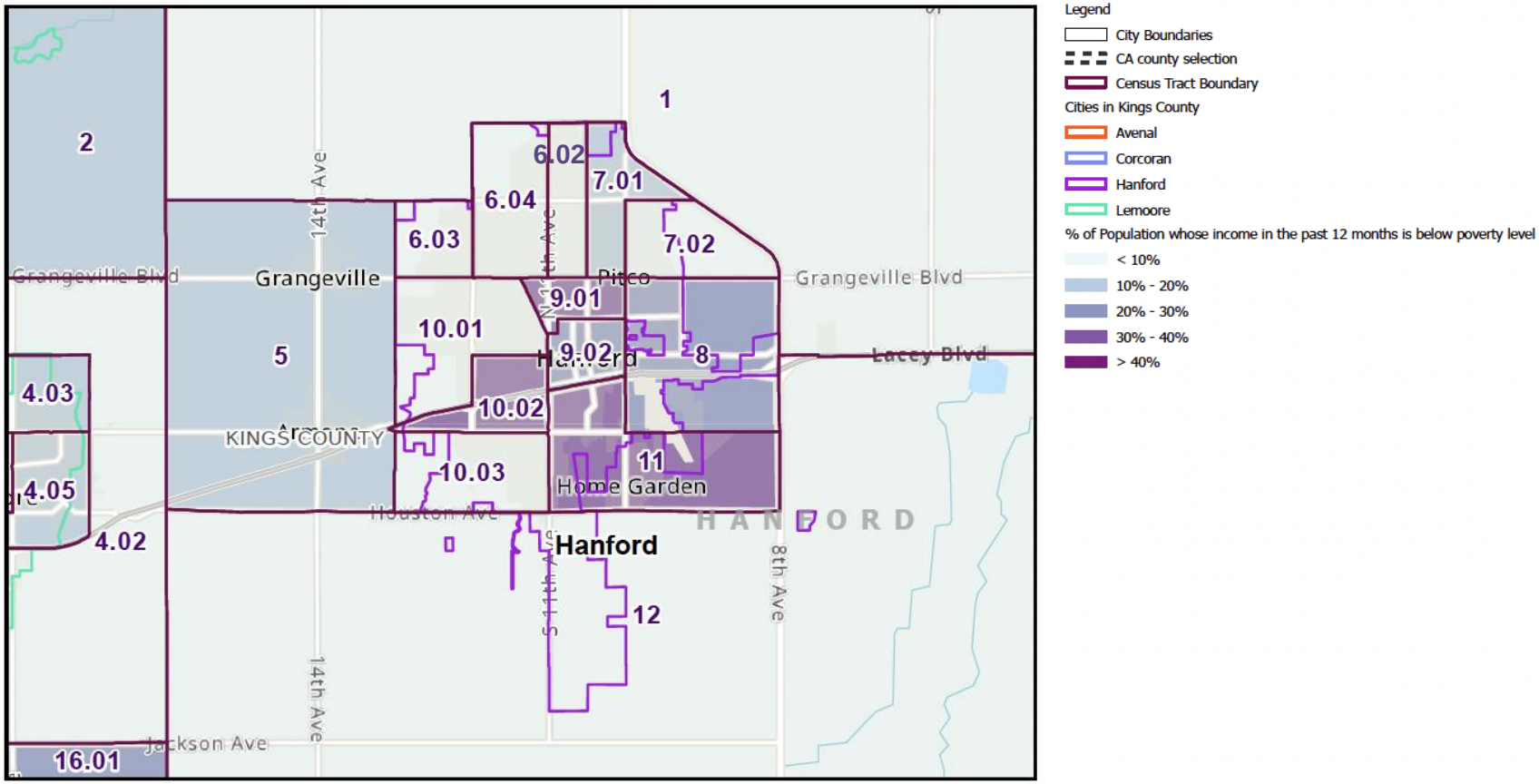
Table 9 displays household composition by community as reported by the Census ACS 2015-2020. Hanford has 18,960 households, just under half of Kings County's total. Family households are prevalent in both areas, forming 76.6% of households in Hanford and 78.3% in Kings County. The City of Hanford has an 8% higher proportion of family households compared to California.

A little under half of family households have children under 18 years. Married or cohabiting couples are a significant portion of households in both regions, though slightly more predominant in Kings County. In Hanford, 30.4% of these couples have children under 18, a bit lower than in Kings County. Single male householders are approximately one-third less common than single female householders. Hanford has a larger share of large households, 5 or more people, compared to California; Large households make up 16% of Hanford's households while it makes up 13.7% of California's households. Nonfamily households, which include singles and unrelated individuals living together, constitute a slightly higher percentage in Hanford than in Kings County.

Overall, the average household size in Hanford is 3.00, smaller than Kings County's average. These figures provide insight into the varied household compositions in Hanford, highlighting differences in family size, marital status, and the presence of children compared to the broader Kings County area.

As mentioned before, the City of Hanford consists of three-fourths of family households while non-family households are around one-fourth of households. As seen on Table 10, there are many more family and married couple family households that own than rent. While households that are nonfamily, male householder with no wife present, and female householder with no husband own and rent at similar rates.

Figure 6: Poverty Status



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development. American Community Survey (ACS), 2017-2021

Table 9: Household Characteristics

Age Group	Hanford	Kings County
Total Households	18,960	43,604
Family Households	76.6%	78.3%
With own children under 18 years	40.0%	41.3%
Married/Cohabiting Couples	58.9%	61.2%
With own children under 18 years	30.4%	32.2%
Male Householder, no spouse/partner present	16.5%	16.2%
With own children under 18 years	2.8%	2.4%
Living Alone	7.9%	8.3%
Age 65+	2.8%	2.5%
Female Householder, no spouse/partner present	24.5%	22.6%
With own children under 18 years	6.8%	6.8%
Living Alone	9.7%	8.8%
Age 65+	5.3%	4.7%
Nonfamily Households	23.4%	21.7%
Average Household Size	3.00	3.14

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Tables DP-2, B11012, and S1101

Table 10: Household type by tenure

Household Type	Hanford		Kings County	
	HH	%	HH	%
Total Households	18,960		43,604	
Family households:	14,530	76.6%	34,155	78.3%
Owner	9,262	48.9%	18,997	43.6%
Renter	5,268	27.8%	15,158	34.8%
Married-couple family:	9,689	51.1%	23,236	53.3%
Owner	7,013	37%	14,704	33.7%
Renter	2,676	14.1%	8,532	19.6%
Male householder no wife present:	1,440	7.6%	3,653	8.4%
Owner	700	3.7%	1,499	3.4%
Renter	740	3.9%	2,154	4.9%
Female householder no husband present:	3,401	17.9%	7,266	16.7%
Owner	1,549	8.2%	2,794	6.4%
Renter	1,852	9.8%	4,472	10.3%
Nonfamily households:	4,430	23.4%	9,449	21.7%
Owner	2,091	11.0%	4,371	10.0%
Renter	2,339	12.3%	5,078	11.6%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25007

Table 11: Households by Size

	City of Hanford	Percent	Kings County	Percent	California	Percent
Total:	18,960		43,604		13,103,114	
Family Households:	14,530	76.6%	34,155	78.3%	8,986,666	68.6%
2-Person Household	4,849	25.6%	9,940	22.8%	3,209,170	24.5%
3-Person Household	3,501	18.5%	7,998	18.3%	2,054,635	15.7%
4-Person Household	3,187	16.8%	7,984	18.3%	1,945,127	14.8%
5-Person Household	1,631	8.6%	4,886	11.2%	1,006,126	7.7%
6-Person Household	1,018	5.4%	2,216	5.1%	433,324	3.3%
7-Or-More Person Household	344	1.8%	1,131	2.6%	338,284	2.6%
Nonfamily Households:	4,430	23.4%	9,449	21.7%	4,116,448	31.4%
1-Person Household	3,334	17.6%	7,439	17.1%	3,114,819	23.8%
2-Person Household	950	5.0%	1,652	3.8%	774,224	5.9%
3-Person Household	97	0.5%	242	0.6%	135,683	1.0%
4-Person Household	0	0.0%	34	0.1%	59,938	0.5%
5-Person Household	49	0.3%	82	0.2%	19,730	0.2%
6-Person Household	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6,805	0.1%
7-Or-More Person Household	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5,249	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B11016

Table 12: Tenure by Household Size

	City of Hanford	Percent	Kings County	Percent	California	Percent
Total Occupied Housing Units	18,960		43,604		13,103,114	
Total Large Households (5 or More Persons)	**3,042**	**16.0%**	**8,315**	**19.1%**	**1,809,518**	**13.7%**
5-Person Household	**1,680**	**8.9%**	**4,968**	**11.4%**	**1,025,856**	**7.8%**
6-Person Household	**1,018**	**5.4%**	**2,216**	**5.1%**	**440,129**	**3.3%**
7-or-More Person Household	**344**	**1.8%**	**1,131**	**2.6%**	**343,533**	**2.6%**
Owner-Occupied	11,353	59.9%	23,368	53.6%	7,241,318	55.3%
1-Person Household	1,722	9.1%	3,694	8.5%	1,416,913	10.8%
2-Person Household	3,890	20.5%	7,071	16.2%	2,403,865	18.3%
3-Person Household	2,290	12.1%	4,338	9.9%	1,235,833	9.4%
4-Person Household	1,761	9.3%	4,161	9.5%	1,182,987	9.0%
5-Person Household	943	5.0%	2,443	5.6%	567,528	4.3%
6-Person Household	603	3.2%	1,113	2.6%	238,866	1.8%
7-or-More Person Household	144	0.8%	548	1.3%	195,326	1.5%
Renter-Occupied	7,607	40.1%	20,236	46.4%	5,861,796	44.7%
1-Person Household	1,612	8.5%	3,745	8.6%	1,697,906	13.0%
2-Person Household	1,909	10.1%	4,521	10.4%	1,579,529	12.1%
3-Person Household	1,308	6.9%	3,902	8.9%	954,485	7.3%
4-Person Household	1,426	7.5%	3,857	8.8%	822,078	6.3%
5-Person Household	737	3.9%	2,525	5.8%	458,328	3.5%
6-Person Household	415	2.2%	1,103	2.5%	201,263	1.5%
7-or-More Person Household	200	1.1%	583	1.3%	148,207	1.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B25009

Female Headed Households. Female-headed households, especially for children in single-parent, female-headed households, have special housing needs. State law recognizes that these households face challenges due to a combination of income levels, childcare expenses, and housing availability.

Female headed households without a spouse or partner compromise 24.5% of Hanford households, the only jurisdiction that has a higher proportion is the City of Corcoran with 29.2%. Unincorporated Kings County has the lowest share with 18.2%. As Table 13 shows, Hanford and Kings County have higher percentage of female headed households that are living alone than with children or relatives. However, half of female headed households live alone in California while the City of Hanford and Kings County is around 40%, approximately 10% less. Conversely, the City of Hanford and Kings County has around 10% more of female headed households with their own children under 18 years.

In the City of Hanford, there are 1,586 identified households in poverty. Of those 1,586 households, roughly half are Female-Headed Households with Children, No Spouse Present. The City of Hanford has a lower percentage, 24.3%, of Female-Headed Households with Children, No Spouse Present in poverty compared to similar households in Kings County, 29.8%, but a higher percentage than California, 21.5%.

Table 13: Female-Headed Households

	City of Hanford	Percent	Kings County	Percent	California	Percent
Female Householder, No Spouse Or Partner Present	4,653		9,847		3,430,426	
Living Alone	1,845	39.7%	3,825	38.8%	1,722,600	50.2%
With Own Children Under 18 Years	1,287	27.7%	2,963	30.1%	615,734	17.9%
With Relatives, No Own Children Under 18 Years	1,408	30.3%	2,812	28.6%	858,959	25%
With Only Nonrelatives Present	113	2.4%	247	2.5%	233,133	6.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B11012

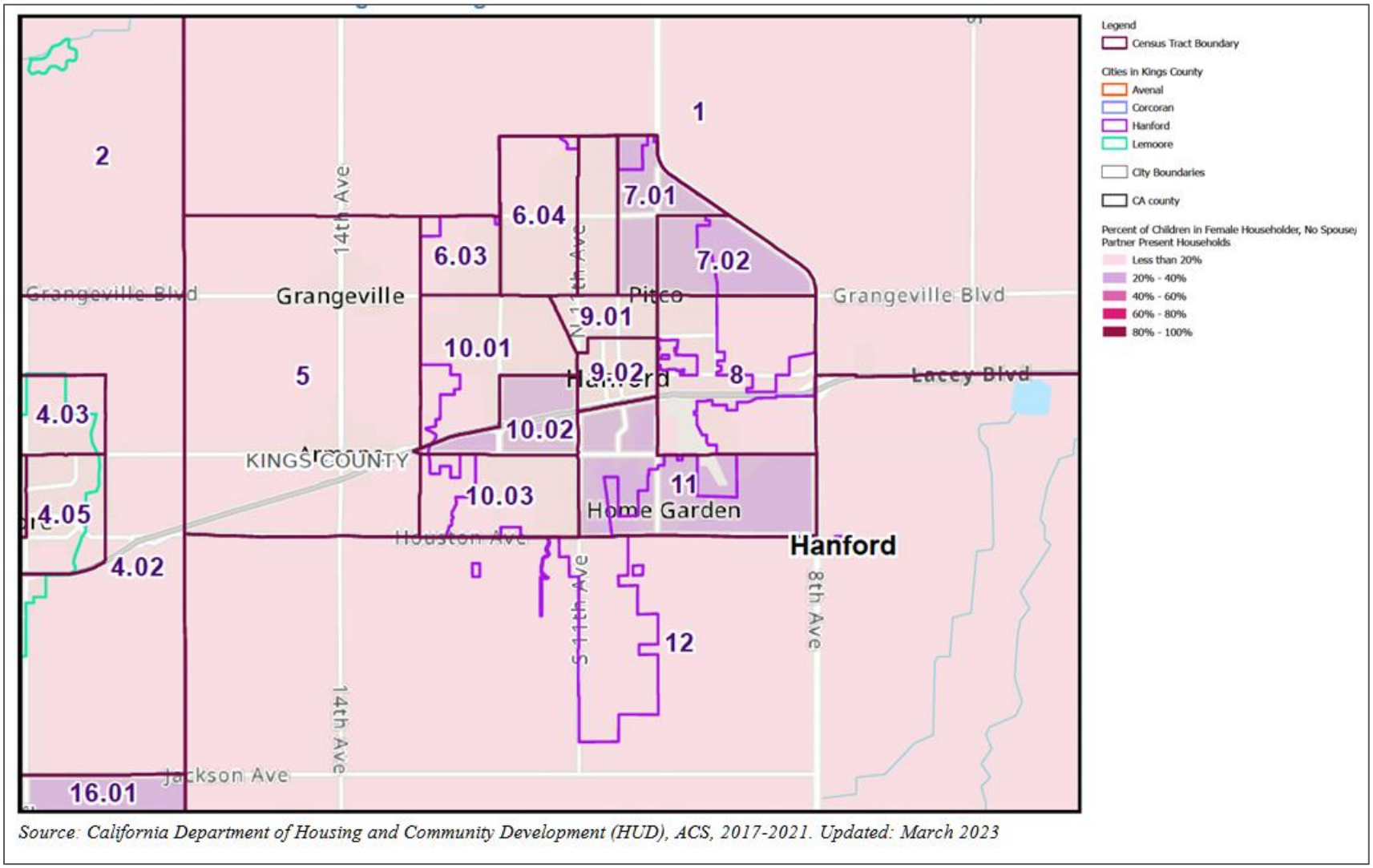
As shown on Figure 7, there some areas in the northeast (CT 7.01 and 7.02) and central Hanford (CT 10.02 and 11) have 20%-40% of households with children that are headed by a female single parent while the rest of Hanford has under 20% of concentration. The distribution of single-parent, female-headed households correlate with TCAC/HCD opportunity areas designations, indicating that areas with lower resources and higher segregation and poverty have higher rates of such households.

Notably, across all jurisdictions, the data reveals that a higher percentage of female-headed households are renters rather than homeowners. This trend is indicative of the economic challenges and housing affordability issues faced by these households. This breakdown of household types and tenures, including the specific focus on female-headed households, provides a comprehensive overview of the diverse household compositions and housing situations in these regions, highlighting the need for tailored policy interventions and support services.

Seniors. Seniors, defined as 65 years or older, compromise 12.2% of the population. In comparison, that proportion is 10.3% for Kings County. Typically, senior households have special housing needs primarily due to three concerns – physical disabilities or limitations, limited income, and higher medical costs. 77.8% of Hanford's seniors own their home which is higher than the general proportion of owners in Hanford, 59.9%. In the last decade, there has not been much of a shift in rates of ownership and renting among seniors in the City of Hanford, Kings County, and California. The median household income in Hanford is $65,974. Around 42% of seniors make more than the median income which influences housing choice and ownership. It is important to note that disabilities are most common among senior citizens. Approximately 41% of total seniors reported one or more types of disability. See further discussion about housing needs for people with disabilities below, in the Disability Rates and Services section.

Many elderly households live on fixed incomes (e.g., SSI or pensions), and nearly 40% of elderly renter households are cost-burdened, per CHAS data. Aging residents are more likely to need accessible, one-story housing and proximity to healthcare, public transit, and social services. However, much of the existing affordable rental stock lacks ADA-compliant features.

Figure 7: Single-Parent Female-Headed Households with Children



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021. Updated: March 2023

Large Families. Large families—those with five or more members—make up approximately 14.3% of all households in Kings County, per ACS data. As shown in previous Table 12 (Tenure by Household Size), 16.0% have five or more family members in Hanford. This compares to 19.1% countywide. These households often struggle to find adequately sized affordable units, particularly those with 3+ bedrooms. HUD CHAS indicates that 32% of large renter families are overcrowded and cost-burdened. The rental market has a limited supply of larger units, and overcrowding is especially common among Latino and farmworker families.

Persons With Disabilities

Persons with disabilities comprise over 13% of the county's population and are disproportionately concentrated in central Hanford and unincorporated communities like Armona. Often these areas have older housing stock and limited ADA retrofits. Many of these areas also lack proximity to services such as clinics, paratransit access, or rehabilitation support, creating compounding disadvantage.

Due to the multitude of possible functional limitations that may present as disabilities, and in the absence of information on external factors that influence disability, surveys like the Census Bureau's ACS are limited to capturing difficulty with only selected activities. As such, people identified by the ACS as having a disability are, in fact, those who exhibit difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability. To capture a variety of characteristics that encompass the definition of disability, the ACS identifies serious difficulty with four basic areas of functioning – hearing, vision, cognition, and ambulation.[2]

As presented in Table 16, the largest number of residents with disabilities was in the 18 to 64 years age group or the working age population with 3,698 individual in Harford and 8,357 individuals countywide. However, disabilities were most common among senior citizens (65 years and over), with 39% in Hartford and County with 41% of total seniors reported one or more types of disability. The most common type of disability among seniors was having ambulatory difficulty.

Developmental Disabilities as defined by federal law; "developmental disability" means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments.
- Is manifested before the individual attains age 18.
- Is likely to continue indefinitely.
- Results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: a) self-care; b) receptive and expressive language; c) learning; d) mobility; e) self-direction; f) capacity for independent living; or g) economic self-sufficiency.

[2] Source: *American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions*. Beginning in 2008, questions on disability represent a conceptual and empirical break from earlier years of the ACS. Hence, the Census Bureau does not recommend any comparisons of disability data to 2007 and earlier ACS disability data, or to disability estimates from the 2000 Census.)

- Reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

Table 14: Population with Disability Type by Age

Disability Type by Age	Hanford		Kings County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Population under 18 years w/disability	**914**	**5.6%**	**1,498**	**3.7%**
With a hearing difficulty	92	0.6%	193	0.5%
With a vision difficulty	336	2.1%	480	1.2%
With a cognitive difficulty	520	3.2%	890	2.2%
With an ambulatory difficulty	58	0.4%	127	0.3%
With a self-care difficulty	115	0.7%	219	0.5%
Population 18 to 64 years w/disability	**3,698**	**11.1%**	**8,357**	**10.7%**
With a hearing difficulty	542	1.6%	1,632	2.1%
With a vision difficulty	576	1.7%	1,354	1.7%
With a cognitive difficulty	1,602	4.8%	3,009	3.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty	1,858	5.6%	4,087	5.2%
With a self-care difficulty	681	2.0%	1,424	1.8%
With an independent living difficulty	1,693	5.1%	3,094	4.0%
Population 65 years and over w/disability	**2,693**	**39.4%**	**6,179**	**40.8%**
With a hearing difficulty	1,320	19.3%	2,657	17.6%
With a vision difficulty	565	8.3%	1,265	8.4%
With a cognitive difficulty	576	8.4%	1,458	9.6%
With an ambulatory difficulty	1,530	22.4%	3,807	25.1%
With a self-care difficulty	857	12.5%	1,500	9.9%
With an independent living difficulty	1,303	19.1%	2,659	17.6%

Note: Numbers represent people, not disabilities. Persons may report more than one type of disability Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table S1810 and C18108

The Census Bureau does not record developmental disabilities. According to the U.S. Administration on Developmental Disabilities, an accepted estimate of the percentage of the population that can be defined as developmentally disabled is 1.5 percent. Many developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the transition from the person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

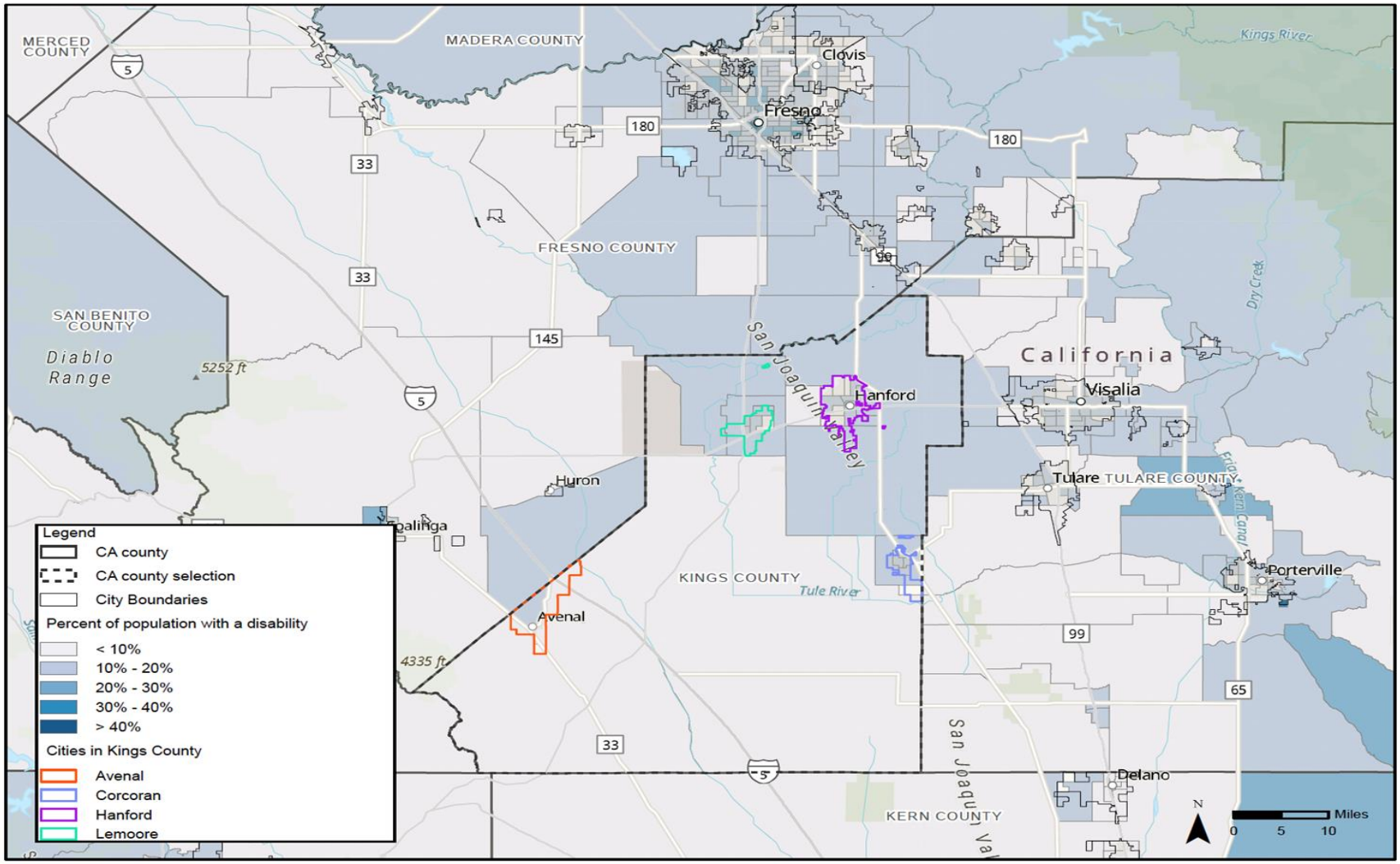
As seen in Figure 8, people with disabilities are mostly concentrated in the cities and not unincorporated Kings County. The City of Hanford has rates of 10% - 20% of people with disabilities concentrated mostly on the east side of the City as well as CT 10.02 that is also identified as an area with High Segregation and Poverty.

The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community-based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. Kings County is served by the Central Valley Regional Center (CVRC) which is based in Fresno. During 2014, CVRC served approximately 16,200 clients, of which about 900 to 1,000 lived in Kings County. CVRC provides diagnosis, evaluation, and case management services. The Kings County Rehabilitation Center in Hanford also offers rehabilitation, vocational and life training, and operates four group homes for mentally and physically handicapped individuals. State and federal law mandate minimum accessibility standards for housing. For example, local governments that use federal housing funds must meet federal accessibility guidelines for new construction and substantial rehabilitation. At least 5% of the units must be accessible to persons with mobility impairments, and an additional 2% must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. New multi-family housing must be built so that:

- the public and common use portions of such units are readily accessible to and usable by disabled persons.
- the doors allowing passage into and within such units can accommodate wheelchairs; and
- all units contain adaptive design features. In addition, state law requires all jurisdictions to provide reasonable accommodation in the application of housing policies and regulations

The City's Program 3.12 Housing for Persons with Disabilities objective is to monitor legal requirements and local conditions in order to make necessary updates to local regulations to remove barriers to housing for persons with disabilities.

Figure 8: Population with a Disability



Farmworkers

Kings County is a significant agricultural producer, with the number of employed farmworkers ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 workers. Farmworker households often face unstable income, seasonal unemployment, and substandard living conditions. Many live in shared housing, mobile homes, or employer-provided units that lack permanent tenancy rights. Farmworkers—especially those who are undocumented or migrant—often lack access to stable rental contracts and may reside in overcrowded or informal housing units.

Recent Census data in Table 15 shows that approximately 8,300 of employed Kings County civilian residents (16 years and over) worked as agricultural workers. Of the four cities, the highest percentage of civilian workers in agricultural related jobs was Avenal, where 45% of its workers were in this industry. The City of Hanford had over 2,200 agricultural workers, however, it only accounted for 9% of the total civilian work force.

Table 15: Agricultural Employment by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of Civilian Employed Pop. (16 and over)	Number of Agricultural Workers	% of Total Workers
Avenal	1,617	45%
Corcoran	1,275	30%
Hanford	**2,213**	**9%**
Lemoore	692	6%
Unincorporated	2,474	22%
Kings County	8,271	15%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP-3

Table 16 presents the number of farms and hired farm workers in Kings County. According to the 2017 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Census estimates, there were 507 farms and a total of almost 7,000 hired farm workers countywide. The largest number of workers (5,820) were employed at farms with 10 or more employees or 83% of the countywide total number of hired workers. Also, there were more permanent hired workers (worked more than 150 days) than seasonal workers (worked less than 150 days) for both farm operations with less than 10 employees and with more than 10 employees.

Agricultural workers, and especially farmworkers, have special housing needs due to their relatively low wages. According to an article in *Rural Migration News*, the average hourly wage for all California farmworkers in the years 2015-2019 was approximately $12.[3]. This is equivalent to approximately $25,000/year for full-time work. As a result, farmworkers often overpay for housing (in relation to their income) and/or live in overcrowded and substandard living situations.

[3] https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/blog/post/?id=2805

Table 16: Hired Farm Labor-Workers, Kings County

Farmworkers	No. of Farms	No. of Hired Workers	Percent of Total County Hired Workers
Total Hired Farm Labor	507	6,998	
Farm operations with less than 10 employees	351	1,178	17%
Permanent (> 150 days)	275	1,034	15%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	246	677	10%
Farm operations with 10 or more employees	156	5,820	83%
Permanent (> 150 days)	96	3,046	44%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	49	2,241	32%

Source: USDA, 2017 Census of Agriculture

Although no farmworker camps exist in Kings County, the County does have a significant number of government-subsidized housing projects (e.g., Section 515 and public housing) that house farmworkers and their families. Many farmworkers live in mobile homes on the farming site. A new farmworker housing project was completed in Hanford during the 2003-2008 planning period. That project involved the renovation of an existing former motel into temporary and/or long-term, permanent agricultural employee housing. The project included 24 units plus parking, courtyard, children's play areas and open space.

In addition, there is a 40-unit apartment complex in unincorporated Kettleman City that serves farm labor families. This apartment includes 10 two-bedroom units, 20 three-bedroom units, and 10 four-bedroom units, with approximately 70-100 farmworkers residing in the apartment complex. The Constraints analysis contains a discussion of each jurisdiction's land use and zoning policies and regulations regarding farmworker housing. In communities with large farmworker populations, farmworker housing needs are met through homeownership assistance and rehabilitation loans.

Most loans under both types of programs are issued to people working in the agricultural industry. Moreover, many occupants of Section 515 projects and other subsidized projects are also employed in the farming industry. The Housing Plan (Chapter 5) includes Program 3.10 Farmworker and Employee Housing where the City permits farmworker housing in conformance with *Health and Safety Code* §17021.5 and §17021.6. In addition, the City will assist interested developers by providing incentives, identifying suitable sites, and assisting in preparation of funding applications.

Kings County is one of California's top-producing agricultural counties, with over $2.4 billion in crop value in 2021. According to California Employment Development Department (EDD) and USDA-NAWS (2021–22) data:

- An estimated 6,800 to 7,200 farmworkers are employed annually in Kings County, with additional seasonal variation (peaking up to 10,000).
- Approximately 93% identify as Latino/Hispanic, with 85% foreign-born, primarily from Mexico.
- Nearly 48% are considered migratory, and 29% are considered settled farmworkers.
- The median annual income for crop workers is $22,000 to $25,000, well below the area median income (AMI).

Farmworker households in Kings County face significant housing challenges:

- Approximately 40% of farmworker households are renters, while others live in informal or seasonal housing arrangements, some in unpermitted dwellings or trailers.
- Kettleman City, rural Corcoran, and Hanford's southern fringe are identified as farmworker-concentrated zones with high rates of poverty, limited infrastructure, and older housing stock.

Farmworker households face disproportionate burdens in the following ways:

- Overcrowding is a dominant issue. According to HUD CHAS and local knowledge, over 37% of farmworker households experience overcrowded conditions (1.01+ persons per room).
- Severe Cost Burden: CHAS data shows over 52% of low-income farmworker households pay more than 50% of income toward housing.
- Many reside in older, single-family homes, converted garages, or employer-provided units, often without formal leases or tenant rights.
- Lack of Permanence: Migrant workers often face frequent relocations, leading to disruptions in children's education and healthcare access.
- Unsafe Living Conditions: Multiple stakeholder consultations (2019–2023) and Kings County code enforcement records indicate farmworkers are overrepresented in units with health/safety violations (e.g., mold, leaks, non-functional plumbing).
- Barriers to Assistance: Language barriers, immigration status, and employer-control over housing reduce access to public programs, including voucher eligibility and code complaint processes.

Disparities in Access to Opportunities

The Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) and California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) have developed annual maps of access to resources, such as high-paying job opportunities; proficient schools; safe and clean neighborhoods; and other healthy economic, social, and environmental indicators in 2017.

It uses economic and education indicators that include the following:

- Percentage of population with income above 200% of federal poverty line
- Percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or above,
- Percentage of adults aged 20-64 who are employed in the civilian labor force or in the armed forces
- Value of owner-occupied units
- Percentage of 4th graders who meet or exceed math proficiency standards
- Percentage of 4th graders who meet or exceed literacy standards
- Percentage of high school cohort that graduated on time
- Percentage of students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch

The TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps help to identify areas within the community that provide stronger access to economic, environmental, or educational opportunities for residents or, conversely, provide more limited access to opportunities. The information from this mapping can help to highlight the need for housing element policies and programs that would help to remediate conditions in low-resource areas and areas of high segregation and poverty and to encourage better access for lower-income

households and communities of color to housing in high-resource areas.

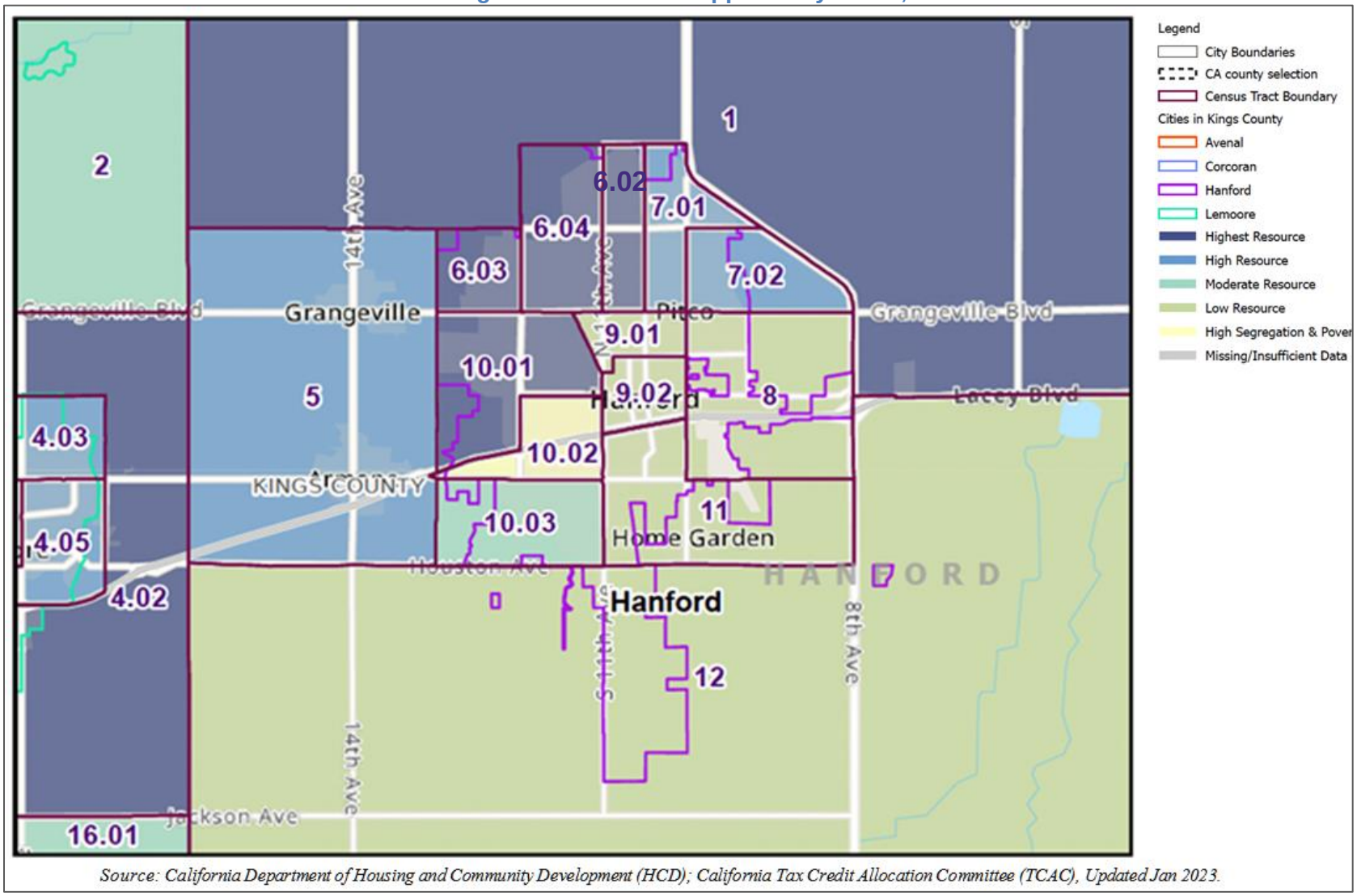
Areas designated as "highest resource" are the top 20.0 percent highest-scoring census tracts in the region. It is expected that residents in these census tracts have access to the best outcomes in terms of health, economic opportunities, and education attainment. Census tracts designated "high resource" score in the 21st to 40th percentile compared to the region. Residents of these census tracts have access to highly positive outcomes for health, economic, and education attainment. "Moderate resource" areas are in the top 30.0 percent of the remaining census tracts in the region and those designated as "moderate resource (rapidly changing)" have experienced rapid increases in key indicators of opportunity, such as increasing median income, home values, and an increase in job opportunities. Residents in these census tracts have access to either somewhat positive outcomes in terms of health, economic attainment, and education, or positive outcomes in a certain area (e.g., score high for health, education) but not all areas (e.g., may score poorly for economic attainment). Low-resource areas are those that score in the bottom 30.0 percent of census tracts and indicate a lack of access to positive outcomes and poor access to opportunities. The final designation are those areas identified as having "high segregation and poverty;" these are census tracts that have an overrepresentation of people of color compared to the county as a whole, and at least 30.0 percent of the population in these areas is below the federal poverty line ($27,750 annually for a family of four in 2022).

As seen in Figure 9, the City of Hanford in Kings County presents a complex socio-economic landscape, as evidenced by its mixed resource distribution in TCAC and HCD Opportunity Maps. Hanford's Opportunity Areas by census tracts include:

- **Highest Resource** - CTs 6.03, 6.04, and 10.1 (missing/insufficient data in much of the census tracts, including all of CT 6.02)
- **High Resource** - CTs 7.01 and 7.02
- **Moderate Resources** - CT 10.3
- **Low Resources** - CTs 8, 9.01, 9.02, 11 and 12
- **High Segregation/Poverty** - 10.02

Hanford faces significant challenges in bridging spatial economic disparities. These disparities necessitate nuanced policy interventions aimed at promoting equitable development. The high-resource zones offer potential for economic growth, which could be strategically leveraged to benefit the entire city, particularly the lower-resource and segregated areas. Additionally, the surrounding unincorporated low-resource areas further complicate the regional development scenario, calling for collaborative efforts.

Figure 9: TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas, 2023



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD); California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC), Updated Jan 2023.

Transit Mobility

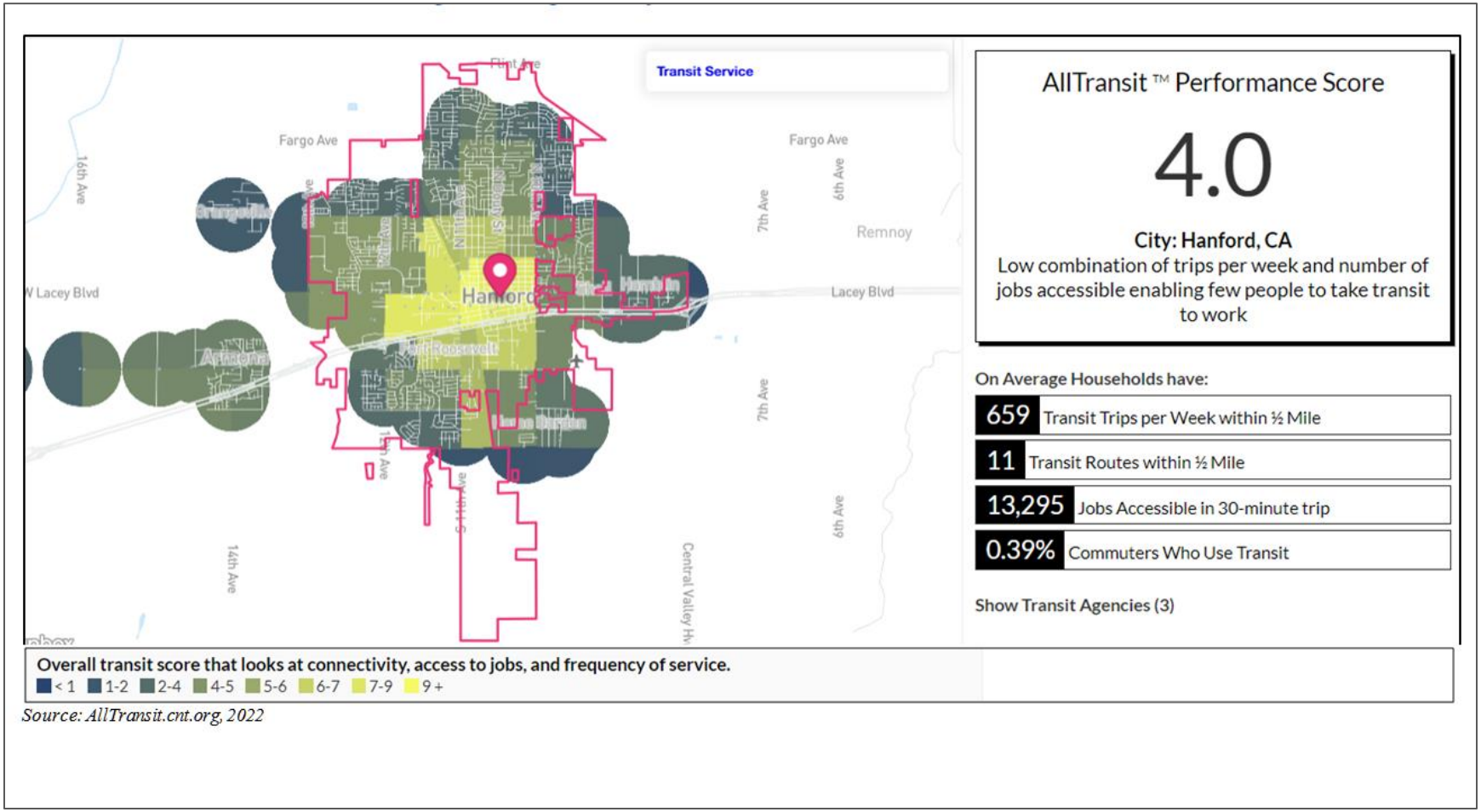
Transit mobility refers to an individual's ability to navigate the community and region daily to access services, employment, schools, and other resources. Indicators of transit mobility include the extent of transit routes, proximity of transit stops to affordable housing, and frequency of transit.

The need to plan for and address the mobility needs of the County's growing population. Public Transportation services are available to people with lower incomes, seniors, and persons with disabilities through the Kings Area Rural Transit (KART) system, overseen by the Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA) and through the City of Corcoran's transit system, Corcoran Area Transit (CAT). Kings Area Regional Transit (KART) is Kings County's public transportation provider. KART provides public transit service Monday through Friday and limited service on Saturdays. KART provides transportation services to the cities of Armona, Avenal, Corcoran, Grangeville, Hardwick, Hanford, Kettleman City, Laton, Lemoore, and Stratford. KART Paratransit (origin to destination) is available to eligible certified ADA passengers. In addition, KART provides regular transportation services to Fresno and Visalia Monday through Friday. All KART bus routes begin and end at the KART Terminal located at 504 W. 7th Street Hanford, California, west of the AMTRAK station in Downtown Hanford.

AllTransit is a transit and connectivity analytic tool developed by the Center for Neighborhood Technology for the advancement of equitable communities and urban sustainability. The tool analyzes the transit frequency, routes, and access to determine an overall transit score at city, county, and regional levels. AllTransit scores geographic regions (e.g., cities, counties, Metropolitan Statistical Areas [MSAs]) on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being complete transit connectivity. Figure 10 depicts Kings County's AllTransit Performance score, including metrics representing average household transit access. City of Hanford's overall score is 4.0, demonstrating "low" connectivity. It is important to note that this score is for Kings County as a whole, including incorporated areas, as AllTransit does not provide a score just for the unincorporated county. Hanford's is consistent with comparable counties, which are typified by rural and semi-rural communities. However, the AllTransit methodology, which determines scores according to an "average" household, may not fully represent transit availability in the unincorporated areas, as the estimate is an average of both incorporated and unincorporated areas.

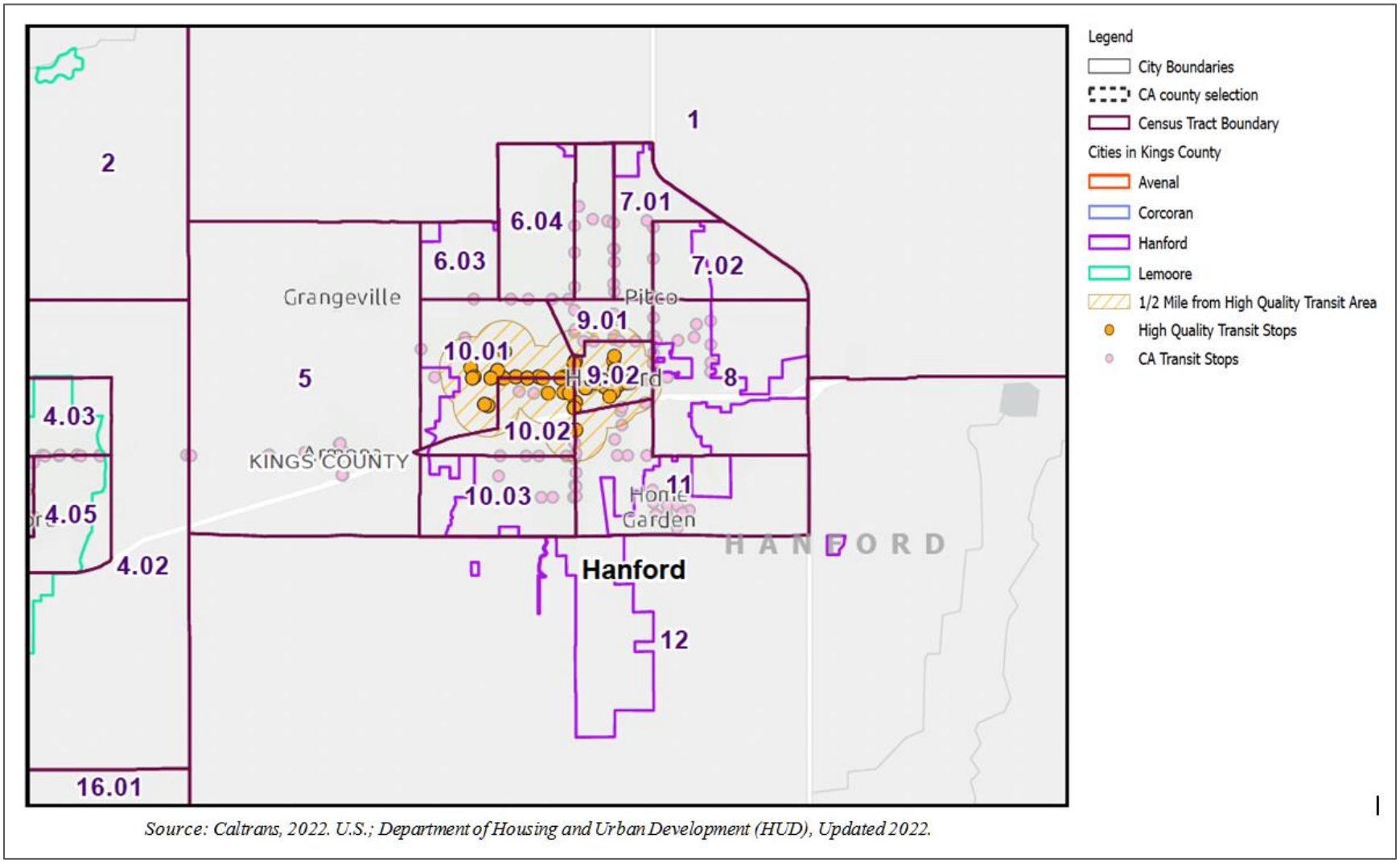
As is shown in Figure 11, many high quality transit stops in terms of facilities, accessibility and frequency of services are concentrated in the City of Hanford while they seem to be lacking in the other cities and unincorporated areas. Many of Hanford's high quality transit stops are located along W. Lacy Boulvard and along N. 11th Avenue, generally in CTs 9.02. 10,01, and 10.2). It's also evident that the connectivity is focused on moving people within cities rather than between cities. Most unincorporated areas in the central areas of Kings County are not served by transit, except for the Hanford area. Based on the information in the Kings County Transit Development Plan 2021 document, Kings County faces challenges in providing comprehensive transit services, especially in rural areas. The report identifies gaps in service and highlights the difficulty of connecting transit-dependent residents living in remote areas to services in larger communities.

Figure 10: Hanford All Transit Performance Score



Source: AllTransit.cnt.org, 2022

Figure 11: Hanford High Quality Transit Stops and Transit Area (1/2 mile)



Source: Caltrans, 2022. U.S.; Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Updated 2022.

Housing Mobility

Housing tenure (owner vs. renter) influences several aspects of the local housing market. Residential mobility is influenced by tenure, with ownership housing evidencing a lower turnover rate than rental housing. The vacancy rate also indicates the match between the demand and supply of housing. Table 17 details housing tenure and vacancies in Kings County and incorporated communities according to the Census ACS 2016-2020 estimates. Vacancy rates of 5% to 6% for rental housing and 1.5% to 2.0% for ownership housing are generally considered to be optimum. A higher vacancy rate may indicate an excess supply of units, a softer market, and result in lower housing prices. A lower vacancy rate may indicate a shortage of housing and high competition for available housing, which generally leads to higher housing prices and diminished affordability.

The balance between owner-occupied and rental housing, along with vacancy rates, shapes the housing market dynamics. For instance, areas with high owner occupancy and low vacancy rates may see appreciating property values, while areas with high rental vacancy rates might experience stagnating or declining property values. The demand exceeds the supply, driving up rental costs, which can disproportionately affect lower-income residents and contribute to housing insecurity.

Table 17: Household Tenure and Vacancy Rates

Housing Type	Hanford		Kings County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Occupied housing units	18,960	95.8%	43,604	94.20%
Owner-occupied housing units	11,353	57.4%	23,368	50.50%
Avg. HH size of owner-occupied units	2.98		3.12	
Renter-occupied housing units	7,607	38.5%	20,236	43.70%
Avg. HH size of renter-occupied units	3.03		3.17	
Vacant housing units	824	4.2%	2,663	5.80%
For rent	46	0.2%	446	1.00%
Rented, not occupied	71	0.4%	140	0.30%
For sale only	29	0.1%	426	0.90%
Sold, not occupied	66	0.3%	194	0.40%
For seasonal or occasional use	9	0.0%	54	0.10%
All other vacant	603	3.0%	1,403	3.00%
Homeowner vacancy rate		0.3%		1.80%
Rental vacancy rate		0.6%		2.10%
Total housing units	19,784	100.0%	46,267	100.00%

Source: Census, ACS 2016-2020, Tables DP04 and B25004

According to the census, the housing vacancy rate in Kings County is 1.8% among homeowner units and 2.1% for rental units. The homeowner rate is in the optimal range mentioned above. However, the rental vacancy rate is much lower than the optimal rate of 5% - 6%. When you consider Hanford's rental vacancy rate, it is much lower than the optimal rate. This indicates the likelihood that the housing demand exceeds the housing supply and has driven up rental cost in the area. Additionally, unlike Kings County, Hanford's homeowner vacancy rate is also much lower than the optimal range; Hanford's rate is .3% while the optimal rate 1.5% - 2.0%.

Hanford consists of more owners who occupy their own units in comparison to Kings County where about half of homeowners occupied their own unit. In turn, renter-occupied housing units are less common in the City of Hanford compared to Kings County. These conditions, areas with high owner occupancy and low vacancy rates, may see appreciating property values.

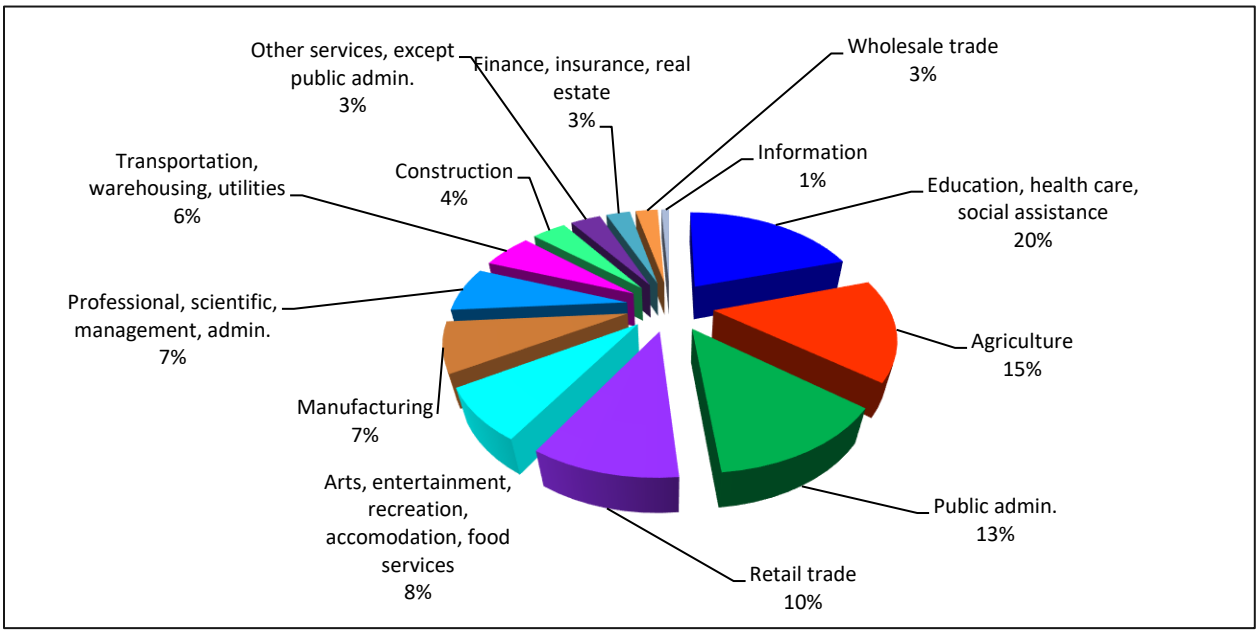
Employment

Kings County's economy has an important impact on housing needs. Employment growth typically results in increased housing demand in areas that serve as regional employment centers. Moreover, the type of occupation and income levels for new employment also affects housing demand. This section describes the economic and employment patterns in Kings County and how these patterns influence housing needs.

Employment trends indicate that Kings County remains anchored by agriculture, government, correctional facilities, and logistics, with Hanford serving as the commercial and service center of the county. As of 2023, the unemployment rate remains higher than the state average (8.2% vs. 4.6%), reflecting sectoral reliance on seasonal or lower-wage labor. However, new job growth is emerging in healthcare, manufacturing, and food processing, increasing housing demand near economic nodes such as industrial parks in Lemoore and Hanford.

Kings County supports a diversified economy as illustrated in Figure 12. This figure shows the proportion of jobs held by residents (civilian employed population 16 years and over) living in the County. Based on the Census ACS 2016-2020 information, the education, health care, social assistance industry was the largest employer of Kings County residents, providing approximately 10,800 jobs, or 20% of workforce. As important as agriculture is to the County, the agriculture sector was the second largest employer of its residents, which employed 8,300 residents or 15% of the workforce. Kings County's civilian labor force was estimated at 57,800, with an unemployment rate of 7.0% (not seasonally adjusted). This compares to the statewide unemployment rate of 4.1%. However, compared to recent trends, Kings County's unemployment rate has decreased significantly from the 2020 annual average unemployment rate of 12.0%. Historically, agriculture has played a key role in Kings County's economy. Agriculturally oriented counties tend to have higher unemployment rates and greater seasonal variations in unemployment.

Figure 12: Employment by Industry of Kings County Workforce



Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP03

Job-Housing Balance and Commute Patterns

Commuting patterns in Kings County have an important implication for housing needs. Larger employers in the County (e.g., three state prisons, Naval Air Station Lemoore, and agricultural industries) generate a significant number of jobs. However, the workforce employed at these institutions or in the agricultural industries may live in other communities for a variety of reasons, including preferences, the availability of suitable housing, or other reasons.

Commuting patterns show the relationship between where people live and where they work. Long commuting distances increase traffic congestion that strains the existing overcrowded road and highways infrastructure systems that are often in need of maintenance. Long commuting distances also contribute to poor air quality, increases expenses to the commuting workforce, and has been shown to have negative consequences on personal health. One of the aims of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) Plan is to direct new housing growth to employment centers to balance the jobs-housing ratio and decrease commuting distances.

Table 18 shows that 38% of the City of Hanford's workforce aged 16 years and older who do not work at home travel less than 15 minutes to work and another 31% of workers travel 15-30 minutes to work. The average travel time for Hanford workers is 24 minutes, which is similar to commute times for countywide workers at 23 minutes.

Table 19 shows that a little less than one half (45.7%)of the resident workers of Hanford work in the City and 54.3% work outside of Hanford.

Table 18: Travel Time to Work

Travel Time to Work	Hanford	Kings County
Less than 15 minutes	38.0%	36.8%
15-30 minutes	30.8%	32.0%
30 to 59 minutes	25.3%	25.1%
60 or more minutes	5.9%	6.1%
Average Travel Time	**24 min.**	**23 min.**

Note: Workers included those 16 years and over who did not work from home.; Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table S0801

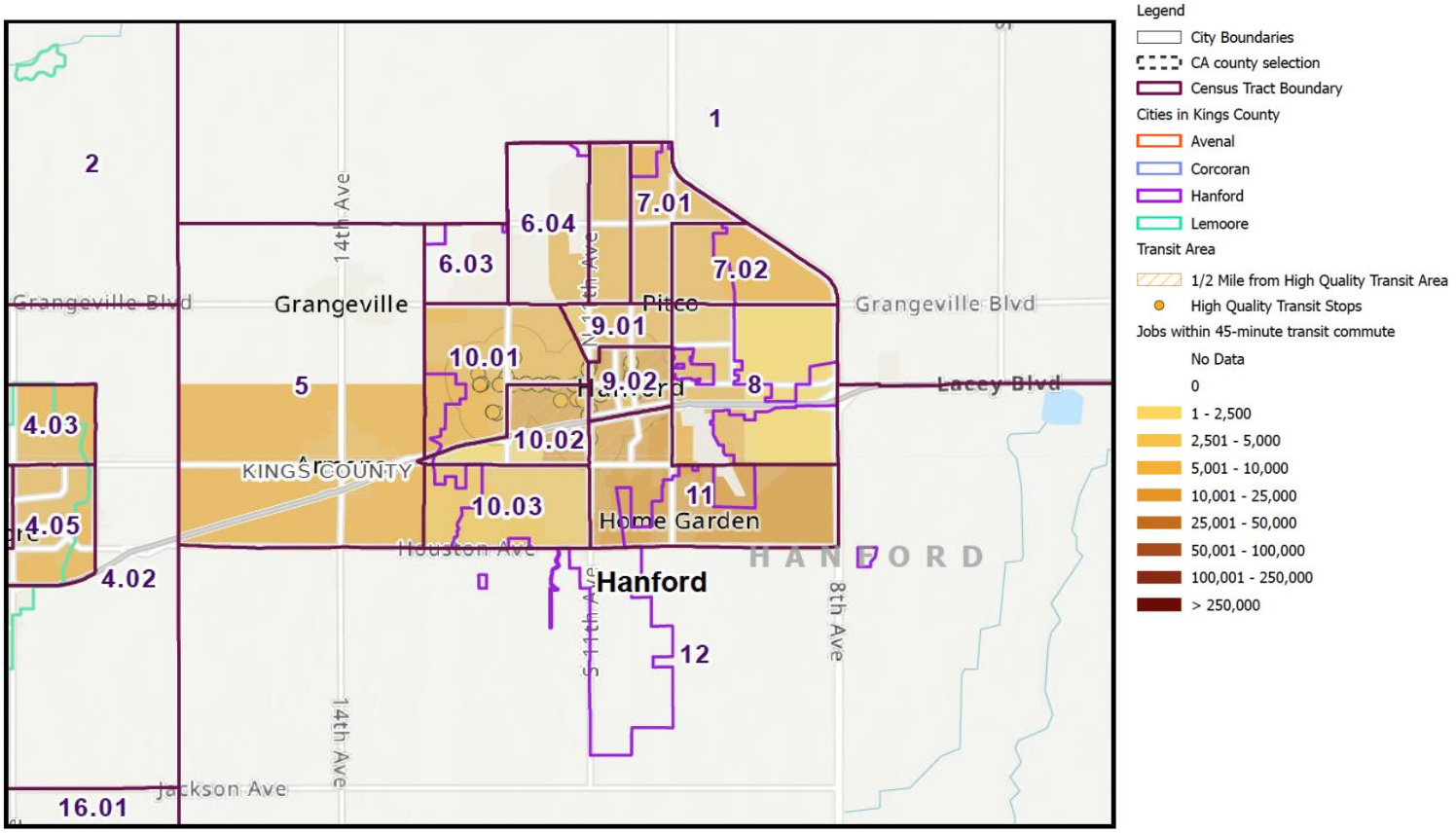
Table 19: Work Locations of City/County Resident Workers

Travel Time to Work	Hanford	Kings County
Number of Resident Workers (Age 16 and over)	23,502	56,560
Work in Same City/County)	45.7%	75.6%
Work Outside of City/County	54.3%	24.1%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Note: Workers included those 16 years and over who did not work from home.; Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table S0801

Figure 12 illustrates the distribution of jobs within a 45-minute transit commute. It shows that CTs 7.02,09.02,10.02, and 11, are within a 45-minute transit commute time of 5,000-10,000 jobs.

Figure 13: Jobs within 45-minute transit commute.



Sources: Caltrans, 2022; Smart Locations Database, 2018.

Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities

The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community-based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. Kings County is served by the Central Valley Regional Center (CVRC) which is based in Fresno. During 2014, CVRC served approximately 16,200 clients, of which about 900 to 1,000 lived in Kings County. CVRC provides diagnosis, evaluation, and case management services. The Kings County Rehabilitation Center in Hanford also offers rehabilitation, vocational and life training, and operates four group homes for mentally and physically handicapped individuals. State and federal law mandate minimum accessibility standards for housing. For example, local governments that use federal housing funds must meet federal accessibility guidelines for new construction and substantial rehabilitation. At least 5% of the units must be accessible to persons with mobility impairments, and an additional 2% must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. New multi-family housing must be built so that:

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2) the doors allowing passage into and within such units can accommodate wheelchairs; and
3) all units contain adaptive design features.

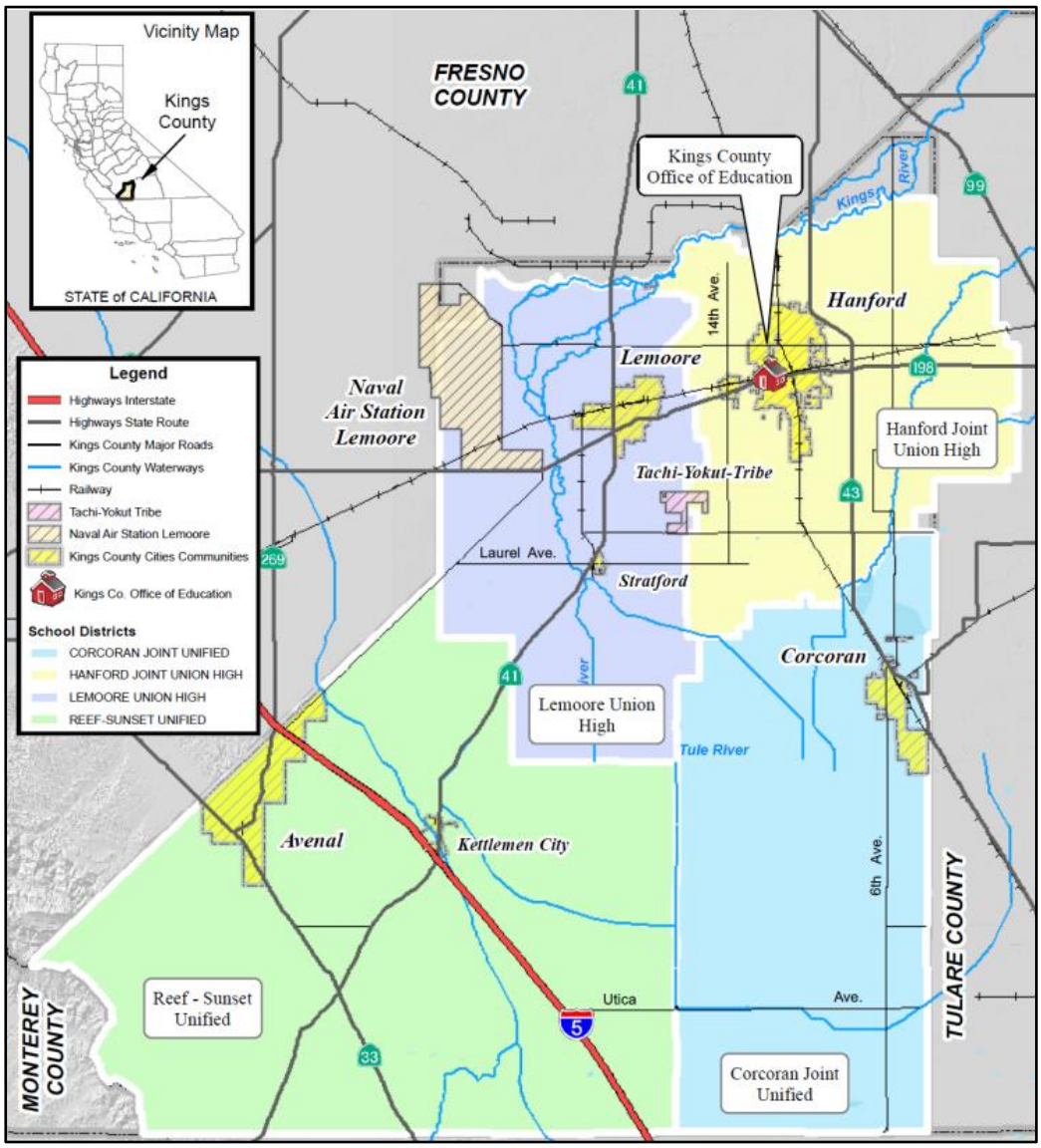
In addition, state law requires all jurisdictions to provide reasonable accommodation in the application of housing policies and regulations.

The City's Program 1.15 Housing for Persons with Disabilities continues to facilitate reasonable accommodation in housing for persons with disabilities and expedite developmental applications like residential care facilities.

Education

According to the Kings County office of education as of Oct 2021 there are a total of 19,429 students enrolled in elementary schools and about 8,179 students in high schools across the county as per data submitted by the districts. Figure 13 below shows some of the school districts in Kings County.
The City of Hanford is served by the Hanford Joint Union High School District (6 schools), Hanford Elementary School District (11 schools), Pioneer Elementary School District (3 schools), and the Kings River-Hardwick Union School District (1 school).. Intra-district and inter-district transfers are permitted under California state law, and both charter and private school options are available to residents. There are no notable disparities in school access between neighborhoods

Figure 14: School districts in Kings County



Source: Kings County, Cal EM

Disproportionate Housing Needs and Displacement Risk

Overpayment

State and federal housing law defines *overpayment* as a household paying more than 30% of gross income for housing expenses, including utilities. Housing overpayment is especially problematic for lower-income households that have limited resources for other living expenses.

As shown in Table 20, a significant portion of lower-income households in Hanford overpaid for housing according to HUD CHAS data (special tabulations based on the Census ACS). More than half of all Hanford's owner and renter households in the extremely low- (<= 30%), very low- (>30% to <=50%) and low-income (>50% to <=80%) categories reported to be overpaying. The highest overpayments were renters households in the very low-income category at 85.2% and owners in the extremely low-income category at 82.4%. These are similar patterns countywide. In most communities, however, more rental households than owner households were overpaying. Few households with incomes above the median faced overpayment – often less than 10% of households.

Table 20: Household Overpayment by Tenure

Income Category	Hanford	Kings County
Owners		
<= 30%	82.4%	79.00%
>30% to <=50%	67.1%	68.60%
>50% to <=80%	53.9%	48.30%
>80% to <=100%	46.0%	32.80%
>100%	7.7%	7.40%
Total	22.8%	22.50%
Renters		
<= 30%	77.9%	79.30%
>30% to <=50%	85.2%	78.30%
>50% to <=80%	53.4%	57.00%
>80% to <=100%	32.2%	22.50%
>100%	7.2%	6.40%
Total	42.1%	43.20%

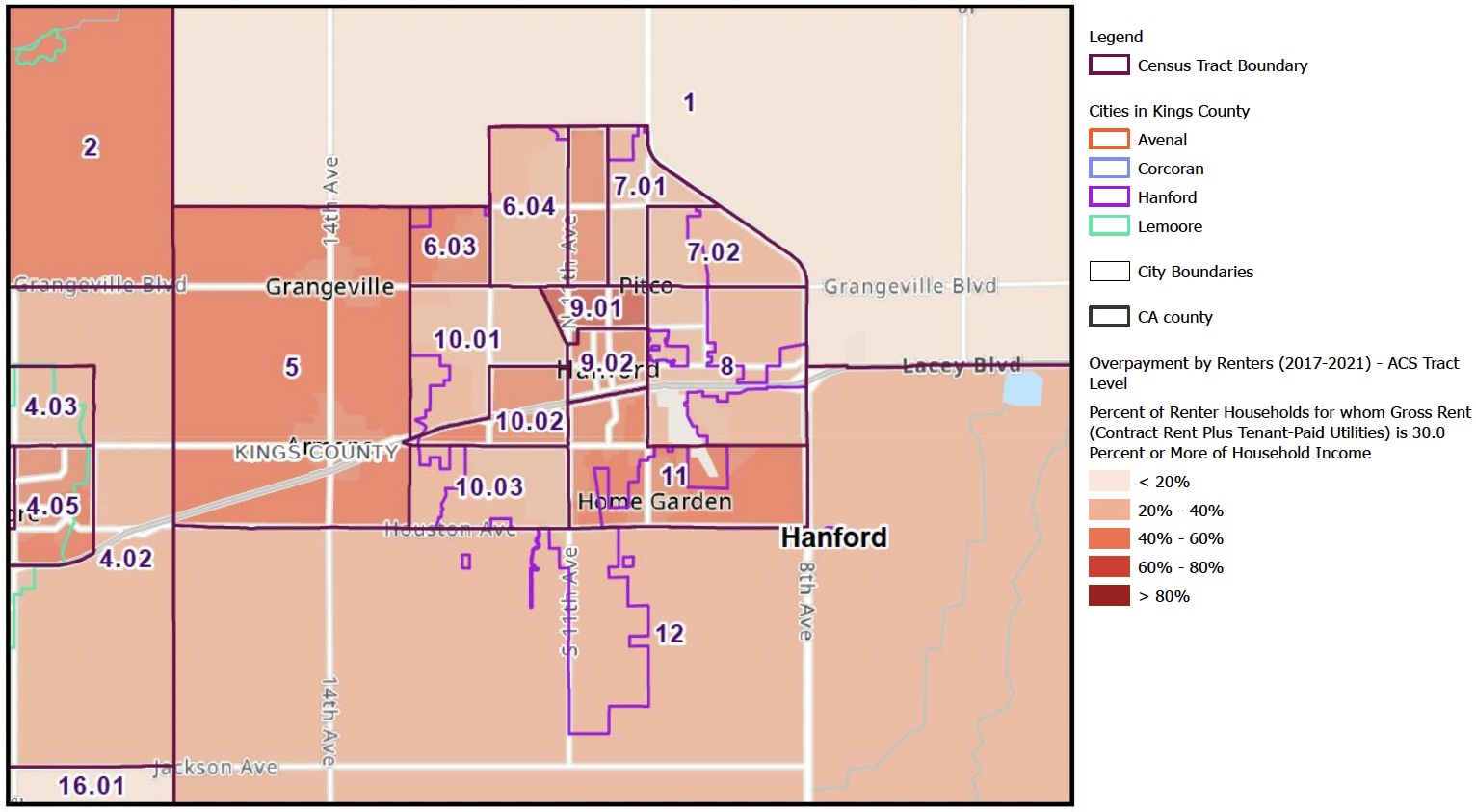
Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census ACS 2014-2018

The data from Figures 14 and 15, which illustrate overpayment by renters and homeowners in Hanford at the tract level, reveal distinct patterns of housing affordability challenges within the city. For renters, the overpayment rate is considerably high, ranging from 20% to 60%. Notably, the central areas of Hanford, particularly CT 9.01, exhibited a higher range of overpayment, between 40% and 60%, indicating that a significant portion of renters in these areas are spending a substantial part of their income on housing. This could reflect higher rental costs or lower income levels among renters in these central areas. In contrast, the peripheral areas of Hanford show somewhat lower rent overpayment rates, falling between 20% and 40%.

This suggests that while housing affordability is still a concern in these areas, it is not as severe as in the central parts of the city. When it comes to homeowners, the pattern of overpayment is somewhat different. Higher levels of overpayment among homeowners are observed in CT 9.01 and in CT11 towards the edges of the city and near the unincorporated community of Home Garden, with rates ranging between 40% and 60%. This indicates that homeownership in these areas may be associated with higher mortgage payments relative to income, or possibly higher property values.

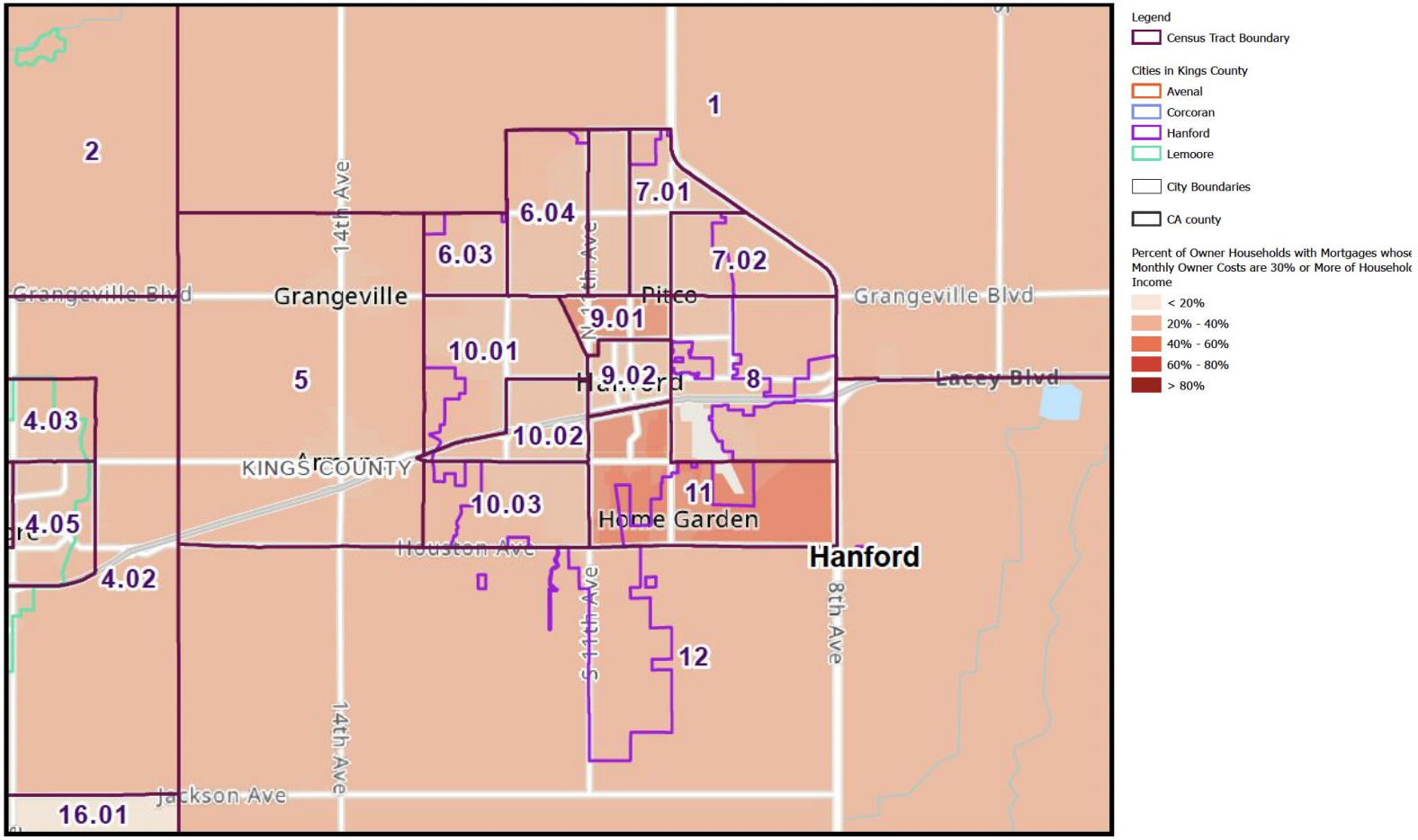
Hanford's Program 3.9 Affordable Housing Assistance implements various strategies to continue the construction of affordable housing. The City seeks applicable grants from state and federal sources including funding specifically targeted to ELI housing, provide an inventory of housing sites to interested developers, continue to provide a density bonus to qualifying projects, provide financial and regulatory assistance such as reduced fees and/or modified development standards, fee reductions and concurrent processing of lot mergers for multi-family projects that include units affordable to lower-income households, and continue to pursue housing production and rehabilitation with nonprofits including assistance in preparing grant applications. Housing for very-low- and extremely-low-income persons will be prioritized where feasible. In addition, the City's affordable housing incentives will be promoted on the website and in handouts provided at the Planning counter.

Figure 15: Overpayment by Renters -- Census Tract



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Figure 16: Percentage of Homeowners Overpaying



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Local Median Housing Costs

In the City of Hanford, the median monthly housing costs is $1,152. (Table 21) For the wider Kings County, the median costs are slightly lower at $1,094. In contrast, California's median is significantly higher at $1,688. From 2010 to 2020, the City of Hanford's median monthly housing cost increased by a smaller percentage, 8.1%, compared to Kings County at 14%. California's rate of increase is more than double Hanford's rate at 19.8%.

In Hanford, the median monthly owner cost with a mortgage as a percentage of household income is 21.9% and 9% for those homeowners without a mortgage. (Table 22) The percentage that renters spend is much higher at 28.1% which is just shy of the acceptable standard to spend on housing, one third of income. However, as seen below, overcrowding and overpayment is an issue in Hanford. It is important to note that these figures are medians.

Table 21: Median Monthly Housing Costs Over Time

	2010	2015	2020	Percent Change (2010 to 2020)
City of Hanford	$1,066	$1,054	$1,152	8.1%
Kings County	$960	$978	$1,094	14.0%
California	$1,409	$1,419	$1,688	19.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-Year Estimates), Table B25105

Table 22: Median Monthly Housing Costs by Tenure as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months

	2010	2015	2020
Median Gross Rent	29.0%	29.4%	28.1%
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs - Total	23.0%	20.5%	18.9%
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs - Units with a Mortgage	26.0%	23.4%	21.9%
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs - Units without a Mortgage	10.9%	10.1%	9.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-Year Estimates), Tables B25071, B25092

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is often closely related to household income and the cost of housing. The U.S. Census Bureau considers a household to be overcrowded when there is more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms and kitchens; and to be severely overcrowded when there are more than 1.5 occupants per room. Overcrowded households are usually a reflection of the lack of adequate income for housing.

Table 23 details the percentage of households that live in overcrowded situations. Overcrowding is more prevalent among renters than owners. For example, countywide, 12% of renters and 5% of owners reported more than one person per room.

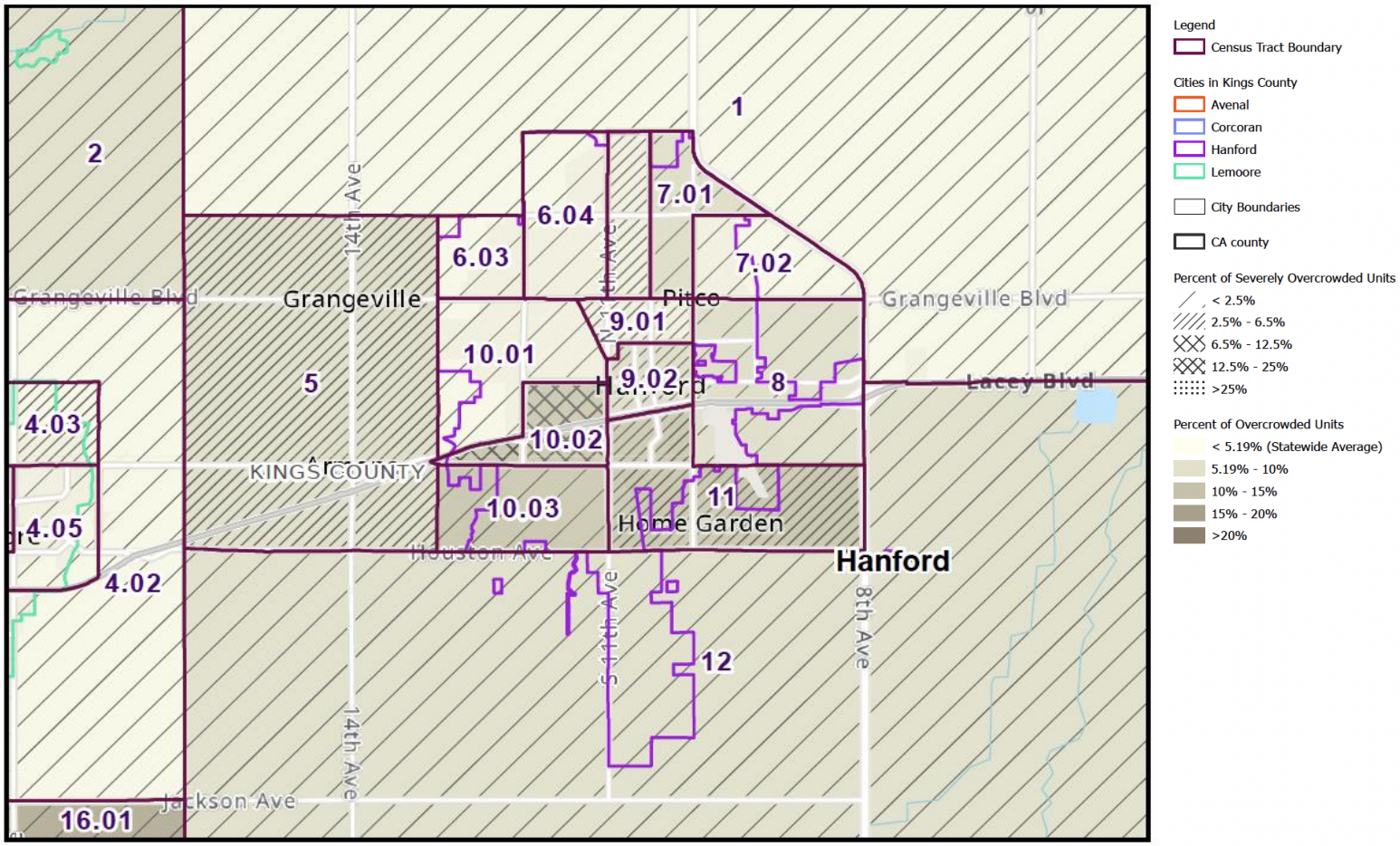
Table 23: Overcrowding by Tenure

Occupants per Room	Hanford	Kings County
Total households	18,960	43,604
Owner occupied:	11,353	23,368
0.50 or less	66.0%	60.70%
0.51 to 1.00	29.5%	34.20%
1.01 to 1.50	3.3%	3.90%
1.51 to 2.00	0.2%	0.70%
2.01 or more	0.9%	0.50%
Renter occupied:	7,607	20,236
0.50 or less	42.3%	39.70%
0.51 to 1.00	45.2%	48.10%
1.01 to 1.50	8.8%	8.70%
1.51 to 2.00	2.8%	2.90%
2.01 or more	0.8%	0.60%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25014

In Figure 16 it could be seen that the city of Hanford exhibits diverse patterns of overcrowding across different areas, reflecting a complex urban housing situation. Central and southern regions of the city are marked by higher rates of overcrowding, with 15-20% of housing units in some tracts experiencing this issue. dropping below 5.19%, which is notably lower than the statewide average. This indicates that housing in these areas is relatively more spacious or that fewer people are living in each household. Severe overcrowding, which typically refers to more extreme cases where the number of occupants per room is high, also varies within the city. Some areas have 2.5% to 6.5% of severely overcrowded units, indicating pockets of the city where living conditions are quite cramped. Interestingly, the edges of Hanford have rates below 2.5%, suggesting more comfortable living spaces, whereas a specific tract in the west shows a higher range of severe overcrowding, between 6.5% and 12.5%.

Figure 17: Overcrowding in Kings County



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021

Housing Conditions

According to the HUD CHAS data, 10–15% of occupied units in Hanford have plumbing or kitchen facility deficiencies. Also, local code enforcement records (2021–2023) cite recurring violations related to roof leaks, electrical hazards, inadequate ventilation, mold, and foundation issues, especially in older neighborhoods south of SR-198 and west of 11th Avenue in Hanford,

To update the assessment of housing conditions across Kings County, the County and cities conducted a qualitative review of recent code enforcement data (2020–2024), building permit records, and consultations with local housing inspectors and planning staff. This updated review builds upon and refines the estimates derived from the prior housing conditions survey conducted over a decade ago, which found that approximately 11–13% of units countywide were in need of some level of rehabilitation or replacement. As Table 24 shows, it was estimated that in the urban core of Hanford, 8-10% of the units moderate rehabilitation, 2-3 required substantial rehabilitation and about 1% required replacement.

Based on this localized knowledge, housing conditions have remained a significant concern in older neighborhoods and rural areas, especially where reinvestment has been limited. The following updated estimates and qualitative observations summarize current housing conditions:

Table 24: Estimated Units Requiring Rehabilitation or Replacement (2024 Update)

Jurisdiction	% Needing Moderate Rehab	% Needing Substantial Rehab	% Needing Replacement
Hanford (urban core)	8–10%	2–3%	~1%
Avenal & Corcoran	10–12%	3–4%	1.5–2%
Unincorporated areas	12–14%	4–5%	2.5–3%
Countywide Estimate	**10–12%**	**3–4%**	**1.5–2%**

Source: *Local planning department staff consultation (2024), Kings County and City of Hanford Code Enforcement Reports (2020–2024), ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates, and comparison with prior Kings County Housing Condition Survey (2012).*

Key Housing Condition Issues Identified (2020–2024):

- Roofing deterioration and mold intrusion reported in multiple neighborhoods in Avenal, Corcoran, and south Hanford.
- Electrical and plumbing violations increasing in unincorporated mobile home parks and older subdivisions built prior to 1980.
- Substandard units identified through outreach efforts (e.g., Kings County Housing Authority intake records) have consistently revealed nonpermitted additions, septic failures, and lack of insulation.
- In farmworker communities, housing is often overcrowded and exhibits signs of foundation cracks, rodent infestations, and ventilation issues.
- Mobile homes, particularly in rural areas, have been flagged for poor anchoring, aging electrical panels, and non-weatherized exteriors.

Although new affordable and market-rate housing has been added in recent years, a substantial share of older units remain unrepaired, particularly in low-income and unincorporated areas. These findings justify continued emphasis on housing preservation and rehabilitation programs to support safe and adequate housing for all residents.

Homelessness

In Homelessness is often the result of multiple factors that converge in a person's life. The combination of loss of employment, inability to find a job because of the need for retraining, and high housing costs lead to some individuals and families losing their housing. For others, the loss of housing is due to chronic health problems, physical disabilities, mental health disabilities or drug and alcohol addictions along with an inability to access the services and long-term support needed to address these conditions. Obtaining an accurate assessment of the magnitude of the homeless population is difficult because many individuals are not visibly homeless but rather live with relatives or friends, in hotels/motels or shelters, and other temporary accommodations. To address the needs of homeless people in Kings County, the Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance (KTHA) conducted a Point-in-Time (PIT) survey of homeless people in these two counties in January 2022. The study used HUD's definition of homelessness, which is defined as people who reside in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or places not meant for human habitation such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings.

Table 25: Homeless Persons

Jurisdiction	Estimated Homeless
Avenal	4
Corcoran	17
Hanford	**260**
Lemoore	8
Unincorporated area	24
Kings County totals	313

Source: Kings/Tulare Homeless Alliance Point-in-Time Survey, 2022

Based on the 2022 PIT survey, the following portrait of the 313 homeless individuals counted in Kings County included:

- 22% chronically homeless
- 39% persons with disability
- 20% suffer from mental disability.
- 12% suffer from substance abuse problems.
- 11% victims of domestic violence
- 6% veterans
- 2% unaccompanied children
- 12% young adults under age 25

In 2022, 39% of the homeless population was housed in temporary living arrangements (31% in emergency

shelter and 8% in transitional housing). Over half (61%) were unsheltered and homeless or in a car.

Table 25 presents the 2022 PIT homeless counts for the four cities and unincorporated areas of the County. The table shows that the City of Hanford had the highest counted with 260 homeless individuals or 83% of the countywide total. This was followed by the unincorporated area with 24 homeless individuals.

Table 26: Shelter Facilities in Kings County

Total Project Name & Organization	PIT Beds	Use Count	Use Rate
EMERGENCY SHELTER			
Barbara Saville Shelter - DV	15	4	27%
Barbara Saville Woman's Shelter	23	6	26%
EHA Kings	7	7	100%
PRK Holiday Lodge	57	57	100%
PRK Stardust Hotel	17	17	100%
Temporary Housing Program	7	7	100%
Total	**126**	**98**	**78%**
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			
KGM Men's Transitional	15	15	100%
KGM Women's Transitional	6	6	100%
New Song Academy	6	3	50%
Total	**27**	**24**	**89%**
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING			
Anchors II	6	4	67%
Anchors IV	6	5	83%
Grace Homes	13	13	100%
Hope Survives	6	6	100%
Kings County Act	28	28	100%
Kings VASH	5	1	20%
Total	**64**	**57**	**89%**
OTHER PERMANENT HOUSING			
HAKC Emergency Housing Voucher	15	14	93%
Total	**15**	**14**	**93%**
RAPID REHOUSING			
Bringing Families Home	16	16	100%
HANA	4	4	100%
Housing Support Program	76	76	100%
Kings Rapid Rehousing	1	1	100%
RRH4 Kings	6	6	100%
Total	**103**	**103**	**100%**

Source: Kings Tulare Homeless Alliance, 2023

Table 26 lists the shelter facilities in Kings County that served the homeless. It identifies an inventory of

126 emergency shelter beds (78% use rate), 27 transitional housing beds (89% use rate), 64 permanent supportive housing beds (89% use rate), 15 other permanent housing beds (93% use rate), and 103 rapid rehousing beds (100% use rate) in Kings County. Additional emergency assistance is provided by the Salvation Army in Hanford, which provides short-term assistance in the form of food, financial assistance for rent and utility bills, motel vouchers and bus or plane tickets. Corcoran Christian Aid provides food, vouchers, and other types of emergency financial assistance within Corcoran.

Despite these services, a significant shortage in emergency shelters and transitional housing remains. In 2007 the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 2, which strengthened the planning and zoning requirements for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. SB2 requires that all jurisdictions adopt zoning regulations that allow emergency shelters by-right in at least one zone, subject to objective development standards, or as an alternative, the jurisdiction may meet the need through a multi-jurisdictional agreement with up to three adjacent jurisdictions. As noted in the Constraints section, all of the jurisdictions in Kings County have adopted zoning regulations for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing in response to SB 2. In Kings County and surrounding counties, the number of unsheltered individuals went down dramatically from 2005 to 2020. The number of individuals in emergency shelters and transitional housing did not change drastically.

Hanford's Program 3.11 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing objective is to continue the establishment of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Hanford allows emergency shelters by-right in the OR zone and transitional/supportive housing are permitted subject to the same regulations that apply to other residential uses of the same type, in the same zone.

Extremely Low Income Households

In 2006 state law was amended (Assembly Bill 2634) to add the extremely low-income (ELI) category (up to 30% AMI) to the required analysis of household characteristics and housing growth needs. Due to their limited incomes, these households have the greatest difficulty finding suitable housing at an affordable price. In previous Table 5 showed, Hanford consists of about 4.3 % of extremely low-income owners and 19.1% of extremely low-income renters. Extremely low-income households have high rates of overpayment. Owners in other income categories overpay for housing at rates between 67.1% to 7.7%. Renters in other income categories overpay for housing at lower rates apart from households in the >30% to <50% income category. These high rates indicate that there is less affordable housing choice for low and extremely low-income households.

Extremely Low-Income households—defined as those earning at or below 30% of Area Median Income (AMI)—are among the most vulnerable populations in Kings County and require targeted analysis due to their severe housing cost burden and higher risk of housing instability. According to HUD CHAS 2015–2019 estimates, approximately 3,340 households in Kings County qualify as ELI, comprising roughly 12.8% of all households in the county. Of these, more than 83% are renters, and 68% experience severe cost burden, paying more than half of their income toward housing.

Table 27: Extremely Low Income Households Overpaying by Tenure

	Owner Occupied	Percent	Renter Occupied	Percent	Total	Percent
Cost Burden > 30%	350	82.4%	1,160	77.9%	1,520	79.4%
Cost Burden >50%	275	64.7%	1,040	69.8%	395	20.6%
Total ELI Households	425		1,490		1,915	

Source: US Housing and Urban Development, CHAS 2014-18 (5-Year Estimates)

In terms of household characteristics, ELI households are more likely to:

- Reside in overcrowded conditions: CHAS and ACS data show that over 18% of ELI renter households live in units with more than one person per room—more than double the countywide average.
- Be headed by single parents or seniors: Roughly 24% of ELI households are headed by elderly persons, many of whom depend on fixed Social Security incomes. A further 27% are single female-headed households with children, facing compounded burdens from child care costs and low employment flexibility.
- Live in substandard housing: Code enforcement records and local knowledge identify that ELI households disproportionately occupy older, poorly maintained rental units in areas such as central Hanford, west Corcoran, and unincorporated Kettleman City.

Housing options affordable to ELI households are extremely limited. Based on current HUD fair market rents (FMR), an ELI household earning under $19,000/year can afford rent of approximately $480/month—a level unmet by most market-rate units in Kings County. Furthermore, waitlists for Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) and deeply subsidized units remain long and often closed. The County Housing Authority has reported that only 1 in 4 eligible ELI households can currently be served by available subsidy programs.

Lastly, ELI households face limited housing mobility due to poor credit, transportation barriers, and lack of available units. These challenges are exacerbated in rural and agricultural communities, where informal rental agreements, overcrowding, and employer-provided housing limit tenant protections and fair housing enforcement.

This analysis underscores the urgent need for policies and programs specifically calibrated to the unique and disproportionate burdens faced by ELI households, including preservation of naturally occurring affordable housing, new deeply affordable development, and rental assistance tied to household characteristics and location-based disadvantage.

At-Risk of Conversion

A review of assisted housing developments in Kings County and the City of Hanford reveals a total of six HUD- or USDA-subsidized properties with affordability covenants scheduled to expire within the next ten years, placing them at risk of conversion to market-rate housing. These properties include Hanford Senior Village (2026, USDA Section 515), Sandstone Apartments (2028, LIHTC), and Twin Cedars Apartments

(2032, Section 8). Collectively, these developments represent approximately 198 affordable units, with 82 units specifically reserved for extremely low- and very low-income households. According to the California Housing Partnership's Affordable Housing Preservation database, one USDA Rural Development property in Lemoore and two HUD 202 properties in Avenal also fall within the 2035 risk window.

These properties are considered at risk due to mortgage maturity, expiring rental assistance contracts, and the non-renewal of use restrictions. The potential loss of these units would represent a significant setback in maintaining housing stability for seniors, persons with disabilities, and large low-income families. Many of these units are located in census tracts already experiencing high cost burdens and lower access to opportunity, making their preservation a priority.

A review of the inventory of assisted housing developments identifies Amberwood I, Amberwood II, Cedarbrook, and Hanford Senior Villas as properties with affordability restrictions reportedly expiring between 2030 and 2032. However, cross-referencing these dates with data from the California Housing Partnership Corporation (CHPC) and the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) Preservation Database indicates that these developments have affordability covenants extending beyond 2035, placing them outside the ten-year at-risk window. This discrepancy highlights the need to verify data sources and ensure accuracy in risk assessment.

Conversely, Cameron Commons and View Road Apartments, which are not flagged in the element's risk inventory, are listed in HCD's preservation database with affordability covenants set to expire within the next ten years—by 2034 and 2033, respectively. These two developments collectively provide 124 affordable units, including 42 for very low-income households, and their potential conversion to market-rate status could severely affect housing stability for low-income renters in Hanford.

The risk of conversion for these properties stems from expiring HUD Section 8 contracts and the potential prepayment of federally subsidized mortgages, especially as property owners face increased maintenance costs and limited incentives for covenant renewals. The absence of a dedicated local preservation strategy or early warning system could hinder proactive intervention.

Several regional and statewide nonprofit organizations have the legal, financial, and managerial capacity to acquire and preserve at-risk developments. These include:

- Self-Help Enterprises, Visalia – Extensive experience in rural preservation and USDA RD properties.
- California Coalition for Rural Housing (CCRH) – Statewide advocacy and technical support.
- The John Stewart Company – Affordable housing acquisition and property management.
- Central Valley Coalition for Affordable Housing, Merced – Operates LIHTC and USDA properties in adjacent counties.

Financing options for acquisition and preservation include a combination of federal and state resources, such as:

- Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC)
- CalHFA Preservation Loan Program
- Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program

- CDBG Housing Rehabilitation Set-Asides
- USDA Rural Development Section 538 and 515 Programs
- Local Housing Trust Funds (if applicable)

The City and County continues to coordinate with these organizations and funding channels to monitor affordability expiration timelines and develop proactive acquisition and rehabilitation plans. Inclusion of an early warning database, regular communication with property owners, and technical assistance for nonprofit acquirers would enhance the jurisdiction's capacity to preserve affordability.

The City of Hanford's Program 3.3 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing objective to monitor the status of publicly assisted housing affordable units. Hanford has approximately 766 units of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households created through City, state, and federal programs. However, these units have no identified risk of converting to market-rate housing in the next decade. Additionally, the City works with interested agencies and community organizations to provide technical and/or financial assistance in return for extended affordable controls.

Displacement Risk

Displacement risk—though not driven by rapid gentrification in most of Kings County—is rising in key investment corridors such as eastern Hanford, where new infrastructure and rising rents are placing pressure on older, lower-income neighborhoods. In these areas, anecdotal evidence from tenant organizations and legal aid groups indicates increasing reports of informal evictions, "cash for keys" offers, and lease non-renewals following property acquisition by investors.

The Urban Displacement Project, a joint research and action initiative of the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Toronto, analyzes income patterns and housing availability to determine the level of displacement risk at the census tract level. According to the Urban Displacement Project's Estimated Displacement Risk (EDR) model for California, displacement risk is determined by evaluating census tract characteristics that are strongly correlated with a net loss of low-income renter populations. Essentially, a high displacement risk suggests that more low-income households are leaving a neighborhood than moving in, often due to factors like affordability, development pressures, or changes in the housing market.

The EDR provides three layers of displacement information. The "Overall Displacement" map layer shows the number of income groups experiencing any displacement risk. The dark red tracts (2 income groups), our models estimate displacement (Elevated, High, or Extreme) for two income groups. In the light orange tracts categorized as "Probable", one or all three income groups had to have been categorized as "Probable Displacement". The EDR map shows that all the cities in the county and the southern western region are at predominant risk of At-Risk displacement. "At risk of displacement" refers to the likelihood of residents, particularly low-income renter households, being forced to move out of their neighborhoods due to various factors. This concept is often evaluated in the context of gentrification, rising housing costs, and changing neighborhood dynamics.

The city of Hanford is at risk of displacement in the southern and central areas while a tract contains 1 income group displacement the rest of city is at lower risk of displacement. While the neighboring areas have lower risk of displacement as well.

C. CONSTRAINTS

Governmental regulations—while intended to safeguard public health, safety, and orderly development—can inadvertently pose constraints on housing production, affordability, and accessibility. In Kings County and the City of Hanford, several regulatory mechanisms may impact the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing across income levels, including those serving persons with disabilities.

Governmental Constraints

Development Standards and Permit SRO Units

In accordance with Government Code § 65583, subdivision (c)(1), jurisdictions must demonstrate the availability of zoning that facilitates a variety of housing types, including Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units. The City of Hanford and Kings County currently permit SROs in multiple zoning districts, particularly in C-2 (General Commercial) and R-3 (High-Density Residential) zones. However, a detailed review of associated development standards and procedural requirements reveals constraints that may inhibit their production, particularly for very low- and extremely low-income populations.

SRO development in Hanford is subject to discretionary review under a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process, which introduces uncertainty, delays, and financial burden for developers. Moreover, zoning regulations require a minimum unit size of 300–350 square feet, on-site parking ratios of one space per unit, and open space or communal amenity requirements. These thresholds, while designed to uphold livability, may conflict with affordability objectives, especially for transitional housing operators or nonprofit developers. For instance, based on parking construction cost estimates from the Terner Center for Housing Innovation at UC Berkeley (2022), structured parking can add $35,000 to $70,000 per unit, significantly increasing development costs and reducing financial feasibility for SROs.

In Kings County, SROs are generally addressed under the umbrella of boarding houses or group living arrangements, which are subject to conditional permits in urban unincorporated areas. As of 2024, no SRO projects have been entitled or built under this zoning framework in the past eight years, suggesting that regulatory barriers or lack of incentives may be discouraging their development.

In response to these findings, Hanford is proposing to revise its zoning ordinances to include:

- Explicit SRO definitions as a permitted use in R-3 and C-2 zones.
- Ministerial approval pathways for SRO projects meeting objective development standards.
- Reduced or flexible parking ratios, especially for projects near transit corridors or serving formerly homeless populations.
- Allowances for reduced unit sizes (e.g., 200–250 sq. ft.) consistent with state building code minimums.

Zoning regulations in Hanford dictate allowable densities and residential use types. In some residential zones, minimum lot sizes, low-density requirements, or conditional use permits for multifamily housing may limit production, especially for low-income and special needs housing. For example, higher-density developments are primarily restricted to R-3 or mixed-use zones, and single-room occupancy (SRO) or transitional housing may require discretionary review even when allowed in the use table.

California Government Code §65940.1 mandates that jurisdictions make available on their websites—in a clear and easily accessible format—comprehensive information regarding zoning ordinances, development standards, impact fees, inclusionary housing requirements, and other development-related policies affecting residential construction. This requirement is intended to facilitate developer understanding of local constraints, streamline pre-application decision-making, and promote public transparency.

A review of Hanford's official website confirms that basic zoning code chapters are posted online; however, access to complete development standards (e.g., height, lot coverage, setbacks) is often fragmented across multiple documents. Additionally, the fee schedule for development services is published, but there is no consolidated dashboard or dedicated web page compiling all housing-related requirements in one place, including any applicable inclusionary housing mandates or affordability incentives. Similarly, Kings County provides zoning text and certain fee components on its website, but lacks a unified planning transparency portal that compiles all standards, exactions, and development fees comprehensively and in machine-readable format.

This fragmented access hinders effective pre-development planning, especially for smaller housing developers and nonprofit affordable housing providers who rely on complete and timely data for project feasibility analyses. The Housing Element proposes to include a targeted program to ensure full compliance with state law by developing a centralized online repository that houses up-to-date zoning maps, tables of permitted uses by zone, all development standards, the full suite of fee schedules by unit type and housing category, and any affordable housing or inclusionary provisions adopted by the City or County.

Height Limits as a Constraint on Multifamily Housing

Height limits in residential and mixed-use zoning districts serve as a critical regulatory parameter that directly affects the ability of developers to achieve maximum residential densities. In the City of Hanford, multifamily housing is typically permitted in R-3 (High-Density Residential) and C-2 (General Commercial) zones. According to Table 4-4 of the draft Housing Element, these zones generally impose maximum building heights ranging from 35 to 45 feet, which equates to approximately three stories depending on construction type. While these limits may support moderate-density development, they may act as a constraint for developers seeking to utilize density bonuses, mixed-income incentives, or podium-style construction methods that exceed three stories.

For example, achieving densities above 25–30 dwelling units per acre—a common benchmark for lower-income RHNA feasibility—typically requires 4- to 5-story construction, particularly for projects incorporating structured parking or ground-floor commercial uses. Restrictive height caps in high-density or mixed-use districts may therefore reduce financial feasibility or require costly variances. Furthermore, these height limits are often applied uniformly across parcel sizes without accounting for lot depth, adjacency buffers, or context-sensitive infill design strategies that could otherwise support greater vertical development without compromising neighborhood character.

While state density bonus law can offer partial relief, the lack of corresponding height increases in the base zoning may reduce the practical utility of such incentives. Therefore, height limits—as currently structured—present a potential governmental constraint on the production of affordable and multifamily housing, particularly in infill areas near transit, employment, and services.

Reasonable Accommodation

While the City of Hanford have adopted reasonable accommodation procedures, additional clarification is necessary to evaluate whether these policies fully comply with the Fair Housing Amendments Act and do not unintentionally hinder access to housing for persons with disabilities. The current process generally allows applicants to request modifications from land use or zoning standards (e.g., setback adjustments, parking requirements); however, neither jurisdiction publishes standardized application procedures, timeframes for decision-making, or clear approval findings criteria online, making it difficult for housing providers or applicants to navigate the process efficiently. Lack of transparency in procedural timelines and decision logic can serve as implicit barriers to equal housing access.

A critical zoning constraint arises from the treatment of group homes for seven or more individuals, which in many residential zones in Hanford and unincorporated Kings County are subject to conditional use permits (CUPs) and excluded entirely from single-family residential zones. For example, Hanford's zoning ordinance permits group homes of six or fewer persons by right in residential districts, but requires a CUP for homes of seven or more residents, even when operated by licensed care providers. This regulatory distinction imposes a heightened burden on housing for individuals with disabilities, which is inconsistent with California law, including SB 1228 (2001) and Gov. Code §12955(l), which require local governments to treat licensed group homes like other residential uses without additional layers of discretion.

Such requirements introduce potential discrimination risks and increase housing development timelines and costs. Conditional use permit processes often involve public hearings, discretionary reviews, and neighbor opposition, all of which may deter service providers from siting homes for persons with developmental, cognitive, or physical disabilities. Moreover, the CUP process lacks uniform approval standards and often varies in duration depending on community pushback, which disproportionately affects vulnerable populations.

Permit Processing and Timelines

The efficiency and clarity of local permit processing procedures have a direct impact on housing production across all income levels. A review of existing practices in City of Hanford reveals potential constraints arising from procedural ambiguity, lack of codified timelines, and the absence of formal documentation for statutorily required streamlining processes.

Notably, both jurisdictions do not currently maintain published or codified procedures for the SB 35 Streamlined Ministerial Approval Process (Government Code § 65913.4), which applies to jurisdictions not meeting their RHNA progress benchmarks. While certain housing types such as Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and limited multifamily infill projects are reviewed ministerially, there is no evidence of a clearly defined internal workflow, eligibility checklist, or staff guidance to facilitate SB 35-compliant review. This omission could deter developers of lower-income housing projects from pursuing otherwise eligible sites, effectively acting as a regulatory constraint despite the statutory mandate.

In addition, local implementation of the Permit Streamlining Act (Government Code §§ 65920–65964) lacks operational transparency. There is no systematic tracking of completeness determinations, final decision timelines, or integration with CEQA milestone dates. The absence of documented review periods or internal accountability systems for processing times weakens the ability of both agencies to ensure consistency and predictability, particularly for affordable and mixed-income developments. Public

comments collected during housing element outreach further underscore concerns over unpredictable timelines and discretionary layers even in zones where residential uses are conditionally permitted.

CEQA review, which often intersects with the Permit Streamlining Act, is applied variably without public-facing guidance on how CEQA exemptions or streamlining tools—such as infill exemptions or SB 35 waivers—are triggered or applied. This creates further uncertainty and potential delays in the entitlement process. In practice, the permitting experience appears to be project-specific and dependent on staff interpretation rather than standardized procedures, increasing the risk of processing delays, especially for nonprofit or mission-driven housing providers with limited legal resources.

Public comments on the initial Housing Element submittal further emphasized the need for clarity in processing times, improved coordination between planning and building divisions, and more predictable outcomes for housing applicants. In response, the Hanford proposes a formal SB 35 protocols that include:

- An objective checklist for determining project eligibility;
- Defined timelines consistent with HCD's 30–60–90-day review expectations;
- Publication of ministerial approval standards for qualifying projects;
- Integration with CEQA streamlining tools such as Class 32 (infill) categorical exemptions where applicable.

Overall, the absence of published SB 35 protocols, weak monitoring of statutory deadlines, and unclear CEQA coordination constitute material procedural constraints. These affect the feasibility of lower-income housing development and limit the jurisdictions' ability to meet housing production goals under RHNA. While the zoning ordinance provides a basic regulatory framework, the operational processes governing application intake, review, and decision-making remain a significant area where constraint mitigation is necessary through increased administrative clarity and procedural integration.

Development Fees and Exactions

Hanford's standard impact fees for residential development include charges for sewer, water, traffic mitigation, and school facilities. While these fees are necessary for infrastructure provision, they may disproportionately affect small or affordable projects, especially when fees are assessed per unit rather than by square footage. Fee deferral or reduction programs specific to affordable housing are limited or inconsistently applied.

Non-Governmental Constraints

Land Cost and Availability

Non-governmental factors play a critical role in determining the pace and affordability of housing development. In Kings County and Hanford, the rising price of land—particularly in areas close to urban services or within infill zones—acts as a significant constraint. Recent real estate data indicates that residential land values in Hanford have increased by 15–25% over the past three years, reaching approximately $7 to $12 per square foot, with higher values in the northwest quadrant where much of the City's RHNA capacity is located. In rural unincorporated areas, land prices remain somewhat lower, but constraints such as lack of infrastructure and limited market interest make housing infeasible in the absence of subsidies.

Another development constraint is the prevalence of downzoning requests or development at densities lower than those anticipated in the Housing Element site inventory. This often stems from neighborhood opposition, cost concerns, or market preferences, especially in transitional zones. A review of recent project approvals indicates that approximately 18% of sites entitled for high-density multifamily housing (20–30 du/ac) were instead developed at medium densities (12–18 du/ac). Additionally, there are notable delays between entitlement and permit application, with an average lag time of 12 to 18 months, especially for larger multifamily and mixed-use developments. These delays are often attributed to market timing, financing gaps, or developer efforts to phase construction.

Combined, these nongovernmental constraints pose significant challenges to meeting Kings County's and Hanford's share of the regional housing need, particularly for low- and very low-income households.

Construction Cost

In terms of construction costs, average per-unit costs for single-family homes now range from $250,000 to $325,000, while multifamily construction averages $180,000 to $240,000 per unit, depending on scale and design efficiency. These figures are in line with Central Valley trends and reflect escalating material and labor costs. For developers, access to financing, particularly for moderate- and lower-income housing, remains a persistent challenge. While conventional financing is generally available for market-rate single-family projects, affordable housing developments often rely on Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), state Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) funds, and gap financing, all of which are highly competitive and subject to lengthy award timelines.

Development Delays and Timing Gaps

A key non-governmental constraint impacting the City of Hanford's ability to accommodate their share of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) is the lag between project approval (e.g., site plan, zoning entitlements) and submittal of building permit applications. Recent planning data and interviews with local staff indicate that for many market-rate and multifamily housing developments, the average delay ranges from 12 to 18 months following approval. For affordable housing projects, this timeline can extend beyond 24 months, primarily due to prolonged efforts to secure funding sources such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), MHP, and HOME funds, which require alignment of multiple application rounds.

These delays pose significant challenges to meeting RHNA production targets, especially for very low- and low-income units, which depend more heavily on complex financing structures. In contrast, moderate- and above-moderate income housing shows faster turnaround times due to easier access to private financing and speculative development models. The cumulative effect of entitlement-to-permit delays, especially on lower-income RHNA categories, has contributed to a backlog of approved but unbuilt units, which skews the jurisdiction's annual progress reports (APR) and undercuts the actual production pipeline.

Furthermore, local developers cite site improvement obligations, utility connection fees, and lack of staff capacity for expedited plan checks as additional causes for delay between project approval and the permit stage. Addressing these delays will be essential to ensure RHNA feasibility and programmatic success. The Housing Element should incorporate monitoring systems to track entitled but unbuilt units, identify stalled projects, and create early intervention measures to reduce timing gaps for critical housing segments.

Environmental Health

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) reports CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores for the unincorporated county, suggesting relatively adverse environmental conditions throughout the county. (Figure 17). According to OEHHA, except for some of the smaller tracts in the center of the cities of Hanford, Lemoore, and Corcoran the rest of the areas have scores above the 90th percentile. The environmental conditions in Kings County likely due to the dominance of commercial agricultural practices and natural resource extraction, both of which are known to have negative impacts on the surrounding areas resulting from air pollution and other contaminants.

The primary indicators leading to the high environmental scores as reported by OEHHA's CalEnviroScreen vary across the county, but include ozone, particulate matter (PM) $_{2.5}$, diesel PM, pesticides, toxic releases, drinking water contaminants, chemical cleanup, lead in housing, groundwater threats, hazardous waste, impaired water, and solid waste. Ozone, diesel particulate, and $PM_{2.5}$, forms of pollution generated by car traffic and industrial uses, score higher throughout the county. In the unincorporated county, pesticide use, groundwater threats, and solid waste facilities are more prevalent than in urbanized areas, reflecting the presence of agricultural industries and chemical and waste storage outside of urban areas. Nearly all of Kings County is Senate Bill (SB) 535-qualifying disadvantaged communities excluding areas around Lemoore, north of Hanford and some tracts in Corcoran. This indicates that the unincorporated county represents an area of potential concern regarding fair housing and disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards and a concentration of vulnerable populations. The CalEnviroScreen scores in Hanford, California, display a varied environmental and socioeconomic landscape across the city. In most regions of Hanford, the CalEnviroScreen scores are above 75%, suggesting that these areas face significant pollution burdens and vulnerabilities.

This high score is indicative of greater environmental and health risks, potentially including higher levels of pollutants, greater exposure to toxic substances, or socio-economic factors that amplify these risks, such as lower income levels or limited access to health care. Contrastingly, the northern areas of Hanford have somewhat lower scores, ranging from 50-75%. These scores, while still indicating some level of environmental and socioeconomic concerns, are comparatively less severe than the higher-scoring regions of the city. Additionally, there is a single tract within Hanford with an even lower CalEnviroScreen score, falling in the range of 25-50%. This could indicate that this particular area experiences fewer environmental health risks or has better socio-economic conditions compared to other parts of the city.

These disparities in CalEnviroScreen scores across Hanford highlight the uneven distribution of environmental and socio-economic challenges within the city. Understanding these variations is crucial for local policymakers and community organizations in targeting interventions and resources to those areas most in need. Further, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) develops flood maps that identify areas with the highest risk of flooding, differentiating them by the degree of severity and frequency of flooding anticipated. The city of Hanford is only at a minor risk of flooding when compared to the rest of the county (Figure 18)

Figure 18: CalEnviroScreen 4.0

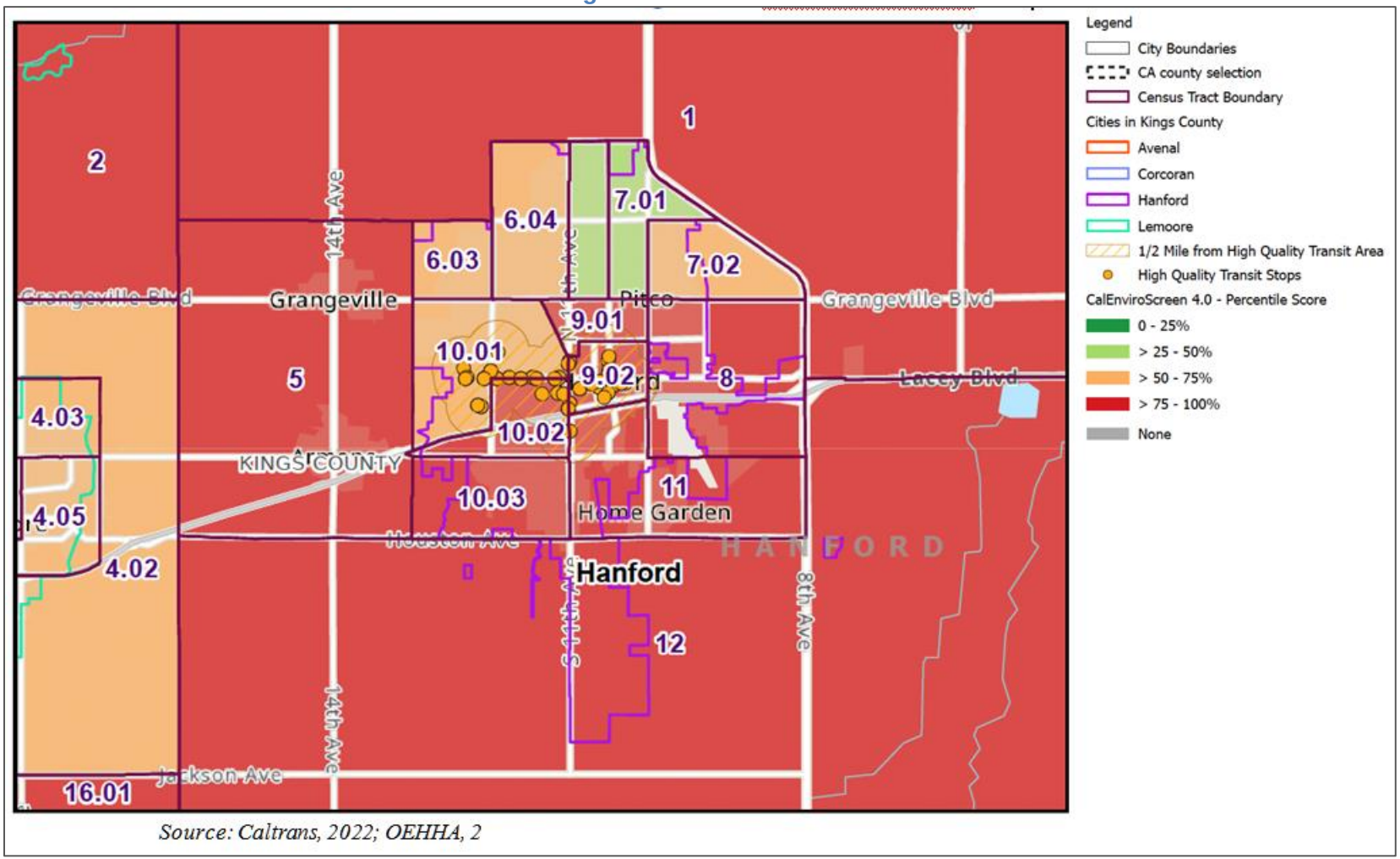
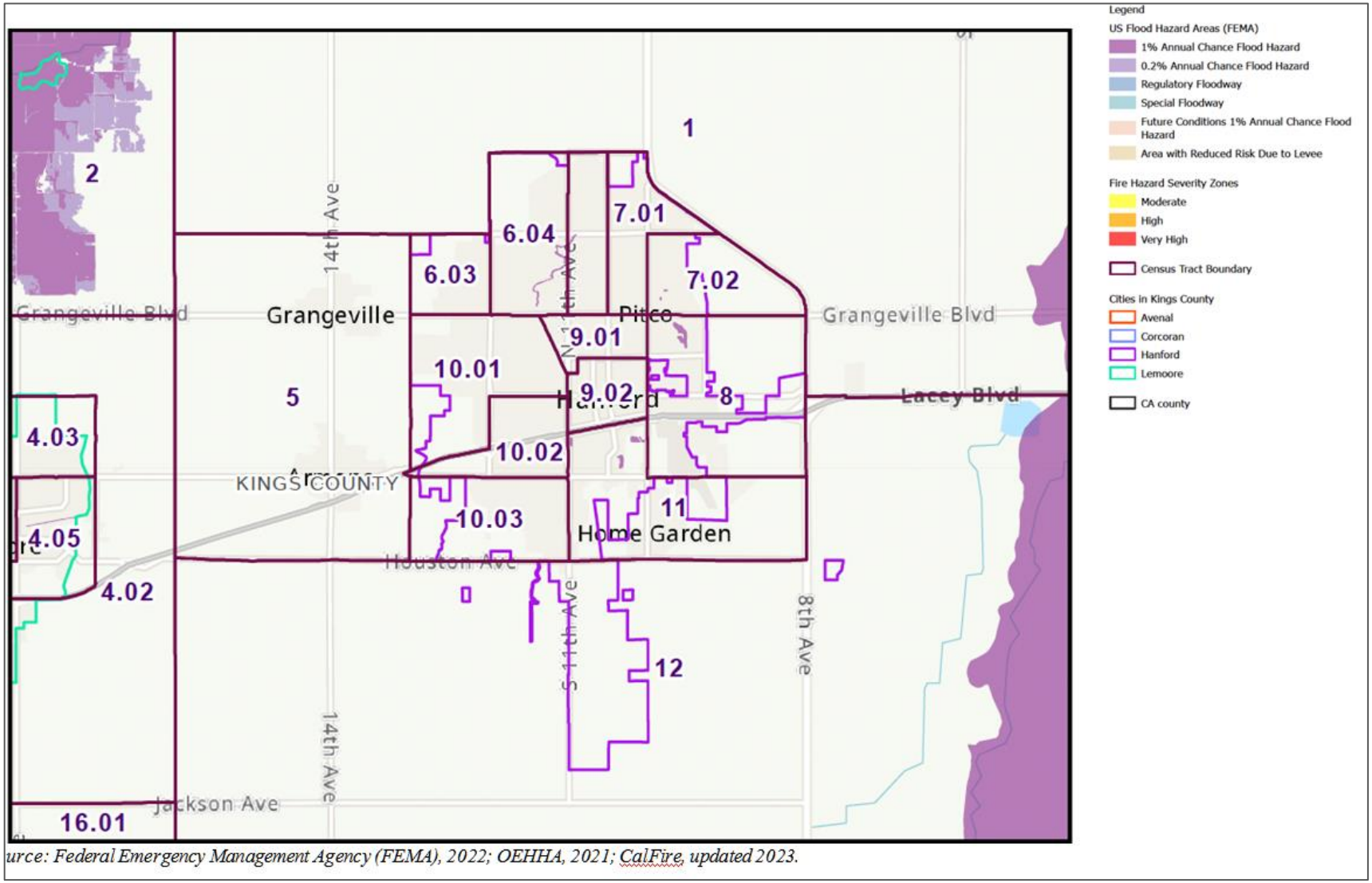


Figure 19: Flood Hazard Zones



urce: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 2022; OEHHA, 2021; CalFire, updated 2023.

D. Local Data and Knowledge and Other Relevant Factors

In addition to quantifiable housing needs and demographic patterns, several other contextual factors contribute to disparities in housing access and opportunity. This section explores historical development trends, land use and zoning decisions, infrastructure investments, and geographic features that have influenced settlement patterns in the City of Hanford. Understanding these factors is essential for evaluating how past and present planning actions may have contributed to concentrations of poverty, disparities in neighborhood conditions, or limitations in fair housing choice. This analysis supports the broader goal of affirmatively furthering fair housing by identifying structural influences beyond current housing data.

Segregation and Integration –

Race and Ethnicity. Census data indicates that the City of Hanford includes neighborhoods with varying racial and ethnic compositions. While certain areas may reflect higher concentrations of minority populations, there are no neighborhoods identified as having especially low minority presence. These patterns likely reflect historic residential settlement trends rather than explicit policy-based segregation.

City staff are not aware of any historical factors, such as discriminatory zoning or redlining, that directly contributed to these patterns. Similarly, there are no known current conditions—such as exclusionary land use regulations or public infrastructure disparities—that reinforce racial or ethnic segregation.

Recent planning practices, including the distribution of housing sites to meet Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) targets and mixed-use land use strategies, are expected to improve integration by creating a more equitable distribution of housing and services throughout the city.

Disability. Based on available Census data, there are no specific neighborhoods in Hanford identified as having a concentration of residents with disabilities. There are also no known clusters of licensed group homes or residential care facilities that would suggest geographic patterns of segregation for this population.

Building permits for accessibility improvements, such as ramps, are not tracked separately from other home modifications, limiting the availability of localized data. No formal requests for reasonable accommodation were submitted during the most recent planning period.

While accessibility improvements have been implemented citywide, there are no identified locations with pronounced deficiencies or needs for infrastructure upgrades related to disability access. However, continued attention to ADA-compliant infrastructure—particularly in older neighbourhoods—will be important to support inclusive development.

Familial Status. Families in Hanford are broadly distributed across both single-family and multi-family neighbourhoods, with no significant segregation based on familial status. However, non-family households (e.g., singles, couples without children) appear to be more concentrated in the Downtown area, where housing types tend to be smaller and more oriented toward individual living.

Child care services are present throughout the city, as shown in the Hanford Child Care Facilities Map. There are no major locational disparities in access to licensed child care facilities, suggesting that family households generally have equitable access to these services.

Income and Housing Assistance, Census data identifies both lower-income and higher-income neighborhoods within Hanford. While income disparities exist, there are no official records indicating

geographic concentrations of Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)/Section 8 recipients. Similarly, while public financing has supported affordable housing development in various areas of the city, there is no significant clustering of publicly financed housing in any one location.

The city's efforts to distribute affordable housing developments throughout multiple zoning districts, including mixed-use areas, helps to mitigate economic segregation and promotes income integration.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Education. Public schools in Hanford are distributed across the city, providing access to elementary, middle, and high school education. The Public School Review notes that overall school performance is comparable to regional averages. Staff report no known disparities in educational access between neighborhoods.

Postsecondary and vocational education is available through the College of the Sequoias and other regional vocational institutions. School enrollment is generally district-based, with limited transfer options. Charter and private school options are available citywide, and district transfers are permitted though the criteria are unclear.

The Boys and Girls Club provides tutoring services, but staff are not aware of differences in access across neighborhoods. Several new subdivisions have been approved, and a master planned development is forthcoming; however, potential impacts on school capacity or access have not been documented.

Economic, Major employers in Hanford include the Kings County Government Center and Adventist Health. Many residents commute to work at state prisons in Corcoran, Avenal, and Coalinga. There have been no recent shifts in commercial or industrial development.

High-speed internet access is available, though detailed service gaps are not documented. The City contracts with the Kings County Economic Development Corporation (KEDC) to support business growth, including training and financing. The Valley Community Small Business Development Center (SBDC) also supports small business development across Kings County and surrounding regions.

Transportation. Hanford is served by Kings Area Regional Transit (KART) and Amtrak. Local KART routes connect neighborhoods to major destinations, and the City's 2016 Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan and its draft Active Transportation Plan aim to enhance walking and biking options.

Sidewalk infrastructure is mostly complete citywide, but annexed county island areas may lack sidewalks due to prior county development standards. Residents in these areas may vote to fund their own improvements. Bike lanes are generally limited, though bike paths follow most major collectors.

U.S. Highway 198 bisects the city and presents a barrier to non-motorized mobility, especially between northern and southern Hanford. Community facilities are concentrated in the central and southern sections of the city, limiting access for residents in the north.

The City recently completed a major sewer infrastructure project in 2019 (East Side Sewer Trunk Main) and anticipates further water, sewer, and storm drain upgrades according to adopted Master Plans.

Environment. Water quality is regularly monitored through the City's Consumer Confidence Report (2022). A significant contamination site at 325 E 5th Street—formerly a manufactured gas plant—presents an environmental hazard with potential soil and groundwater contaminants. Residential

development is discouraged near heavy industrial zones**.**

According to the Hanford Parks Master Plan (2020), park access is provided citywide based on a standard of 3 acres per 1,000 residents. Several new subdivisions have been developed, but no master planned communities have been entitled. Differences in park access by neighborhood have not been identified.

Access to grocery stores and healthy food is more concentrated in central and southern Hanford. Northern neighborhoods have limited access to food retail, which may affect food security and health outcomes in those areas.

The City of Hanford provides generally equitable access to education, transportation, and public facilities. However, localized infrastructure deficiencies in formerly annexed county areas, limited grocery access in the north, and historical environmental contamination in specific areas highlight the need for targeted improvements to support equity across all neighborhoods.

Disproportionate Housing Needs, Including Displacement

Overpayment, Home prices in Hanford have increased significantly—approximately 47%—from January 2020 to January 2025, according to real estate market estimates (e.g., Zillow). This growth has outpaced income trends and may exacerbate affordability challenges, particularly for lower- and moderate-income households. However, no neighborhood-level data is available to indicate differences in overpayment rates across the city. Additionally, the City has not identified patterns of evictions or foreclosures that are specific to any geographic area.

Overcrowding. There are no known areas within Hanford experiencing elevated rates of overcrowding. Code enforcement staff report that they have not received complaints related to "doubling-up" of families or occupancy violations. As a result, no spatial patterns of overcrowding have been documented.

Housing Conditions. Housing rehabilitation needs are most concentrated in older neighborhoods, particularly those south of Grangeville Boulevard and near the city's original boundaries. These areas contain many homes that are more than 50 years old, and some are in deteriorating condition due to aging infrastructure and deferred maintenance.

Although specific data on housing conditions by unit type (e.g., single-family, multifamily, mobile homes) is unavailable, it is generally understood that housing quality issues are not limited to a particular structure type or location. Frequent code enforcement complaints in these older neighborhoods typically involve property maintenance violations and the presence of abandoned vehicles.

Newer subdivisions, developed over the past decade, feature smaller lot sizes (typically 3,000 to 7,000 square feet) compared to older subdivisions (where lots often exceed 7,000 square feet). However, infrastructure in newer areas is generally comparable to that in older neighborhoods.

Opportunities for non-single-family homeownership options—such as condominiums or owner-occupied duplexes—remain limited across the city, reducing the range of affordable homeownership pathways for residents.

Persons Experiencing Homelessness. Homeless individuals in Hanford are primarily located on large vacant parcels near the city limits. These areas are often outside the urban core and may have limited proximity to services. Some locations near the periphery are accessible by public transportation.

Emergency rental assistance is available through several non-profit organizations, but no geographic differences in access to those services have been reported.

Displacement. There is no evidence of significant displacement occurring within Hanford. While rents and home prices have increased citywide, no particular neighborhood has experienced documented displacement pressures or forced relocations. Similarly, no specific local events—such as redevelopment or infrastructure expansion—have caused residential displacement.

However, long-term affordability concerns may still arise, particularly for cost-burdened renters and homeowners in aging housing stock.

Environmental Risk and Housing Vulnerability. Neighborhoods located near the original city boundaries and south of State Route 198 contain older homes that may be more vulnerable to environmental damage. These risks are typically associated with poor roofing, outdated drainage systems, and limited structural resilience during rain events.

The City of Hanford does not currently conduct defensible space inspections or operate structured environmental hazard prevention programs. Additionally, no areas have been identified as having elevated flood risk outside designated FEMA zones due to poor stormwater absorption or infrastructure limitations.

Other Relevant Factors

This section identifies additional structural, historical, and environmental conditions that may influence patterns of fair housing access and socio-economic opportunity within the City of Hanford.

- **Historic Patterns and Demographics.** While no specific historical events or formal redlining policies have been documented, current settlement patterns indicate that minority populations are more likely to reside in the southern portion of the City. This area is also more economically disadvantaged compared to the northern half.
- **Zoning and Land Use Decisions.** There is no available documentation on past zoning or land use decisions that may have influenced socio-economic disparities. However, the continuation of existing land use patterns and zoning regulations may reinforce neighborhood disparities over time.
- **Settlement Trends and Population Shifts.** No available information was provided regarding historical immigration waves, major development patterns, or population shifts. Future research may be needed to explore any long-term influences on housing access and neighborhood composition.
- **Defining Land Use Features.** State Route 198 is a prominent east-west corridor that physically and socioeconomically divides the City. Areas south of SR-198 tend to house a larger percentage of minority populations and are more likely to exhibit lower income levels. This bifurcation has implications for access to education, employment centers, and public resources.
- **Infrastructure and Capital Improvements.** Based on recent reports and staff input, no significant differences in infrastructure supply, public safety conditions, or capital improvement efforts have been observed between neighborhoods. The City's infrastructure investments appear to be distributed equitably, although some older neighborhoods may still require targeted maintenance and modernization.

E. Site Analysis

The site analysis provides a review of available vacant and under-utilized sites in the City of Hanford that would allow for and facilitate production of the city's regional share of housing as required by State Law. This data is supplemented with local knowledge of existing conditions in the community to present a more accurate depiction of fair housing issues in the City. Figures 19 and 21 present the vacant sites inventory of the City of Hanford.

To ensure adequate capacity for meeting the City of Hanford's 2024–2032 Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), the Housing Element includes a detailed inventory of land suitable for residential development. This includes both vacant parcels and non-vacant sites with realistic redevelopment potential, categorized and analyzed by zoning designation, existing use, and income level potential. Housing Element Appendix B: Land Use Inventory present parcel-level data for each site identified, including:

- Parcel size and Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)
- General Plan designation and zoning classification
- Current use and existing structures (if any)
- Realistic unit capacity based on allowed densities
- Status (vacant or underutilized)
- Income category assignment
- Availability of infrastructure

Figure 20: City of Hanford Vacant Sites 6,000 Square Feet or Greater

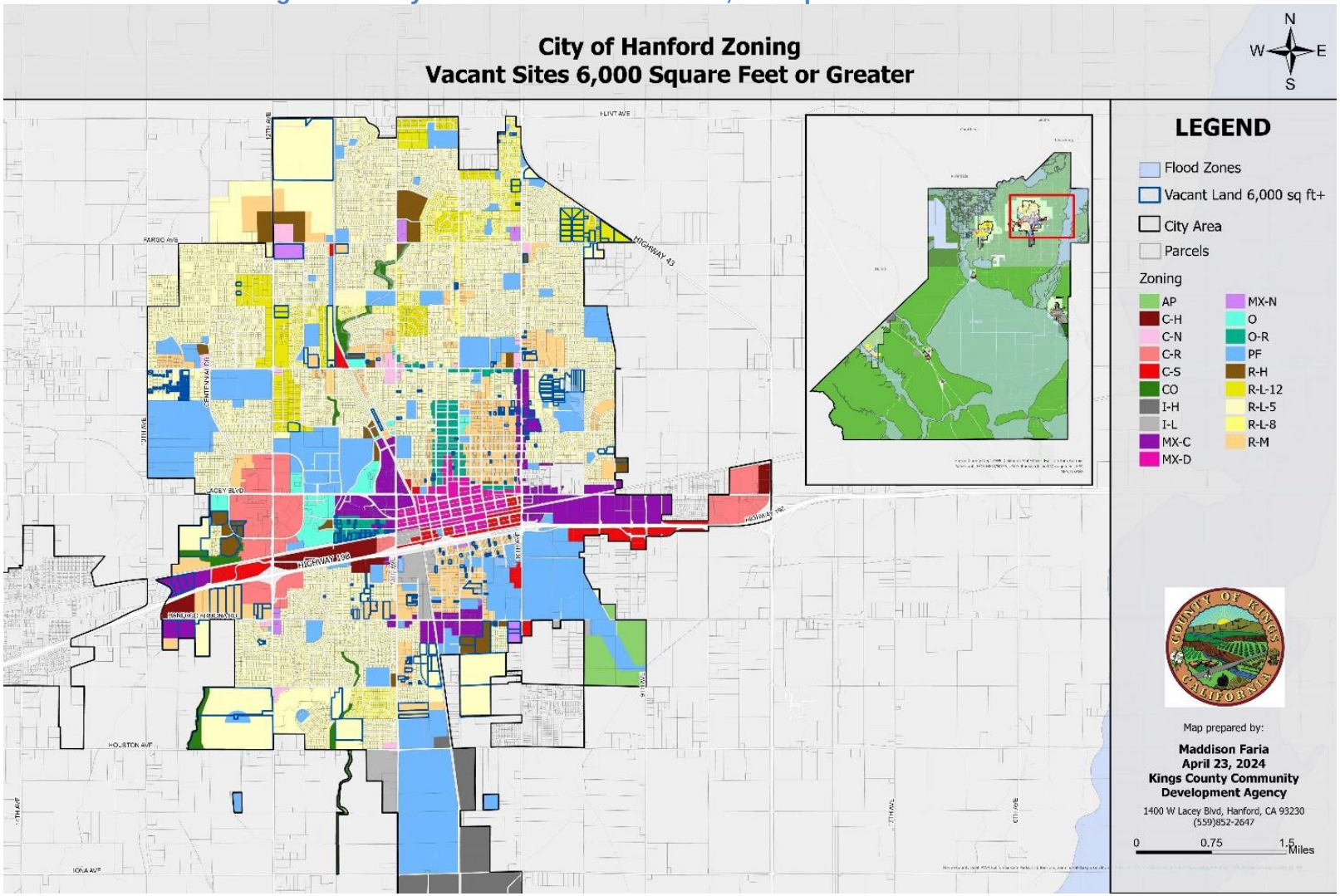


Figure 21: City of Hanford and Unincorporated Area Vacant Land Inventory

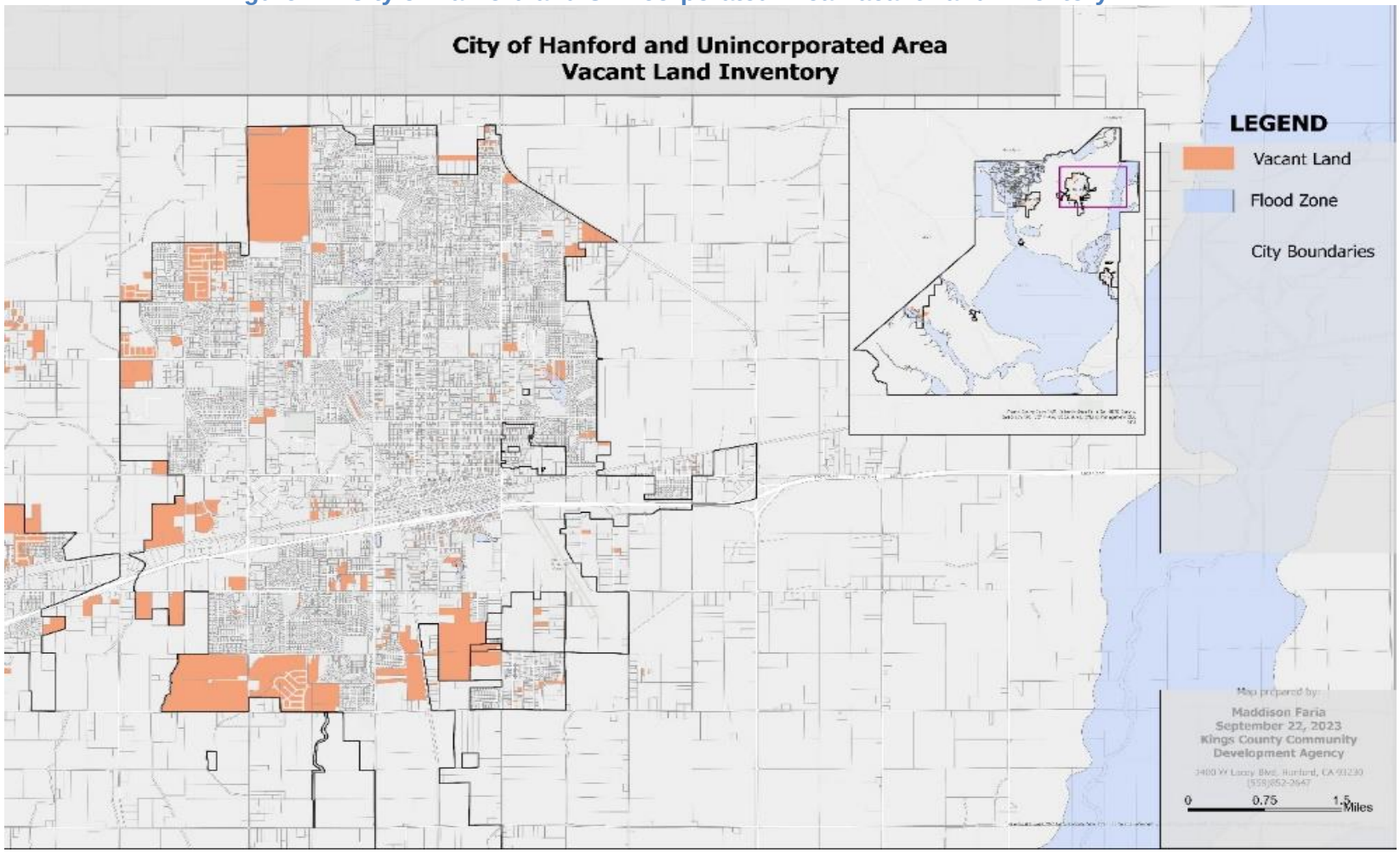
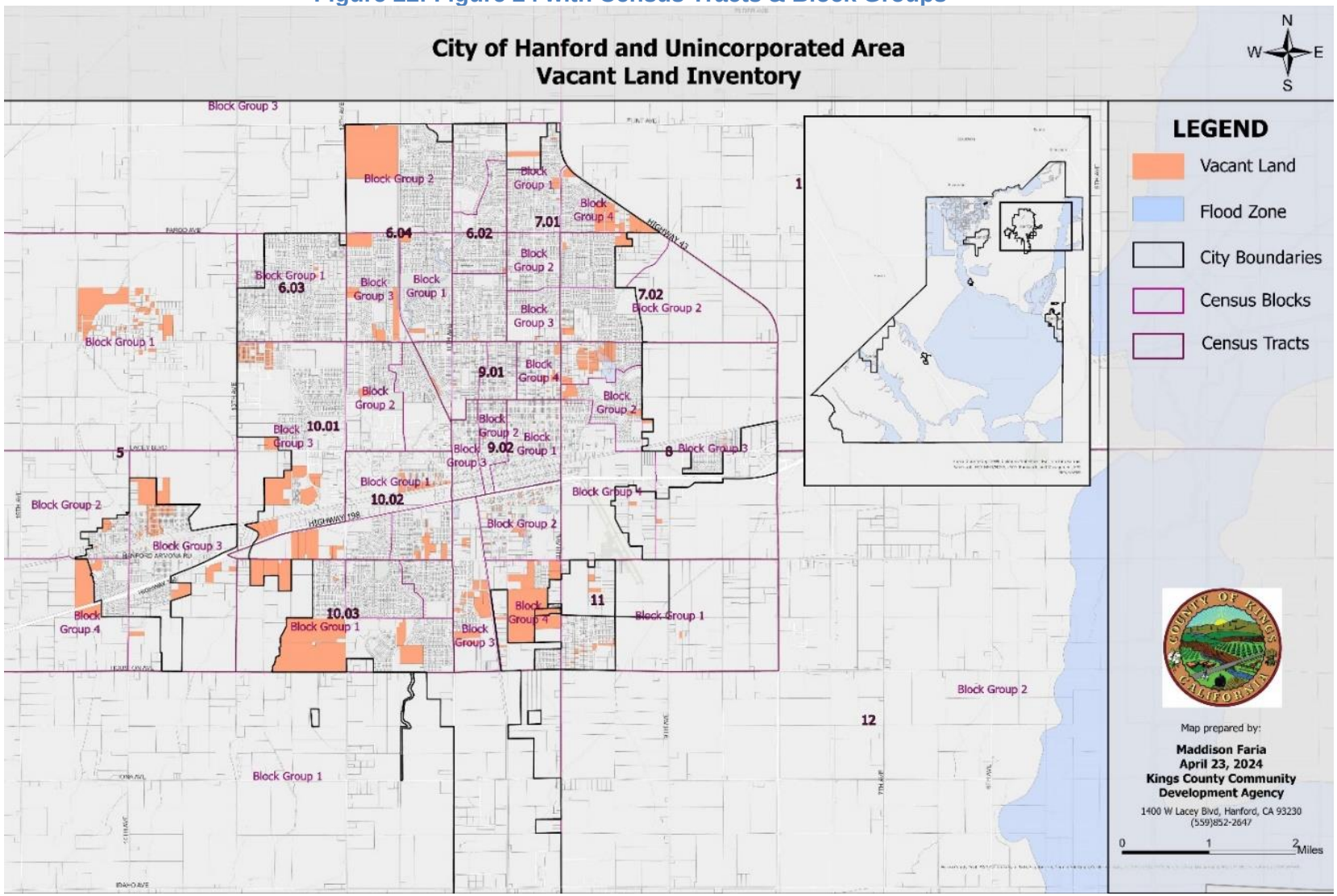


Figure 22: Figure 24 with Census Tracts & Block Groups



Redevelopment Potential of Under Utilized Sites

To comply with Government Code § 65583.2(c), the Housing Element must include a specific program addressing any vacant sites identified in two or more consecutive planning periods or non-vacant sites carried over from prior housing elements that are currently proposed to meet lower-income RHNA. These reused sites are presumed to face constraints that limit their development viability without additional intervention. Therefore, jurisdictions must include a clear, enforceable program that permits housing developments with at least 20 percent of units affordable to lower-income households by right, meaning without discretionary review, on these sites.

In Kings County and the City of Hanford, several parcels listed in the current Housing Element have also appeared in the 4th and 5th cycle housing elements as part of the inventory for accommodating lower-income housing. For example, portions of the Downtown infill parcels, 10th Avenue corridor, and Houston Avenue sites have been repeatedly listed without seeing significant housing development. These sites should now be subject to a by-right development program as required by law, and the Housing Element should:

- Identify each reused site explicitly in the Sites Inventory table.
- Reference their inclusion in multiple prior housing elements.
- Commit to permitting qualifying projects (with 20%+ lower-income units) without discretionary approval, including streamlined review and objective standards.
- Specify the zoning districts and densities applicable to each reused site, ensuring they meet the statutory thresholds for lower-income development (e.g., at least 20 du/acre for suburban jurisdictions).

This program ensures that reused sites do not remain speculative placeholders and are prioritized for actual affordable housing production during the current planning cycle.

For nonvacant parcels, the Housing Element provides a detailed description of existing uses, which may include single-family homes on multifamily-zoned land, aging commercial structures, or surface parking lots. Each nonvacant site is evaluated based on several key redevelopment indicators:

- Improvement-to-land value ratio (typically less than 1.0)
- Structure age and condition, particularly buildings older than 40 years
- Underutilization, such as a single dwelling on a large, multifamily-zoned lot
- Commercial or industrial properties with declining market viability or obsolete layout
- Local redevelopment trends and market feasibility based on nearby project proposals

Descriptions include whether a site contains a duplex, retail store, storage facility, or parking lot, and whether the building is owner-occupied or leased.

Infrastructure and Public Services Availability

The current infrastructure has the capacity to accommodate the level of growth in the RHNA for the City of Hanford, however, according to Water, Sewer, and Storm Drain Master Plans, in the next ten year significant infrastructure improvements are necessary/planned. An example of a recent infrastructure improvement was the 2019 East Side Sewer Trunk Main project which included the construction of a sewer trunk main from the City's Wastewater Treatment Facility on Houston Avenue near 11th Avenue, east along

Houston Avenue to 9th Avenue and then north to an existing sewer main in Lacey Boulevard. The sewer trunk line is intended to be a 24-30-inch diameter pipe from the Wastewater Treatment Facility to the intersection of 9th Avenue and Hanford-Armona Road. The sewer trunk line is intended to be a 24-inch diameter in 9th Avenue from Hanford-Armona Road north to Lacey Boulevard. The sewer trunk main would be constructing within existing rights of way of Houston Avenue and 9th Avenue. The total length of sewer main is proposed to be approximately 3.8 miles. Total land disturbance will be approximately 7 acres. This can include, but is not limited to, roads, bridges, or water/sewer infrastructure.

Hanford's WWTP, located west of 11th Avenue, currently has a design capacity of 6.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and treats an average of 4.2 MGD, indicating unused capacity of approximately 1.8 MGD (30%) as of 2023. According to the 2022 Infrastructure Master Plan and data from the City's Public Works Department, planned improvements in Hanford include pipe rehabilitation and expansion in east Hanford and North Hanford Specific Plan areas. The City has capacity reservation agreements and mitigation fee programs in place to prioritize development aligned with the Housing Element.

Small Site Analysis

The Housing Element identifies several small parcels below 0.5 acres, particularly in infill locations within Hanford as part of its strategy to accommodate lower-income RHNA. These parcels are zoned RH or MU and allow densities of 20–30 du/acre, meeting HCD's default density threshold for lower-income feasibility. Local development activity supports the suitability of such sites: for example, the Sunset Villas project, completed in 2020 on a 0.48-acre RH parcel, yielded 12 low-income units. Additionally, the Lacey Row Apartments, constructed in 2022 by consolidating three adjacent sub-0.5-acre lots, further illustrates the feasibility of small site aggregation and affordable development in RH zones .

To enhance the likelihood of small site development, the City facilitates lot consolidation through reduced processing time, technical assistance, and pre-application meetings. At least four of the small parcels in the current inventory are contiguous and share common ownership or zoning designation, increasing consolidation potential. These characteristics, when combined with past development examples and active support programs, validate the inclusion of small sites in the RHNA strategy.

Large Sites Analysis (>10 Acres)

Large parcels above 10 acres are also included in the sites inventory to meet a portion of the lower-income RHNA. The Hanford North Specific Plan Area includes several large RH-zoned sites with detailed planning and subdivision potential. For example, Parcel ID 120-311-011, a 12.3-acre site, is currently the subject of a proposed 92-unit multifamily development with 24 affordable units committed through density bonus incentives. This type of master-planned phasing and density targeting is common for large parcels in Kings County, as demonstrated by the Kern Meadows project, which delivered 36 deed-restricted units on a 15-acre site in 2021 .

The Housing Element confirms that all large parcels:

- Are under single ownership, minimizing entitlement risks;
- Are within areas identified in the City's CIP for infrastructure expansion;
- Are supported by specific plans or community development frameworks encouraging mixed-income housing.

Moreover, development trends in the unincorporated areas of Kings County reflect a shift toward higher-density, phased developments on large sites when located near services and transit corridors. These conditions collectively support the conclusion that such parcels have realistic development capacity for affordable housing during the 2024–2032 cycle.

Site Inventory Findings

The vacant sites identified comprise more than 40% of total RHNA capacity. These sites are often located in infill areas or within urban service boundaries, reducing infrastructure development timelines. The majority are sized appropriately (0.5–10 acres) for by-right development, suitable for both small-scale and multifamily projects, and do not require subdivision to proceed.

Table 28 provides a summary of the RHNA allocation by income category and compares it with the total unit capacity identified across the site inventory. This ensures that the City has designated adequate capacity, including an identified buffer, to meet its assigned housing needs. The RHNA includes allocations for extremely low-, very low-, low-, moderate-, and above moderate-income units, all of which are addressed through the collective development potential of listed sites. Based on the site inventory presented in Appendix B, there are adequate sites to accommodate the RHNA housing units figures for Hanford.

Table 28: Land Inventory and RHNA Targets

	Income Category				
City of Hanford	**EL/VL**	**Low**	**Mod**	**Above Mod**	**Total**
RHNA (Table 2-32)	1,369	993	1,066	2,119	5,547
Housing sites	2,792		1,182	2,708	6,684
Adequate Capacity	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Census Tract 6.03. Census Tract 6.03 consists of several vacant land sites. According to the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas map, this area is classified as Highest Resource with a local median income over $120,000. It is also identified as a Racial Concentration Area of Affluence and is a Lower Displacement Risk area. In addition, there is no identified risk in terms of the flood hazard zones. Prioritizing new housing development in this area can result in higher integration, varied income distribution and further choice for lower income households.

Census Tract 6.04. This tract is primarily made up of vacant land. This area is identified as Highest Resource with a local median income between $84,097 to $120,000. Additionally, it is identified as a Racial Concentration Area of Affluence and is Lower Displacement Risk. There is very little of .2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard. It is adjacent to Census Tract 6.03 which is also in the northwest of the City of Hanford. Prioritizing new housing development in this area can result in higher integration, varied income distribution and further choice for lower income households.

Census Tract 6.02. There is one site in this census tract. It is classified as a High Resource area with a local median income of $84,097 - $120,000. The area is identified as Low-Medium Segregation with no identified flood hazard risk and low environmental risk, >25% - 50%, measured by the CalEnviroScreen 4.0. Between 2.5% - 6.5% of households in this area experience severely overcrowded units.

Census Tract 7.01. There are only a few vacant land sites. This area is identified as High Resource with a local median income between $84,097 to $120,000. The tract is identified as Low-Medium Segregation and Lower Displacement Risk. The area has between 10% - 20% of the population experiencing poverty and 20% -40% of single parent female headed households with children. This area has no identified flood hazard risk. Between 20% - 40% of homeowners pay over a third of their income towards their housing needs.

Census Tract 7.02. Within this tract, there are only a few vacant land sites. This area is identified as High Resource with a local median income of $60,000-$84,097. The poverty status rate is less than 10% and is one of two Racially Integrated census tracts. It also has a higher rate of single parent female headed households with children, between 20% - 40%, and population with a disability, at 10% - 20%. It is also identified as an area with Lower Displacement Risk.

Census Tract 8. There are a few areas of vacant land in this tract which is identified as Low Resource with a Lower Displacement Risk. It is one of two census tracts identified as Racially Integrated. In comparison to the other census tracts in Hanford, it has a higher rate of overcrowded units at 5.19% - 10%. Since this tract is a Low Resource and there are other census tracts that could benefit more from new housing production, this area does not have to be a priority for development.

Census Tract 9.01. There are a few areas of vacant land in this tract. Census tract 9.01 is identified as a Low Resource area with a local median income of $35,000 - $60,000. This census tract has the highest percentage of poverty in the City of Hanford at 30% - 40% and is identified as At Risk of Displacement. There is no identified risk of flood hazard but is in the highest category of environmental risk (75% - 100%) according to the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 metrics. Census tract 9.01 has a high percentage of overpayment for both owners and renters, 40% - 60%. Between 2.5% - 6.5% of households in this area experience severely overcrowded units. This area is less suitable for housing production than other census tracts that have more opportunity access and less environmental hazard.

Census Tract 9.02. There are very few vacant sites in this tract, which is identified as Low Resource

and At Risk of Displacement. The local median income is $35,000 - $60,000. The poverty level in this area is between 20% - 30% but there is not data available regarding the local racial demographics in terms of integration and segregation. There is no identified flood risk but the environmental hazard level according to CalEnviroScreen 4.0 is >75% - 100%. This census tract has some of the highest levels of overpayment by renters at 40%-60%. There are other census tracts that can benefit from incentivizing housing production because it offers more opportunities and has less displacement and environmental risk.

Census Tract 10.01. There are some large areas of vacant land in this tract. According to the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas map, this tract is identified as Highest Resource and Lower Displacement Risk. The local area median income is $60,000 to $84,097 with less than 10% of the population experiencing poverty. It is as identified as Low-Medium segregation. There is no identified risk of flood hazard but is in the highest category of environmental risk (75% - 100%) according to the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 metrics. It is an area identified as Lower Displacement Risk. It has similar rates of overpayment by renters and homeowners, 20% - 40%, which is lower than about half of the other census tracts in Hanford. Census Tract 10.01 is more suitable for housing production because it offers more access to resources and has less displacement risk than other areas.

Census Tract 10.02. There are several vacant sites in this census tract. Census tract 10.02 is the only tract in Hanford that is identified as a High Segregation & Poverty and 1 Income Group Displacement Risk. The local median income of the area is $35,000 - $60,000 where 30% - 40% of households experience poverty. This census tract is one of four census tracts that consists of a higher percentage of single parent female headed households with children, 20% - 40%, compared to the other 9 census tracts. Census Tract 10.02 consists of the most severely overcrowded units compared to all the other census tracts in Hanford. There is no identified risk of flood hazard but is in the highest category of environmental risk (75% - 100%) according to the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 metrics. Since this area has high poverty and segregation, production of moderate income and above units should be prioritized here to diversity the socio-economic conditions and provide proximity to transportation access.

Census Tract 10.03. There are large areas of vacant land in census tract 10.03. This area is identified as a Low Resource Area, Lower Displacement Risk with no identified risk of flood hazard but is in the highest category of environmental risk (75% - 100%). It consists of 10% - 15% of overcrowded units, which is higher than the statewide average which is less than 5.19%. It is one of three census tracts with rates that high, the other 10 census tracts have lower rates. On the other hand, it has some of the lowest rates of severely overcrowded units in Hanford, less than 2.5%. Additionally, this census tract also has some of the lowest rates of single parent female headed households with children and people with a disability. Multi-family units in this area at different price points can help reduce overcrowding and diversify the socio-economic conditions of the area.

Census Tract 11. This area is identified as a Low Resource Area and At Risk of Displacement. It is also identified as an area with Low-Medium Segregation. Census Tract 11 has the lowest median income compared to the other 12 census tracts in Hanford. The local median income in this area is less than $35,000 and one of the highest levels of households experiencing poverty, 30% - 40%. This census tract has more single parent female headed households with children and people with a disability than other census tracts, 10% - 20% and 10% - 20% respectively. In this census tract, there is a small area of 2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard and is in the highest category of environmental risk (75% - 100%) according to the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 metrics. It has high rates of homeowners and renters paying more than a third of their

income to housing needs, both at rates between 40% -60%.

Census Tract 12. There are no vacant sites in this census tract. Census Tract 12 is identified as a Low Resource Area, Lower Displacement Risk with no identified risk of flood hazard but is in the highest category of environmental risk (75% - 100%). The local median income is $60,000 - $84,097. It is identified as a Low-Medium Segregation area. It is an area characterized by a higher rate of overcrowded units, 5.19% - 10%, than the statewide average of 5.19%. However, it has some of the lowest rates, less than 2.5%, of severely overcrowded units in comparison to other census tracts in Hanford. This census tract is one of eight census tracts that has a higher concentration of people with a disability than the other five census tracts that has less than 10% of the population with a disability.

Summary. The vacant land sites are concentrated in the northwest areas of Hanford that has insufficient data in the census tract or in the southwest and southeast portions of Hanford that are identified as Low-Medium Segregation areas. However, the northwest portions of Hanford are also areas that are identified as Highest Resource and with median household incomes above $84,097. Therefore, a concentration of sites in the northwest portion of Hanford to accommodate its RHNA allocation do not unduly burden existing areas of concentrated racial or ethnic homogeneity or poverty. The intent of introducing new residential development in these areas is to add new housing to desirable areas and provide a range of housing choices at different prices for current and future residents. With a broader range of housing options, housing will become more affordable across the community, which should lessen the housing cost burden, particularly for renters in Hanford.

Further, an emphasis on increasing access in primarily single-family neighborhoods through ADUs, SB 9units, and alternative housing types as discussed in the Housing Plan will increase opportunities in areas where single family neighborhoods coincide with higher-than-average income levels, areas of opportunity, and lower diversity.

Below is Table 28 summarizing different characteristics of each of the census tracts in the City of Hanford.

Table 28: Characteristics by City of Hanford Census Tracts

Characteristics	Census Tract 6.03	Census Tract 6.04	Census Tract 6.02	Census Tract 7.01	Census Tract 7.02	Census Tract 8
TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas	Highest Resource	Highest Resource	High Resource	High Resource	High Resource	Low Resource
Local Median Income	>$120,000	$84,097 -120,000	$84,097 -120,000	$84,097 -120,000	$60,000 - $84,097	$60,000 - $84,097
Poverty Status	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%	10% - 20%	< 10%	20% - 30%
Local Racial Demographics	No Data Applicable	No Data Applicable	Low-Medium Segregation	Low-Medium Segregation	Racially Integrated	Racially Integrated
Local RCAAs	RCAA	RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA
Single Parent Female Headed Households with Children	Less than 20%	Less than 20%	Less than 20%	20%-40%	20%-40%	Less than 20%
Population with a Disability	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%
Jobs Within 45-Minute Transit Commute						
CalEnviroScreen 4.0	> 50% - 75%	> 50% - 75%	> 25% - 50%	> 25% - 50%	> 50% - 75%	>75% - 100%
Flood Hazard Zones	No Identified Risk	Tiny area of .2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	Tiny area of .2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	No Identified Risk	Tiny area of .2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	Small area of .2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Overcrowded Units	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	5.19% - 10%	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	5.19% - 10%

Severely Overcrowded Units	< 2.5%	< 2.5%	2.5%-6.5%	< 2.5%	< 2.5%	< 2.5%
Overpayment by Renters	40% - 60%	20%-40%	40% - 60%	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%
Percentage of Homeowners Overpaying	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%
Estimated Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk

Characteristics	Census Tract 9.01	Census Tract 9.02	Census Tract 10.01	Census Tract 10.02	Census Tract 10.03	Census Tract 11	Census Tract 12
TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas	Low Resource	Low Resource	Highest Resource	High Segregation & Poverty	Low Resource	Low Resource	Low Resource
Local Median Income	$35,000 - $60,000	$35,000 - $60,000	$60,000 - $84,097	$35,000 - $60,000	$60,000 - $84,097	< $35,000	$60,000 - $84,097
Poverty Status	30% - 40%	20% - 30%	< 10%	30% - 40%	< 10%	30% - 40%	< 10%
Local Racial Demographics	No Data Applicable	No Data Applicable	Low-Medium Segregation	Low-Medium Segregation	Low-Medium Segregation	Low-Medium Segregation	Low-Medium Segregation
Local RCAAs	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA
Single Parent Female Headed Households with Children	Less than 20%	Less than 20%	Less than 20%	20%-40%	Less than 20%	20%-40%	Less than 20%
Population with a Disability	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	< 10%	< 10%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%
Jobs Within 45-Minute Transit Commute							
CalEnviroScreen 4.0	>75% - 100%	>75% - 100%	>75% - 100%	>75% - 100%	>75% - 100%	>75% - 100%	>75% - 100%
Flood Hazard Zones	No Identified Risk	No Identified Risk	No Identified Risk	No Identified Risk	No Identified Risk	Small area of .2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	No Identified Risk

Overcrowded Units	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	5.19% - 10%	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	10% - 15%	10% - 15%	10% - 15%	5.19% - 10%
Severely Overcrowded Units	2.5%-6.5%	2.5%-6.5%	< 2.5%	6.5% - 12.5%	< 2.5%	2.5%-6.5%	< 2.5%
Overpayment by Renters	40% - 60%	40% - 60%	20%-40%	40% - 60%	20%-40%	40% - 60%	20%-40%
Percentage of Homeowners Overpaying	40% - 60%	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%	40% - 60%	20%-40%
Estimated Displacement Risk	At Risk of Displacement	At Risk of Displacement	Lower Displacement Risk	1 Income Group Displacement	Lower Displacement Risk	At Risk of Displacement	Lower Displacement Risk

Contributing Factors and Fair Housing

The December 2015 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule Guidebook published by HUD identifies examples of contributing factors by each fair housing issue area: outreach, fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity, segregation and integration, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disparities in access to opportunities for persons with disabilities, disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risks, and sites inventory.

The County supports the recommendations of the 2014 San Joaquin Valley Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA) that was prepared by the California Coalition for Rural Housing. The FHEA analyzes patterns in racial and economic segregation, discusses how segregation impacts individuals' and families' ability to access housing opportunity, and proposes strategies and recommendations to create more equitable and integrated communities.

Based on the issues identified in this Fair Housing Analysis, the following are the top 5 issues to be addressed through the programs in the Housing Plan:

1. Maintaining and preserving the existing affordable housing stock;
2. Assisting in the provision of housing;
3. Removing governmental constraints, as necessary;
4. Providing adequate sites to achieve a variety and diversity of housing; and
5. Promoting equal housing opportunity.

After considering these issues and FHEA recommendations, the County has identified in Table 29 potential contributing factors to fair housing issues in unincorporated Kings County and outlines the meaningful actions to be taken. The meaningful actions listed in the Table relate to the actions identified in the Housing Plan.

Table 29 Potential Contributing Factors

AFH Identified Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Priority	Meaningful Actions
Limitations in local Consolidated Planning Processes, ongoing CDBG and HOME funding allocations, Housing Elements Processes, and other city planning documents.	Existing low-density residential development under general plan and zoning code Gap between low density and medium density and high-density classification	High	Program 3.9 Affordable Housing Assistance: Through direct financial assistance such as CDBG and HOME, priority entitlement processing, regulatory incentives such as density bonus and modified development standards,
Assist in the provision of housing by removing government constraints and promoting equal housing opportunity	Limitations in zoning code and density classifications Permission of pre-approved design, and development standards	High	Program 3.9 Affordable Housing Assistance Programs 3.8 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 3.10 Farmworker and Employee Housing Program 3.11 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing Program 3.12 Housing for Persons with Disabilities
Funding for marginalized or distressed communities, such as Transit Oriented Development Funds, Strategic Growth Council grants, HCD's Housing-Related Parks Program, Safe Routes to School, and Brownfield funding.	Ensuring funding is available for marginalized and distressed community	High	Research, identify, and apply for funds available through the CDBG and HOME Programs, Mobile home Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program (MPRROP), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Cap-and-Trade Program, and other funding sources that support affordable housing development and preservation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency, homeownership, code enforcement, farmworker housing, etc. Program 3.7 First-Time Homebuyer Program Program 3.8 Section 8

			Rental Assistance Program 3.14 Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and promote affordable housing by facilitating mixed-use, higher density and infill development near transit stops, existing community centers, downtown
Provide guidance for site selection of affordable housing developments.	Housing Element identifies adequate sites to accommodate the City's share of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation of 5,547 units	High	Program 3.4 Adequate Sites: Adequate sites are those with sufficient development and density standards, water and sewer services, and adequate infrastructure.
Develop a program to educate and encourage landlords to accept Housing Choice Vouchers.	Lack of readily available information regarding fair housing resources and assistance to persons in filing a complaint Lack of education of public and housing providers regarding rights and responsibilities under the AFH and FEHA	High	Program 3.13 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities
Develop and implement a proactive code enforcement program that holds property owners accountable and proactively plans for resident relocation when necessary.	Code enforcement	High	Program 3.1 Code Compliance, 3.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program,
Disproportionate Housing Needs, including Overpayment and Substandard Housing	Ongoing need for affordable housing Need for assistance with monthly housing costs Lack of local information regarding available housing rehabilitation, emergency repair, and weatherization programs Need for targeted housing revitalization strategies	Medium	Program 3.8 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program Program 3.11 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing Program 3.10 Farmworker and Employee Housing Program 3.12 Housing for Persons with Disabilities
Use design tools to seamlessly integrate affordable housing development into larger mixed-income developments.	Limitations in zoning code and density classifications · Approval process	Medium	Program 3.5 Density Bonus Program Program 3.6 Planned Unit Development

Displacement Risk	Land use and zoning laws Displacement of residents due to economic pressures	Medium	Program 3.3 Preservation of At-Risk Affordable Housing



*Kings County • Lemoore • Corcoran • **Hanford** • Avenal • Kings (Unincorporated)*

APPENDIX D5: CITY OF LEMOORE

FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

Draft - July 2025

Prepared By:

Realty Planners Group
Fallbrook, California

APPENDIX 5: CITY OF LEMOORE

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A. Local Assessment of Fair Housing

Introduction

Assembly Bill (AB) 686 requires that all housing elements due on or after January 1, 2021, contain an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) consistent with the core elements of the analysis required by the federal Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule of July 16, 2015. Under California law, AFFH means "taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics."[1]

California Government Code Section 65583 (10)(A)(ii) requires local jurisdictions to analyze racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty and affluence, disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk. Although this is the Housing Element for the County of Kings, Government Code Section 65583 (c)(10) requires all local jurisdictions to address patterns locally and regionally to compare conditions at the local level to the rest of the region. This section is organized by fair housing topics strategies to address the identified issues. Through discussions with housing service providers, fair housing advocates, and this assessment of fair housing issues, the County of Kings identified factors that contribute to fair housing issues.

The AFFH analysis must contain the following:

1. Outreach
2. Assessment of Fair Housing
    a. Key Data and Background Information
    b. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity
    c. Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
    d. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
    e. Disparities in Access to Opportunity
    f. Disproportional Housings Needs
    g. Displacement Risk
3. Sites Inventory
4. Identification

[1] California Department of Housing and Community Development, *Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Guidance for All Public Entities and for Housing Elements (April 2021 Update*), April 27, 2021, preface page, https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/affh/docs/affh_document_final_4-27-2021.pdf.

Outreach Program

State law requires local governments to make a diligent effort to achieve public participation in three formal community meetings to initiate the Housing Element. To that end, each jurisdiction has provided opportunities for residents, interested parties, and local officials to participate in the update process and offer recommendations regarding housing needs and strategies to address those needs.

The public participation process for this Housing Element involved four major stages:

1. Public workshops and meetings in each of the four cities and the unincorporated County during the preparation of the Draft Housing Element.
2. Publication of the Draft Housing Element and subsequent by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).
3. Revisions to the Housing Element to address comments from HCD and publication of a revised Draft Housing Element.
4. Public hearings before the Planning Commission and City Council of each city and the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors of Kings County prior to adoption of the final Housing Element.

City of Lemoore Website

City of Lemoore website (https://lemoore.com/departments/community-development#/) serves as the main conduit of information for individuals who can access material online. The website is regularly updated to reflect ongoing community input opportunities, advertise draft Housing Element, and answer commonly asked questions. The website includes the following information:

- Upcoming meeting information
- Environmental Studies and Impact Reports
- Notices of Public Hearings
- Links to Housing Element and other Planning Documents

General Multi-Lingual Advertisements

The City utilized a variety of methods to advertise the project, engage the community, and solicit input on the Housing Element (including Fair Housing Analysis).These efforts are summarized herein to demonstrate the City's meaningful commitment to community collaboration. The City has prepared workshop flyers (in English and Spanish), and sent emails to stakeholders requesting involvement and providing flyers and outreach information in English and Spanish.

Community Meeting

The City of Lemoore held a public workshop during a City Council meeting on November 7th, 2023 at 5:30 pm. Several members of the community were present in the audience. During the workshop presentation, city staff and consultants provided a description of the Housing Element adoption process and timelines for adoption. Consultants and city staff also provided information on 6th cycle RHNA allocations as well as a timeline for HCD certification.

B. Assessment of Fair Housing Issues

This section provides an overview of available federal, state, and local data to analyze fair housing issues in the City of Lemoore. This data is supplemented with local knowledge of existing conditions in the community to present a more accurate depiction of fair housing issues in Lemoore, and a more informed perspective from which to base goals, policies, and programs to affirmatively further fair housing. The following issues are addressed:

1. Key Data and Background Information
2. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity
3. Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
4. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
5. Disparities in Access to Opportunity
6. Disproportionate Housing Needs
7. Displacement Risk

Key Data and Background Information

Kings County is located within the agriculturally rich San Joaquin Valley, with Fresno County to the north and west, Tulare County to the east, and Kern County to the south. Created in 1893, Kings County was carved from the western portion of Tulare County and later added another 100 square miles. The Kings River, from which the County derives its name, runs along the northern edges and flows south towards the center of the County. Historically, this river flowed farther south to what was once Tulare Lake. Kings County is comprised of four cities (Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore), four unincorporated community service areas (Armona, Home Garden, Kettleman City, and Stratford), and a few other smaller community pockets. Figure 1 show the four cities and unincorporated communities of Kings County.

Lemoore, incorporated on July 4, 1900, is a city in Kings County, located 7.5 miles (12 km) west-southwest of Hanford and is home to the Naval Air Station Lemoore, a master jet base housing F-18 and F-35 squadrons assigned to the Pacific fleet. In 2020, the population of Lemoore was 27.014. Table 1 presents the growth in household populations of the City of Lemoore and Kings County, for the period from 1990 to 2020. During this period, Lemoore's household population almost double (98.5%), with a population growth of 13,408 people. It had the highest population growth rate among the four cities in the county. In comparison, the total household population of Kings County was 89,469 in 1990 and grew to 136,964 in 2020. The County's overall growth was 47,495 persons, which is a 53.1% increase over the 30-year period. According to the California Department of Finance (DOF)[2], Kings County is projected to reach approximately 153,400 by the year 2030, an increase of 12% over the 2020 estimate.

[2] *California, Department of Finance, P-4 Report, Population Projections for California Counties 2015-2030, March 2015*

Figure 1: Kings County

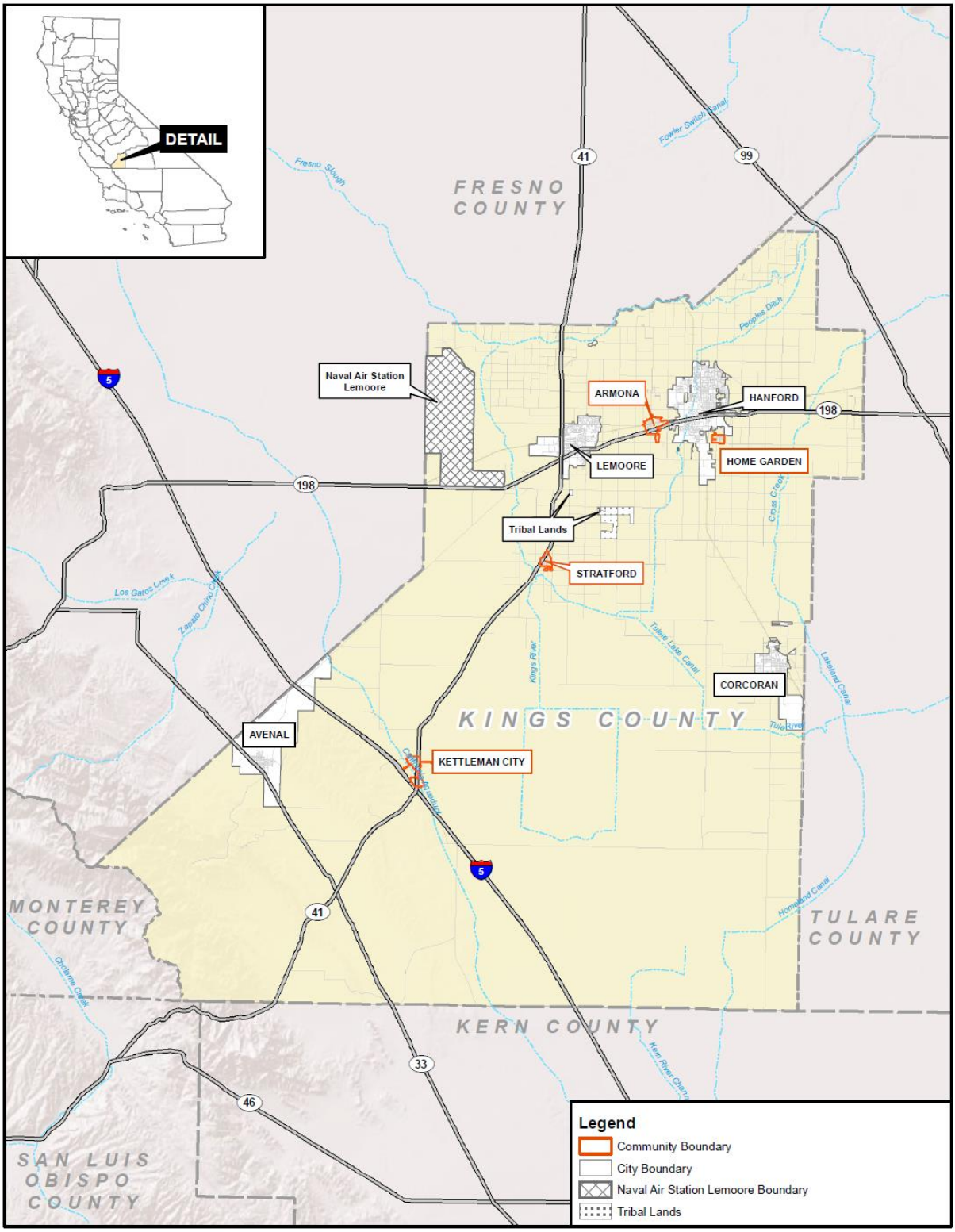


Table 1: City of Lemoore and Kings County Household Population Growth 1990-2020

Jurisdiction	Household Population				Change 1990-2020	
	1990	2000	2010	2020	Persons	%
City of Lemoore	13,606	19,710	24,514	27,014	13,408	98.5%
County Totals	89,469	109,332	131,402	136,964	47,495	53.10%

Note: All numbers exclude persons in group quarters (State prisons and Naval Air station Lemoore); Sources: Census 1990, 2000, 2010; Cal.DOF, , E5 and E8 Population and Housing Estimates.

Fair Housing Enforcement Outreach Capacity

Equal access to housing is fundamental to each person being able to meet essential needs and to pursuing personal, educational, employment, or other goals. In recognition of equal housing access as a fundamental right, the governments of the United States and the State of California have both established fair housing as a right protected by law. Federal fair housing laws prohibit discrimination in the sale, rental, lease, or negotiation for real property based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, and disability. The California fair housing laws are built upon the federal laws and add marital status, ancestry, source of income, sexual orientation, and "any arbitrary factor" as protected categories under the laws. Many factors in the public and private domains impede equal access to housing or fair housing choice. Impediments to fair housing choice are:

- Any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, sex, disability, marital status, familial status, source of income, sexual orientation, or any other arbitrary factor which restrict housing choices or the availability of housing choices; or
- Any actions, omissions, or decisions which have the effect of restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices on the basis of race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, sex, disability, marital status, familial status, source of income, sexual orientation, or any other arbitrary factor. To affirmatively promote equal housing opportunity, a community must work to remove or mitigate impediments to fair housing choice. The City of Hanford is dedicated to providing fair housing opportunities to all residents and to ensure that all applicable laws are complied with throughout the city

The City of Lemoore provides resources and programs to address fair housing concerns. Table 2 discusses laws and compliance regarding fair housing. Further discussion of programs is found in the Kings County Multi-Jurisdictional Housing Element and in the Contributing Factors section of this Fair Housing Analysis (FHA) report.

Table 2: City of Lemoore Fair Housing Compliance

Law	Description	Compliance
California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA)	The Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) applies to public and private employers, labor organizations and employment agencies and prohibits discrimination in housing and employment on the basis ofprotected characteristics. The FEHA prohibits those engaged in the housing business –landlords, real estate agents, home sellers, builders, mortgage lenders, among others – from discriminating against tenants or homeowners based on protected characteristics. It is also illegal for cities, counties, or other local government agencies to make zoning or land-use decisions, or have policies, that discriminate against individuals based on those traits.	The city complies with employment requirements through strict enforcement of hiring practices and regular training of hiring managers and human resources staff. All development projects with City funding are required to comply with FEHA. Under the Community Development Block Grant Program, the City of Hanford's Community Development Department operates a Fair Housing Program under Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 aimed at combating illegal discrimination in housing. The City of Hanford is working to identify community development priorities, fair and affordable housing needs, and factors that shape equal access to housing for incorporation into the City's 5-Year Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, & Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.
Government Code Section 65008	Covers actions of a city, county, city and county, or other local government agency, and makes those actions null and void if the action denies an individual or group of individuals the enjoyment of residence, landownership, tenancy, or other land use in the state because of membership in a protected class, the method of financing, and/or the intended occupancy. For example, a violation under Government Code section 65008 mayoccur if a jurisdiction applied more scrutiny to reviewing and approving an affordable development as compared to market-rate developments, or multifamily housing as compared to single family homes.	Compliance is achieved by uniform application of the City's codes, regulations, policies and practices, including development standards, design guidelines, application submittal requirements, fees and approvalfindings. Hanford supports the recommendations of the San Joaquin Valley Fair Housing and Equity Assessment and cooperates with the State in the development of the Assessment of Fair Housing
Government Code Section 8899.50	Requires all public agencies to administer programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing and avoid any action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing.	Compliance is achieved through consultations with community stakeholders and support agencies as partof program evaluation and funding decisions.
Government Code	Requires full and equal access to all programs	Compliance is achieved through

Section 11135 et seq.	and activities operated, administered, or funded with financial assistance from the state, regardless of one's membership or perceived membership in aprotected class.	promotion/availabilityof activities and programs to all persons of all backgrounds to participate equally in community programs and activities.
Housing Accountability Act (Gov. Code, § 65589.5.)	Provides that a local agency shall not disapprove a housing development project, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, or condition approval in a manner that renders the housing development project infeasible for development for the use of very low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency shelter, including through the use of design review standards, unless it makes certain written findings, based upon a preponderance of the evidence in the record.	Compliance is achieved through the development review process consistent with the Housing Accountability Act. Additionally, the city continually reviews its development standards and to ensure they facilitate an objective and equitable review of applicable projects.
Excessive Subdivision Standards (Gov. Code, § 65913.2.)	Provides that, in exercising its authority to regulate subdivisions a city, county, or city and county shall: a) Refrain from imposing criteria for design, as defined in Section 66418, or improvements, as defined in Section 66419, for the purpose of rendering infeasible the development of housing for anyand all economic segments of the community. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the authority ofa city, county, or city and county under other provisions of law to permit a developer to construct such housing. b) Consider the effect of ordinances adopted and actions taken by itwith respect to the housing needs of the region in which the local jurisdiction is situated. c) Refrain from imposing standards and criteria for public improvements including, but not limited to, streets, sewers, fire stations, schools, or parks, which exceed the standards and criteria being applied by the city, county, or city and county at that time to itspublicly financed improvements located in similarly zoned districts within that city, county, or city and county.	Compliance is achieved through the implementation of a fair and equitable development review process whichis administrated consistent with the Excessive Subdivision Standards Act.
Housing Element	Section 65583 stipulates that the housing	Compliance is achieved through

Law (Gov. Code, § 65583, esp. subds. (c)(5), (c)(10).)	element shall consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing. The housing element shall identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, and emergency shelters, and shall make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community. Subdivision (c)(5) provides that, in order to make adequate provisionfor the housing needs of all economic segments of the community, the program shall promote and affirmatively further fair housing opportunities and promote housing throughout the community or communities for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability, and other characteristics protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2), Section 65008, and any other state and federal fair housing and planning law.	preparation and adoption of a Housing Element found to be in substantial compliance with State Housing Element lawby the California Department of Housing and Community Development.

Local Patterns of Integration and Segregation

To inform priorities, policies, and actions, an analysis of integration and segregation patterns and trends, related to people with protected characteristics. Segregation generally means a condition in which there is a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area. Conversely, integration refers to a condition in which there is a not a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area. The following analysis will analyze levels of segregation and integration for race and ethnicity, persons with disabilities, familial status, age, and income to identify the groups in Lemoore that experience the highest levels of segregation. Minorities are often concentrated in impoverished areas and lack access to resources such as jobs, educational opportunities, life services and face other disadvantages.

Race and Ethnic Characteristics

The Table 3 presents a comparison of the racial and ethnic composition between the City of Lemoore and Kings County in 2020. It reveals that in Lemoore, 38.5% were Non-Hispanic White, 5.7% Non-Hispanic Black or African American, 0.2% Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native, 7.4% Non-Hispanic

Asian, 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and 4.1% from other races or identifying with two or more races. In comparison to Kings County, 31.6% identified as Non-Hispanic White, 5.9% Non-Hispanic Black or African American, 0.8% Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native, 3.6% Non-Hispanic Asian, 0.1% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and 3.20% from other races or two or more races. The Hispanic/Latino population of any race made up 44.0% of Lemoore's population and 54.9% in Kings County.

From 2010 to 2020, the Non-Hispanic White population decreased by 14.3% while the Hispanic or Latino of Any Race population increased by 32.1%. The Non Hispanic Asian population increased by 14.4%. Although the City of Lemoore has a large Hispanic or Latino population at 44%, it is approximately 10% smaller in comparison to Kings County as a whole. Additionally, although 7.4% is a small share out of 100%, the City of Lemoore's Asian population is double the Kings County average.

Table 3: Race and Ethnicity

Racial /Ethnic Group	City of Lemoore	Kings County
Not Hispanic or Latino	56.0%	45.1%
White	38.5%	31.6%
Black orAfrican American	5.7%	5.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.2%	0.8%
Asian	7.4%	3.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.1%
Other races or2+ races	4.1%	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	44.0%	54.9%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B03002

Table 4: Population by Race by Hispanic Origin Over Time (Simplified)

	2000	2010	2020
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	6,013	9,820	12,971
White Non-Hispanic	9,674	10,068	8,630
Black or African American Non-Hispanic	1,373	1,450	1,487
American Indian and Alaska Native Non-Hispanic	217	200	234
Asian Non-Hispanic	1,607	1,924	2,202
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic	62	89	97
Some Other Race Non-Hispanic	35	47	133
Two or More Races Non-Hispanic	731	933	1,284

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 2010; Social Explorer Table for Census 2020.

As shown in Figure 2 (Local Racial Segregation/Integration), the portions of the City of Lemoore that are part of Census Tracts (CTs) 4.02, 4.03, and 4.05 are identified as Racially Integrated, while no data is applicable to CTs 4.06 and 4.07 boundaries. .

Gini Index

The Gini index is a measure of the extent to which the distribution of income among families/households within a community deviate from a perfect equal distribution. The scale is from 0 to 1, with 0 representing perfect equality and 1 representing the highest possible level of inequality. The Gini coefficient for California is 0.49 and 0.41 for Kings County. Lemoore's Gini coefficient is 0.39. The City of Lemoore and Kings County has a similar amount of inequality in terms of distribution of income among households.

Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs) and Racial Concentration of Areas of Affluence (RCAA)

To better understand fair housing, HUD uses the designation Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP) which requires:

- a non-white population of 50 percent or more in a metropolitan or micropolitan area, or a non-white population of 20 percent or more outside of these areas.
- extreme poverty, defined as census tracts with either 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line or with a poverty rate of three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

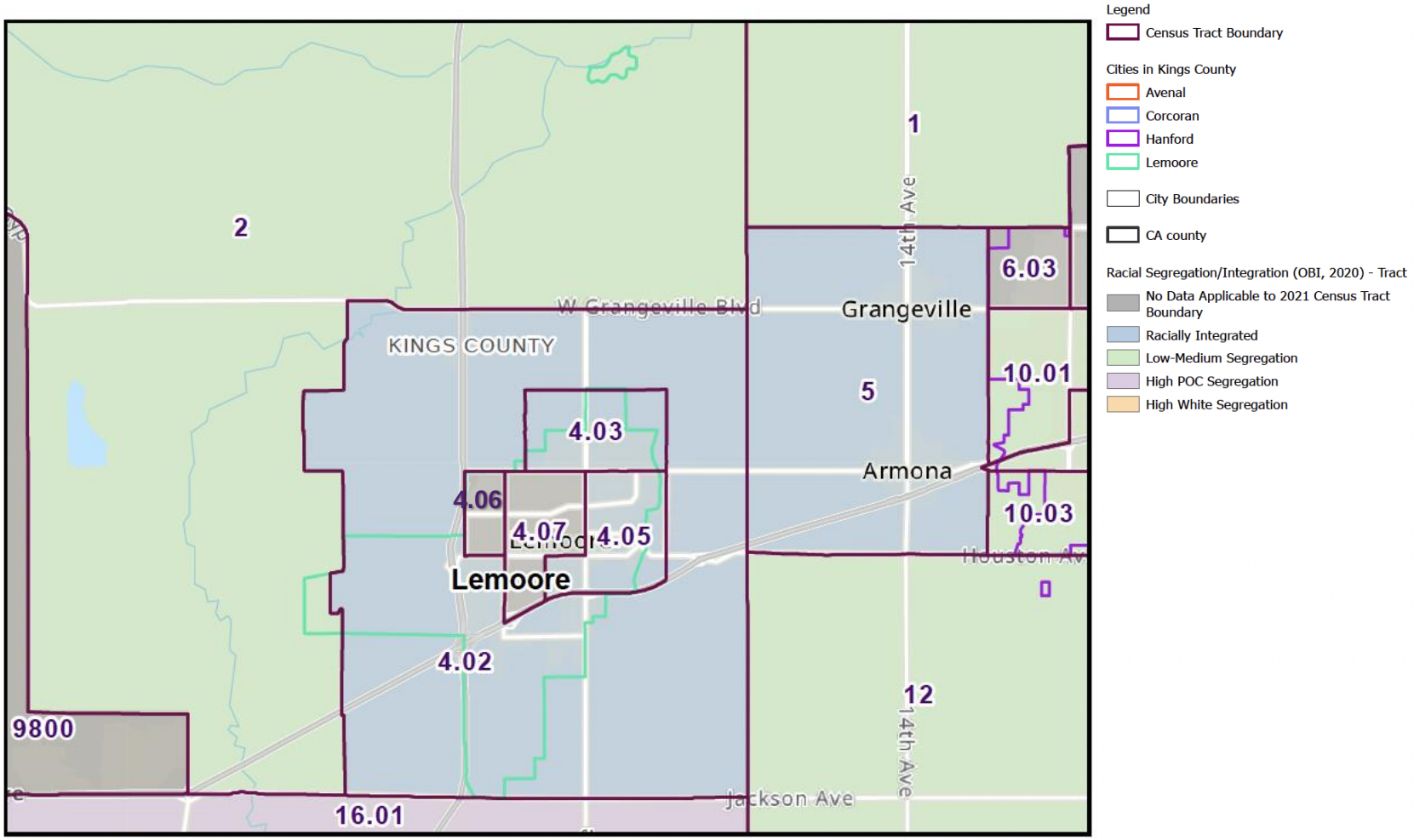
As illustrated in Figure 3, no part of the City of Lemoore is identified as a R/E**CAP** area based on HUD definition. The City does not meet the thresholds for both high concentrations of racial/ethnic minorities and households in poverty. As discussed later in the FHA, this area is categorized as highest-resource areas and/or relatively higher-income parts of the City of Lemoore.

HCD's Racial Concentration of Areas of Affluence (RCAA) map is based on two factors:

- A location quotient based on the percentage of white, non-Hispanic or Latino population in the census tract compared to the average percentage of total white population for the COG region.
- If the median income for the census tract is greater than 1.5 times the COG median income or State median income, whichever is lower.

In Figure 4, the City of Lemoore is not identified as an RCAA. While the neighboring areas to the City show a Low-Medium segregation. The RCAAs generally coincide with TCAC/HCD highest-resource areas and/or relatively higher-income parts of the City of Lemoore.

Figure 2: Local Racial Segregation/Integration



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD); OBI, 2020

Figure 3: Racial/Ethnic Area of Concentration of Poverty (R/ECAP)

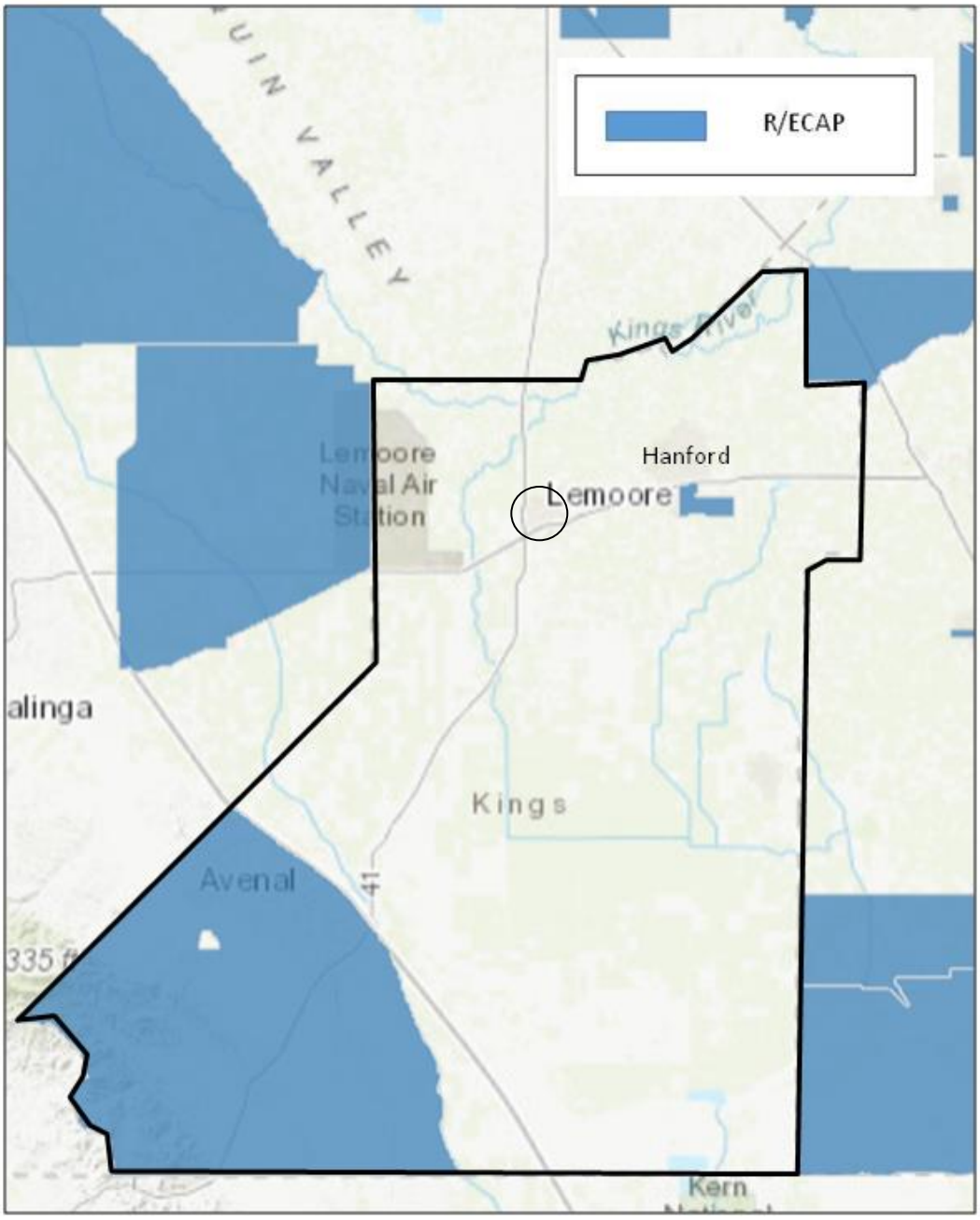
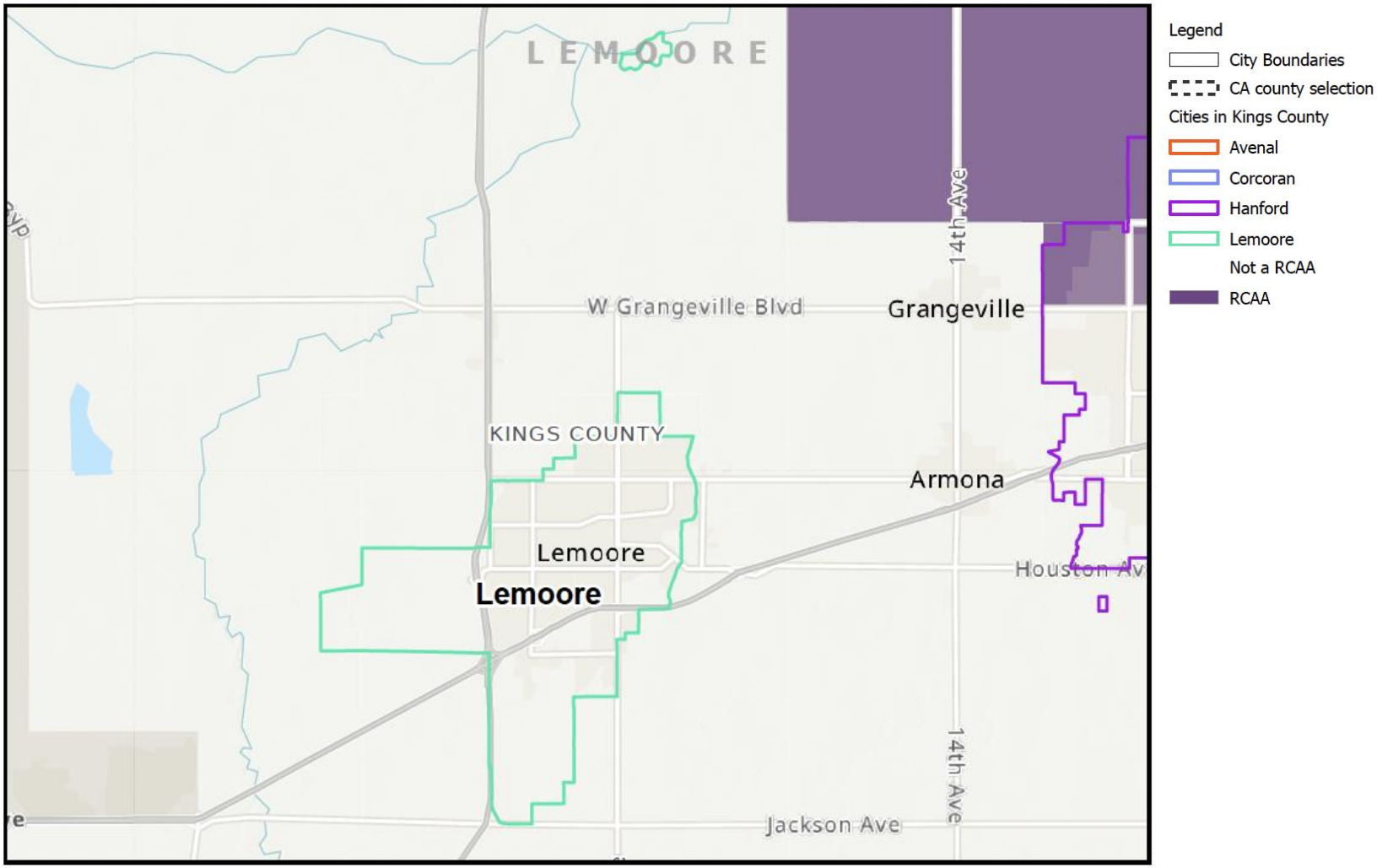


Figure 4: Local RCAAs



Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019. Updated: March,2021

Income Distribution

Along with housing prices and rents, household income is the most important factor affecting housing opportunities within Kings County. Housing choices such as tenure (owning versus renting), housing type, and location are dependent on household income. On the other hand, however, household size and type often affect the proportion of income that can be spent on housing.

According to data from the ACS 2016-2020, the median household income for the entire County was reported as $61,556. In general, the City of Lemoore's median household income was $68,658, above the county average; suggesting that Lemoore's residents earn on average 11.5% more than the broader Kings County population. The City of Lemoore's median household income was higher than Cities of Hanford, Corcoran, and Avenal. In contrast, when Lemoore's median income is measured against the state of California's median, which was $78,672, it was lower by 12.7%. These figures highlight a disparity within the local and state economic landscape, with Lemoore sitting above the median of its county, yet below California's overall median income levels.

As seen in Figure 5, the majority of the City of Lemoore had varied income ranges with eastern portion (CT 4.05) consisting of income between $35,000 - $60,000. The northern (CT 4.03), central (CT 4.07) and southern (CT 4.020) portions of the City consisted of the income range of $60,000 - $84,097. The highest income was the small census tract (CT 4.06) towards the west which had a median household income in the $84,097 - $120,000 range. The City of Lemoore's workforce consists of a larger proportion that participate in "white-collar" jobs when compared to other counties such as Corcoran and Avenal that consists of lower median incomes as a larger proportion of the workforce participates in more "blue collar jobs".

Although median household income is a common benchmark for comparison, the distribution of household income also provides a useful measure of housing needs in a community. In housing analysis, households are typically grouped into categories, expressed relative to the Area Median Income (AMI) and adjusted for family size. Using the State's income thresholds, the income groups analyzed were as follows:

- Extremely low income: Up to 30% of AMI
- Very low income: 31-50% of AMI
- Low income: 51-80% of AMI
- Moderate income: 81-120% of AMI
- Upper income: Above 120% of AMI

Table 5 estimates the percentage of households by tenure within each income category in each jurisdiction as reported in HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data based on the Census ACS 2014-2018. Countywide, almost one-quarter (24%) of owner households were in the lower-income category (80% or less than the AMI, includes extremely-low, very-low, and low incomes), while over one-half (55%) of renter households were in the lower-income category.

In the City of Lemoore more than 75% of owners belonged to the upper-income category while the renters were mostly distributed in the moderate income and lower income categories with a significant 35% in the upper income category as well. As witnessed at the county and city levels, renters experience a higher

proportion of lower-income households.

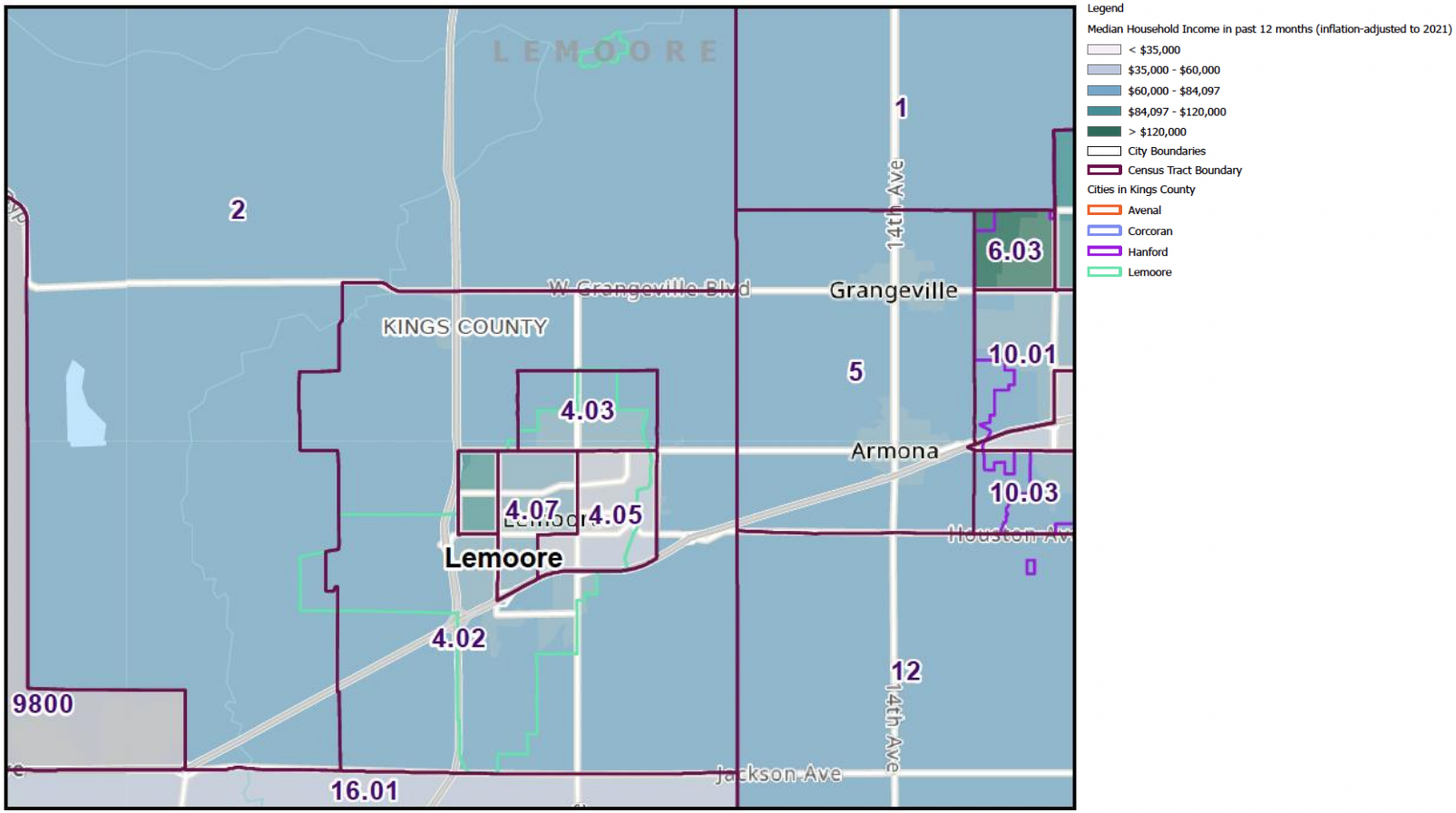
The City of Lemoore, much like in Kings County and California, has income disparities when comparing race and ethnicity. Table 6 shows that Lemoore's White Non-Hispanic and Asian Non-Hispanic earn the highest median household incomes, $77,953 and $74,167, respectively. These two median income were higher than Lemoore's overall median household income of $68,658. The Black or African American Non-Hispanic median household income was approximately $15,000 less than White Non-Hispanic and Asian Non-Hispanic earners. The Hispanic/Latino median household income was $56,311, significantly lower than the median household income earned by White Non-Hispanic. The Some Other Race Non-Hispanic and American Indian and Alaska Native Non-Hispanic groups had the lowest median household income, $53,281 and $44,507, respectively.

Table 5: Household Income Distribution by Tenure

Income Category	Lemoore	Kings County
Owners		
<= 30%	5.3%	5.50%
>30% to <=50%	4.4%	7.30%
>50% to <=80%	8.3%	11.00%
>80% to <=100%	7.0%	8.60%
>100%	75.0%	67.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%
Renters		
<= 30%	11.5%	17.70%
>30% to <=50%	16.4%	14.60%
>50% to <=80%	18.8%	22.80%
>80% to <=100%	18.4%	11.40%
>100%	35.0%	33.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Source: HUD CHAS data based on Census ACS 2014-2018

Figure 5: Local Median Income by Census Tract



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development. ACS 5yr estimates (2017-2021). Updated: March 2023.

Table 6: Median Household Income by Race or Hispanic Origin	City of Lemoore	Kings County	California
White Alone Non-Hispanic	$77,953	$74,918	$90,496
Black Or African American Alone Non-Hisp.	$61,510	$56,076	$54,976
American Indian And Alaska Native Alone Non-Hisp.	$44,507	$44,842	$60,182
Asian Alone Non-Hisp.	$74,167	$80,530	$101,380
Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Alone Non-Hisp.		$98,864	$81,682
Some Other Race Alone Non-Hisp.	$53,281	$47,592	$59,287
Two Or More Races Non-Hisp.		$72,188	$76,733
Hispanic Or Latino of Any Race	$56,311	$49,373	$62,330

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B19013.

Poverty Status

In 2021, Kings County, California, experienced varying levels of poverty across different regions. According to Table 7, the City of Lemoore's poverty rate was 10.3%, which was lower than the rates of households in Kings County of 13.1%, but 4.1% statewide.

Table 8 shows that the household poverty rate from 2010 to 2015 increased by around 1.3%; while the total households in Lemoore increased by 364 households, and the number of households in poverty increased by 114 households. Then from 2015 to 2020, the household poverty rate and the number of households in poverty decreased even as the total number of households increased from 6,077 to 6,591 households.

Figure 6 shows the percentage of the population in the last 12 months whose income is below poverty level. It shows that less than 10% of the percent of the population of CTs 4.02 and 4.06 were below the poverty level. Approximately 10%-20% of Lemoore's population in CTs 4.03, 4.05, and 4.07 were below the poverty level in the prior 12 months.

Table 7: Total Households in Poverty

	No. Poverty	Percent
City of Lemoore	681	10.3%
Kings County	4,464	13.1%
California	806,599	9.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B17019.

Table 8: Percent of Households in Poverty Over Time

	2010	2015	2020

Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level	614	728	681
Total Households	5,713	6,077	6,591
Percent of Households in Poverty	10.7%	12.0%	10.3%
Percent Change		6.4%	8.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B17019.

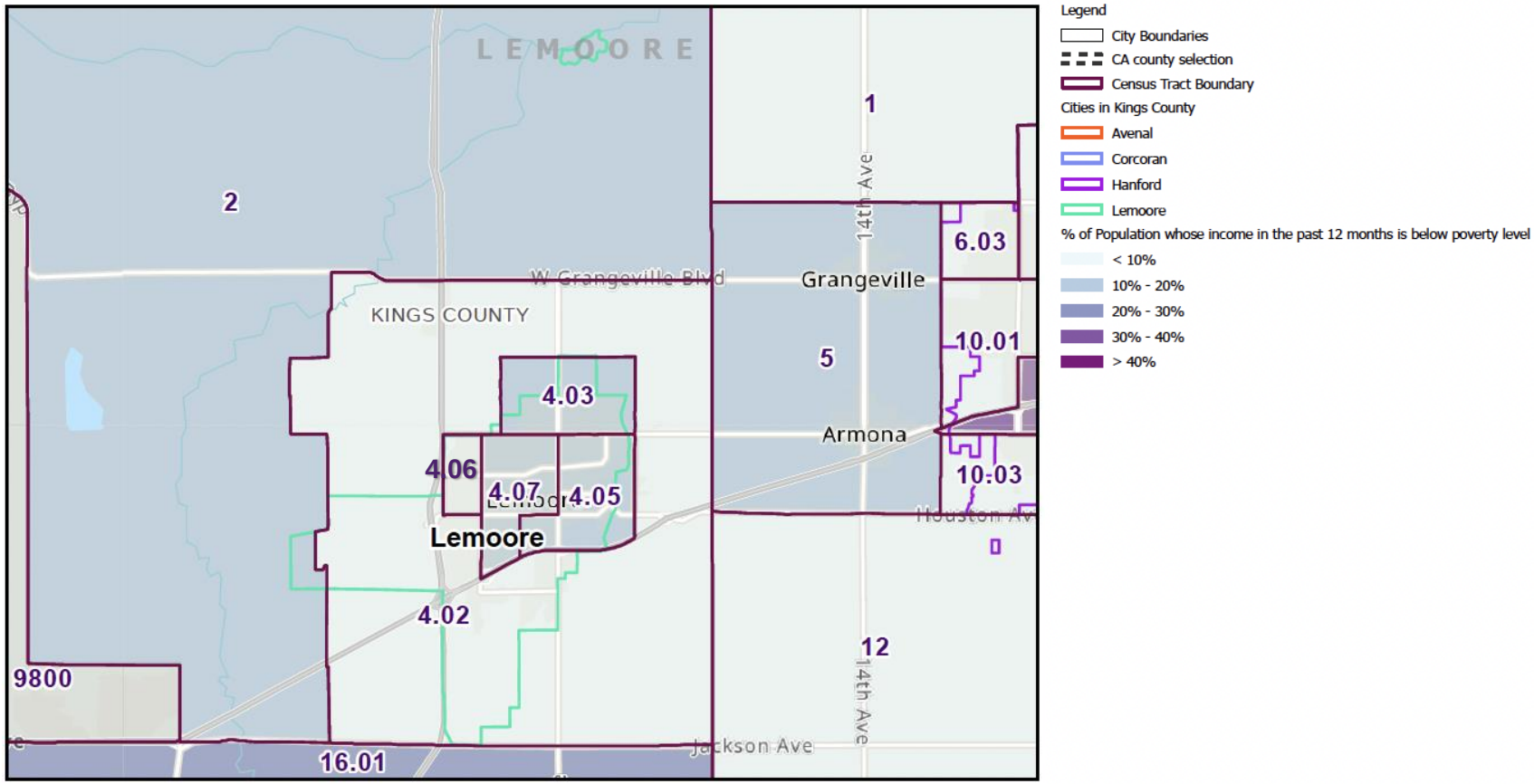
Familial Status

A household refers to the people occupying a home, such as a family, a single person, or unrelated persons living together. Families often prefer single-family homes or condominiums to accommodate children, while single people generally occupy smaller apartments or condominiums. Single-person households often include seniors or young adults.

Table 9 displays household composition by community as reported by the Census ACS 2015-2020. Families comprised approximately 78% of all households within Kings County. Countywide, the proportion of single households (male and females living alone) was approximately 17%. The City of Lemoore contains a total of 8,803 households, with family households constituting 74.9% slightly lower than Kings County's 78.3%. Within these family households, 37.6% have children under 18 years, compared to 41.3% in Kings County. Married or cohabiting couples represent 60.3% of Lemoore's households, with 28.0% of these households including children under 18, which is less than the corresponding 32.2% in Kings County. In Lemoore, male householders without a spouse or partner make up a higher proportion (19.5%) than in Kings County (16.2%), and 2.9% of these households include children, slightly more than Kings County's 2.4%. Individuals living alone represent 12.0% of Lemoore's households, which is higher than in Kings County where it is 8.3%. This includes a 3.1% portion of those aged 65 and over living alone in Lemoore, as opposed to 2.5% in Kings County. Female householders without a spouse or partner account for 20.2% of Lemoore's households, with 6.7% of them having children under 18, both figures slightly lower than those in Kings County. In terms of living alone, 8.5% of females in Lemoore do so, compared to 8.8% in Kings County. The average household size in Lemoore is 2.94, which is smaller than Kings County's average of 3.14.

In Lemoore, there is a near even split between owner-occupied and renter-occupied family households, whereas in Kings County, a slightly higher percentage of family households are rented. Married-couple families make up nearly half of Lemoore's households, but again, Kings County has a higher percentage, suggesting that married couples are more prevalent there. Interestingly, both regions have more married-couple families owning their homes than renting.

Figure 6: Poverty Status (ACS, 2017-2021) – TRACT



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development. American Community Survey (ACS), 2017-2021

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Table 9: Household Characteristics

Age Group	Lemoore	Kings County
Total Households	8,803	43,604
Family Households	74.9%	78.3%
With own children under 18 years	37.6%	41.3%
Married/Cohabiting Couples	60.3%	61.2%
With own children under 18 years	28.0%	32.2%
Male Householder, no spouse/partner present	19.5%	16.2%
With own children under 18 years	2.9%	2.4%
Living Alone	12.0%	8.3%
Age 65+	3.1%	2.5%
Female Householder, no spouse/partner present	20.2%	22.6%
With own children under 18 years	6.7%	6.8%
Living Alone	8.5%	8.8%
Age 65+	3.8%	4.7%
Nonfamily Households	25.1%	21.7%
Average Household Size	2.94	3.14

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Tables DP-2, B11012, and S1101

Female Headed Households. As presented in Table 10, the proportion of female-headed households is approximately 14.6% in the City of Lemoore, with two-thirds of the household renting. These households often face challenges, particularly in terms of resource access and opportunities, especially for children in single-parent, female-headed households. As seen in Figure 7, City of Lemoore predominantly has less than 20% percent of single-parent female-headed households with children; however, there is a single central tract with between 20-40%.

Notably, across all jurisdictions, the data reveals that a higher percentage of female-headed households are renters rather than homeowners. This trend is indicative of the economic challenges and housing affordability issues faced by these households. Additionally, while family-oriented living is prominent in both regions, Lemoore exhibits a higher diversity in household types, with a significant presence of nonfamily households and a more balanced distribution between homeowners and renters for tailored policy interventions and support services.

Table 10: Household Type by Tenure

Household Type	Lemoore		Kings County	
	HH	%	HH	%
Total Households	8,803		43,604	
Family households:	6,591	74.9%	34,155	78.30%
Owner	3,809	43.3%	18,997	43.60%
Renter	2,782	31.6%	15,158	34.80%
Married-couple family:	4,397	49.9%	23,236	53.30%
Owner	3,118	35.4%	14,704	33.70%
Renter	1,279	14.5%	8,532	19.60%
Male householder no wife present:	912	10.4%	3,653	8.40%
Owner	279	3.2%	1,499	3.40%
Renter	633	7.2%	2,154	4.90%
Female householder no husband present:	1,282	14.6%	7,266	16.70%
Owner	412	4.7%	2,794	6.40%
Renter	870	9.9%	4,472	10.30%
Nonfamily households:	2,212	25.1%	9,449	21.70%
Owner	813	9.2%	4,371	10.00%
Renter	1,399	15.9%	5,078	11.60%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table B25007

Table 11: Households by Size

	City of Lemoore	Percent	Kings County	Percent	California	Percent
Total:	8,803		43,604		13,103,114	
Family Households:	6,591	74.9%	34,155	78.3%	8,986,666	68.6%
2-Person Household	1,893	21.5%	9,940	22.8%	3,209,170	24.5%
3-Person Household	1,763	20.0%	7,998	18.3%	2,054,635	15.7%
4-Person Household	1,567	17.8%	7,984	18.3%	1,945,127	14.8%
5-Person Household	970	11.0%	4,886	11.2%	1,006,126	7.7%
6-Person Household	330	3.7%	2,216	5.1%	433,324	3.3%
7-Or-More Person Household	68	0.8%	1,131	2.6%	338,284	2.6%
Nonfamily Households:	2,212	25.1%	9,449	21.7%	4,116,448	31.4%
1-Person Household	1,800	20.4%	7,439	17.1%	3,114,819	23.8%
2-Person Household	332	3.8%	1,652	3.8%	774,224	5.9%
3-Person Household	50	0.6%	242	0.6%	135,683	1.0%
4-Person Household	17	0.2%	34	0.1%	59,938	0.5%
5-Person Household	13	0.1%	82	0.2%	19,730	0.2%
6-Person Household	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6,805	0.1%
7-Or-More Person Household	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5,249	0.0%

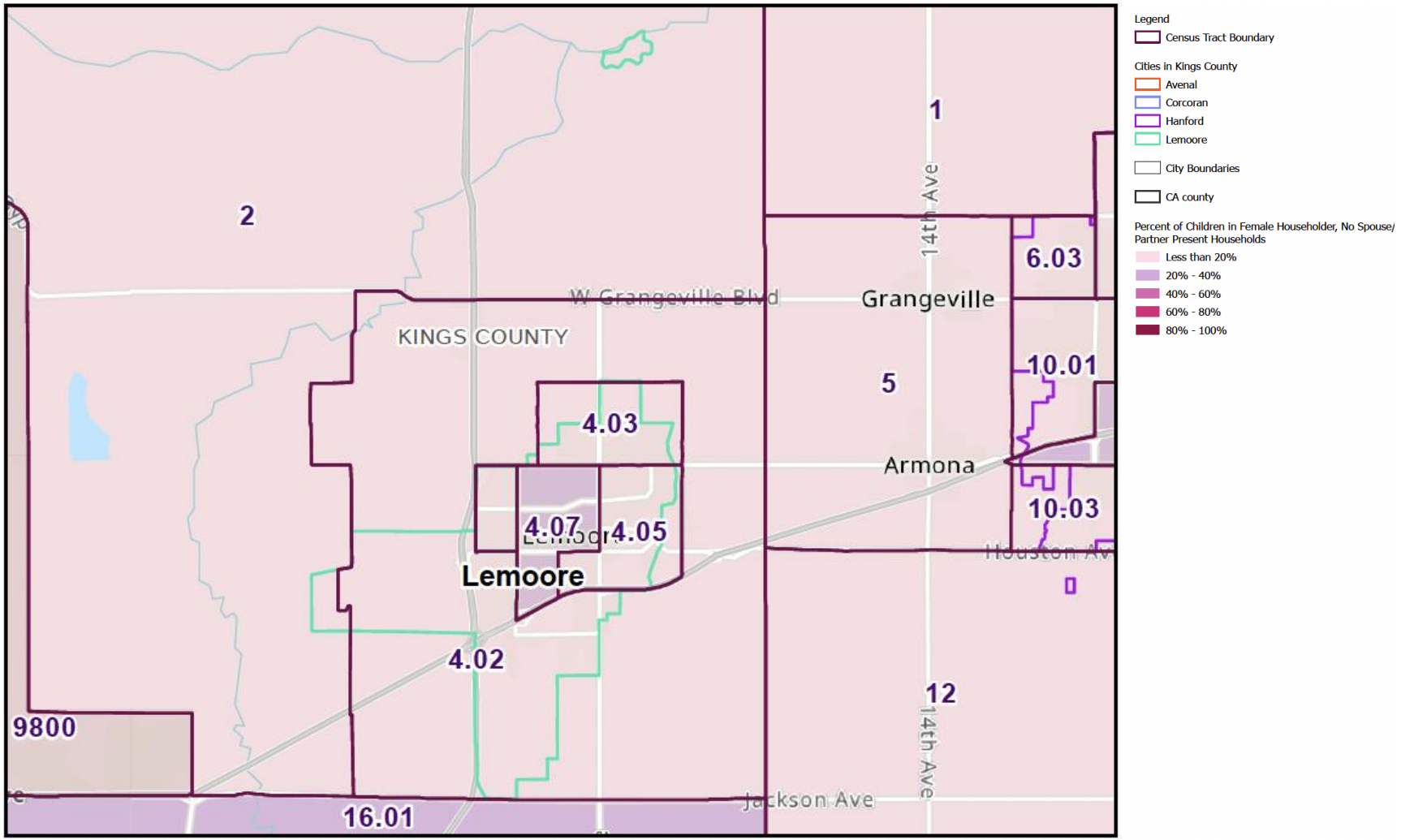
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B11016

Table 12: Tenure by Household Size

	City of Lemoore	Percent	Kings County	Percent	California	California
Total Occupied Housing Units	8,803		43,604		13,103,114	
Total Large Households (5 or More Persons)	**1,381**	**15.7%**	**8,315**	**19.1%**	**1,809,518**	**13.7%**
5-Person Household	**983**	**11.2%**	**4,968**	**11.4%**	**1,025,856**	**7.8%**
6-Person Household	**330**	**3.7%**	**2,216**	**5.1%**	**440,129**	**3.3%**
7-or-More Person Household	**68**	**0.8%**	**1,131**	**2.6%**	**343,533**	**2.6%**
Owner-Occupied	4,622	52.5%	23,368	53.6%	7,241,318	55.3%
1-Person Household	730	8.3%	3,694	8.5%	1,416,913	10.8%
2-Person Household	1,225	13.9%	7,071	16.2%	2,403,865	18.3%
3-Person Household	934	10.6%	4,338	9.9%	1,235,833	9.4%
4-Person Household	984	11.2%	4,161	9.5%	1,182,987	9.0%
5-Person Household	544	6.2%	2,443	5.6%	567,528	4.3%
6-Person Household	149	1.7%	1,113	2.6%	238,866	1.8%
7-or-More Person Household	56	0.6%	548	1.3%	195,326	1.5%
Renter-Occupied	4,181	47.5%	20,236	46.4%	5,861,796	44.7%
1-Person Household	1,070	12.2%	3,745	8.6%	1,697,906	13.0%
2-Person Household	1,000	11.4%	4,521	10.4%	1,579,529	12.1%
3-Person Household	879	10.0%	3,902	8.9%	954,485	7.3%
4-Person Household	600	6.8%	3,857	8.8%	822,078	6.3%
5-Person Household	439	5.0%	2,525	5.8%	458,328	3.5%
6-Person Household	181	2.1%	1,103	2.5%	201,263	1.5%
7-or-More Person Household	12	0.1%	583	1.3%	148,207	1.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 16-20 (5-year Estimates), Table B25009

Figure 7: Single-Parent Female-Headed Households with Children



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD), ACS, 2017-2021. Updated: March 2023.

Seniors. Seniors, defined as 65 years or older, compromise 11.0% of the Lemoore's population in 2020. In comparison, that proportion is 10.3% for Kings County. Typically, senior households have special housing needs primarily due to three concerns – physical disabilities or limitations (41% of total seniors reported one or more types of disability), limited income (fixed incomes such as SSI or pensions), and higher medical costs. Many reside alone or as couples in older single-family homes that lack ADA-compliant features. In Lemoore, senior renters are more likely to be cost-burdened (47%), and senior homeowners may require substantial housing rehabilitation assistance due to the aging stock. Supportive senior housing is scarce and concentrated in only a few urban nodes, limiting mobility and choice.

Large Families. Large families—those with five or more members—make up approximately 19.1% of all households in Kings County. As shown in previous Table 12 (Tenure by Household Size), 15.7% have five or more family members in Lemoore. These households often struggle to find adequately sized affordable units, particularly those with 3+ bedrooms. The rental market has a limited supply of larger units, and overcrowding is especially common among Latino and farmworker families.

Persons With Disabilities

Due to the multitude of possible functional limitations that may present as disabilities, and in the absence of information on external factors that influence disability, surveys like the Census Bureau's ACS are limited to capturing difficulty with only selected activities. As such, people identified by the ACS as having a disability are, in fact, those who exhibit difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability. To capture a variety of characteristics that encompass the definition of disability, the ACS identifies serious difficulty with four basic areas of functioning – hearing, vision, cognition, and ambulation.[3]

As presented in Table 14, the largest number of Kings County residents with disabilities was in the 18 to 64 years age group or the working age population with 8,357 individuals, which represented 11% of the total age group. However, disabilities were most common among senior citizens (65 years and over). Approximately 41% of total seniors reported one or more types of disability. At the local level, the proportion of seniors reporting some type of physical disability were 41.2% at the city of Lemoore. The most common type of disability among seniors was having ambulatory difficulty. Developmental Disabilities as defined by federal law; "developmental disability" means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments.
- Is manifested before the individual attains age 18.
- Is likely to continue indefinitely.

[3] Source: *American Community Survey 2013 Subject Definitions*. Beginning in 2008, questions on disability represent a conceptual and empirical break from earlier years of the ACS. Hence, the Census Bureau does not recommend any comparisons of disability data to 2007 and earlier ACS disability data, or to disability estimates from the 2000 Census.)

- Results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: a) self-care; b) receptive and expressive language; c) learning; d) mobility; e) self-direction; f) capacity for independent living; or g) economic self-sufficiency.
- Reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

The Census Bureau does not record developmental disabilities. According to the U.S. Administration on Developmental Disabilities, an accepted estimate of the percentage of the population that can be defined as developmentally disabled is 1.5 percent. Many developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the transition from the person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community-based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. Kings County is served by the Central Valley Regional Center (CVRC) which is based in Fresno. During 2014, CVRC served approximately 16,200 clients, of which about 900 to 1,000 lived in Kings County. The Kings County Rehabilitation Center in Hanford also offers rehabilitation, vocational and life training, and operates four group homes for mentally and physically handicapped individuals. State and federal law mandate minimum accessibility standards for housing. For example, local governments that use federal housing funds must meet federal accessibility guidelines for new construction and substantial rehabilitation. At least 5% of the units must be accessible to persons with mobility impairments, and an additional 2% must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. New multi-family housing must be built so that:

1. The public and common use portions of such units are readily accessible to and usable by disabled persons;
2. The doors allowing passage into and within such units can accommodate wheelchairs; and
3. All units contain adaptive design features.

In addition, state law requires all jurisdictions to provide reasonable accommodation in the application of housing policies and regulations.

Figure 8: Population with a Disability

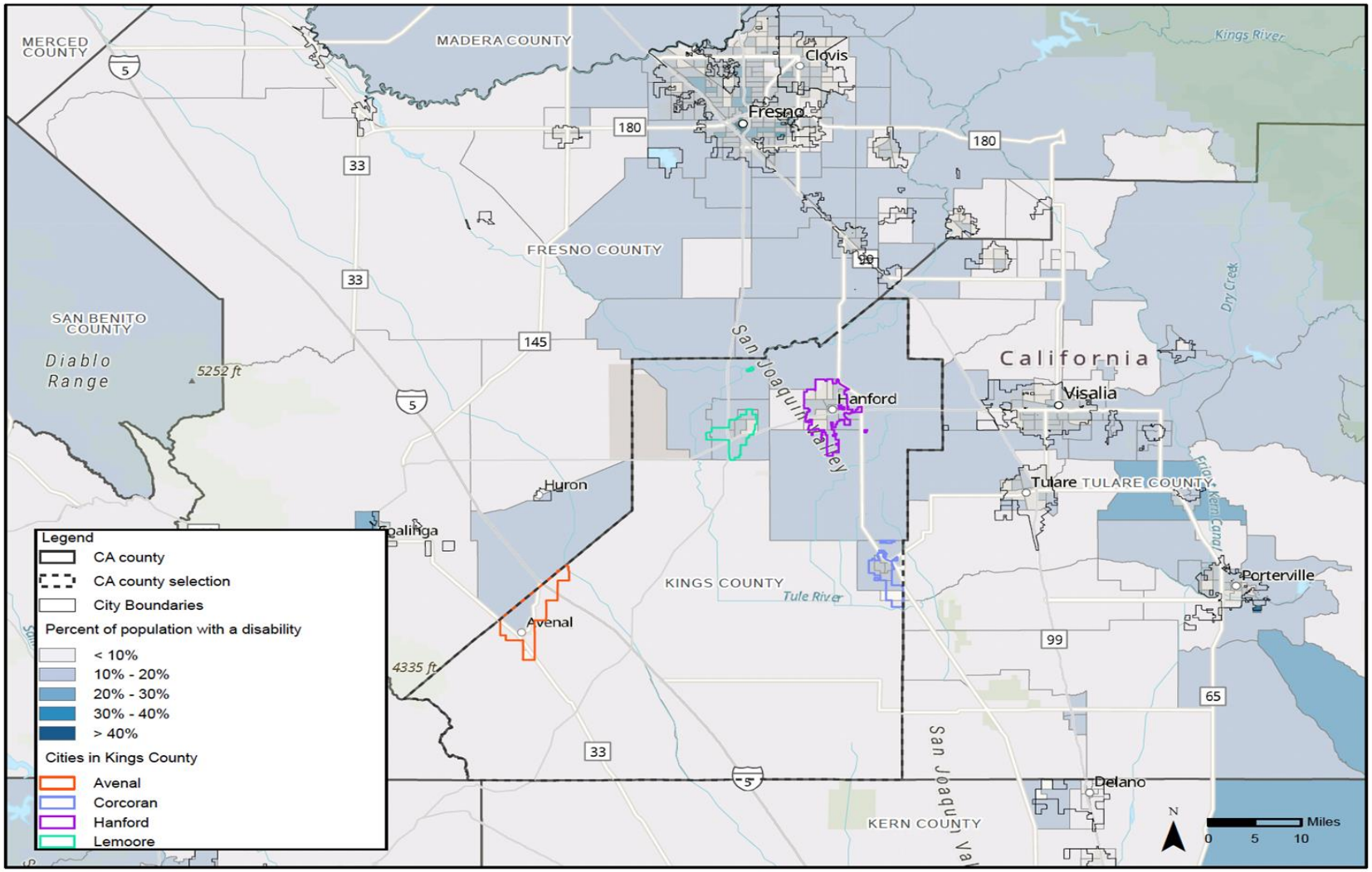


Table 14: Populations with Disability Type by Age

Disability Type by Age	Lemoore		Kings County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Population under 18 years w/disability	197	3.0%	1,498	3.70%
With a hearing difficulty	43	0.7%	193	0.50%
With a vision difficulty	61	0.9%	480	1.20%
With a cognitive difficulty	108	1.6%	890	2.20%
With an ambulatory difficulty	40	0.6%	127	0.30%
With a self-care difficulty	65	1.0%	219	0.50%
Population 18 to 64 years w/disability	1,439	9.3%	8,357	10.70%
With a hearing difficulty	250	1.6%	1,632	2.10%
With a vision difficulty	197	1.3%	1,354	1.70%
With a cognitive difficulty	629	4.1%	3,009	3.80%
With an ambulatory difficulty	488	3.1%	4,087	5.20%
With a self-care difficulty	180	1.2%	1,424	1.80%
With an independent living difficulty	330	2.1%	3,094	4.00%
Population 65 years and over w/disability	1,174	41.2%	6,179	40.80%
With a hearing difficulty	458	16.1%	2,657	17.60%
With a vision difficulty	207	7.3%	1,265	8.40%
With a cognitive difficulty	218	7.6%	1,458	9.60%
With an ambulatory difficulty	804	28.2%	3,807	25.10%
With a self-care difficulty	151	5.3%	1,500	9.90%
With an independent living difficulty	347	12.2%	2,659	17.60%

Note: Numbers represent people, not disabilities. Persons may report more than one type of disability Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table S1810 and C18108

Farmworkers

Kings County is a significant agricultural producer, with the number of employed farmworkers ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 workers. Farmworker households often face unstable income, seasonal unemployment, and substandard living conditions. Many live in shared housing, mobile homes, or employer-provided units that lack permanent tenancy rights. Farmworkers—especially those who are undocumented or migrant—often lack access to stable rental contracts and may reside in overcrowded or informal housing units.

Recent Census data in Table 15 shows that approximately 8,300 of employed Kings County civilian residents (16 years and over) worked as agricultural workers. Of the four cities, the highest percentage of civilian workers in agricultural related jobs was Avenal, where 45% of its workers were in this industry. The City of Lemoore had an approximately 700 agricultural workers, which represents only 6% to the total civilian work force -- the lowest of the four cities in the county.

Table 15: Agricultural Employment by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of Civilian Employed Pop. (16 and over)	Number of Agricultural Workers	% of Total Workers
Avenal	1,617	45%
Corcoran	1,275	30%
Hanford	2,213	9%
Lemoore	**692**	**6%**
Unincorporated	2,474	22%
Kings County	8,271	15%

Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP-3

Table 16 presents the number of farms and hired farm workers in Kings County. According to the 2017 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Census estimates, there were 507 farms and a total of almost 7,000 hired farm workers countywide. The largest number of workers (5,820) were employed at farms with 10 or more employees or 83% of the countywide total number of hired workers. Also, there were more permanent hired workers (worked more than 150 days) than seasonal workers (worked less than 150 days) for both farm operations with less than 10 employees and with more than 10 employees.

Agricultural workers, and especially farmworkers, have special housing needs due to their relatively low wages. According to an article in *Rural Migration News*, the average hourly wage for all California farmworkers in the years 2015-2019 was approximately $12.[4]. This is equivalent to approximately $25,000/year for full-time work. As a result, farmworkers often overpay for housing (in relation to their income) and/or live in overcrowded and substandard living situations.

Table 16: Hired Farm Labor-Workers, Kings County

Farmworkers	No. of Farms	No. of Hired Workers	Percent of Total County Hired Workers
Total Hired Farm Labor	507	6,998	
Farm operations with less than 10 employees	351	1,178	17%
Permanent (> 150 days)	275	1,034	15%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	246	677	10%
Farm operations with 10 or more employees	156	5,820	83%
Permanent (> 150 days)	96	3,046	44%
Seasonal (< 150 days)	49	2,241	32%

Source: USDA, 2017 Census of Agriculture

[4] https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/blog/post/?id=2805

Although no farmworker camps exist in Kings County, the County does have a significant number of government-subsidized housing projects (e.g., Section 515 and public housing) that house farmworkers and their families. Many farmworkers live in mobile homes on the farming site. A new farmworker housing project was completed in Hanford during the 2003-2008 planning period. That project involved the renovation of an existing former motel into temporary and/or long-term, permanent agricultural employee housing. The project included 24 units plus parking, courtyard, children's play areas and open space.

In addition, there is a 40-unit apartment complex in unincorporated Kettleman City that serves farm labor families. This apartment includes 10 two-bedroom units, 20 three-bedroom units, and 10 four-bedroom units, with approximately 70-100 farmworkers residing in the apartment complex. The Constraints analysis contains a discussion of each jurisdiction's land use and zoning policies and regulations regarding farmworker housing. In communities with large farmworker populations, farmworker housing needs are met through homeownership assistance and rehabilitation loans.

Most loans under both types of programs are issued to people working in the agricultural industry. Moreover, many occupants of Section 515 projects and other subsidized projects are also employed in the farming industry. The Housing Plan (Chapter 5) includes Program 4.11 Farmworker and Employee Housing where the City permits farmworker housing in conformance with *Health and Safety Code* §17021.5 and §17021.6. In addition, the City will assist interested developers by providing incentives, identifying suitable sites, and assisting in preparation of funding applications.

Kings County is one of California's top-producing agricultural counties, with over $2.4 billion in crop value in 2021. According to California Employment Development Department (EDD) and USDA-NAWS (2021–22) data:

- An estimated 6,800 to 7,200 farmworkers are employed annually in Kings County, with additional seasonal variation (peaking up to 10,000).
- Approximately 93% identify as Latino/Hispanic, with 85% foreign-born, primarily from Mexico.
- Nearly 48% are considered migratory, and 29% are considered settled farmworkers.
- The median annual income for crop workers is $22,000 to $25,000, well below the area median income (AMI).

Farmworker households in Kings County face significant housing challenges:

- Approximately 40% of farmworker households are renters, while others live in informal or seasonal housing arrangements, some in unpermitted dwellings or trailers.
- Kettleman City, rural Corcoran, and Hanford's southern fringe are identified as farmworker-concentrated zones with high rates of poverty, limited infrastructure, and older housing stock.

Farmworker households face disproportionate burdens in the following ways:

- Overcrowding is a dominant issue. According to HUD CHAS and local knowledge, over 37% of farmworker households experience overcrowded conditions (1.01+ persons per room).
- Severe Cost Burden: CHAS data shows over 52% of low-income farmworker households pay more than 50% of income toward housing.

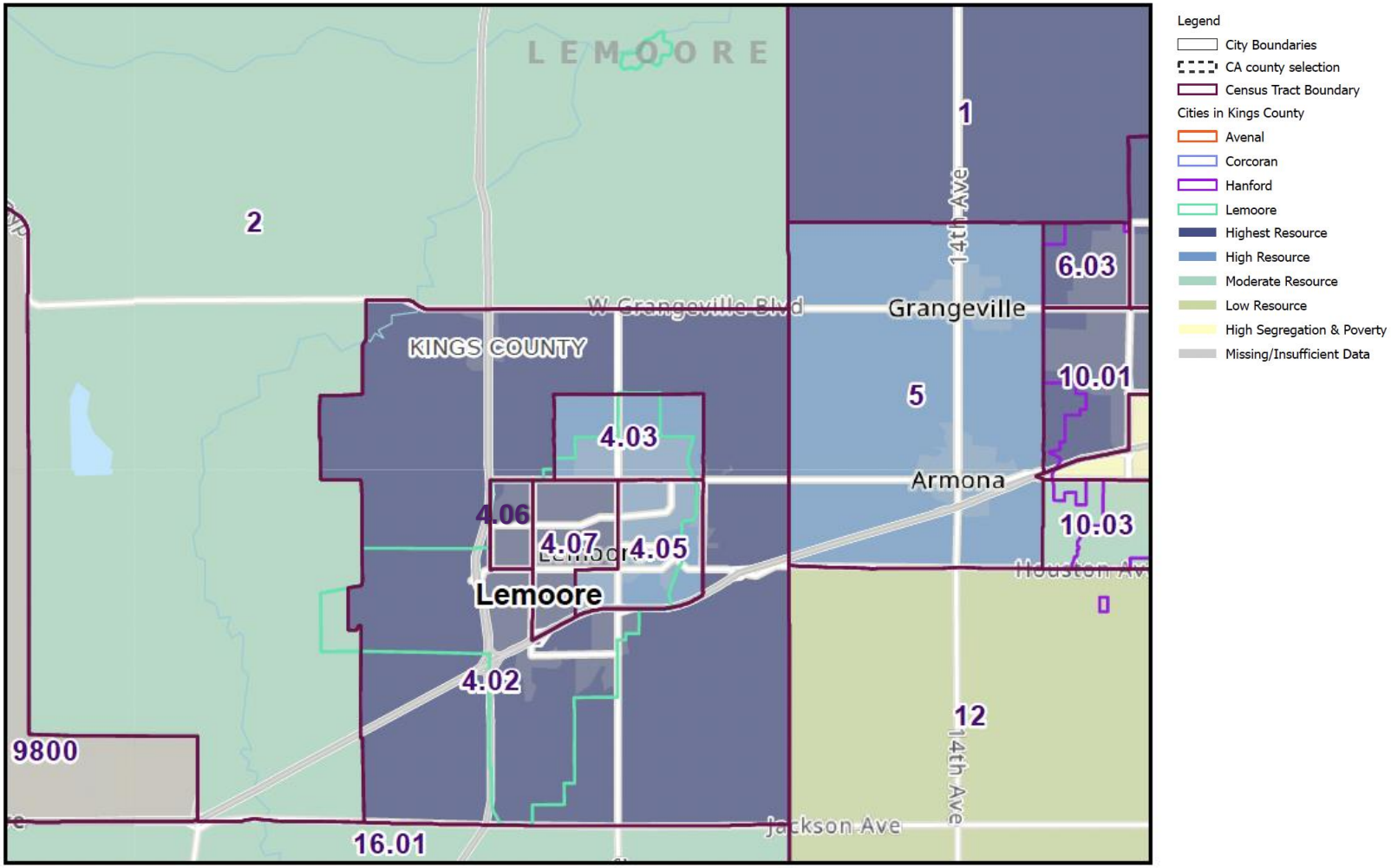
- Many reside in older, single-family homes, converted garages, or employer-provided units, often without formal leases or tenant rights.
- Lack of Permanence: Migrant workers often face frequent relocations, leading to disruptions in children's education and healthcare access.
- Unsafe Living Conditions: Multiple stakeholder consultations (2019–2023) and Kings County code enforcement records indicate farmworkers are overrepresented in units with health/safety violations (e.g., mold, leaks, non-functional plumbing).
- Barriers to Assistance: Language barriers, immigration status, and employer-control over housing reduce access to public programs, including voucher eligibility and code complaint processes.

Disparities in Access to Opportunities

As seen in Figure 9, most of the City of Lemoore is designated as Highest Resource with central consisting of high resources areas with some areas lacking data. As the City of Lemoore is recognized for its high resources in the TCAC and HCD Opportunity Maps, it stands at the cusp of significant economic and developmental growth. This distinction could attract businesses and skilled professionals, leading to job creation and enhanced standards of living. The City may also see an increase in housing developments, including affordable housing, supported by state incentives.

As shown in previous Figure 2 (Local Racial Segregation/Integration), there are variations in the local racial demographics and the segregations. In the City of Lemoore there does not appear to be the existence of High-White segregation as most of the areas surrounding Lemoore are racially integrated. While some of the central tracts have no data available most of the tracts in the City reveal an integrated atmosphere. This corresponds with the HCD opportunity map as the areas with highest resources seem to have racial integration. This could imply a positive correlation between resource availability and racial diversity, suggesting that areas with more resources are more likely to be integrated.

Figure 9: TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas, 2023



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD); California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC), Updated Jan 2023.

Transit Mobility

Transit mobility refers to an individual's ability to navigate the community and region daily to access services, employment, schools, and other resources. Indicators of transit mobility include the extent of transit routes, proximity of transit stops to affordable housing, and frequency of transit.

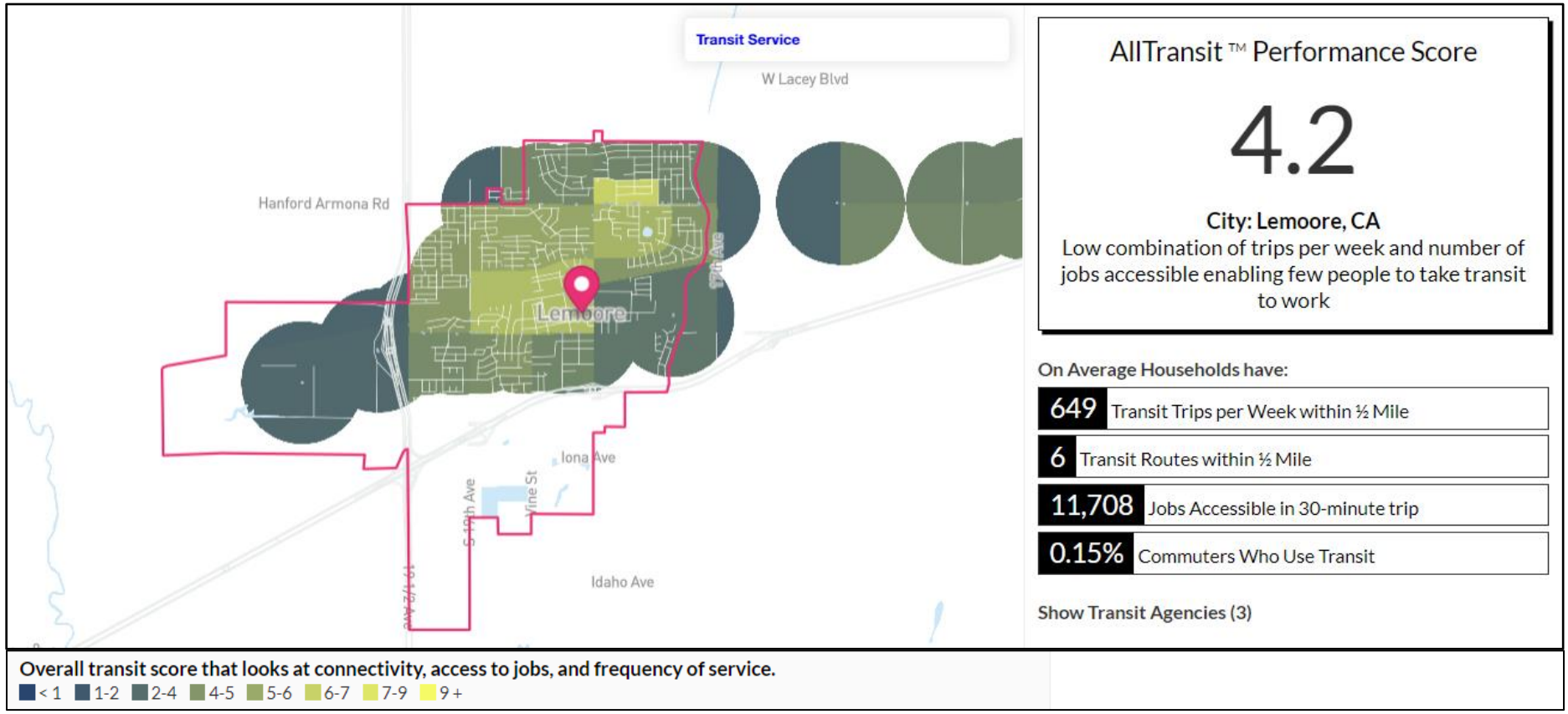
The need to plan for and address the mobility needs of the County's growing population. Public Transportation services are available to people with lower incomes, seniors, and persons with disabilities through the Kings Area Rural Transit (KART) system, overseen by the Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA) and through the City of Corcoran's transit system, Corcoran Area Transit (CAT). Kings Area Regional Transit (KART) is Kings County's public transportation provider. KART provides public transit service Monday through Friday and limited service on Saturdays. KART provides transportation services to the cities of Armona, Avenal, Corcoran, Grangeville, Hardwick, Hanford, Kettleman City, Laton, Lemoore, and Stratford. KART Paratransit (origin to destination) is available to eligible certified ADA passengers. In addition, KART provides regular transportation services to Fresno and Visalia Monday through Friday. All KART bus routes begin and end at the KART Terminal located at 504 W. 7th Street Hanford, California, west of the AMTRAK station in Downtown Hanford.

AllTransit is a transit and connectivity analytic tool developed by the Center for Neighborhood Technology for the advancement of equitable communities and urban sustainability. The tool analyzes the transit frequency, routes, and access to determine an overall transit score at city, county, and regional levels. AllTransit scores geographic regions (e.g., cities, counties, Metropolitan Statistical Areas [MSAs]) on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being complete transit connectivity. Figure 10 depicts the city of Lemoore's AllTransit Performance score, including metrics representing average household transit access. Lemoore's overall score is 4.2, demonstrating "low" connectivity. It is important to note that this score is for only the City of Lemoore, as AllTransit does not provide a score just for the unincorporated county. Kings County's score is consistent with comparable counties, which are typified by rural and semi-rural communities. However, the AllTransit methodology, which determines scores according to an "average" household, may not fully represent transit availability in the unincorporated areas, as the estimate is an average of both incorporated and unincorporated areas.

As is shown in Figure 11, many high qualities transit stops in terms of facilities, accessibility, and frequency of services they seem to be lacking in the city of Lemoore. There also seems to be a lack of high quality transit stops within the city. It's also evident that the connectivity is focused on moving people within cities rather than between cities. Based on the information in the Kings County Transit Development Plan 2021 document, Kings County faces challenges in providing comprehensive transit services, especially in rural areas. The report identifies gaps in service and highlights the difficulty of connecting transit-dependent residents living in remote areas to services in larger communities.

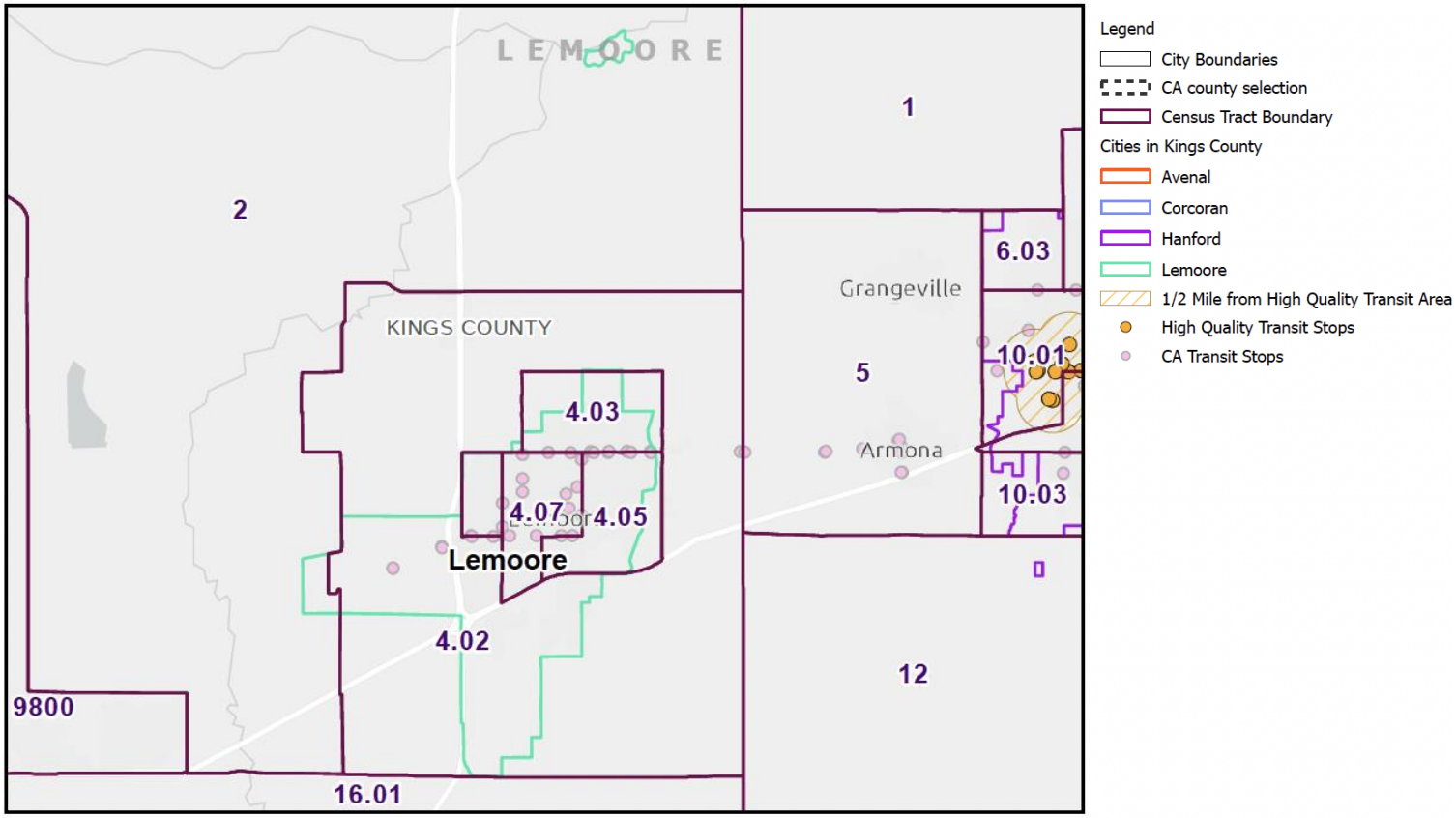
APPENDIX 1A: COUNTY OF KINGS

Figure 10: Kings County All Transit Performance Score



Source: AllTransit.cnt.org, 2022

Figure 11: Kings County High Quality Transit Stops and Transit Area (1/2 mile)



Source: Caltrans, 2022. U.S.; Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Updated 2022.

Housing Mobility

Housing tenure (owner vs. renter) influences several aspects of the local housing market. Residential mobility is influenced by tenure, with ownership housing evidencing a lower turnover rate than rental housing. The vacancy rate also indicates the match between the demand and supply of housing. Table 17 details housing tenure and vacancies in Kings County and the City of Lemoores according to the Census ACS 2016-2020 estimates. Vacancy rates of 5% to 6% for rental housing and 1.5% to 2.0% for ownership housing are generally considered to be optimum. A higher vacancy rate may indicate an excess supply of units, a softer market, and result in lower housing prices. A lower vacancy rate may indicate a shortage of housing and high competition for available housing, which generally leads to higher housing prices and diminished affordability.

Table 17: Household Tenure and Vacancy Rates

Housing Type	Lemoore		Kings County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Occupied housing units	8,803	95.0%	43,604	94.20%
Owner-occupied housing units	4,622	49.9%	23,368	50.50%
Avg. HH size of owner-occupied units	**3.15**		**3.12**	
Renter-occupied housing units	4,181	45.1%	20,236	43.70%
Avg. HH size of renter-occupied units	**2.70**		**3.17**	
Vacant housing units	459	5.0%	2,663	5.80%
For rent	100	1.1%	446	1.00%
Rented, not occupied	25	0.3%	140	0.30%
For sale only	250	2.7%	426	0.90%
Sold, not occupied	-	0.0%	194	0.40%
For seasonal or occasional use	-	0.0%	54	0.10%
All other vacant	84	0.9%	1,403	3.00%
Homeowner vacancy rate		5.1%		1.80%
Rental vacancy rate		2.3%		2.10%
Total housing units	9,262	100.0%	46,267	100.00%

Source: Census, ACS 2016-2020, Tables DP04 and B25004

The balance between owner-occupied and rental housing, along with vacancy rates, shapes the housing market dynamics. For instance, areas with high owner occupancy and low vacancy rates may see appreciating property values, while areas with high rental vacancy rates might experience stagnating or declining property values. The demand exceeds the supply, driving up rental costs, which can disproportionately affect lower-income residents and contribute to housing insecurity. According to the census, the housing vacancy rate in Kings County was 1.8% among homeowner units and 2.1% for rental units. The proportion of renter-occupied housing units is higher in the city of Lemoore (45%) compared to Kings County (43.70%). However, the vacancy rate is 2.3% for the City of Lemoore which is slightly higher

than the figure for the county.

Employment

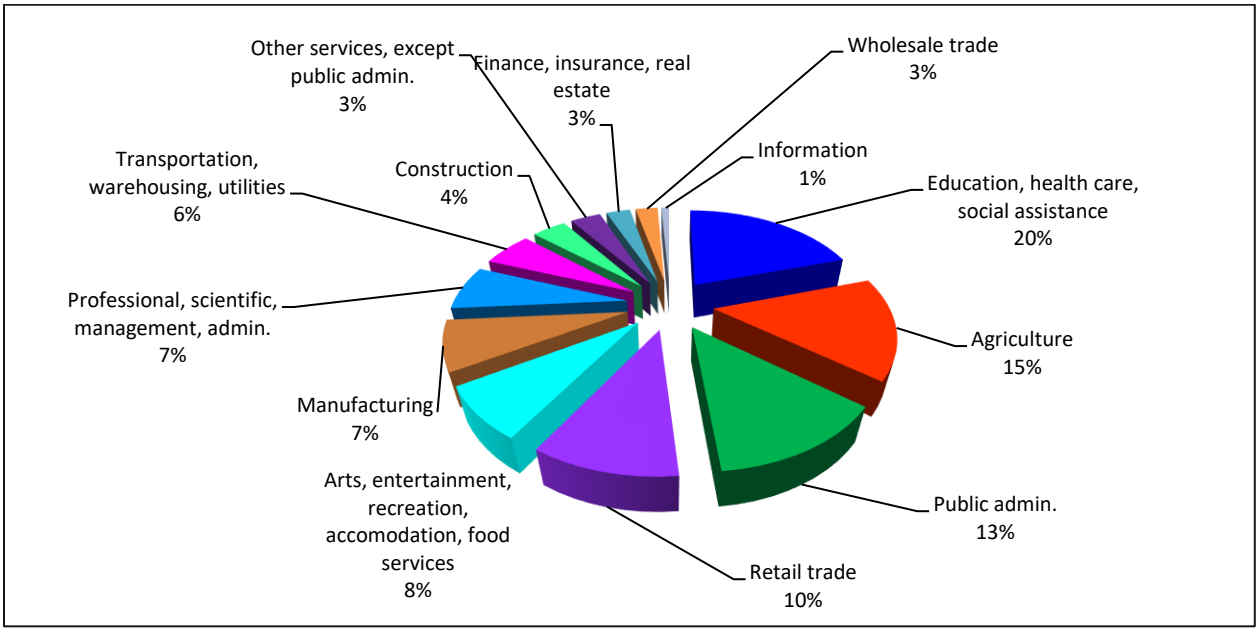
Kings County's economy has an important impact on housing needs. Employment growth typically results in increased housing demand in areas that serve as regional employment centers. Moreover, the type of occupation and income levels for new employment also affects housing demand. This section describes the economic and employment patterns in Kings County and how these patterns influence housing needs.

The major employers in the city include OLAM, Leprino Foods, Naval Air Station Lemoore, GV Burrows, Inc., Helena Chemical Co., Lemoore Union High School District, Lemoore Union Elementary School District, City of Lemoore. All are located in Lemoore, with the exception of Naval Air Station Lemoore.

Kings County supports a diversified economy as illustrated in Figure 12. This figure shows the proportion of jobs held by residents (civilian employed population 16 years and over) living in the County. Based on the Census ACS 2016-2020 information, the education, health care, social assistance industry was the largest employer of Kings County residents, providing approximately 10,800 jobs, or 20% of workforce. As important as agriculture is to the County, the agriculture sector was the second largest employer of its residents, which employed 8,300 residents or 15% of the workforce. Kings County's civilian labor force was estimated at 57,800, with an unemployment rate of 7.0% (not seasonally adjusted). This compares to the statewide unemployment rate of 4.1%. However, compared to recent trends, Kings County's unemployment rate has decreased significantly from the 2020 annual average unemployment rate of 12.0%.

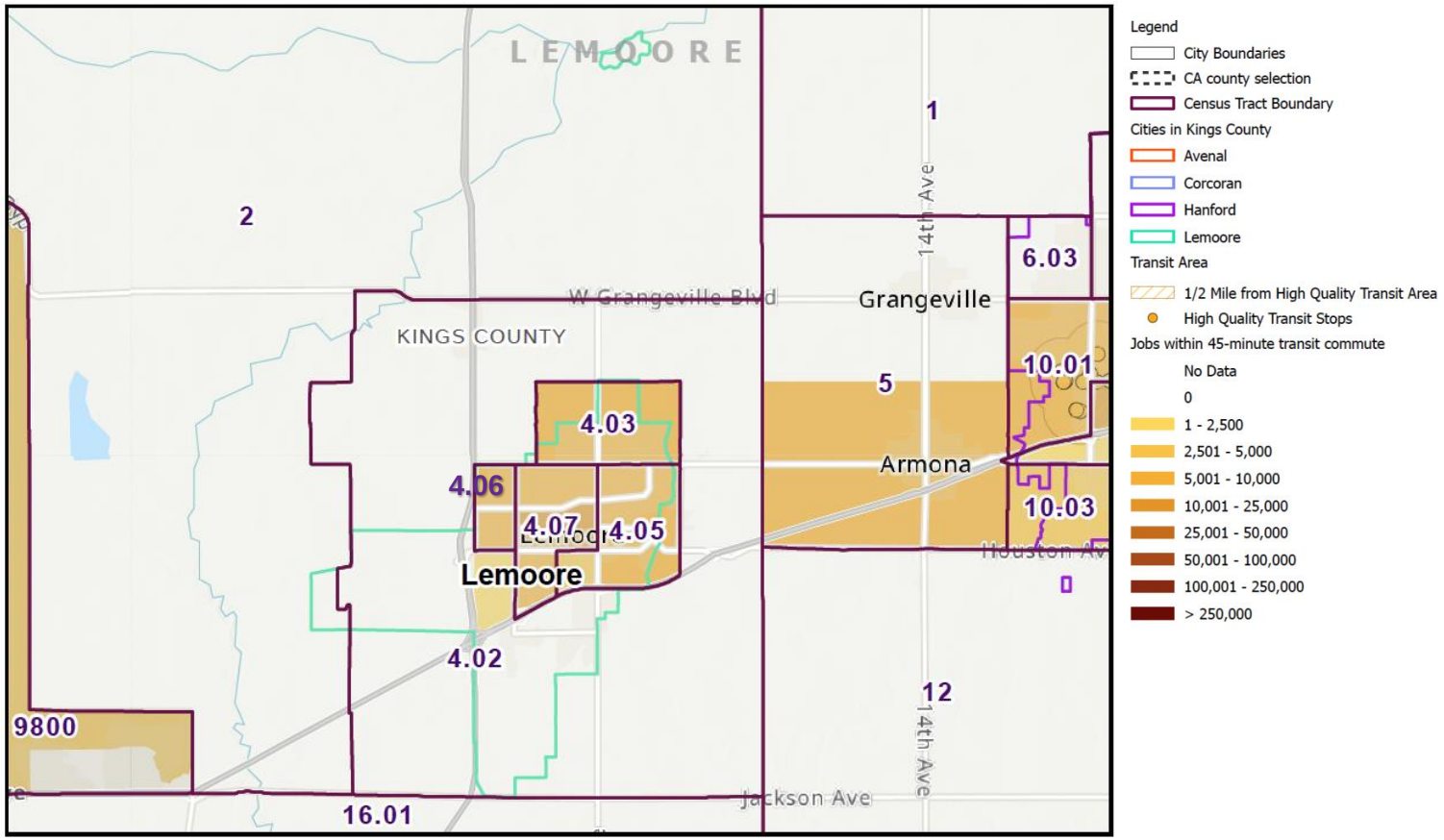
Figure 13 illustrates the distribution of jobs within a 45-minute transit commute. It shows that all of the census tracts in the City, with the exception of CT 4.02, are within a 45-minute transit commute time of 2,500-5,000 jobs.

Figure 12: Employment by Industry of Kings County Workforce



Source: Census ACS 2016-2020, Table DP03

Figure 13: Jobs within 45-minute transit commute.



Sources: Caltrans, 2022; Smart Locations Database, 2018.

Jobs-Housing Balance and Commute Patterns

Commuting patterns in Kings County have an important implication for housing needs. Larger employers in the County (e.g., three state prisons, Naval Air Station Lemoore, and agricultural industries) generate a significant number of jobs. However, the workforce employed at these institutions or in the agricultural industries may live in other communities for a variety of reasons, including preferences, the availability of suitable housing, or other reasons.

Commuting patterns show the relationship between where people live and where they work. Long commuting distances increase traffic congestion that strains the existing overcrowded road and highways infrastructure systems that are often in need of maintenance. Long commuting distances also contribute to poor air quality, increases expenses to the commuting workforce, and has been shown to have negative consequences on personal health. One of the aims of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) Plan is to direct new housing growth to employment centers to balance the jobs-housing ratio and decrease commuting distances.

Table 18 shows that over one-third (37%) of the County's workforce aged 16 years and older who do not work at home travel less than 15 minutes to work and another 32% of workers travel 15-30 minutes to work. The average time to work for countywide workers was 23 minutes.

Table 18: Travel Time to Work

Travel Time to Work	Lemoore	Kings County
Less than 15 minutes	36.8%	36.80%
15-30 minutes	37.0%	32.00%
30 to 59 minutes	23.2%	25.10%
60 or more minutes	8.0%	6.10%
Average Travel Time	**21 min.**	**23 min.**

Note: Workers included those 16 years and over who did not work from home.; Source: Census ACS 2016-2020 Table S0801

Services for Persons with Development Disabilities

The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community-based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. Kings County is served by the Central Valley Regional Center (CVRC) which is based in Fresno. During 2014, CVRC served approximately 16,200 clients, of which about 900 to 1,000 lived in Kings County. CVRC provides diagnosis, evaluation, and case management services. The Kings County Rehabilitation Center in Hanford also offers rehabilitation, vocational and life training, and operates four group homes for mentally and physically handicapped individuals. State and federal law mandate minimum accessibility standards for housing. For example, local governments that use federal housing funds must meet federal accessibility guidelines for new construction and substantial rehabilitation. At least 5% of the units must be accessible to persons with mobility impairments, and an additional 2% must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. New multi-family housing must be built so that:

1) the public and common use portions of such units are readily accessible to and usable by disabled persons.
2) the doors allowing passage into and within such units can accommodate wheelchairs; and
3) all units contain adaptive design features.

In addition, state law requires all jurisdictions to provide reasonable accommodation in the application of housing policies and regulations.

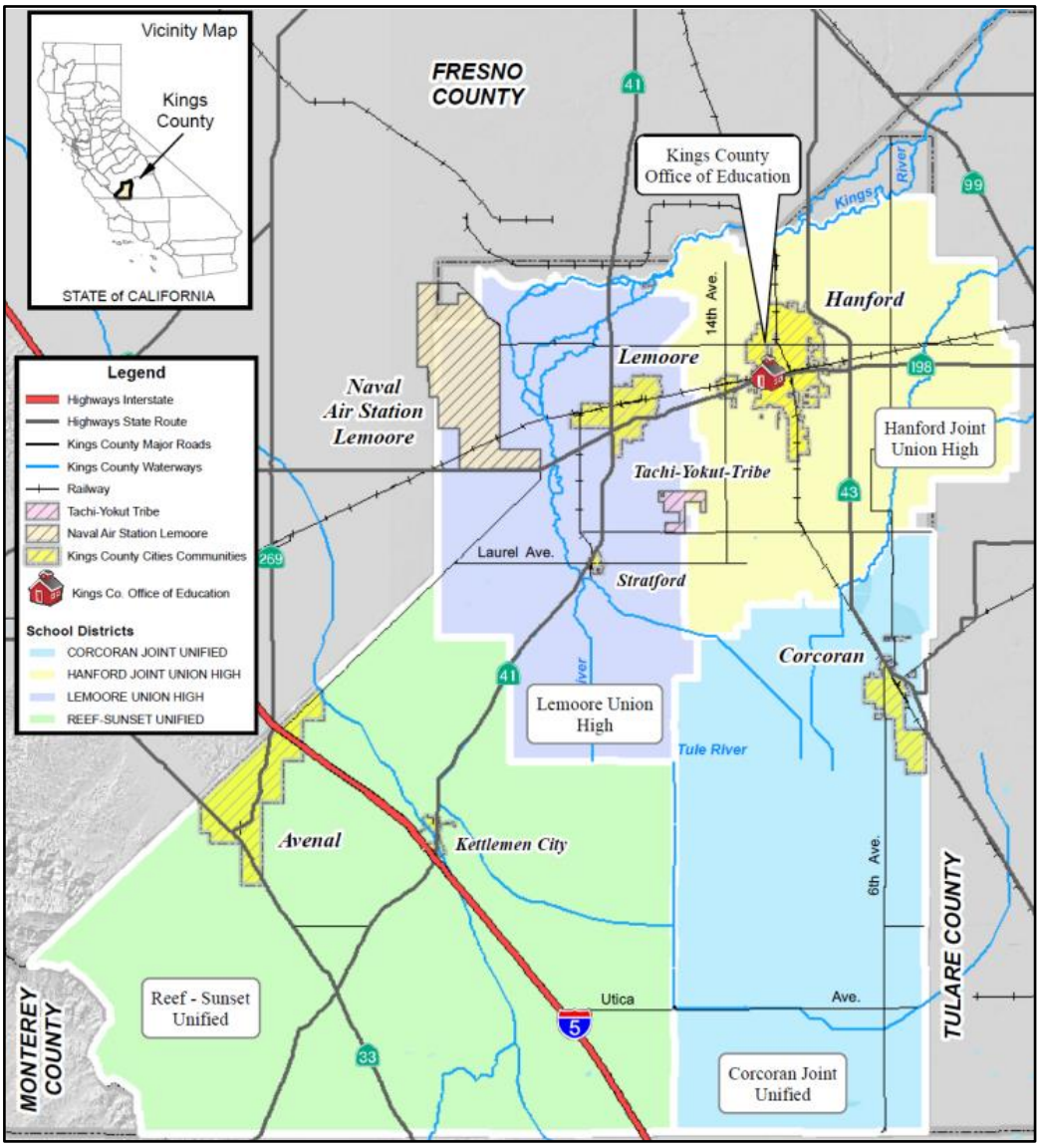
Lemoore's Program 4.12 Housing for Persons with Disabilities continues to facilitate reasonable accommodation in housing for persons with disabilities and to comply with Health and Safety Code Section 17021.5.

Education

The City of Lemoore is served by the Lemoore Elementary School District and Lemoore High School District. Educational facilities include one high school, a continuation high school, a college preparatory charter school, one middle school, five elementary schools, and one elementary charter school. All neighborhoods in the city have access to these schools, with elementary school assignments based on geography. Intra-district and inter-district transfers are permitted under California state law, and both charter and private school options are available to residents. There are no notable disparities in school access between neighborhoods.

A recent investment in educational access includes the opening of Freedom Elementary School in 2021, centrally located to serve the growing population. All students attend the same middle and high schools, ensuring equal access to secondary education. Lemoore College, part of the West Hills Community College District, offers more than 70 degree and certificate programs in fields such as business, health, social sciences, and arts and humanities. Tutoring support is available through the Lemoore Boys & Girls Club (elementary level) and through college programs like the Academic Center for Excellence and Veterans Upward Bound. There are no identified disparities in educational service access across neighborhoods.

Figure 14: School districts in Kings County



Source: Kings County, Cal EM

Disproportionate Housing Needs and Displacement RiskGovernmental Constraints

The following analysis of the existing governmental constraints is based on the assumption that the pending update of the Zoning Ordinance will be adopted ahead of the adoption of the Housing Element and analyzes any constraints that would exist following the adoption of the update. Should the adoption of the update be delayed until after the adoption of the Housing Element, the County commits to making the zoning updates specified in Program 20. Pending changes are identified with footnotes

Development Standards and Permit SRO Units

Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units are a critical housing option for extremely low- and very low-income individuals, including seniors, transitional workers, and formerly homeless persons. In the City of Lemoore and Kings County, SROs are currently permitted in the Downtown Commercial (CD) and Service Commercial (CS) zones, subject to a conditional use permit (CUP). While this accommodates the use in principle, the requirement for a CUP may introduce uncertainty, delay, or cost burdens that deter development. In addition, current zoning codes do not contain tailored development standards for SROs, which may result in misapplication of standards designed for traditional multifamily developments.

To ensure SROs are feasible and encouraged as a housing type, the element includes a review of development standards and permitting procedures. Key findings indicate that:

- No by-right zoning designation currently exists for SROs.
- There are no objective standards established specifically for SRO size, shared facilities, or management operations.
- CUP approval is discretionary, requiring Planning Commission review, which may increase processing times and perceived entitlement risk for developers.

These conditions could constrain the development of SROs in practice, particularly for nonprofit or supportive housing providers seeking predictable approvals and streamlined timelines. As a result, new Program 4.17 has been included in the Housing Element.

Reasonable Accommodation

Reasonable accommodation procedures are essential to ensuring that local zoning and land use regulations do not impede access to housing for persons with disabilities. While both Kings County and the City of Lemoore include a general provision allowing individuals to request exceptions to zoning and land use requirements, a detailed evaluation reveals gaps in procedural clarity that may function as inadvertent barriers to access.

In both jurisdictions, the reasonable accommodation process is not fully codified or clearly outlined in terms of review authority, procedural timelines, submittal requirements, or decision-making criteria. The absence of defined approval bodies—such as whether requests are evaluated by planning staff, zoning administrators, or the Planning Commission—can lead to uncertainty for applicants, especially those unfamiliar with development processes. Similarly, there is limited public documentation specifying the

timeframe within which a request will be reviewed and acted upon, raising concerns about delay or ambiguity in outcomes.

Furthermore, approval criteria (often called "findings") are either undefined or subject to discretionary interpretation. This creates the risk of subjective or inconsistent application, which may discourage persons with disabilities or their advocates from seeking necessary modifications. For example, if findings require a demonstration that the request will have “no detrimental impact on surrounding properties,” without guidance on how to meet that standard, applicants may face arbitrary barriers—particularly in cases where minor deviations (e.g., ramp encroachments, increased occupancy for live-in aides) are requested to accommodate a disability-related need.

These procedural uncertainties can effectively function as constraints on housing choice, contradicting both the Fair Housing Act (FHA) and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), which require local jurisdictions to provide a fair and expeditious process for accommodation. In particular, applicants may experience delays, incur legal costs, or abandon reasonable requests altogether due to fear of denial or lack of information. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) recommend that local governments establish written, ministerial procedures with transparent approval criteria and timelines to avoid such outcomes.

Given that nearly 12% of Kings County’s residents and 10% of Lemoore's residents live with a disability and that the demand for adaptable housing continues to grow, a lack of clearly articulated and uniformly applied procedures represents a significant constraint on access to appropriate and affordable housing for this protected group.

Streamlining Procedure

The efficiency and clarity of local permit processing procedures have a direct impact on housing production across all income levels. A review of existing practices in Kings County and the City of Lemoore reveals potential constraints arising from procedural ambiguity, lack of codified timelines, and the absence of formal documentation for statutorily required streamlining processes.

Notably, both jurisdictions do not currently maintain published or codified procedures for the SB 35 Streamlined Ministerial Approval Process (Government Code § 65913.4), which applies to jurisdictions not meeting their RHNA progress benchmarks. While certain housing types such as Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and limited multifamily infill projects are reviewed ministerially, there is no evidence of a clearly defined internal workflow, eligibility checklist, or staff guidance to facilitate SB 35-compliant review. This omission could deter developers of lower-income housing projects from pursuing otherwise eligible sites, effectively acting as a regulatory constraint despite the statutory mandate.

In addition, local implementation of the Permit Streamlining Act (Government Code §§ 65920–65964) lacks operational transparency. There is no systematic tracking of completeness determinations, final decision timelines, or integration with CEQA milestone dates. The absence of documented review periods or internal accountability systems for processing times weakens the ability of both agencies to ensure consistency and predictability, particularly for affordable and mixed-income developments. Public comments collected during housing element outreach further underscore concerns over unpredictable timelines and discretionary layers even in zones where residential uses are conditionally permitted.

CEQA review, which often intersects with the Permit Streamlining Act, is applied variably without public-facing guidance on how CEQA exemptions or streamlining tools—such as infill exemptions or SB 35 waivers—are triggered or applied. This creates further uncertainty and potential delays in the entitlement process. In practice, the permitting experience appears to be project-specific and dependent on staff interpretation rather than standardized procedures, increasing the risk of processing delays, especially for nonprofit or mission-driven housing providers with limited legal resources.

Overall, the absence of published SB 35 protocols, weak monitoring of statutory deadlines, and unclear CEQA coordination constitute material procedural constraints. These affect the feasibility of lower-income housing development and limit the jurisdictions' ability to meet housing production goals under RHNA. While the zoning ordinance provides a basic regulatory framework, the operational processes governing application intake, review, and decision-making remain a significant area where constraint mitigation is necessary through increased administrative clarity and procedural integration. Housing Policy 3.4 is identified in the Housing Element to comply with the Permit Streamlining Act.

Existing Zoning Conditions and Regulatory Gaps

A review of Lemoore's zoning ordinances reveals that while the City allow agricultural labor camps or related uses in rural or agricultural zones, they do not explicitly codify the by-right provisions of Sections 17021.5 and 17021.8. For example:

- There is no specific clause stating that housing for six or fewer employees is equivalent to single-family housing in terms of use classification.
- Agricultural zones (such as AE or AG) may include references to labor camps or group housing, but often subject to conditional or special permit requirements, contrary to the by-right expectation for qualifying employee housing.

This lack of clarity can be interpreted by permitting staff or the public as requiring additional review, conditional approval, or neighborhood discretion, potentially violating State law and discouraging development. In effect, this constitutes a regulatory barrier to the timely and cost-effective creation of compliant employee housing.

Development Fees and Exactions

Development fees, while critical for funding infrastructure and public services, can present substantial cost burdens that influence the feasibility of housing production—especially for lower-income households and multifamily rental units. In Kings County jurisdictions, current documentation indicates that total development-related fees range from 6% to 16% of total project costs. However, a more precise evaluation based on per-unit impacts provides a clearer picture of how these charges affect various housing types.

For a typical single-family home, fee assessments—including planning, building permits, sewer and water connection, school impact, traffic mitigation, and parks—range from approximately $32,000 to $38,000 per unit. This constitutes a significant share of the total cost for a home priced between $350,000 and $425,000 and can deter entry-level ownership or small-scale development in rural and semi-urban areas of Kings County and Lemoore.

In the case of multifamily developments, fees are comparatively lower on a per-unit basis due to shared infrastructure but still average $22,000 to $30,000 per unit depending on unit size, density, and location

within city limits or the county's jurisdiction. For a standard 60-unit affordable housing project, this equates to $1.4 to $1.8 million in total development fees—often requiring upfront cash flow that can delay or compromise funding layers, especially when paired with prevailing wage requirements and long processing times.

When analyzed against total development costs—estimated at $250,000 to $280,000 per multifamily unit—these fees comprise approximately 10–12% of project costs, falling in the higher range compared to peer counties in the San Joaquin Valley. Additionally, because these costs are typically incurred prior to construction financing close, they can pose a cash-flow constraint, particularly for nonprofit developers or projects relying on LIHTC equity.

The cumulative nature of fees across agencies—including school districts, utility providers, and traffic impact zones—can also result in complex administrative burdens, especially when these agencies have independent fee schedules and lack coordinated invoicing or deferral policies. This fragmented system often leads to unpredictability and further delays in housing delivery.

In summary, while fees in Kings County and Lemoore are within the legal bounds of mitigation-based funding structures, their per-unit burden—especially on affordable multifamily housing—may inhibit project feasibility, elevate break-even rents, and narrow margins for deep-income targeting. A clear understanding of these fee levels in relation to housing typology, development scale, and affordability thresholds is essential for evaluating the extent to which fees function as potential governmental constraints.

Constraints on Housing for Persons with Disabilities – Definition of Family

The definition of "family" within local zoning ordinances has the potential to function as a constraint on housing opportunities for persons with disabilities, particularly in the context of group homes or residential care facilities. In Kings County and the City of Lemoore, the zoning code defines "family" in a manner that may implicitly or explicitly exclude non-traditional households, such as those comprising unrelated individuals with disabilities who reside together in a licensed or supportive setting. For example, definitional language that requires residents to "share living expenses," "occupy the dwelling as a single housekeeping unit," or "have equal access to all parts of the unit" may unintentionally disqualify certain living arrangements commonly used by persons with disabilities.

Such provisions can raise fair housing concerns under both state and federal law. Courts have held that overly narrow definitions of "family" that distinguish between related and unrelated individuals, or require uniform participation in household functions, can violate the Fair Housing Amendments Act (FHAA) when they disproportionately affect individuals with disabilities. These definitions may also conflict with California's Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act, which supports the right of individuals with developmental disabilities to live in the least restrictive residential settings.

In practice, these definitional constraints may prevent small group homes or licensed residential care facilities—typically serving six or fewer individuals—from being treated the same as single-family dwellings in residential zones, despite state mandates to that effect (Health & Safety Code § 1566.3). Additionally, persons with physical or cognitive disabilities may not all participate equally in shared expenses or household duties, a circumstance that should not be the basis for exclusion from residential zones.

Given that individuals with disabilities represent approximately 11.9% of the Kings County population (ACS 2021, 5-Year Estimates), and that the demand for integrated, community-based housing options is rising, continued use of restrictive or outdated family definitions poses a tangible barrier to expanding housing access for this protected group. Ensuring that zoning definitions do not impose functional limitations on persons with disabilities is essential to affirmatively further fair housing and avoid indirect discrimination in land use practices.

On/Off-Site Improvements

On- and off-site improvement requirements—including but not limited to roadway widening, curb and gutter installation, utility extensions, storm drainage systems, and street lighting—are critical components of development standards that can significantly affect the cost, timing, and feasibility of housing projects. In both Kings County and the City of Lemoore, developers are required to complete site-specific and adjacent public improvements as conditions of approval for most residential projects. While these standards ensure long-term infrastructure adequacy, they may also represent a substantial cost burden, especially for small-scale infill and affordable housing developments.

In the absence of standardized cost caps or waivers for certain income-qualified housing types, these requirements can add $25,000 to $50,000 per unit to a project's development budget depending on the extent of required off-site extensions or upgrades. For example, in rural or edge-of-city parcels where water, sewer, or stormwater connections must be extended from distant mains, costs can escalate sharply due to trenching, grading, and coordination with multiple agencies. Similarly, road widening mandates for parcels on county roads or older local streets frequently trigger complex design approvals and off-site land dedication, further complicating the entitlement process and delaying construction.

When calculated as a percentage of overall development costs, on/off-site improvement costs can constitute up to 15%–20% of total per-unit costs, particularly in low-density developments or multifamily projects located on underbuilt corridors. These costs can become even more prohibitive when combined with standard impact fees, building code upgrades, and required utility hook-up charges, potentially undermining the financial feasibility of both market-rate and affordable projects.

Moreover, for affordable housing projects seeking funding through Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), HOME, or state-level infrastructure grants, these upfront costs often exceed available predevelopment financing. This can disincentivize development on otherwise viable sites or shift developer preference toward urban parcels that already benefit from built-out infrastructure—even if they are less suitable from a fair housing or displacement mitigation perspective.

In summary, while site improvements are essential for safety and infrastructure adequacy, their cumulative financial impact—particularly on a per-unit basis—can constrain the production of housing at all income levels. Without clear predictability in requirements or cost mitigation mechanisms, these improvements represent a governmental constraint on housing supply, particularly in rural or edge-of-jurisdiction parcels within Kings County and the City of Lemoore.

Local Knowledge

Incorporating local knowledge, service provider insights, and historical development patterns reveals key structural dynamics shaping fair housing conditions across Kings County and the City of Lemoore. While federal and regional datasets provide important quantitative benchmarks, qualitative and geographic narratives from local housing advocates, planners, and social service organizations uncover deeper inequities rooted in the area's land use legacy.

Historical Zoning and Development Practices: In Lemoore and other incorporated areas of Kings County, patterns of exclusionary zoning have historically limited the placement of multifamily and subsidized housing to specific tracts—predominantly south of downtown cores and near state highways. For example, residential zoning maps dating back to the 1970s show limited R-3 or higher-density residential areas outside the lower-income core of Lemoore. These spatial policies—combined with infrastructure investment skewed toward newer, higher-income subdivisions—have constrained housing choice for lower-income residents, especially renters, people of color, and families with children.

While Kings County does not have formally documented redlining maps like larger metros, legacy effects of informal exclusion—such as restrictive covenants or developer practices that discouraged diversity—are evident in homogenous homeowner neighborhoods near Hanford West and North Lemoore. The delineation between "old growth" and "new growth" neighborhoods is pronounced: newer neighborhoods benefit from better street lighting, wider sidewalks, school proximity, and open space access, while older areas—especially near the Highway 198 corridor—suffer from deferred infrastructure, spotty code enforcement, and limited broadband coverage.

Emerging Fair Housing Trends: Insights from local agencies such as Kings Community Action Organization (KCAO) and WestCare California reveal that overcrowding and unsafe rental conditions are underreported in Census data. Many large or extended families—especially among agricultural laborers—occupy older single-family homes without leases, limiting their ability to file complaints or apply for formal housing assistance. Interviews and case notes also indicate that housing discrimination against persons with disabilities (e.g., refusal to install ramps or permit service animals) is common yet unreported due to fear of eviction or retaliation.

Investment Disparities and Mobility Barriers: Public investment in parks, public transit, and civic amenities has historically prioritized newer subdivisions, particularly around Hanford's west side and Lemoore's northern edge. In contrast, long-standing neighborhoods with aging infrastructure, such as those east of Lemoore High School or near Armona, receive less consistent funding, perpetuating neighborhood-level disadvantage. This pattern directly affects mobility by income and race, limiting upward residential movement.

To counter these trends and advance fair housing outcomes, the Housing Element:

- Embed historic zoning review and investment equity analysis in General Plan updates;
- Expand multilingual outreach and enforcement partnerships with local advocacy groups;
- Prioritized infrastructure upgrades and service expansion in historically underserved tracts;
- Incorporated "lived experience" data through periodic community-based participatory assessments.

These localized efforts will ensure Lemoore not only comply with state mandates but address the root causes of segregation and unequal access to opportunity.

Nongovernmental Constraints

Nongovernmental factors—including land cost, construction cost, development feasibility, and market behavior—represent significant structural constraints that affect Kings County's and the City of Lemoore's ability to meet their assigned RHNA targets across income levels. These constraints can directly influence the feasibility, timing, and affordability of housing construction during the planning period.

Land Prices

Land prices in Kings County and Lemoore have risen substantially over the past decade, driven by speculative interest, low housing supply, and regional growth. Based on regional MLS data and broker reports, average residential land costs range from $250,000 to $450,000 per acre, depending on zoning, infrastructure availability, and proximity to urban centers. For multifamily infill parcels within city limits, cost per buildable unit can exceed $30,000, which can make affordable housing developments financially infeasible without deep subsidy layering.

Construction Costs

The cost of construction continues to increase statewide. In the San Joaquin Valley region—including Kings County—average hard construction costs for wood-frame multifamily developments are estimated between $210 and $245 per square foot as of late 2023, excluding soft costs such as design, permitting, and financing. These escalating costs, partially driven by labor shortages, supply chain disruptions, and rising interest rates, create challenges for both market-rate and income-restricted housing projects.

Market Preferences and Density

The suitability of zoning to support lower-income housing production is a critical factor in RHNA compliance. While default density thresholds—such as 20 units per acre for cities like Lemoore—provide a presumption of adequacy, any sites zoned below this threshold require affirmative justification based on local development feasibility, market trends, and policy alignment. In the current site inventory, several parcels identified for lower-income housing in both Kings County and the City of Lemoore are zoned RMD (Residential Medium Density), a district permitting densities below the 20 du/ac default standard.

A review of the RMD zone in Kings County and Lemoore reveals that base densities typically range between 8 to 14 dwelling units per acre, depending on parcel size, design, and infrastructure capacity. This is below the 20 du/ac threshold required for the automatic assumption of affordability feasibility. Therefore, unless modified or supported by detailed feasibility analysis, RMD-zoned parcels may not satisfy the statutory standard for lower-income RHNA accommodation.

Despite some multifamily development within RMD areas, such as small-scale duplexes and triplexes, there is limited evidence that projects targeting very low- or low-income households have been successfully delivered at these densities without additional subsidy or density bonuses. Most affordable housing production within the county has occurred in zones permitting higher densities, such as R-3, R-4, or mixed-use overlays (MU), often in conjunction with state or federal housing programs.

To align with statutory requirements, the element must either:

1. Rezone RMD parcels identified for lower-income RHNA to a zone that permits at least 20 units per acre by right and supports multifamily configurations without discretionary review; or
2. Provide detailed evidence that the RMD zone can realistically accommodate lower-income development. This would include:
    - Local developer interest or recent project approvals at or above 15–18 du/ac in RMD zones;
    - Verified financial feasibility studies demonstrating that affordable projects can be viably constructed within RMD regulations;
    - Documentation of LIHTC or similar projects developed successfully in RMD zones at required income thresholds.

Additionally, where feasible, the jurisdiction should prioritize sites within infill development areas, near transit access, or with existing infrastructure capacity—factors that reduce development barriers even in medium-density zones.

To strengthen the Housing Element's compliance, the jurisdiction should also consider establishing a rezone program within 36 months of adoption that:

- Reclassifies a portion of RMD-designated sites to high-density or mixed-use zones meeting or exceeding 20 du/ac;
- Applies ministerial approval pathways to qualifying affordable projects;
- Updates zoning overlays or specific plans to ensure RMD parcels can reach the required density through density bonuses or form-based code revisions.

An emerging concern is the request to develop housing at densities below those anticipated in the sites inventory, particularly on sites identified for lower-income RHNA. Feedback from planning officials and review of recent entitlement applications show a pattern of developers proposing lower-density single-family units on medium-density or mixed-use parcels designated for multifamily development. This discrepancy reflects market preferences for detached ownership products and risk aversion by developers but undermines the effectiveness of the RHNA site strategy, particularly for very low- and low-income housing targets.

Development Delays and Timing Gaps

There is a notable delay between receiving project approvals and the submittal of building permit applications. Permit data from Kings County and Lemoore shows that for larger residential subdivisions and infill multifamily developments, there is often a 12 to 24-month lag between entitlement and permit issuance. These delays stem from challenges in securing construction financing, addressing infrastructure or utility constraints, and fluctuations in market conditions. This time gap increases the risk that projects will be postponed, redesigned at lower densities, or withdrawn altogether, further jeopardizing RHNA compliance.

Environmental Health

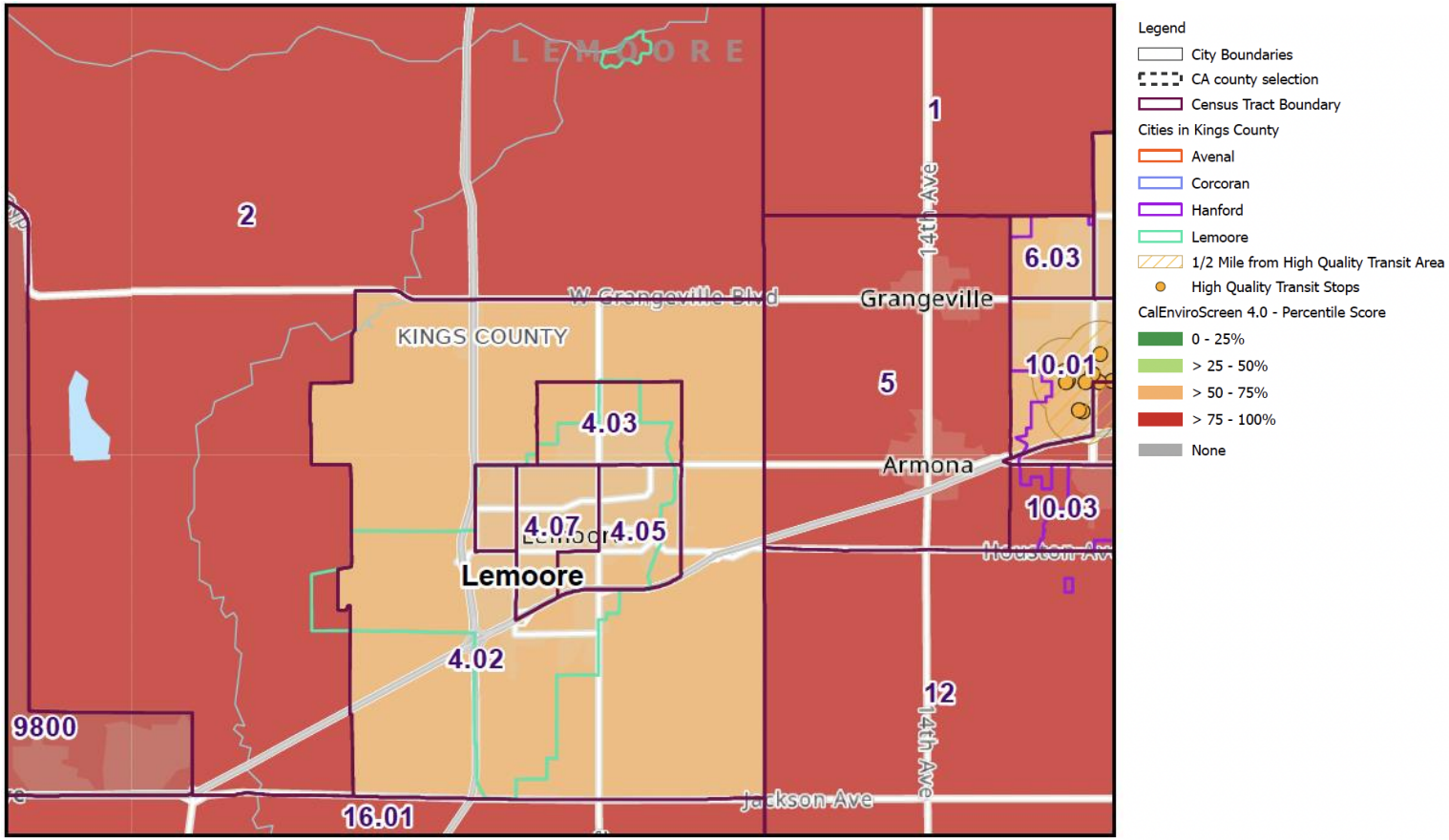
The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) reports CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores for suggesting relatively adverse environmental conditions throughout the county. According to OEHHA, except for some of the smaller tracts in the center of the cities of Hanford, Lemoore, and Corcoran the rest of the areas have scores above the 90th percentile. (Figure 18) The environmental conditions in Kings County likely due to the dominance of commercial agricultural practices and natural resource extraction, both of which are known to have negative impacts on the surrounding areas resulting from air pollution and other contaminants.

The primary indicators leading to the high environmental scores as reported by OEHHA's CalEnviroScreen vary across the county, but include ozone, particulate matter (PM) $_{2.5}$, diesel PM, pesticides, toxic releases, drinking water contaminants, chemical cleanup, lead in housing, groundwater threats, hazardous waste, impaired water, and solid waste. Ozone, diesel particulate, and $PM_{2.5}$, forms of pollution generated by car traffic and industrial uses, score higher throughout the county. In the unincorporated county, pesticide use, groundwater threats, and solid waste facilities are more prevalent than in urbanized areas, reflecting the presence of agricultural industries and chemical and waste storage outside of urban areas. Nearly all of Kings County is Senate Bill (SB) 535-qualifying disadvantaged communities excluding areas around Lemoore, north of Hanford and some tracts in Corcoran. This indicates that the unincorporated county represents an area of potential concern regarding fair housing and disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards and a concentration of vulnerable populations.

In addition, , the County's Environmental Health Services Department has flagged a few parcels in the Lemoore Planning Area with historical agricultural chemical contamination, which could require Phase I or II environmental site assessments prior to residential development.

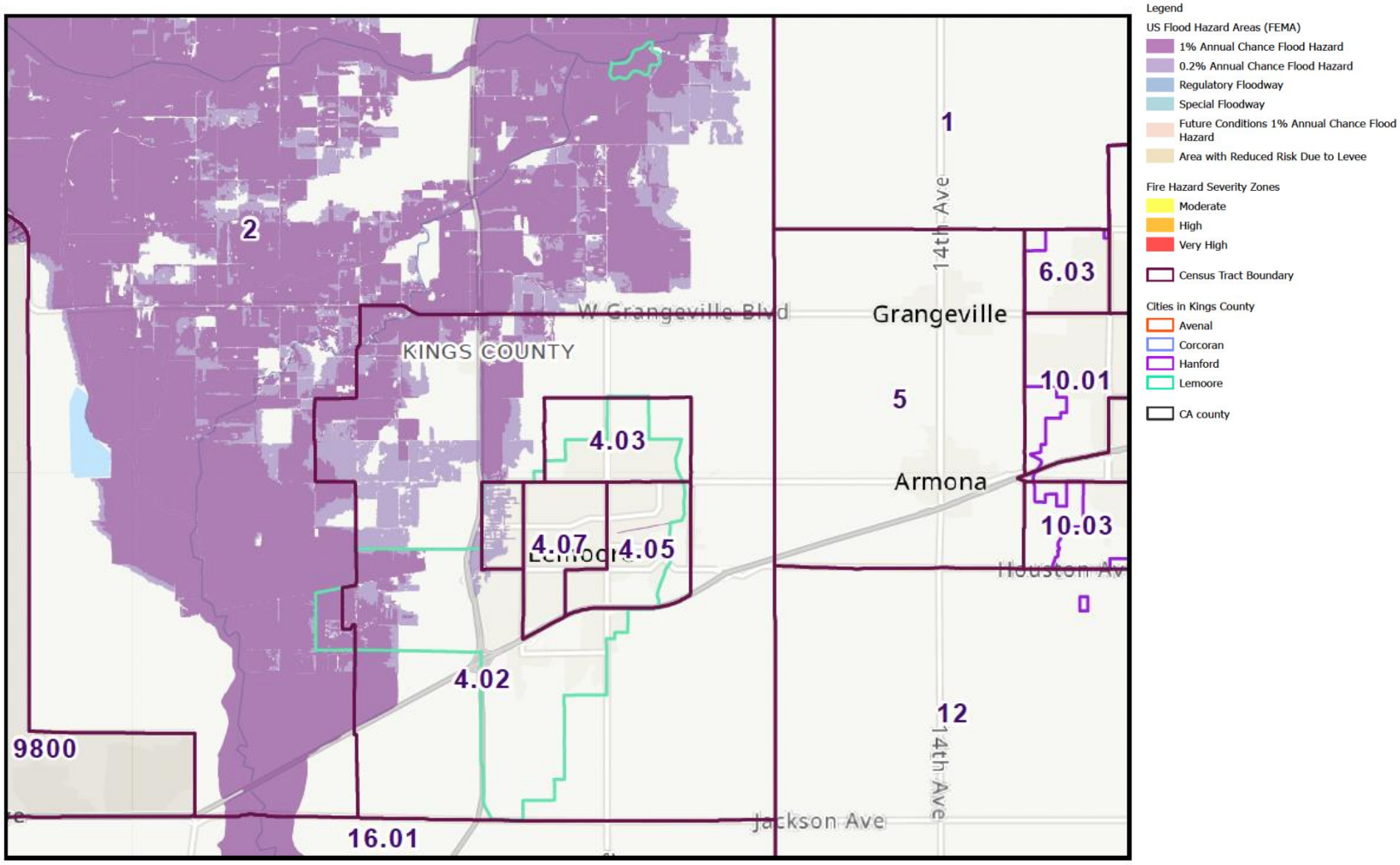
Further, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) develops flood maps that identify areas with the highest risk of flooding, differentiating them by the degree of severity and frequency of flooding anticipated. In Kings County, while large pieces of including land just outside Lemoore and Corcoran, are classified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency at a high-risk for flooding, Hanford is not according to a map released by the Kings County Office of Emergency Services. Flood zones include Zone AO, AE, AH, and A, which indicate the depth of the 1.0% annual chance of flooding, and areas with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding (Figure 19). Lemoore and the Island District have many large swaths of land classified as high or moderate risk. West of Highway 41 along West Industry Avenue is one of the large swaths of high-risk land. North of town, at the intersection of Grangeville Boulevard and Highway 41 is another area classified as high risk. Corcoran is surrounded by both high-risk and flooded land to the west, south and north. The area inside city limits is largely not classified as high-risk, but the area just south of the city near Highway 43 is described by the map as flooded. Hanford on the other hand has only a minor risk of flooding.

Figure 18: CalEnviroScreen 4.0



Source: Caltrans, 2022; OEHHA, 2021.

Figure 19: Flood Hazard Zones



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 2022; OEHHA, 2021; CalFire, updated 2023.

D. Local Data Knowledge and other relevant factors

The local information in this section was developed with input from local staff, demographic characteristics, historical context, and observed trends affecting various population groups.

The City of Lemoore, shaped by steady growth and the presence of Naval Air Station Lemoore (NASL), demonstrates a well-integrated community with equitable access to housing, education, transportation, and services. Data from the U.S. Census and local planning records confirm the absence of racial, income-based, or disability-related segregation. Public resources and infrastructure are evenly distributed across all five census tracts, with no neighborhoods facing disproportionate challenges or displacement pressures. Despite physical barriers like highways and railroads, Lemoore's land use and development practices have supported inclusive, balanced growth without historic or current exclusionary patterns.

Segregation and Integration

Race: Based on U.S. Census data, the City of Lemoore does not exhibit racial segregation. All five census tracts in the city show a relatively uniform racial distribution, with no areas demonstrating particularly high or low concentrations of minority residents. There are no known historical, structural, or policy-based factors that have contributed to racial segregation in the city. Furthermore, there are no ongoing or emerging patterns that suggest demographic shifts based on race.

Disability: There are no identified geographic concentrations of persons with disabilities or of group homes and residential care facilities within Lemoore. Since 2016, three permits for accessibility-related improvements such as ramps have been issued; additional modifications in mobilehome units may not be recorded by the City due to State permitting jurisdiction. No requests for reasonable accommodation were reported during the previous planning period, and there are no recognized areas in the city requiring targeted accessibility improvements.

Familial Status: While families and non-families are generally distributed throughout Lemoore, Census Tract 4.06 on the west side of the city shows a slight increase in non-family households, likely due to the presence of newer apartment developments. However, this does not represent a significant concentration. Child care facilities are well-dispersed across neighborhoods, supporting families citywide without locational disparity.

Income: Lemoore does not exhibit significant income-based spatial segregation. There are no areas identified as particularly low-income or high-income, and public housing assistance (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers or Section 8 housing) appears to be distributed evenly across the city. Likewise, housing supported by public financing does not show locational concentration, indicating equitable access across neighborhoods.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Education. The City of Lemoore is served by the Lemoore Elementary School District and Lemoore High School District. Educational facilities include one high school, a continuation high school, a college preparatory charter school, one middle school, five elementary schools, and one elementary charter school. All neighborhoods in the city have access to these schools, with elementary school

assignments based on geography. Intra-district and inter-district transfers are permitted under California state law, and both charter and private school options are available to residents. There are no notable disparities in school access between neighborhoods.

A recent investment in educational access includes the opening of Freedom Elementary School in 2021, centrally located to serve the growing population. All students attend the same middle and high schools, ensuring equal access to secondary education. Lemoore College, part of the West Hills Community College District, offers more than 70 degree and certificate programs in fields such as business, health, social sciences, and arts and humanities. Tutoring support is available through the Lemoore Boys & Girls Club (elementary level) and through college programs like the Academic Center for Excellence and Veterans Upward Bound. There are no identified disparities in educational service access across neighborhoods.

Economic Opportunity. Major employers in and around Lemoore include OLAM, Leprino Foods, GV Burrows, Inc., Helena Chemical Co., the local school districts, and the City of Lemoore. Many residents are also employed at Naval Air Station Lemoore, located approximately six miles west of the city. While Leprino Foods has announced plans to close one of its two facilities, Helena Chemical Co. is preparing to open a new site in Lemoore. The broader region has experienced a long-term decline in agricultural employment due to water scarcity and reduced farmable land.

The city offers robust broadband internet access, with no known gaps in connectivity or cellular signal strength. Economic development support is available through partnerships with the Kings County Economic Development Corporation and the Valley Community Small Business Development Center, which offer training, technical assistance, and financing for small businesses and entrepreneurs. There are no known disparities in access to economic opportunity between neighborhoods.

Transportation. Lemoore is served by Kings Area Regional Transit (KART), which provides fixed route, flex route, paratransit, and vanpool options. Amtrak's Bus Route 18 also connects the city to regional hubs like Hanford, Visalia, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Maria. The city has received an Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) grant to enhance pedestrian and bike connectivity near new affordable housing developments. Lemoore is also participating in a Regional Active Transportation Plan to further promote non-vehicular access.

Sidewalks are available on most streets, and gaps are being filled through capital improvement funding. Traffic signals and roundabouts are being added where warranted. Although some bike lanes require restriping, the city has made investments in active transportation infrastructure. No significant differences in transportation access—whether by car, bike, walking, or transit—have been observed across neighborhoods.

Environment. The City of Lemoore has detected elevated levels of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in its water system, but this has been communicated to the public, and no immediate health risk has been identified. The issue affects the entire city uniformly, as all neighborhoods share the same water infrastructure. There are no known major pollution sources in the city, and residential development is discouraged near the city's industrial park on the southern edge due to potential environmental conflicts.

All neighborhoods have equitable access to parks and community amenities such as the Indoor Recreation Center, Lemoore Racetrack, and BMX track. No differences were observed in park access, shopping, or availability of healthy food options. Recent subdivisions and the Lacey Ranch master planned area have not introduced significant disparities in environmental or recreational resources.

Disproportionate Housing Needs, including Displacement

Overpayment. There have been no recent neighborhood-level increases in rents or home sale prices reported in Lemoore. Likewise, no disparities in housing cost burden across neighborhoods have been identified. Current housing costs appear to be generally aligned with the income distribution across the city. Additionally, there is no available evidence of spatial patterns in evictions or mortgage foreclosures, indicating equitable housing stability citywide.

Overcrowding. Lemoore does not currently report any areas with high rates of overcrowding or "doubling-up" of multiple families in single housing units. According to the City's Code Enforcement Division, there have been no notable complaints or cases pointing to overcrowded living conditions.

Persons Experiencing Homelessness. There are no identified encampments or common gathering points for individuals experiencing homelessness within the city. Moreover, there are currently no local emergency rental assistance programs administered directly by the City, but referrals may be made to the Kings County Housing Authority. No disparities exist in access to services or facilities that might be used by unhoused residents.

Other Relevant Factors

Several contextual factors have influenced the demographic and socio-economic composition of Lemoore. One of the most significant historical drivers of population growth and economic development has been the Naval Air Station Lemoore (NASL), established in 1961. The base continues to be a key regional employer and population anchor. Its recent expansion, beginning in 2023 with the introduction of the F-35 fleet, is expected to further shape the city's housing demand and employment patterns.

No known past zoning decisions or land use policies have contributed to socio-economic disparities in Lemoore. Similarly, no major settlement or immigration trends—other than those associated with NASL—have been identified as influencing patterns of housing or neighborhood change.

The city's physical layout is shaped by several circulation barriers, including Highway 41, Highway 198, the Union Pacific Railroad, and Lemoore Canal. These infrastructure features segment the city and affect intra-city mobility, although they do not appear to have resulted in significant socio-economic segregation.

Recent engineering assessments and public infrastructure reports do not indicate differences in the quality of infrastructure or service provision between neighborhoods. The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) does not identify any areas with disproportionate infrastructure needs.

E. Site Analysis

Review of Past Accomplishments

Per California Government Code Section 65588, "Each local government shall review its housing element as frequently as appropriate to evaluate all of the following: (1) The appropriateness of the housing goals, objectives, and policies in contributing to the attainment of the state housing goal. (2) The effectiveness of the housing element in attainment of the community's housing goals and objectives. (3) The progress of the city, county, or city and county in implementation of the housing element. (4) The effectiveness of the housing element goals, policies, and related actions to meet the community's needs, pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583." Housing Element Appendix A presents the progress towards meeting prior Housing Programs.

Redevelopment Potential of Non-Vacant Sites

The identification of non-vacant or underutilitized sites to meet RHNA obligations must be grounded in a realistic and evidence-based demonstration of redevelopment feasibility. In the Kings County context, approximately 35% of the total identified capacity for lower-income housing is situated on non-vacant sites, including parcels currently used for residential, institutional, parking, or commercial purposes. While general site categories are listed in Housing Element Table B-4.1, redevelopment potential is discussed in this section.

Indicators of Redevelopment Viability:

1. Improvement-to-Land Value Ratio (ILV): Many parcels exhibit ILV ratios below 1.0, which is generally accepted in the planning literature as a redevelopment threshold. For example, sites with parking lots or aging single-family homes on commercially-zoned parcels (e.g., R-3 or MU zones) have ILVs as low as 0.65, indicating underutilization and high potential for intensification.
2. Age and Condition of Structures: Over 60% of the structures on identified nonvacant sites were built prior to 1980, and local code enforcement records indicate deferred maintenance or substandard conditions for a portion of them. This trend increases the feasibility of redevelopment over the planning period.
3. Zoning and Public Infrastructure: All nonvacant sites identified for redevelopment are located in areas with adequate sewer, water, and road infrastructure. These areas are already zoned for multifamily or mixed-use development at densities above 20 du/ac, supporting the realistic potential for high-density infill.
4. Developer Interest and Local Precedents: Between 2018–2023, multiple projects in Hanford and Lemoore have replaced low-density residential or obsolete commercial buildings with higher-density multifamily units (e.g., Armona Station Apartments, 42 units on a former single-family infill site). Similar parcels in the identified site inventory reflect market-consistent patterns of redevelopment.
5. Land Use Compatibility and Market Demand: Commercial corridors identified for mixed-use infill (e.g., Lemoore Downtown Specific Plan area) are already targeted for revitalization. These areas

show rising demand for walkable housing options, as evidenced by rising permit applications for multifamily developments in the R-3 and R-4 zones.

6. Tenure and Leases: Parcel-level review confirms that several nonvacant sites are owned by institutional entities (e.g., churches, fraternal organizations, school districts) with large underutilized land holdings and no recorded long-term leases, opening potential for partnership-driven redevelopment.

Infrastructure and Public Services Availability

The ability to support residential development through adequate sewer infrastructure is central to determining the viability of identified housing sites. Both Kings County and the City of Lemoore reference sewer service providers in their elements; however, neither provides a conclusive analysis on whether existing and planned sewer system capacity is sufficient to accommodate the full 6th Cycle RHNA. To meet statutory requirements, the Housing Element must clearly demonstrate that public facilities, particularly wastewater treatment and conveyance infrastructure, can support the level of development anticipated.

In the City of Lemoore, the municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) has a current treatment capacity of approximately 2.8 million gallons per day (MGD). Recent reports indicate that average daily flows are near 2.3 MGD, leaving 0.5 MGD of available surplus under existing conditions. However, with a projected RHNA allocation of over 1,700 new housing units—of which more than 40% are targeted to be multifamily or higher-density—sewer demand could exceed current surplus capacity, especially in growth areas identified along the City's western and southern peripheries. This makes it critical for the City to assess whether the WWTP has sufficient reserve capacity or expansion plans aligned with housing development timelines.

In Kings County, especially in unincorporated communities such as Armona and Kettleman City, sewer service is provided through a mix of county sanitation districts and community services districts (CSDs). Many of these systems operate near or at capacity, with limited infrastructure expansion scheduled in adopted Capital Improvement Plans. Notably, the Armona Community Services District reported ongoing capacity challenges, with recent housing applications triggering "will-serve" letter denials pending system upgrades.

To comply with state housing law, the Housing Element must:

- Provide quantified sewer capacity data for each major sewer service area and its ability to accommodate the RHNA sites;
- Identify planned capital improvements, including funding sources and implementation schedules, to support new development;
- Where capacity constraints exist, include specific programs to coordinate infrastructure upgrades with RHNA implementation. This may include working with Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCO), pursuing infrastructure grants (e.g., IIG or CDBG), or establishing developer impact fee schedules to fund system expansion.

For example, the City of Lemoore may consider updating Program 5.1 to include a dedicated Sewer Capacity Coordination Strategy, which mandates an annual review of system capacity against housing

pipeline projections and prioritizes infrastructure upgrades in RHNA-identified growth areas. Kings County may need to initiate an Infrastructure Capacity Monitoring Program for smaller communities reliant on aging or undersized systems, ensuring housing sites identified in the Housing Element are actually serviceable.

Small Site Analysis

The City of Lemoore acknowledges the importance of demonstrating the realistic potential for lower-income housing development on small sites, particularly those less than 0.5 acres in size. Data from the recent Census for Lemoore on the suitability of small s**ites** indicate that smaller, infill multifamily projects represent a growing share of new residential development, particularly in other cities in the county such as Hanford, Lemoore, and Corcoran, where land costs are comparatively moderate. Between 2017 and 2022, approximately 28% of new multifamily units were constructed on parcels smaller than 0.5 acres, achieving densities between 20 to 28 units per acre[5]. Specific examples of small sites include:

- **Hanford – Elm Street Apartments (2021):** Developed on a 0.45-acre site, achieved a density of 24 units per acre, and provided 6 units affordable to lower-income households through project-based voucher support.
- **Lemoore – East D Street Flats (2020):** Constructed on a 0.38-acre site, achieving a density of 26 units per acre, with 5 units reserved for very low-income households.

In the past decade, five subdivisions comprising a total of 853 single-family lots have been developed. Of these, 15% of lots are smaller than 4,000 square feet, 54% range from 4,000 to 5,000 square feet, and 31% exceed 5,000 square feet. Newer subdivisions tend to feature smaller lot sizes compared to older neighborhoods, reflecting a shift in market preferences.

Additionally, parcel shape and access also present critical issues. In both Kings County and the City of Lemoore, several RHNA parcels—especially those below 0.5 acres—feature flag-lot configurations or lack direct public right-of-way access, making them infeasible for standard subdivision or multifamily site plans without land assembly or easement acquisition. For instance, lots along West Hanford-Armona Road in Lemoore exhibit narrow frontages and rear lot depth restrictions that limit parking layouts and building envelope feasibility under existing development standards

Site Inventory Findings

The distribution of RHNA sites across the community will help to improve the opportunities and outcomes throughout the City. Furthermore, the RHNA sites will allow for development at densities needed to stimulate affordable housing development. Below is a summary of types of RHNA sites and characteristics within City of Lemoore census tracts.

The vacant sites identified comprise more than three-quarters (78%) of total RHNA capacity. These sites are often located in infill areas or within urban service boundaries, reducing infrastructure development timelines. The majority are sized appropriately (0.5–10 acres) for by-right development, suitable for both small-scale and multifamily projects, and do not require subdivision to proceed.

[5] US Census / ACS Building Permits Survey 2022

Table 24 provides a summary of the RHNA allocation by income category and compares it with the total unit capacity identified across the site inventory. This ensures that the City of Lemoore has designated adequate capacity, including an identified buffer, to meet its assigned housing needs. The RHNA includes allocations for extremely low-, very low-, low-, moderate-, and above moderate-income units, all of which are addressed through the collective development potential of listed sites. Based on the site inventory presented in Appendix B and totaled in Table 24, there are adequate sites to accommodate the RHNA housing units figures for Lemoore.

Table 24: Land Inventory and RHNA Targets

City of Lemoore	Income Category				Total
	EL/VL	Low	Mod	Above Mod	
RHNA	586	437	408	898	2,329
Housing Sites	1,079		2,672	970	4,721
Adequate Capacity	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Figure 20: City of Lemoore and Surrounding Unincorporated Area Vacant Land Inventory

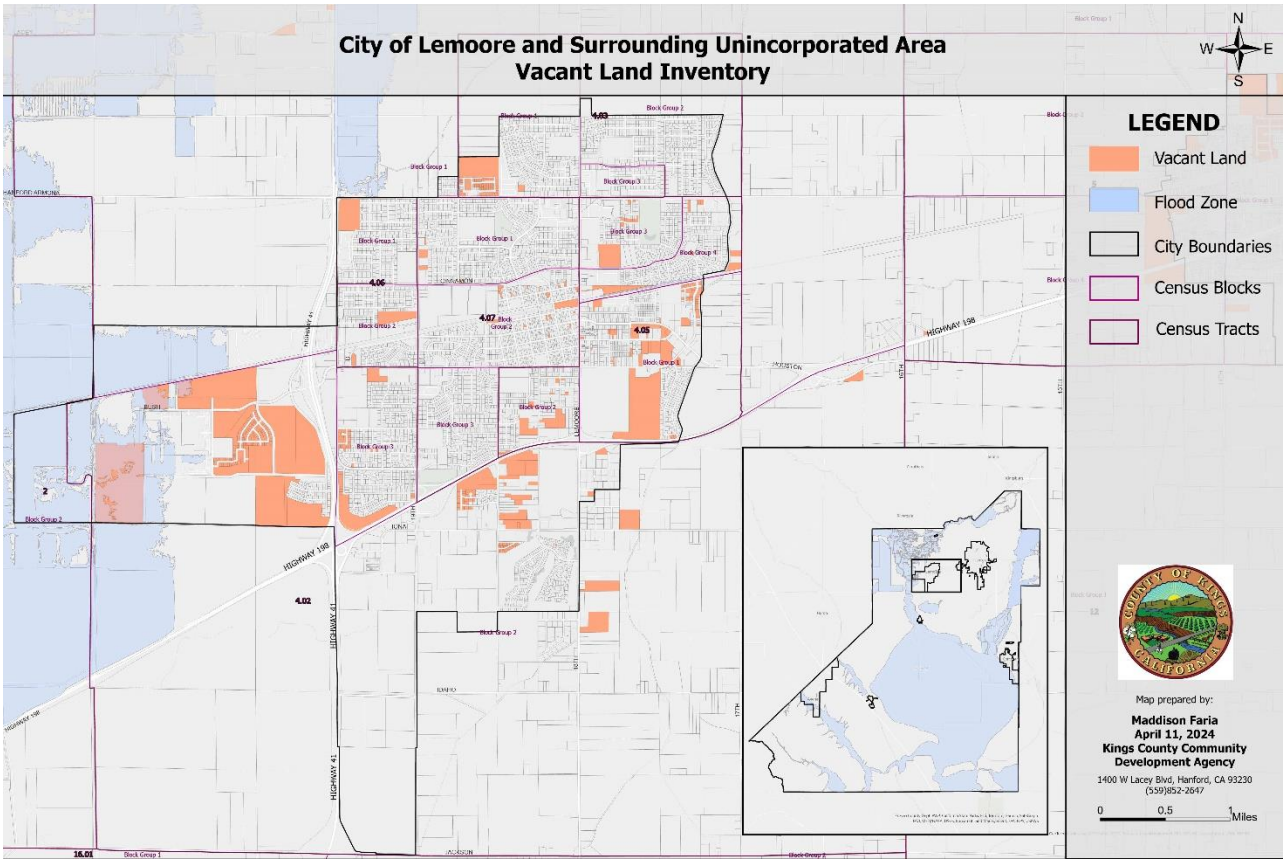
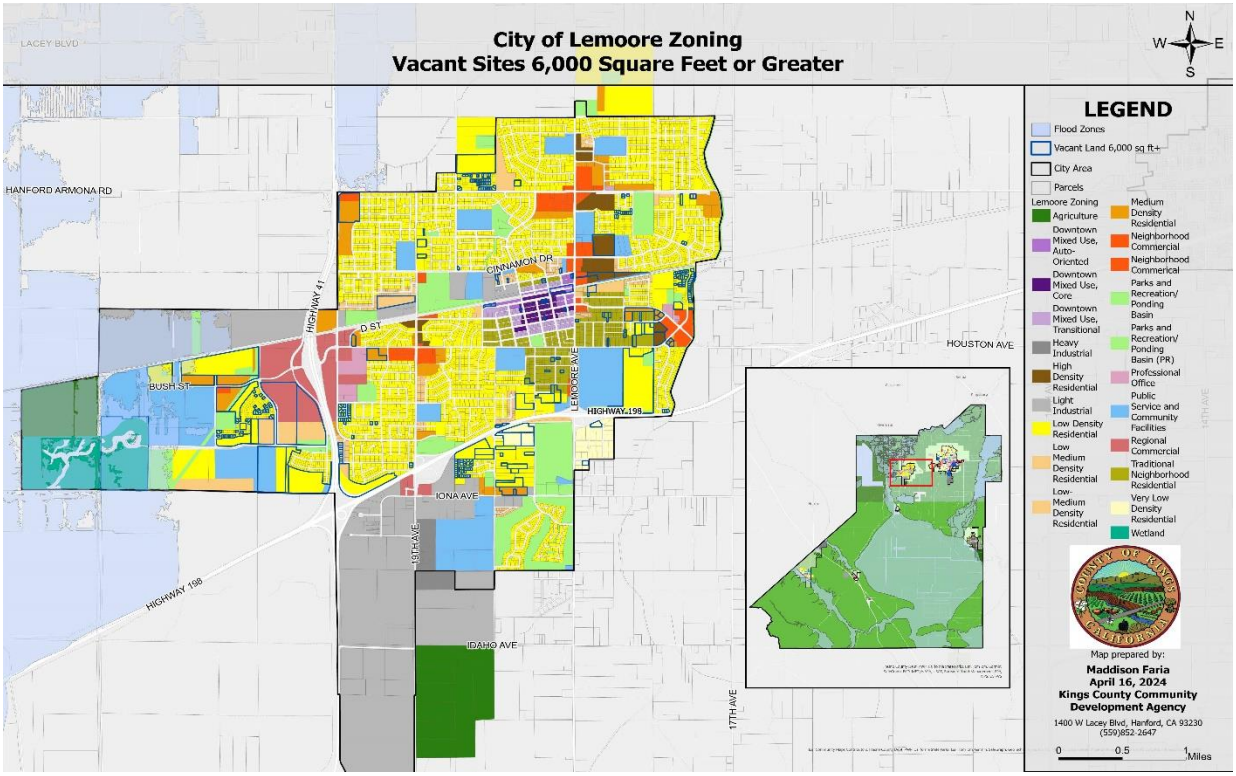


Figure 21: City of Lemoore Vacant Sites 6,000 Square Feet or Greater



Census Tract 2. Census Tract 2 contains only a small area in the west of the City of Lemoore. This area is zoned Wetland and Agriculture and does not contain any vacant land, as seen in Figure A1-18. This area is mostly identified as 1% of Annual Chance Flood Hazard and has the highest CalEnviroScreen 4.0 score compared to the rest of the census tracts. Additionally, there are no jobs within a 45-minute transit commute. This area does not require a targeted approach to encourage housing production.

Census Tract 4.02. There are two large, vacant sites zoned as Regional Commercial. This district is designated for large scale commercial development that serves local and regional needs. Sites are easily accessible from freeways and may contain a variety of goods and services, such as large format retail, department stores, eating and drinking establishments, hotels, and motels. This site is in proximity to 150+ Low Density Residential sites and a few Low Medium Density Residential sites.

The Low-Density Residential district is designated for single- family residential subdivisions at a range from a minimum of 3 to a maximum of 7 units per gross acre. Lot sizes range from 7,000 to 15,000 square feet. The Low Medium Density Residential district is designated for higher density single-family residential development including small lot single-family, attached single-family and duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, and townhomes. Typical residential density for this designation ranges from a minimum of 7 to a maximum of 12 units per gross acre.

In addition, potential new housing at these sites can be supported by Community Facilities zoned land. Community Facilities zoned land is owned by public entities, including schools, administrative offices, corporation yards, and public facilities, including trash collection and solid waste facilities, sewage treatment ponds, and fire stations.A large portion of the City of Lemoore is in CT 4.02. It is identified as a Highest Resource area that has 0-2,500 jobs within a 45-minute transit commute. It is also a Lower Displacement Risk area with a lower poverty rate than most of the census tracts in the City of Lemoore. This area should be a priority area for lower income units.

Census Tract 4.03. There are 87 Low Density Residential zoned vacant sites adjacent to each other. These sites are also next to a large vacant site zoned Low Density Residential. This census tract has the highest percentage of severely crowded units compared to the rest of all the other census tracts in the City of Lemoore. It is an area identified as High Resource and Lower Displacement Risk with no identified flood hazard risk. The local median income is between $60,000-$84,097. The City should target a range of housing units in a High Resource, Lower Displacement Risk area that has the highest percentage of severely overcrowded units in the City.

Census Tract 4.05. This census tract has several identified vacant sites identified on Figure 1A-18 that are zoned as Traditional Neighborhood Residential. This district is designated for older, historic neighborhoods in central Lemoore and new development that is designed with similar characteristics. Development features single-family residential homes at a density range from a minimum of 7 to a maximum of 12 units per gross acre with lot sizes between a minimum of 3,600 and a maximum of 7,500 square feet. There is a large vacant property zoned Low Density Residential. This sight is adjacent to land zoned Service and Community Facilities. If housing is produced for lower income households, these households can especially benefit from proximity to community services.

Census Tract 4.07. Census Tract 4.07 has a few dozen vacant sites with various zoning designations scattered around the census tract. It is the only census tract that has some sites that are zoned for Downtown Mixed Use, Core. This area is characterized as a Highest Resource area with a Lower Displacement Risk. It has the highest percentage of single parent female headed households with children and overpayment by renters compared to the rest of the census tracts.

Census Tract 4.06. There are only three vacant sites identified. One of the sites is in the .2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard risk area. One of the sites is zoned Low Medium Density Residential. The other site is zoned Medium Density Residential. Medium Density Residential is designated for multi- family residential development, including apartments and townhomes. Development is typically 2 and sometimes 3 stories, with balconies, common area open space, and shared amenities. Residential densities range from a minimum of 12 to a maximum of 17 units per gross acre. Lot size to unit ratio is between 2,500 and 3,600 square feet. This area is a Highest Resource area and has the highest local median income, $84,097-$120,000, in the City of Lemoore.

The City of Lemoore's RHNA sites are generally accommodated throughout the city and are not concentrated in areas with high racial or ethnic populations, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, senior households, or LMI households. For these reasons, the City finds that the sites proposed to accommodate its RHNA allocation do not unduly burden existing areas of concentrated racial or ethnic homogeneity, poverty, or other characteristics. Moreover, the sites affirmatively further fair housing by providing choice in Highest Resource areas.

Table 25: Characteristics by City of Lemoore Census Tracts

Characteristics	CT 2	CT 4.02	CT 4.03	CT 4.05	CT 4.07	CT 4.06
TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas	Moderate Resource	Highest Resource	High Resource	High Resource	Highest Resource	Highest Resource
Local Median Income	$60,000 - $84, 097	$60,000 - $84,097	$60,000 - $84,097	$35,000 - $60,000	$60,000 - $84,097	$84,097 - 120,000
Poverty Status	10% - 20%	< 10%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	< 10%
Local Racial Demographics	Low-Medium Segregation	Racially Integrated	Racially Integrated	Racially Integrated	No Data Applicable	No Data Applicable
Local RCAAs	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA	Not a RCAA
Single Parent Female Headed Households with Children	Less than 20%	Less than 20%	Less than 20%	Less than 20%	20%-40%	Less than 20%
Population with a Disability	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%	< 10%	10% - 20%	10% - 20%
Jobs Within 45-Minute Transit Commute		1-2,500				
CalEnviroScreen 4.0	> 50% - 75%	> 50% - 75%	> 50% - 75%	> 50% - 75%	> 50% - 75%	> 50% - 75%
Flood Hazard Zones	1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	Western portions identified as .02% or 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	No identified flood hazard	No identified flood hazard	No identified flood hazard	Significantly identified as .02% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Overcrowded Units	5.19% - 10%	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)	< 5.19% (Statewide Average)
Severely Overcrowded Units	< 2.5%	< 2.5%	2.5%-6.5%	< 2.5%	< 2.5%	< 2.5%
Overpayment by Renters	40% - 60%	20%-40%	20%-40%	40% - 60%	60%-80%	< 20%
Percentage of Homeowners Overpaying	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%	20%-40%
Estimated Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk	At Risk of Displacement	Lower Displacement Risk	Lower Displacement Risk

Identification of Contributing Factors and Fair Housing

The December 2015 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule Guidebook published by HUD identifies examples of contributing factors by each fair housing issue area: outreach, fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity, segregation and integration, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disparities in access to opportunities for persons with disabilities, disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risks, and sites inventory.

The County supports the recommendations of the 2014 San Joaquin Valley Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA) that was prepared by the California Coalition for Rural Housing. The FHEA analyzes patterns in racial and economic segregation, discusses how segregation impacts individuals' and families' ability to access housing opportunity, and proposes strategies and recommendations to create more equitable and integrated communities.

Based on the issues identified in this Fair Housing Analysis, the following are the top 5 issues to be addressed through the programs in the Housing Plan:

1. Maintaining and preserving the existing affordable housing stock;
2. Assisting in the provision of housing;
3. Removing governmental constraints, as necessary;
4. Providing adequate sites to achieve a variety and diversity of housing; and
5. Promoting equal housing opportunity.

After considering these issues and FHEA recommendations, the City has identified in Table 27 potential contributing factors to fair housing issues in the City of Lemoore and outlines the meaningful actions to be taken. The meaningful actions listed in the Table relate to the actions identified in the Housing Plan.

Table 26: Factors Contributing to Fair Housing Issues

FHA Identified Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Priority	Meaningful Actions
Limitations in local Consolidated Planning Processes, ongoing CDBG and HOME funding allocations, Housing Elements Processes, and other city planning documents.	Existing low-density residential development under general plan and zoning code Gap between low density and medium density and high-density classification	High	Program 4.8 Assist Affordable Housing Development: Through direct financial assistance such as CDBG and HOME, priority entitlement processing, regulatory incentives such as density bonus and modified development standards,
Assist in the provision of housing by removing government constraints and promoting equal housing opportunity	Limitations in zoning code and density classifications Permission of pre-approved design, and development standards	High	Program 4.8Assist Affordable Housing Development: Through direct financial assistance such as CDBG and HOME, priority entitlement processing, regulatory incentives such as density bonus and modified development standards, administrative support to developers on grant applications. Programs 4.7 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 4.9 Senior and Special Needs Housing Program 4.10 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing Program 4.11 Employee and Farmworker Housing

Funding for marginalized or distressed communities, such as Transit Oriented Development Funds, Strategic Growth Council grants, HCD's Housing-Related Parks Program, Safe Routes to School, and Brownfield funding.	Ensuring funding is available for marginalized and distressed community	High	Research, identify, and apply for funds available through the CDBG and HOME Programs, Mobile home Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program (MPRROP), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Cap-and-Trade Program, and other funding sources that support affordable housing development and preservation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency, homeownership, code enforcement, farmworker housing, etc. Program 4.4 Downtown Revitalization Program 4.6 First-Time Homebuyer Program Program 4.7 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 4.8 Affordable Housing Project Assistance
Provide guidance for site selection of affordable housing developments.	Housing Element identifies adequate sites to accommodate the City's share of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation of 2,329 units	High	Program 4.3 Zoning for Adequate Sites: Adequate sites are those with sufficient development and density standards, water and sewer services, and adequate infrastructure.
Develop a program to educate and encourage landlords to accept Housing Choice Vouchers.	Lack of readily available information regarding fair housing resources and assistance to persons in filing a complaint Lack of education of public and housing providers regarding rights and responsibilities under the AFH and FEHA	High	Program 4.13 Promote Equal Housing Opportunities
Develop and implement a proactive code enforcement program that holds property owners accountable and proactively plans for resident relocation when necessary.	Code enforcement	High	Program 4.1 Code Enforcement, 4.2 Housing Rehabilitation Program,

Disproportionate Housing Needs, including Overpayment and Substandard Housing	Ongoing need for affordable housing Need for assistance with monthly housing costs Lack of local information regarding available housing rehabilitation, emergency repair, and weatherization programs Need for targeted housing revitalization strategies	Medium	Program 4.7 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program 4.9 Senior and Special Needs Housing Program 4.10 Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing Program 4.11 Employee and Farmworker Housing Program 4.12 Remove Constraints on Housing for Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs
Use design tools to seamlessly integrate affordable housing development into larger mixed-income developments.	Limitations in zoning code and density classifications · Approval process	Medium	Program 4.5 Planned Unit Development (PUD)

ATTACHMENT: City of Lemoore Questionnaire to City Staff.

Responses from staff provided local insight into existing conditions, trends, and potential development in the City.

1. Segregation and Integration

Race

- Any areas or neighborhoods considered to be concentrated minority communities??
  - No. According to Census data, each of Lemoore's 5 census tracts have roughly the same racial distribution.
- Are any areas known to have particularly low concentrations of minority residents?
  - No.
- Are there any known historic factors that have led to these patterns? Are there current factors that reinforce these patterns? Are there any factors that are changing these patterns over time?
  - No to all.

Disability

- Any areas or neighborhoods with concentrations of persons with disabilities?
  - None that are known.
- Any concentrations of group homes or residential care facilities?
  - No.
- Have there been any permits issued for construction of ramp or other accessibility modifications to homes in the area?
  - Yes, there have been three permits issued since 2016. There may have been more if they were for mobilehomes. The City would not have a record of them because permits related to mobilehomes are issued by the State.
- Have any requests for reasonable accommodation been made during the last planning period?
  - No
- Any locational differences in terms of disabilities? Recent accessibility improvements? Areas in need of improvements?
  - No to all.

Familial Status

- Any areas or neighborhoods with concentrations of families? Non-families or smaller homes?
  - There are more non-families on the west side of the city (Census Tract 4.06) due to recently constructed apartment complexes, but it is not a significant difference in concentration.
- Any child care facilities? Any locational differences?
  - Yes. They are evenly distributed throughout the city.

Income

- Any areas of the community that are considered to be lower-income, high-poverty areas?
  - No

- Any areas of the community that are considered to be higher-income areas?
    - No
- Are there any known areas where a lot of HCV/Section 8 renters live?
    - None that are known.
- Any housing assisted by public financing in the city? If so, any areas of the city with a concentration of housing assisted by public financing?
    - Assisted housing appears to be evenly distributed throughout the city.

2. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Education

- Discuss local schools and geographic availability
    - All of the city is within Lemoore Element School District and Lemoore High School District. There is one high school, one continuation high school, one college preparatory charter school, one middle school, five element schools, and one elementary charter school.
- Discuss local school performance compared to the region
    - https://www.publicschoolreview.com/lemoore-elementary-school-profile
- Discuss local performance and any differences in access to education opportunities from neighborhood to neighborhood
    - All Lemoore students attend the same high school and the same middle, with the exception of the specialized schools, which are available to all Lemoore student residents.
- Discuss any upper education opportunities, including vocational opportunities
    - Lemoore College is located in Lemoore. It is operated by the West Hills Community College District. Lemoore College over 70 different degrees and certificates in business, health, and social sciences, as well as arts and humanities.
- Discuss any trends and past and current local efforts to improve access to education opportunities
    - A new elementary school, Freedom Elementary School, was constructed in the middle of the city in an easily accessible location in 2021.
- Do community members have the opportunity to select the schools that their students attend, or are schools assigned by geography?
    - Elementary school attendance is given preference by geography. Both intra-district and inter-district transfers are available, in accordance with State law..
- Are there private or charter options in the community? Yes. If families have the ability to select schools, are there higher-demand schools in the community? It does not appear so.
- Are there any known factors that influence the current rates of high school graduation or college attendance? Unknown
- Are there any organizations that provide services like tutoring that could help to improve educational outcomes? For elementary students, Lemoore Boy & Girls Club. For college students, Academic Center for Excellence and Veterans Upward Bound Tutoring. Any differences between neighborhoods in terms of access? No
- Any new subdivisions? Yes. They are equally scattered around the community. New master planned areas? Yes, Lacey Ranch. Differences in schools? There does not appear to be.

Economic

- What are the major employers in the area, or major industries? Where are they located?
  OLAM, Leprino Foods, Naval Air Station Lemoore, GV Burrows, Inc., Helena Chemical Co., Lemoore Union High School District, Lemoore Union Elementary School District, City of Lemoore. All are located in Lemoore, with the exception of Naval Air Station Lemoore.
  - Are there major industries that are not nearby that many residents work in? Many Lemoore residents work at Naval Air Station Lemoore, located about six miles west of Lemoore.
    - How has this changed recently? Helena Chemical Co. is just about ready to open in Lemoore. Leprino Foods has announced that they will be closing one or their two facilities in Lemoore in the next two years. Are there new areas of the county that have developed commercial or industrial uses? No. Or are there areas that were previously job centers that are no longer in as high of use? Over the last 25 years, the county has experienced a significant reduction in farmable land due to the loss of surface water for irrigation.
- Is high-speed internet readily available in the area? Yes Do any areas have known challenges with cell signal access? None that are known.
- Are there any known economic development programs or initiatives planned or in place that might influence the jobs landscape in the next ten years?
  - The City of Lemoore contracts with the Kings County Economic Development Corporation (KEDC) to provide assistance to new and existing businesses to facilitate a successful business environment. The services available include training sources, technical support, and a collection of financial resources from local, county and state sources. The Valley Community Small Business Development Center (SBDC) promotes the development, growth and success of small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs throughout Fresno, Tulare, Madera, and Kings Counties.

Transportation

- Discuss countywide transportation system, including different modes
  - https://www.kartbus.org/ has fixed route transit, flex route transit, and vanpools, including paratransit. The Amtrak Buss Route 18 travels east from downtown Lemoore to the Hanford Amtrak station and to Visalia, and travels west to Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Maria.
- Discuss local access to the countywide transportation system, such as routes and locations
  - See attached maps.
- Discuss any local efforts to assist access to different transportation modes, including public transit, walking and biking.
  - Lemoore is currently participating in the preparation of a Regional Active Transportation Plan. Lemoore received a Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities (AHSC) grant, which ties new affordable housing to alternative transportation modes. The grant will fill sidewalk and bike land gaps on streets near the new affordable housing project to make it easier for residents to walk and bike to downtown.
- How do residents without access to a car travel to work or to access resources like medical care? Bus service, ride share. Is this different depending on the industry that residents work in? Unknown

- Any engineering reports or assessments of capital improvements? See attached From Lemoore FY 2024-2025 Capital Improvement Budget. . Any differences between neighborhoods? No
- What are the physical conditions of local roads like?
    - Lemoore implemented a pavement management system in 2019. In 2020,
- Are there street lights, traffic lights, or bike infrastructure in any parts of the community?
    - Yes. All new streets are constructed with street lights. All existing streets have street lights. Traffic signals are installed when they are warranted; there are currently three in the design phase. There are three roundabouts being designed with Caltrans' assistance near the Hwy 41 / Bush Street interchange. Some streets have bike lanes, although, other than around schools, some restriping is needed.
- Are there known high-collision corridors or areas of high traffic on a regular basis?
    - No
- Any Safe Routes to Schools plans or programs in place? Where in the community are sidewalks available or not available? Sidewalks are available on most streets. Gaps are filled as funding becomes available. Any differences between neighborhoods? No significant differences between neighborhoods.
- Any major community facilities and any differences in access between neighborhoods?
    - Most facilities are in the center of the community, either in the downtown or on Cinnamon Avenue. Both have good access from all parts of the community.
- Any differences between neighborhoods in terms of access to transportation options? Biking? Walking?
    - No
- Have there been any major infrastructure investments in the recent past? This can include, but is not limited to, roads, bridges, or water/sewer infrastructure.The 19th Avenue interchange on Highway 198 was completed in 2022. Are there any major infrastructure projects planned for the next ten years? No.

Environment

- Any public safety reports (e.g., water quality, sewer, circulation)? The City of Lemoore has levels of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) that are above drinking water standards. Quarterly notices are sent to the public. This is not an immediate risk, and alternative water is not needed. The City has been working with the State Water Resources Control Board to resolve the issue. Any differences between neighborhoods? There is a single water system, so the issue affects all neighborhoods equally.
- Are there known major sources of pollution in the area? No
  Where are they located, if so?
    - This could include things like industrial sources, groundwater contamination from agriculture, or lead paint exposure in older homes.
    - Are there places where residential development should be avoided due to environmental conditions, or where existing environmental conditions are negatively effecting residents? New residential development should not be built in or adjacent to the city's industrial park, which is on the south side of the city.

- Do any neighborhoods lack access to parks or other outdoor spaces? Are there other notable community amenities, and where are they? Indoor Recreation Center. Lemoore Racetrack, Lemoore BMX track. Any differences between neighborhoods in terms of access? No
- Are there any new subdivisions or new master planned areas? Any differences in parks, other amenities between neighborhoods? No significant differences.
- Are there any differences between neighborhoods with respect to access to shopping? No Healthy foods? No

3, Disproportionate Housing Needs, including Displacement

Overpayment

- Any recent increases in rents or sales prices? Any differences between neighborhoods? No How does that compare to incomes in the area?
- Any patterns of evictions or foreclosures between neighborhoods? No

Overcrowding

- Are there any areas that are known to have higher rates of household overcrowding, such as "doubling-up" families in one house? No Any information from code enforcement officers? The code enforcement officer has not experienced this.

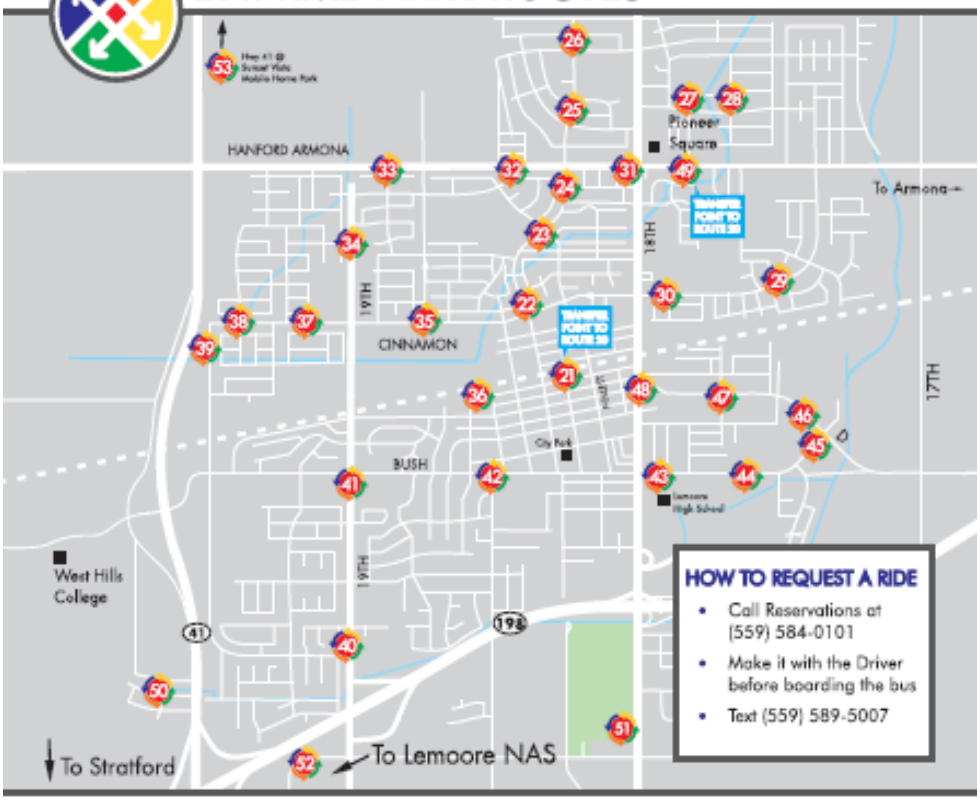
Housing Conditions

- Any areas of the City with more or less units in need of rehabilitation and replacement No
- Any differences in housing conditions based on unit types (single family, multifamily, mobilehome) and locations No
- Are there any known areas where the physical conditions of housing suggest a high need for rehabilitation for safety or accessibility reasons? No
- Have there been any subdivisions developed in the past ten years? Yes If so, how large were the lots in these developments? The total number of single-family lots in the last five subdivisions that were approved in Lemoore is 853. Of those lots, 15% were less than 4,000 sq.ft., 54% were between 4,000 and 5,000 sq.ft., and 31% were over 5,000 sq.ft. Are there differences between new subdivisions and older areas? Newer subdivisions are being developed with smaller lots than in older areas. This has been driven by the market. any new master planned areas that have different infrastructure? No. Differences in rents and prices and locational differences? No
- Are there any types of housing that are known to be not widely available? No. If so, which neighborhoods?
- Are there any areas where there have been a high rate of code enforcement complaints? No What were the issues that drove the complaint?

Persons Experiencing Homelessness

- Are there any areas where homeless community members tend to congregate? No This could either be encampment areas, parking areas where people who live in vehicles park, or areas where people congregate during the day, such as libraries, parks, or community centers. If so, is there access to transportation, services and programs?

DAYTIME FLEX ROUTES LEMOORE



21 2097 E @ Lemoore Depot	32 1122 Hanford Armona @ Kings Estates	43 1134 Bush @ Lemoore High School
22 1114 Fox & Cinnamon	33 1123 Hanford Armona @ Lemoore Mobile Park	44 1135 Bush @ Life Way Church
23 1115 Fox across Lions Park	34 4052 19th & Noble	45 1136 Bush & D
24 1116 Fox @ Save Mart	35 1124 Cinnamon @ Lemoore Recreation Center	46 2095 D @ Central Valley Health Center
25 1117 Antelope & Burlwood	36 1125 E @ Senior Living Apts	47 1137 D & Smith
26 1118 Antelope & Spruce	37 4049 Cinnamon & Holly	48 1138 D across Chevron
27 4047 Hazelwood & Quandt	38 4050 Cinnamon & Dogwood	49 2124 Hanford Armona @ Country Club Apts
28 1120 Hazelwood & Beverly	39 4051 19 1/2 @ Grove Apts	50 4075 Park & Newbridge
29 4064 Cinnamon & Carla	40 1131 19th @ Montgomery Apts	51 1129 Lemoore Senior Center
30 4046 Cinnamon @ Rite Aid	41 1132 19th @ Best Buy Market	52 4091 Iona Ave & 19th @ Gas Station
31 1121 Hanford Armona @ Walgreens	42 1133 Bush @ Lemoore Elementary School	53 4092 Hwy 41 @ Sunset Vista Mobile Home Park

These stops are serviced by the FLEX Route Monday thru Friday, 7:30 AM - 5:30 PM

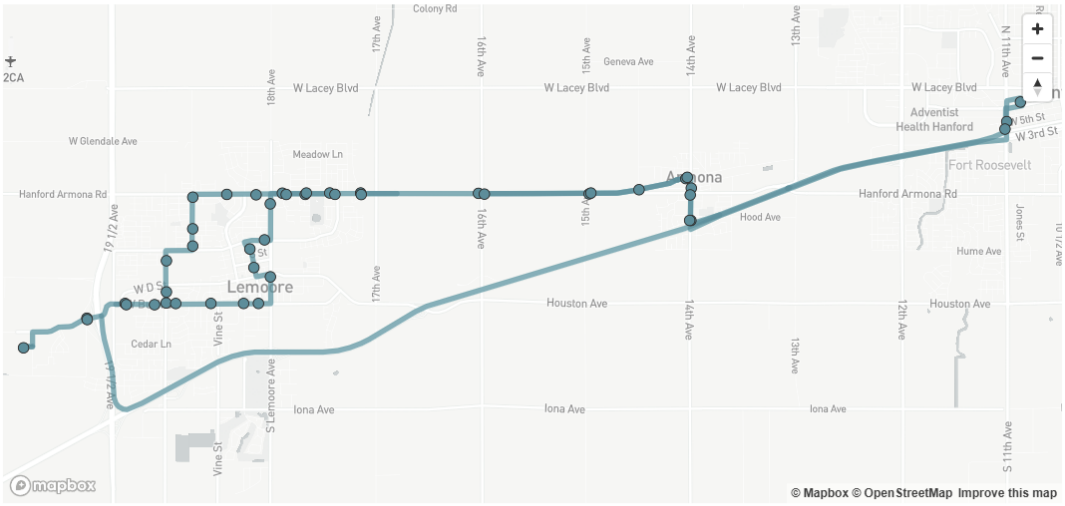
20 Route 20 – Lemoore

Route 20 operates every 30 minutes Monday – Saturday.

SERVICE ALERTS

No Alerts

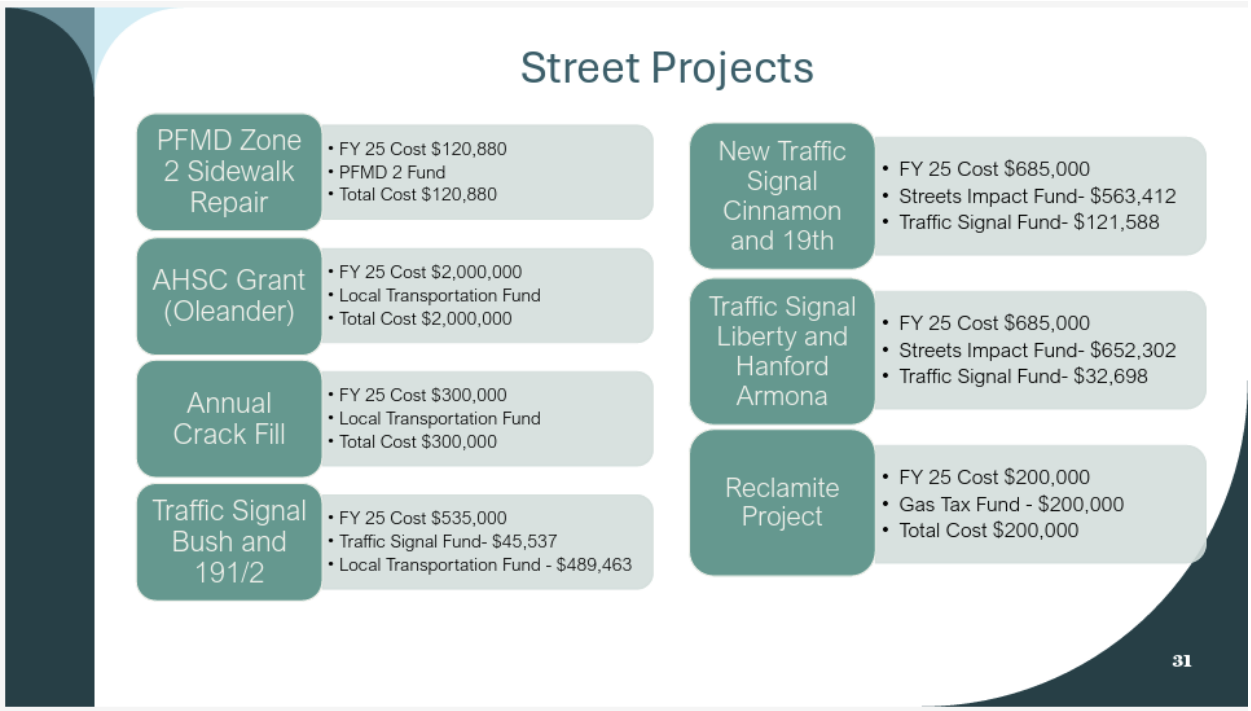
LIVE MAP | DOWNLOAD MAP PDF | SUBSCRIBE TO SERVICE ALERTS

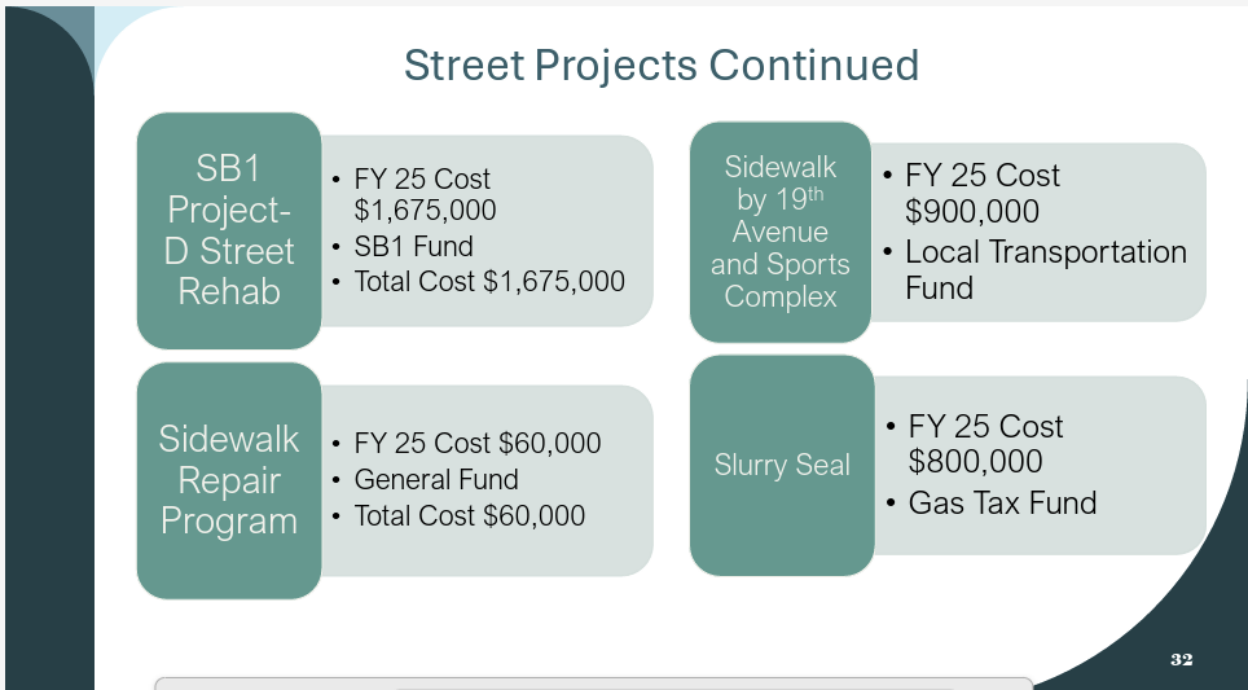


Stops

Current Vehicle Locations

From Lemoore FY 2024-2025 Capital Improvement Budget







*Kings County • **Lemoore** • Corcoran • Hanford • Avenal • Kings (Unincorporated)*