City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

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2020-2025 Consolidated Plan

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NOTE: Items highlighted in YELLOW are subject to change.

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1. Introduction

The City of Santa Clara (City) is an entitlement City that receives federal funding from the Department of Housing and Urban and Development (HUD). The City receives Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and HOME and Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds.

The **CDBG Entitlement Program** provides formula funding to cities and counties to address community development needs. Seventy percent of gross funding must be used to serve low- to moderate- income households. Eligible activities must meet one of the following national objectives:

- Benefit low- and moderate- income persons;
- Prevention or elimination of slums or blight; or
- Address community development needs having an urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other funding is not available.

The **HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Entitlement Program** provides formula grant funding for a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership and providing direct rental assistance to low-income households. The flexibility of the program allows States and local governments to use HOME funds for grants, direct loans, loan guarantees or other forms of credit enhancements, or rental assistance or security deposits.[1]

The City of Santa Clara (City) worked collaboratively with the County of Santa Clara (County) and other entitlement jurisdictions in the County to identify and prioritize housing and housing-related needs across the region, and strategies to meet those needs through the Consolidated Plan (ConPlan). The ConPlan is a five-year planning document that covers the period of fiscal year 2020-2021 through fiscal year 2024-2025. The purpose of the ConPlan is to guide a jurisdiction to:

- Assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions;
- Make data-driven, place-based investment decisions; and
- Conduct community-wide discussions to identify housing and community development priorities that align and focus on eligible activities for CDBG funding.

Recipients of HUD funding must also prepare and submit an Annual Action Plan (AAP) each year that describes, in detail, how the ConPlan will be carried out. The AAP must provide a concise summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the ConPlan.[2] Additionally, at the end of each fiscal year, jurisdictions must complete and submit to HUD a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), to report on the accomplishments and progress toward the goals of the ConPlan.

[1] HUD. Home Reinvestments Partnership Program. https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/programs/home/

[2] HUD. CPD Consolidated Plans, Annual Action Plans, and CAPERs. https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/consolidated-plan/con-plans-aaps-capers/

The City of Santa Clara is a small Bay Area city and is part of the booming high-tech area known as Silicon Valley. With a population of approximately 130,000, it is densely populated at only 18.4 square miles. In addition to large technology companies such as Intel, the City is also home to Great America amusement park, Santa Clara University, Mission Santa Clara de Asis (one of 21 California missions), and Levi Stadium, home to the San Francisco 49ers.

It is a region of high socio-economic stratification, containing many of the wealthiest households in the nation; however, of the 43,800 households in the City, 17.53% (7,680)[3] are extremely house burdened (i.e., paying more than 50% of their gross income towards housing costs). Between 2016 and 2017, the median household income grew from $102,533 to $108,609 (a 5.93% increase), while the median property value increased 13.2% to $831,600.[4]

These statistics highlight a widening gap between the highest earners and the middle and lower income population within the region. Many lower income residents struggle with severe housing costs driven by a tight and competitive housing market that caters to the demands of the highest earning households, driving up the cost of for-sale and rental housing units. In order to maintain housing affordability and meet the needs of a diverse and growing population, the jurisdictions within the County must work to preserve and expand the supply of housing for all income levels. This will be critical to maintaining the wellbeing and economic prosperity of the region.

The City anticipates receiving approximately $7,000,000 in CDBG Entitlement & Program Income funds and $2,000,000 in HOME Entitlement & Program Income funds in the 2020- 2025 ConPlan period.

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

The objective of the Needs Assessment is to gather information from the Community and all partners, as well as demographic and economic data regarding the need for Affordable Housing, Homelessness, Special Needs, and Community Development. This information is used to make data-driven decisions to establish priority community needs and strategies based on current conditions, expected funds, and local capacity. Through data collection, outreach, and analysis presented in this plan, a clear outline of the priority needs within the City is formed, along with the projects and facilities that are most likely to aid in the development of the City.

A summary of needs to be addressed in the City of Santa Clara include (for additional information see Needs Assessment section NA-05):

- Affordable housing for very low-income and extremely low-income households
- Temporary housing/shelter and services for Homeless populations
- Additional mental health services
- Additional services for abused, abandoned, and/or neglected children
- Access to fresh and nutritious food
- Senior services
- Street improvements

[3] Consolidated Planning/CHAS data: https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html

[4] DATA USA: https://datausa.io/profile/geo/santa-clara-ca

3. Evaluation of past performance

The CDBG and HOME funds successfully contributed to several projects over the last five years. Those projects have contributed to improved housing affordability and expanded economic opportunities for low- and moderate- income households.

Affordable Housing

- HOME and CDBG funds were used to create a loan program for homeowner rehabilitation to assist with emergency repairs and upgrades to their homes. Approximately 70 homeowners participated.
- HOME and local funds were used to create a Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program to assist homeless families with deposit and rental subsidy assistance. Approximately 200 households were assisted.
- The inclusionary housing policy created 18 new affordable homeownership units.
- CDBG funding was used to replace the main sewer waste line at Liberty Tower apartments; a 100-unit complex serving the elderly and people with disabilities.

Fair Housing

HOME funds were used to contract with Project Sentinel to provide Fair Housing services, including: tenant-based services; agency-initiated investigations; outreach activities to train housing providers and social service agencies; a Fair Housing Forum for elected and City officials throughout the County; and the creation of a multi-lingual guide on managing property for landlords who may own only a few properties. Approximately 230 households were served. Additionally, CDBG funds were used to subsidize the rehabilitation of the Project Sentinel facility, in order to provide proper delivery and expansion of services.

Homelessness

- CDBG funding provided case management services for Next Door Solutions, and the YWCA, two non-profits for victims of Domestic Violence (DV) living in emergency or transitional housing, totaling approximately 500 households.
- CDBG funds were provided to the Bill Wilson Center to provide case management services to Transitional Age Youth (TAY), including, but not limited to those exiting foster care, and victims of human trafficking. Approximately 1,300 persons benefitted from this activity.
- CDBG funds were used to provide meals and groceries through the St. Justin Ministry. Approximately 37,000 meals were attributed to CDBG funding.

Public Services

Over the last five years, CDBG funds have been used to assist over 17,000 Santa Clara residents Public Service activities included Senior Services such as the Nutrition Program at the senior center, transportation services, senior day care, and senior legal services. Further, Youth Services assisting runaway youth were also funded. Services assisting domestic violence survivors were also funded.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Community engagement feedback was the result of a collaborative, county-wide public outreach effort guided by the County of Santa Clara Community Engagement Plan. Robust community engagement was achieved through engaging a diverse group of stakeholders to identify priorities, concerns, and values. The feedback provided through the community engagement process supported the development of this Plan, including the development of housing and community development needs, priorities, goals, and strategies for funding allocation.

For the purposes of this Plan, the stakeholders include all existing and future residents, existing and future business owners, and existing and future interest groups. Targeted outreach was provided to youth, elderly, racial and ethnic minorities, residents and property owners, and business owners across the County. Leveraging existing stakeholder contacts, recognizing underrepresented stakeholders, and identifying new stakeholders was integral to the process of reaching the greater Santa Clara County community and ensuring a broad depth of participation.

Opportunities for community outreach were tailored to stakeholder groups (residents and property owners, business owners, community groups, and public agencies and officials) to allow efficient and effective engagement, including offering digital (e.g., online survey) and in-person formats (e.g., community meetings). In-person meetings, ranging from intimate focus groups to regional public meetings, were held at a variety of locations and times to increase opportunities for participation.

The County and participating cities announced the various community engagement opportunities through a social media campaign strategy and schedule, including announcements, project updates and educational content for Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram posts. Announcements for the online survey and public comment periods were also promoted over email, where key stakeholder contacts were leveraged as liaisons to access larger stakeholder groups. The County and participating cities worked directly with stakeholder contacts to set up focus groups and interviews.

The County of Santa Clara Community Engagement Plan identifies opportunities for participation and comment, all of which were offered throughout Santa Clara County through the ConPlan Process:

- Regional Community Engagement Public Meetings: Regional walk-in meetings held at three different locations across the County (Cupertino, Palo Alto, and San Jose). Interactive engagement stations created opportunities to share personal stories, suggest ideas for strengthening neighborhoods and prioritize community needs, and review ConPlan data.
- City-hosted Community Meetings: Similar in format to the regional meetings, these meetings were hosted by the City of Santa Clara to receive feedback specific to the City.
- Stakeholder Focus Groups: Focus groups with six to ten attendees from target populations, including persons with disabilities, racial and ethnic minorities, seniors, low-income families, and other targeted populations as discovered through preliminary data research.
- Pop-Up Events: Structured for short interactions, the pop-up took the form of a booth set up at an event to allow access with a specific stakeholder group. Feedback provided at pop-up events was collected through interactive exercises (dot votes, etc.) or verbal responses to big picture questions.
- City Council and Board of Supervisor Meetings: Announcements or workshops were added to the agenda of regularly scheduled public meetings and hearings, including City Council and Board of Supervisors meetings.

- Online Feedback Collection (Survey and Form): To broadly access a large number of stakeholders and residents, an online survey was prepared to obtain feedback from the community for this Plan. The survey included specific and open-ended questions about the Public Review Draft and provided an opportunity to leave additional, relevant comments. The survey was announced through City media outlets and was disseminated through key community liaisons or stakeholders with access to resident and community groups, business owners, and interest groups.

A detailed summary of community engagement, including participation, methods, and feedback, can be found in sections PR-10 (Consultations) and PR-15 (Citizen Participation) of this Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

The regional meetings yielded numerous public comments that identified priorities for residents of the County. High priorities identified during the meetings, in no particular order, included:

- Transportation and accessibility;
- Housing rehabilitation and maintenance;
- Services for senior citizens and mental health;
- Workforce development;
- Sustainable affordable housing solutions;
- Affordable housing; and
- Provision of more emergency assistance including transitional housing.

The most pressing housing problems identified during these meetings included:

- Housing affordability;
- Diversity of housing types;
- Lack of support for transitioning homeless populations;
- Housing suitability for a diverse population;
- Private sector funding for service programs;
- Affordable housing zoning;
- Amenities for concentrated areas of affordability;
- Lack of monitored portable bathroom sites; and
- Subsidized auto repair and medical services, which would free-up income for housing expenses.

Stakeholders provided feedback acknowledging, from an agency perspective, the priority needs in the County. Priority needs for the County related to housing, services and public facilities were summarized into several overarching themes including:

- Affordable Housing;
- Vital services and homeless prevention;
- Assist families and individuals in transition;
- Increase family income;
- Assist special needs populations;
- Emergency relief for vulnerable populations;
- Improve aging community facilities and public infrastructure; and
- Fair Housing.

City-specific feedback from two public meetings and survey results identified the highest priorities as:

- Homeless prevention programs;
- Permanent supportive housing
- Rental developments for seniors
- Rental developments for homeless families
- Homeowner rehabilitation programs
- Sidewalk and traffic calming improvements
- Senior services
- Homeless services
- Emergency housing assistance
- Legal services
- Youth services

Public Hearings. Two publicly noticed hearings took place; one during the drafting phase of the Annual Action Plan at the March 31, 2020 Council Meeting, and the second at the May 5, 2020 Council Meeting to present the final draft of the Action Plan. The Final version of the Annual Plan was made available for a 30-day public comment period beginning April 4, 2019 through May 7, 2019. Notice of the Annual Action Plan availability was published in the local newspaper, emailed to interest groups, and posted in the City Manager weekly blog. Copies were made available on the City website, at City Hall, and City libraries.

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

The City did not receive any public comments that were not accepted. The City attempted to incorporate all feedback received through outreach efforts into the Plan.

7. Summary

This 2020-2025 ConPlan combines resident feedback, demographic data and analysis, community stakeholder input, and consideration of City resources, goals, other relevant plans, and policies. The results of this combined effort and analysis results in this five-year Strategic Plan for the allocation of CDBG and HOME funds and activities. These funds will focus on affordable housing, community services and facilities that serve priority populations, and homelessness.

PR-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

The City of Santa Clara Housing and Community Services Division is the agency responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and administering the CDBG and HOME grants, as shown in **Table 1.**

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies		
Agency Role	**Name**	**Department/Agency**
CDBG Administrator	City of Santa Clara	Housing & Community Services Division
HOME Administrator	City of Santa Clara	Housing & Community Services Division

Narrative

Lead and Responsible Agency

The City of Santa Clara (City) is the Lead and Responsible Agency for the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) entitlement programs in Santa Clara. Housing and Community Services, a division of the Community Development Department, is responsible for administering the HUD entitlement grants, including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME).

Entitlement jurisdictions receive entitlement funding (i.e., non-competitive, formula funds) from HUD. By federal law, the City is required to submit a five-year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan to HUD listing priorities and strategies for the use of its federal funds.

The Consolidated Plan helps local jurisdictions to assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions to meet the housing and community development needs of its populations. As part of the Consolidated Plan process for 2020-2025, the City has collaborated with the County of Santa Clara (County) as the Urban County representing the Cities of Campbell, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, and Saratoga, as well as, six other entitlement jurisdictions including the Cities of Cupertino, Gilroy, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Sunnyvale, and San Jose; and the Santa Clara County Housing Authority (SCCHA) to identify and prioritize housing and community development needs across the region, and to develop strategies to meet those needs.

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PR-10 Consultation – 24 CFR 91.100, 91.200 (b), 91.215 (l), 91.300 (b), 91.315 (l)

1. Introduction

The ConPlan outreach effort is a regional collaborative effort between the County of Santa Clara and seven entitlement cities. The County hired Michael Baker International, in partnership with CirclePoint, to assist in the community engagement efforts. Community engagement is key for helping the County and Cities to identify needs, priorities, goals, strategies, and activities for future housing and community development activities over the period of the five-year regional plan. Engagement activities included a community survey, public outreach, stakeholder consultations (or meetings), focus groups, and pop-up events.

As a part of the stakeholder consultation process, the City consulted with a variety of stakeholders, including City departments, human service agencies, local and regional community-based organizations, housing providers and advocates, and the local housing authority. Social service providers were also consulted including those that provide services to seniors, persons with disabilities, homeless persons, and other lower-income individuals and at-risk populations.

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

During the development of its Consolidated and Annual Plans and as a general practice, the City coordinated with a variety of housing, public and mental health agencies, and service providers to discuss community needs. These discussions provided an opportunity for these entities to network and learn more about one another's services and programs. Moreover, their collective feedback was especially valuable in gathering information and shaping priorities for this Plan as it relates to special needs populations, general health, and mental health services in the City and Santa Clara County.

Also, the City participates in the quarterly CDBG Coordinator Group meetings put on by the County. Jurisdictions throughout the region gather to discuss proposed use of federal funds for the upcoming year. The City also participates in the Regional Housing Working Group, which is a forum for entitlement and non-entitlement jurisdictions to develop coordinated responses to regional housing challenges.

Also, the Human Services Manager is the representative for the city with the Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC meets monthly with a group of comprised of governmental agencies, homeless services and shelter providers, homeless persons, housing advocates, affordable housing developers, and various private parties, including businesses and foundations to identify gaps in homeless services, establish funding priorities, and pursue a systematic approach to addressing homelessness. The City also participates in the Community Plan Implementation Team, which includes members of the CoC and other community stakeholders and meets quarterly to evaluate progress toward, identify gaps in homeless services, establish funding priorities, and pursue an overall systematic approach to address homelessness**.**

Lastly, the City provides The Affordable Housing Resource Guide on its website which contains an extensive list of affordable housing facilities and housing services programs within the City and across the County. The list includes housing resources for elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons experiencing homelessness, persons experiencing domestic violence, and other types of assistance. This is a helpful tool that health, mental health, and services agencies can use to connect their clients with housing resources.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness.

The Santa Clara County Office of Supportive Housing is the administrator of the regional Continuum of Care (CoC). The City continuously coordinates with the Santa Clara County CoC to end and prevent homelessness in the County. City staff attends monthly meetings. The Santa Clara County CoC is a group comprised of stakeholders throughout the County, including governmental agencies, homeless service and shelter providers, homeless persons, housing advocates, affordable housing developers, and various private parties, including businesses and foundations.

Members of the CoC meet monthly to plan CoC programs, identify gaps in homeless services, establish funding priorities, and pursue a systematic approach to addressing homelessness. City staff, as well as staff of other cities, meet and consult with the CoC staff during the quarterly countywide "CDBG Coordinators Group" meetings, and communicate more frequently via email and/or phone on joint efforts.

The CoC is governed by the CoC Board, which takes a systems-change approach to preventing and ending homelessness. This same CoC Board is comprised of the same individuals who serve on the Destination: Home (Destination Home) Leadership Board. Destination Home is a public-private partnership that is committed to collective impact strategies to end chronic homelessness. Destination Home is the governing body for the CoC and is responsible for implementing by-laws and operational protocols of the CoC.

Regional efforts of the CoC include the development of The Community Plan to End Homelessness, which identifies strategies to address the needs of homeless persons in the County, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. The plan also addresses the needs of persons at risk of homelessness. The CoC is now in the process of updating a new plan for the next five years and the City plans to participate in these efforts. Also, during the development of this ConPlan, the City consulted both the CoC and County Office of Supportive Housing for their expertise and experience for identifying community needs.

Service providers and organizations that provide services to homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness were also contacted by the City to attend the ConPlan engagement meetings. This includes Abode Services which administers Tenant-Based Rental Assistance; Destination Home, the policy group that works on homeless prevention and strategies to end homelessness; and Life Moves, a shelter and homeless provider in San Jose and Palo Alto. Destination Home was consulted via a phone interview to obtain feedback on homeless and at-risk population needs.

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

The City is not an ESG entitlement jurisdiction and therefore does not receive ESG funds. However, the City does administer federal grant programs that provide assistance to homeless and low-income families. The City also helps fund and conduct the Point-in-Time (PIT) count, the biennial regional collaborative effort to count and survey homeless persons. The latest count and survey were conducted in January 2019. The data from the PIT is used to plan, fund, and implement actions for reducing chronic homelessness and circumstances that bring about homelessness.

The Santa Clara County Office of Supportive Services takes the role of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) administration. The County, and its consultant Bitfocus, work jointly to operate and oversee HMIS. Both software and HMIS system administration are now provided by Bitfocus. Funding for HMIS in Santa Clara County comes from HUD, the County of Santa Clara, and the City of San Jose. HMIS is used by many City service providers across the region to record information and report outcomes.

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

Table 2 – Participating Agencies, Groups and Organizations		
1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Bill Wilson Center**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Children, Youth and Family Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Santa Clara Focus Group meeting on 11/7/2019, and Community Meetings in 11/4/2019, 11/14/2019 and 11/20/2019 in Morgan Hill, Santa Clara and San Jose respectively. The agency identified mental health services for low-income communities as a high priority.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Boys & Girls Club**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Children & Youth Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Santa Clara Focus Group meeting on 11/7/2019. The agency identified improved coordination of youth and education programs as a high priority.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Healthier Kids Foundation**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Children & Youth Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Santa Clara Focus Group meeting on 11/7/2019. The agency identified the lack of financial support efforts as a high priority.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Community Services Agency**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Senior, Community and Family Services, and Cultural Organizations
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Stakeholder Consultation Conference call on 11/15/2019. The agency identified a need for diverse types of affordable housing and improved transportation as a high priorities.

5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**San Jose Conservation Corps Charter**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Education Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Gilroy focus group meeting on 11/18/2019. The agency provided insight into solutions for homelessness such as transitional housing, zoning changes, and tiny homes.
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**CommUniverCity San Jose**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Education Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended Stakeholder Consultation Conference call on 11/25/2019, and the Regional Forum meeting in San Jose on 11/20/2019. Agency identified child education and care as a high priority.
7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Health Trust**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Services, HIV/AIDs Services and disabled services.
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended Stakeholder Consultation Conference call on 11/21/2019, and the Regional Forum meeting in San Jose on 11/20/2019. Agency identified flexibility in funding mechanisms as a need to make affordable housing more attractive to developers.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended Stakeholder Consultation Conference call on 11/21/2019. Agency identified funding for home rehabilitation as a high priority.
9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Servant Partners**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended Community Meeting on 11/13/2019 at Hillview Library in San Jose.

10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Senior Adult Legal Assistance (SALA)**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Fair Housing and Legal Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Public Engagement Meeting in Palo Alto on 11/17/2019, the Public Engagement Meeting in San Jose and Santa Clara on 11/19/2019 and 11/14/2019 respectively, and the Regional Forum Meetings in Morgan Hill and Palo Alto on 11/4/2019 and 11/7/2019 respectively. The agency identified senior services, particularly legal services. as a high priority.
11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Senior Adult Legal Assistance (SALA)**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Fair Housing and Legal Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Public Engagement Meeting in Palo Alto on 11/17/2019, the Public Engagement Meeting in San Jose and Santa Clara on 11/19/2019 and 11/14/2019 respectively, and the Regional Forum Meetings in Morgan Hill and Palo Alto on 11/4/2019 and 11/7/2019 respectively. The agency identified senior services, particularly legal services as a high priority.
12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**HomeFirst**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Homeless Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Regional Forum Meeting in Morgan Hill 11/4/2019. The agency identified homeless services and homeless housing as a high priorities.
13	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Heart of the Valley**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Homeless Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted through interview questions covering a range of issues community needs issues and CDBG and HOME funding priorities. Agency provided e-mail feedback. The agency identified senior services as a high priority.
14	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Santa Clara county Office of Supportive Housing**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	County Government & Continuum of Care Org.
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Regional Forum Meeting in Morgan Hill on 11/4/2019. The agency identified homeless services and housing as a high priorities.

15	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**City of Sunnyvale**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Local Government
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Regional Forum Meeting in Palo Alto on 11/7/2019 and provided e-mail feedback.
16	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**City of Mountain View**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Local Government
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Regional Forum Meeting in Palo Alto on 11/7/2019.
17	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**City of Palo Alto**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Local Government
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Regional Forum Meeting in Palo Alto on 11/7/2019 and provided email feedback.
18	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**City of Gilroy, Parks and Recreation Dept.**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Local Government
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted and provided e-mailed feedback.
19	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**City of San Jose**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Local Government
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted and provided e-mailed feedback.
20	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**City of Cupertino**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Local Government
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted and provided e-mailed feedback.

21	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**City of Morgan Hill**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Local Government
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency attended the Regional Forum Meeting in Morgan Hill on 11/4/19. The agency provided feedback.
22	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Vista Center for the Blind & Visually Impaired**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Disabled
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Stakeholder consultation Meeting via audio on 12/9/2019. Agency identified accessibility to city services and clearer grant application measures as priorities.
23	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Destination Home**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Homeless Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless services and strategic initiatives.
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the Stakeholder consultation Meeting via audio on 11/11//2019. Agency identified the need for more housing at extremely low-income levels and homeless prevention as priorities.
24	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Community Solutions**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless services and strategic initiatives.
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the AFH and ConPlan joint meeting on 12/11/2019 in Gilroy. Agency identified services for domestic violence survivors as a priority.
25	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**St. Mary Parish, Gilroy**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless services and strategic initiatives.
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the AFH and ConPlan joint meeting on 12/11/2019 in Gilroy.
26	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Housing Authority Committee, Gilroy**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless services and strategic initiatives.
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the AFH and ConPlan joint meeting on 12/11/2019 in Gilroy.

23	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Community & Neighborhood Revitalization Committee**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless services and strategic initiatives.
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended the AFH and ConPlan joint meeting on 12/11/2019 in Gilroy.

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

Not applicable. No agency types were intentionally left out of the consultation process. Over twenty agency types were contacted during the consultation process.

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

Table 3 – Other local/regional/federal planning efforts		
Name of Plan	**Lead Organization**	**How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?**
Continuum of Care	Continuum of Care Council	Addresses issues pertaining to homelessness through provision of social services such as rental assistance, mental health counseling, and employment training.
Housing Element	City of Santa Clara	Identifies barriers to affordable housing and describes geographic sites with opportunities for residential development for affordable housing.
2018 Council Goals and Strategic Objectives	City of Santa Clara City Council	Identifies priority needs of the City of Santa Clara.
2017 HIV Epidemiology Report	Santa Clara County Dept. of Public Health	Identifies high-risk populations and plans for reducing HIV diagnoses with increased testing and access to PrEP.
Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara	Destination Home	A five-year plan to guide governmental, nonprofits, and other community members as they make decisions about funding, programs, priorities and needs.
SCHHA Moving to Work Annual Plan	Santa Clara County Housing Authority	Addresses housing authority updates and strategies pertaining to public housing and vouchers.

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

The collaborative implementation of this Consolidated Plan over the course of the next five years begins with the coordinated efforts of multiple public agencies working together to gather feedback and information for both regional and local community needs and priorities. Once needs and priorities are identified, they are then incorporated into County and City level consolidated plans forming both regional and local strategies for addressing those needs and priorities. The entitlement grantee jurisdictions involved in the collaborative outreach efforts are as follows: City of Cupertino, City of Gilroy, City of Mountain View, City of Palo Alto, City of San José, City of Santa Clara, and City of Sunnyvale. Several other government stakeholder agencies were contacted and assisted the City in its efforts to gather feedback. Furthermore, community outreach to local leaders, stakeholders, and residents is a critical first step in implementing the desired community changes. By successfully establishing relationships and trust among the government, those providing services or community improvements, and the beneficiaries of these services or improvements, the City and community can move towards a joint vision for what and how to make community improvements. The City along with County and six other entitlement jurisdictions developed a robust community engagement process that involved an online and paper community survey, stakeholder consultations, focus groups, and pop-up events. The agencies, groups, and organizations who participated are listed in Table 2. Other local/regional/federal planning efforts can be found in Table 3.

The City also attends the Santa Clara County quarterly informational sharing meeting on the CDBG program implementation including best practices, new developments, and local and federal legislative changes. A HUD representative is usually in attendance and provides brief grants management technical information.

Narrative (optional):

The City along, with the other entitlement jurisdictions and County, participated in a joint regional effort to conduct consultations and public outreach. City and County staff, with assistance from consultants, worked to involve housing, social service, and other agencies in the community engagement process including direct solicitation for these agencies to participate in the community survey, stakeholder meetings, and focus groups.

Stakeholder participants were asked questions and provided feedback on priorities, issues and solutions in relation to CDBG and HOME eligible activities including housing, neighborhood revitalization, and low- to moderate- income household issues. They were asked about their top priorities, neighborhood revitalization, housing problems and their solutions, local organization support, families vulnerable to crisis, broadband internet issues, and how the jurisdiction should spend CDBG and HOME funding.

Appendix Community Engagement Summary

The responses were very helpful for the needs assessment and strategic plan, especially for topics pertaining to housing needs, homeless needs assessment, non-homeless special needs and services, and community development needs as some data is not available from the census or HUD. For a more extensive list of agencies and other public entities consulted during the Consolidated Plan process, please see Table 2.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 24 CFR 91.105, 91.115, 91.200 (c), 91.215 (l)

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

Outreach is essential to the ability of the City to create an accurate and effective plan, and to allocate resources appropriately. First, the City attempted to reach as many residents as possible within the CDBG target areas and within specific demographics, such as low-income families, disabled persons, seniors, female-head-of households, and parents/guardians of children. Receiving feedback directly from local residents who may potentially receive assistance from grant funds is crucial for the effectiveness of the CDBG program. Second, the City reached out to practitioners, agencies, leaders, organizations, and companies who may have the specialized knowledge, experience, resources, and capacity to discuss needs, opportunities, solutions, investments, and how community improvements can be made. Third, the City encouraged all residents to weigh in on community needs and opportunities for improvements through citizen participation opportunities.

The City offered several opportunities and various methods for participation and public comment throughout the development of the ConPlan. The following is a summary of the efforts made to broaden citizen participation through the ConPlan process. Table 4, Citizen Participation Outreach, provides additional detail on the types of outreach conducted and where applicable a summary of the comments received.

Regional Needs Survey

This community survey was noticed in the Mercury News newspaper on October 29, 2019. The online and paper survey was made available to the public between October 29, 2019 and December 20, 2019. The online survey was provided in three other languages besides English including: Spanish, Vietnamese, and Chinese. The data from this survey was useful to obtain community feedback on local data, housing needs, and community needs. A copy of the survey, along with the final results, can be found at the end of the document under **Appendix Community Engagement Summary.**

Pop-Up Events

Pop-up events are temporary events held in public areas. Pop-up events are useful to help provide the public with general information and awareness of the ConPlan process and engage community members with the community survey. Short dialogue and feedback were also obtained from members of the public.

Four pop-up/tabling events were held throughout the County. Three were held in the following farmers market locations: Santa Clara, Sunnyvale, and Palo Alto. One was held at the Sunnyvale Community Center. Residents were polled on what is most needed in their community. The dates, times, and locations are listed in more detail in **Table 4**. Flyers announcing community engagement meeting dates and locations were distributed.

Regional Forums

Four regional forums were held in different cities in Santa Clara County. Flyers were posted beforehand to inform the public of the meetings. It was also advertised in the local Mercury News newspaper. In order to maximize the attendance and allow more people to attend, they were offered at different locations and times of the day. One meeting was held during the day and the rest were held in the evening and all were accessible by public transit. They were held in the Cities of Morgan Hill, Palo Alto, Cupertino, and San Jose. Additional information on the locations, and results are listed in more detail in **Table 4**. Additionally, **Appendix Community Engagement Summary** has a flyer of the public meetings listed.

A total of 37 people attended these forums. Those in attendance included local residents, service providers, and members of the business community. The notes and feedback were helpful in identifying priorities, creating a dialogue with the attendees, and gaining input from stakeholders and the public.

Focus Groups

Two Focus Groups were held with social service agencies to identify the most pressing community problem, priorities for their clients, and problem areas around the County. These meetings were held in Santa Clara and Gilroy. A total of seven agencies participated. Results of their feedback are provided in more details in the **Appendix Community Engagement Summary.**

City-Specific Community Meetings

Two meetings were held in Santa Clara at City Hal Cafeteria and Northside Library to discuss local City issues and solutions. Additional information on the locations, and results are listed in more detail in **Table 4.**

Joint Community Meetings on Consolidated Plan Process and Assessment of Fair Housing

Two Community Meetings that sought input on the Consolidated Plan and an Assessment of Fair Housing were held. One was held at San Jose Hillview Library and the other at Gilroy Council Chambers. They were both held in the evening and accessible by public transit. Additional information on the results are listed in more detail in **Table 4.**

Stakeholder Consultations

A combination of in-person meetings, one-on-one phone conversations, and e-mails were held as consultations with a variety of service providers to obtain feedback. The feedback was especially helpful in identifying gaps in services, trends in the local community, and needs relating to specific services and populations. The list of agencies who provided feedback is included in **Table 2**. A sample list of questions that that were asked during the stakeholder interviews can be found in **Appendix Community Engagement Summary.**

Public Hearings and 30-Day Public Review Period of Draft Consolidated Plan

The City will hold a Council public hearing on **March 31, 2020** to review the draft Consolidated Plan, and on **May 5, 2020** to review and approve the final plan. The City posted notice of the public hearings and draft Consolidated Plan on **March 12, 2020**. The 30-day public review period began on **April 1, 2020** and ended on **May 5, 2020**.

Citizen Participation Process Impact on Goal Setting

Comments and feedback obtained from the citizen participation process is very useful in goal setting and strategic planning as it relates to the Consolidated Plan. For example, comments received from stakeholders helped provide feedback for the Needs Assessment within the Consolidated Plan especially in sections concerning special needs populations and non-housing community development. The results from the survey and comments provided by the public also helped identify high areas of concern among the community especially as it relates to local data, housing, public services and community development needs. The feedback was especially helpful in assessing the priority needs and goal setting for the Strategic Plan section of the Consolidated Plan. The responses obtained from community engagement was also helpful in providing more insight into barriers to affordable housing, priority needs, and areas needing the most neighborhood revitalization.

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response and attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of comments not accepted and Reason	URL (If Applicable)
Regional Forums	Non-targeted broad community residents, service providers, business owners or housing professionals	37 people attended 4 forums on: 11/4/2019 11/7/2019 11/12/2019 11/20/19.	Participants of the regional forums identified the top priorities of the County over the next 5 years, including: transit accessibility, housing maintenance, and services for senior citizens. They also identified the most common housing problems, including housing affordability and homelessness. For additional details see Appendix Community Engagement Summary	All comments were accepted	See Appendix Community Engagement Summary
Survey	Broad community outreach to members of the public and interested stakeholders	1,718 Regional Needs Surveys collected. 80 were from Santa Clara. Survey was available in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Chinese.	The survey results identified that the creation of affordable housing, jobs, and community services were the greatest needs of the County. Results also identified increased housing affordability, housing for special needs individuals, and healthy homes as the most pressing housing needs.	All comments were accepted	See Appendix Community Engagement Summary

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach (cont'd)					
Mode of Outreach	**Target of Outreach**	**Summary of response and attendance**	**Summary of Comments Received**	**Summary of comments not accepted and Reason**	**URL (If Applicable)**
Focus Groups	Service providers, business owners or housing professionals	7 people attended 2 Focus Group meetings on: 11/7/2019 11/18/2019.	Participants identified the most pressing community problems to be lack of: housing types, transitional housing, zoning regulations friendly to affordable housing, mental health services, career development training for youth, and gentrification. They also identified the high cost of housing, lack of coordination between resource agencies, and unclear fair housing rules as a concern. Participants stated that the following areas should be targeted for improvement: El Camino Real, Downtown Gilroy, Morgan Hills, Transit hubs all around the County	All comments were accepted	See Appendix Community Engagement Summary
City-Specific Community Meetings	Non-targeted / Broad community residents, service providers, business owners or housing professionals. Also CDBG Target Area residents and workers and minorities.	2 meetings were held on 11/14/2019 in the morning and evening.	Participants identified senior homelessness and homeless prevention, and affordable housing for college-aged youth as priorities. Also, cost for administering HUD funds seemed high. Participants made the following suggestions: create new CHDO to increase amount of funds available; expand fair housing protections to protect room rentals; and create programs to assist seniors on fixed incomes.	All comments were accepted	N/A

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach (cont'd)					
Mode of Outreach	**Target of Outreach**	**Summary of response and attendance**	**Summary of Comments Received**	**Summary of comments not accepted and Reason**	**URL (If Applicable)**
City Art & Wine Festival	Non-targeted/ Broad community residents.	Approx. 80 attendees participated	The top issues noted were the need for mental health services, homeless services, and senior services. The highest need for affordable housing was seniors and homeless families.	All comments were accepted	N/A
Pop-up events	Non-targeted/ Broad community residents.	4 events on: 10/19/2019, 10/26/2019, 11/3/2019, 11/21/2019. 108 flyers distributed. 220 attendees were approached for feedback. A total of 3 surveys were completed at the event.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted	N/A
Website	Broad Santa Clara County residents and workers with computer and internet access.	Meeting notices posted on City website to promote meetings and forums.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted	Santa Clara: http://santaclaraca.gov/index.aspx?page=41&recordid=13579
E-blast	Non-profit agencies and developers.	Agencies & developers were asked to share information with their contacts.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach (cont'd)					
Mode of Outreach	**Target of Outreach**	**Summary of response and attendance**	**Summary of Comments Received**	**Summary of comments not accepted and Reason**	**URL (If Applicable)**
Local Advertising (Print Media)	Non-targeted/ Broad community residents; minority population, CDBG target areas.	Notice of Public Meetings and survey availability was posted in Bay Area News Group in different languages and Mercury News on 10/29/2019.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted	N/A
Social Media	Broad Santa County community with computer access.	Advertised to Facebook and Twitter accounts of entitlement jurisdictions and community partners.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted	https://nextdoor.com/agency-post/ca/santa-clara-county/county-of-santa-clara-office-of-public-affairs/community-meetings-how-should-federal-funds-be-spent-to-improve-the-community-129106261/
Printed Flyers	Non-targeted/ Broad community residents; minority pop., CDBG target areas.	Over 1,225 print flyers were distributed at community hubs across the county.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	See Appendix Community Engagement Summary
Stakeholder Interviews	Non-targeted/ broad community residents, service providers, bus. owners and housing professionals	21 stakeholder interviews were conducted.	Affordable housing, homeless prevention, increase family income, families in transition, special needs pop., emergency relief, improve community facilities and public infrastructure, and fair housing.		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach (cont'd)					
Mode of Outreach	**Target of Outreach**	**Summary of response and attendance**	**Summary of Comments Received**	**Summary of comments not accepted and Reason**	**URL (If Applicable)**
Public Review Period	Non-targeted/ Broad community residents.	TBD	TBD	All comments were accepted	N/A
Public Hearing 1	Non-targeted/ Broad community residents.	City Council meeting held 3/31/2019 to allow for public input during drafting phase of ConPlan.	TBD	All comments were accepted	N/A
Public Hearing 2	Non-targeted/ Broad community residents.	City Council meeting held 5/5/2019 to allow for a final opportunity for public input on the ConPlan.	TBD	All comments were accepted	N/A

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This Overview will look at housing and income related data to assess the needs pertaining to affordable housing, special needs housing, community development, and homelessness. The following is a summary of the key points:

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

- Twenty percent of households (8,725) experience at least one housing problem.
- Fourteen percent of households (6,370) pay more than 50 percent of income toward housing costs.
- Eleven percent of households (4,865) pay more than 30 percent of income toward housing costs.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

The groups disproportionately affected by housing problems include:

- Black Households in 30%-50% Area Median Income (AMI); and
- Asian Households in 50%-80% AMI.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

The groups disproportionately affected by severe housing problems include:

- Asian Households in 30%-50% AMI.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

- Seventeen percent of households are cost burdened.
- Seventeen percent are severely cost burdened.
- Pacific Islanders are disproportionately cost burdened (46 percent).

NA-35 Public Housing

- The need for accessible housing units is high as the median household income for those with disabilities is approximately $26,000 less than the general population
- The most immediate need for Housing Choice Voucher holders is units that will accept Housing Choice Vouchers

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

- There are an estimated 326 persons experiencing homelessness in the City of Santa Clara and 9,706 persons county-wide.
- The 2019 County Point-in-Time Count identified 269 homeless families with 921 members in Santa Clara County. Twenty-four percent of families are unsheltered.
- The count also identified 653 homeless veterans, of which 68 percent were unsheltered.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

- Twelve percent of residents (16,097 residents) are 62 years of age or older.
- Seven percent of residents have a disability. Of those 65 years and up, 34.8 percent have a disability.
- Female-headed households comprise 14.8 percent of households with children.
- 3,361 people are living with HIV within the County.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

- Two census tracts within the City have an Asian minority concentration.
- Multiple Low- to Moderate-Income concentrations exist in the central portion of the City.

Definitions:

The following are definitions of housing problems and family type that will be analyzed further.

Income:

- **Low- to Moderate-Income (LMI)** – HUD classifies LMI individuals and households as those whose incomes are at or below 80 percent of the area median family income (AMI).
- **Extremely low-income** – Households earning 0 percent to 30 percent of the AMI
- **Very low-income** – Households earning 30 percent to 50 percent of the AMI
- **Low-income** – Households earning 50 percent to 80 percent of the AMI.

Housing Problem(s) or Condition(s):

- **Substandard Housing** – Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. This includes households without hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower; or kitchen facilities that lack a sink with piped water, a range or stove, or a refrigerator.
- **Overcrowded –** Households having complete kitchens and bathrooms but housing more than 1.01 to 1.5 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.
- **Severely Overcrowded** - Households having complete kitchens and bathrooms but housing more than 1.51 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.
- **Housing Cost Burden** – This is represented by the fraction of a household total gross income spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities.
    - A household is considered to be cost burdened if the household is spending more than 30 percent of its monthly income on housing costs.
    - A household is considered *severely* cost burdened if the household is spending more than 50 percent of its monthly income on housing costs.

Family Type(s):

- **Small Related** – The number of family households with two to four related members.
- **Large Related** – The number of family households with five or more related members.
- **Elderly** – Household whose head, spouse, or sole member is a at least 62 years of age.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment – 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c), 91.305 (a,b,c), 91.405

Summary of Housing Needs

Table 5 – Housing Needs Assessment Demographics **Data Source:** 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)			
Demographics	**Base Year: 2009**	**Most Recent Year: 2015**	**% Change**
Population	116,468	121,375	4%
Households	40,930	43,435	6%
Median Income	$83,139.00	$98,914.00	19%

Number of Households Table

Table 6 – Total Households **Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS					
	0-30% HAMFI	**>30-50% HAMFI**	**>50-80% HAMFI**	**>80-100% HAMFI**	**>100% HAMFI**
Total Households	5,945	5,425	4,305	4,045	23,710
Small Family Households	1,580	2,155	1,885	1,765	14,150
Large Family Households	390	535	315	450	1,775
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,170	935	1,015	695	2,545
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,125	995	475	265	995
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	689	940	740	850	4,019

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listedneeds)

Table 7 – Housing Problems **Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS										
	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	160	45	40	15	260	25	0	15	0	40
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	155	200	150	95	600	0	65	4	20	89
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	460	395	120	200	1,175	20	55	20	95	190
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,085	1,220	230	35	4,570	560	565	510	165	1,800
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	435	1,295	1,005	595	3,330	1808	290	390	674	1,535
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	225	0	0	0	225	100	0	0	0	100

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

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2 Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS										
	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	3,860	1,855	540	345	6,600	510	685	555	275	2,125
Having none of four housing problems	625	1,595	1,955	1,880	6,055	530	1,295	1,250	1,540	4,615
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	225	0	0	0	225	100	0	0	0	100

3. **Cost Burden >30%**

Table 9 – Cost Burden >30% Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS										
	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Small Related	1,190	1,435	635	3,260	235	335	395	965	1,190	1,435
Large Related	345	300	60	705	50	125	65	240	345	300
Elderly	1,305	425	170	1,900	375	330	215	920	1,305	425
Other	1,405	835	465	2,705	130	130	235	495	1,405	835
Total need by income	4,245	2,995	1,330	8,570	790	920	910	2,620	4,245	2,995

4. Cost Burden >50%

Table 10 – Cost Burden >50% **Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS										
	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Small Related	1,075	720	85	1,880	215	250	240	705	1,075	720
Large Related	275	15	0	290	40	110	15	165	275	15
Elderly	1,070	210	50	1,330	230	155	90	475	1,070	210
Other	1,315	440	95	1,850	115	85	170	370	1,315	440
Total need by income	3,735	1,385	230	5,350	600	600	515	1,715	3,735	1,385

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

Table 11 – Crowding Information 1 of 2 **Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS										
	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	495	555	250	260	1,560	20	95	20	60	195
Multiple unrelated family households	60	55	20	20	155	0	25	4	55	84
Other, non-family households	60	0	0	10	70	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	615	610	270	290	1,785	20	120	24	115	279

Table 12 – Crowding Information 2 of 2 **Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS (data unavailable)										
	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Households with children present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Elderly households tend to be on a fixed income and have a need to live in first floor units for easier access. The 2011-2015 ACS reveals that in 2015 there were 43,435 households in the City, of those households 10,215 (24 percent) have at least one person 62 or older. Of the elderly households in the City, 5.2 percent are extremely low-income, 4 percent are very low-income households, and 3.4 percent are low-income. The demand for senior and accessible units puts more pressure on affordable housing supply. The City has **XX** affordable housing units available for single elderly households, however, the waitlists tend to be long, which puts the elderly at risk of living in substandard housing and experiencing high housing cost burden.

The number of persons experiencing homelessness within the County has increased more than 30 percent since 2017, increasing the need for housing assistance. The Santa Clara County 2019 Point-in-Time Count (PIT) identified 9,706 homeless individuals (total sheltered and unsheltered) in the County, which included 2,470 chronically homeless individuals, 653 homeless veterans, and 1,456 transition-age youth[5]. The PIT Count identified 326 homeless individuals within the City; however, the demographics of these individuals were not available, so County-level data will be analyzed in this Plan. Homeless individuals have a need for housing that is affordable, and households with extremely low and very low incomes are typically at risk or facing homelessness. Emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing programs provide- the help that many of these individuals need. And for those with criminal backgrounds, pets, or substance/drug addictions, then low or no barrier housing will help them to find immediate shelter. In addition to shelter, homeless households usually have a need for supportive services. Lastly, homeless individuals benefit from housing located near transportation, veterans services, schools and colleges, grocery stores, retail services, and mainstream services.

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

According to the ACS 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates, there are at least 9,174 Santa Clara residents living with a disability (hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, or independent living difficulty). Elderly individuals make up the most significant portion of the disabled population in the City, with 73.4 percent of persons living with disabilities age 65 years and older.

Living with disabilities can pose additional hardship for housing choice, especially for affordable housing. This population may be living on a fixed income, need a housing unit that is ADA accessible and/or offers enough space for medical equipment and possibly a live-in aid, near transportation, grocery stores, mainstream services, and supportive services. When the many needs of a disabled household are taken into consideration, household choice is often not an option and families must take any available housing unit, regardless of whether it is near their support system.

Stakeholder subject matter experts who engaged in the Community Outreach Interviews see a need for a variety of options of housing (size and income levels) for the disabled and elderly and would like to see CDBG funds used over the next five-years to seek out available housing that would be appropriate for this population.

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[5] Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing. 2019 Santa Clara County Point-in-Time Count (PIT) & Survey. https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/ContinuumofCare/ReportsandPublications/Documents/2015%20Santa%20Clara%20County%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey/2019%20SCC%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey%20Report.pdf

Domestic Violence

During stakeholder interviews, it was reported that the County has seen an increase in the number of victims of domestic violence and need for additional services.

The City does not have the exact count of people facing domestic violence within the City. However, the 2019 County Point-in-Time Count identified six percent of homeless individuals within the County, as currently experiencing domestic/partner violence or abuse.

The CoC partners with local victim service providers to train staff on trauma-informed and victim-centered best practices; on safety and planning protocols for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, human trafficking, sexual assault, and stalking; and training on Violence Against Women Act. Survivors of domestic violence may need to be relocated outside of the city or need to be housed outside the City, in an undisclosed location, or must move one or more times in order to stay in a safe housing situation.

What are the most common housing problems?

Of all households in the City, 20 percent (8,725) experience at least one housing problem. Severe cost burden is the most common housing problem as 14 percent of (6,370) are paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs, and 11 percent of households (4,865) pay more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs. 3 percent of households (1,365) experience overcrowding.

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

Low- to Moderate-Income (LMI) renter households are more likely to experience at least one housing problem. Thirty-five percent (4,570) of LMI renter households are severely cost burdened while 26 percent (1,800) of LMI owner households are severely cost burdened.

LMI renter households are also more likely to be overcrowded. Approximately nine percent (1,175) of LMI renter households are overcrowded while three percent (190) of owner households are overcrowded.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing termination of that assistance.

Low-income individuals, families with children who are at imminent risk of homelessness, and households that are eligible for rapid re-housing (RRH) have similar characteristics and can be discussed together. In all cases, the primary focus is helping the household solve their immediate crisis, in order to stay housed, or find and secure housing. Subject matter experts believe these populations can be successful without long-term supportive services. RRH rapidly connects families and individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing through a tailored package of assistance that may include the use of time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services.[6] The three components include: a) housing identification, b) rent and move-in assistance, and c) RRH case management and supportive services. Providing financial assistance and services for a shorter period, allows for flexibility and a far less costly program overall.

[6] https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3891/rapid-re-housing-brief/

The Santa Clara County 2019 PIT Count found that the primary cause of first-time homelessness was job loss and when asked what may have prevented homelessness the answer was rent or mortgage assistance, and then employment assistance.

The CoC RRH programs offer housing-focused case management from program entry. RRH is a Housing First program with a goal of helping households obtain permanent housing as quickly as possible, with "just enough" financial assistance to help the household become stable. Housing may be in an apartment, shared housing/room rental, subsidized housing, or living with friends or family members. RRH programs meet clients where they are, prioritizing employment, building sustainable support systems and encouraging case management, even after rental assistance is complete.

The CoC connects clients with:

- Employment Services, including the Living Wage Employment Initiative (LWEI)[7]
- Affordable Housing
- Mainstream Services and Systems
- Landlord Incentive Program

As households near the end of the RRH program, providers work with clients on housing stability. This is done through:

- Identifying potential challenges that may arise and troubleshooting them in advance.
- Scheduling follow-up visits – case management may continue for six months after the competition of rental assistance.
- Ensuring there is a crisis plan in place.
- If household has greater financial barriers or extra ordinary housing challenges, there may be a need for additional intervention or longer-term assistance. This can be donethrough:
    - Transfer to Permanent Supportive Housing Program
    - Referral to HCV with the Housing Authority Move to more affordable housing.

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

The HUD definition of imminent risk of homelessness is someone who will lose their primary nighttime residence in 14 days provided that no subsequent residence has been identified and the person/family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing.

The County of Santa Clara CoC reviewed local data and national trends regarding imminent risk of homelessness to identify risk factors that are used along with the Prevention Re-Housing Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (Prevention-VI-SPDAT), to assess household eligibility for the County Homelessness Prevention System (HPS). On-going PIT data show eviction, lack of employment, low or no income as primary causes of homelessness. As discussed above, housing costs are also an issue, 35 percent of LMI renter households in the City are cost burdened, while 26 percent of LMI owner households are cost burdened. Nationally, people living in poverty who struggle to afford necessities are at the greatest risk of homelessness, which include: severe cost burden and living doubled up. "*In 2017, 6.7 million*

[7] San Jose/Santa Clara City & County CoC FY2019 CoC Application

households spent more than 50 percent of their income on rent. They were experiencing a "severe cost burden…4.4 million people in poor households were "doubled up", which means they were living with family and friends." (National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2019)[8] The CoC also cites National research indicating additional factors including low or no income, mental illness, abuse, and criminal justice involvement.

Based on data listed, eligibility criteria were created for HPS: low income; self-report of imminent risk of homelessness or unsafe housing situation; and a Prevention-VI-SPDAT score of 8 or greater. The Prevention-VI-SPDAT scores income and financial health, history of homelessness, eviction risk, abuse and/or trafficking, interaction with emergency services including criminal justice, and acuity of mental and physical needs.

HPS includes 13 agencies that offer financial assistance and case management targeted to client needs. Case Management services may include working with a Housing Specialist to retain housing or relocation. The County Office of Supportive Housing is the HPS Program Manager. Other partner agencies include: five local victim service providers to assist families fleeing unsafe housing; the Law Foundation of Silicon Valley for eviction prevention services and training HPS staff on referrals to eviction; CalWorks and SSVF provide financial assistance, case management, connections to benefits and job training; the Bill Wilson Center works with school district homeless liaisons and also trains school staff on identifying at-risk families to refer.

The County and the City of San Jose allocated $10 million in new State funding over two years to fund the HPS program, which allows for an annual capacity of 900 households, County wide. HPS tracks data and outcomes in order continually evaluate system outcomes. HPS has had successful outcomes; in the first two years of the program, 92 percent of participants remained housed one year after assistance.

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

Severe cost burden can lead to instability and an increased risk of homelessness. Forty-two percent of respondents to the 2019 Homeless Survey[9] indicated that rent or mortgage assistance could have helped prevent them from becoming homeless and further, 66 percent of respondents cite "Cannot Afford Rent" as an obstacle to obtaining permanent housing.

Discussion

Please see discussions above.

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[8] National Alliance to End Homelessness (2019) *State of Homelessness* https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness-report/

[9] Santa Clara County Homeless Census and Survey Comprehensive Report 2019. https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/ContinuumofCare/ReportsandPublications/Documents/2015%20Santa%20Clara%20County%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey/2019%20SCC%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey%20Report.pdf

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assesses the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Per HUD definitions, disproportionate housing needs is defined as "significant disparities in the proportion of members of a protected class experiencing a category of housing need when compared to the proportion of members of any other relevant groups or the total population experiencing that category of housing need in the applicable geographic area"(24 CFR § 5.152). Specifically, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial/ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the jurisdiction as a whole at that income level. Housing problems are defined as: **1) lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) more than one person per room; or 4) cost burden greater than 30 percent.**

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Table 13 – Disproportionally Greater Need 0-30% AMI
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,080	540	325
White	2,095	310	115
Black / African American	235	20	50
Asian	1,465	109	135
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	1,085	100	20

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Table 14 – Disproportionally Greater Need 30-50% AMI
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,125	1,305	0
White	1,330	780	0
Black / African American	125	8	0
Asian	1,155	240	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	4	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0
Hispanic	1,275	235	0

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Table 15 – Disproportionally Greater Need 50-80% AMI **Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS			
Housing Problems	**Has one or more of four housing problems**	**Has none of the four housing problems**	**Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems**
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,490	1,815	0
White	945	935	0
Black / African American	220	115	0
Asian	710	285	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	25	35	0
Hispanic	535	365	0

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Table 16 – Disproportionally Greater Need 50-80% AMI **Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS			
Housing Problems	**Has one or more of four housing problems**	**Has none of the four housing problems**	**Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems**
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,895	2,155	0
White	855	1,060	0
Black / African American	70	70	0
Asian	750	575	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	215	425	0

Discussion

Eighty-five percent of households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

- 70% of Black households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 83% of White households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 85% of Asian households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 90% of Hispanic households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

Seventy-five percent of households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

- 93% of Black households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 63% of White households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 82% of Asian households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 84% of Hispanic households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

Fifty-seven percent of households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

- 65% of Black households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 50% of White households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 71% of Asian households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 59% of Hispanic households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

Forty-six percent of households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

- 50% of Black households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 44% of White households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 55% of Asian households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 33% of Hispanic households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

The groups disproportionately affected by housing problems include:

- Black Households in 30%-50% AMI; and
- Asian Households in 50%-80% AMI.

In summary, Black and Asian households are disproportionately affected by housing problems within the City. Overall, 65 percent of LMI Black households and 81 percent of LMI Asian households have at least one housing problem.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assesses the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Per HUD definitions, disproportionate housing needs is defined as "significant disparities in the proportion of members of a protected class experiencing a category of housing need when compared to the proportion of members of any other relevant groups or the total population experiencing that category of housing need in the applicable geographic area" (24 CFR § 5.152).

A household is considered severely overcrowded when there are more than 1.5 persons per room and severely cost burdened when paying more than 50 percent of household income toward housing costs. **For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities.**

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0-30% AMI
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,470	1,155	325
White	1,825	580	115
Black / African American	205	50	50
Asian	1,280	295	135
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	980	200	20

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30-50% AMI
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,540	2,890	0
White	770	1,345	0
Black / African American	35	99	0
Asian	835	565	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	14	0
Pacific Islander	0	25	0
Hispanic	765	740	0

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50-80% AMI **Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS			
Housing Problems	**Has one or more of four housing problems**	**Has none of the four housing problems**	**Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems**
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,095	3,205	0
White	400	1,485	0
Black / African American	105	225	0
Asian	325	665	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	60	0
Hispanic	245	655	0

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Table 20 – Disproportionally Greater Need 50-80% AMI **Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS			
Housing Problems	**Has one or more of four housing problems**	**Has none of the four housing problems**	**Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems**
Jurisdiction as a whole	620	3,420	0
White	220	1,690	0
Black / African American	20	120	0
Asian	265	1,065	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	115	525	0

Discussion

Seventy-five percent of households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

- 67% of Black households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 72% of White households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 74% of Asian households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 81% of Hispanic households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

Forty-six percent of households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

- 26% of Black households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 36% of White households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 59% of Asian households with 30%-50% AMI experience at one severe housing problem.
- 50% of Hispanic households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

Twenty-five percent of households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

- 31% of Black households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 21% of White households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 32% of Asian households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 20% of Hispanic households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

Fifteen percent of households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem

- 14% of Black households with 80%-100% AMI experience at one severe housing problem.
- 11% of White households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 19% of Asian households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 17% of Hispanic households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

The groups disproportionately affected by severe housing problems include:

- Asian Households with 30%-50% AMI;

In summary, Asian households are disproportionately affected by severe housing problems. Overall, 59 percent of LMI Asian households have at least one severe housing problem.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

Per HUD definitions, disproportionate housing needs is defined as "significant disparities in the proportion of members of a protected class experiencing a category of housing need when compared to the proportion of members of any other relevant groups or the total population experiencing that category of housing need in the applicable geographic area" (24 CFR § 5.152).

A household is considered cost burdened if they pay more than 30 percent of their household income toward housing costs.

Housing Cost Burden

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No/negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	27,925	7,755	7,405	345
White	11,970	2,975	3,030	115
Black / African American	730	395	315	50
Asian	11,560	2,715	2,205	155
American Indian, Alaska Native	80	10	25	0
Pacific Islander	44	50	15	0
Hispanic	2,980	1,455	1,525	20

Discussion:

As a whole, 17 percent of households are cost burdened and 17 percent are severely cost burdened. Approximately 16 percent of both White and Asian households are cost burdened. Twenty-six percent of Black/African American households and 24 percent of Hispanic households are cost burdened. Pacific Islander households are disproportionately cost burdened with 46 percent being cost burdened. No households are disproportionately severely cost burdened.

Overall, there is a high rate of cost burden within the City; however, Black, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander households are more likely to be cost burdened when compared to White and Asian households.

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

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

Black/African American and Asian households are disproportionately affected by housing problems within the City. Overall, 65 percent of LMI Black/African American households and 81 percent of LMI Asian households have at least one housing problem compared to the jurisdiction as whole.

Asian households are disproportionately affected by *severe* housing problems. Overall, 59 percent of LMI Asian households have at least one *severe* housing problem compared to all LMI households in the City.

Citywide, 17 percent of households are cost burdened and 17 percent are severely cost burdened. Approximately 16 percent of both White and Asian households are cost burdened. A quarter of Black/African American households and Hispanic households are cost burdened. Almost half of Pacific Islander households are disproportionately cost burdened. No households are disproportionately severely cost burdened.

In summary, Black/African American households earning 30%-50% AMI and Asian households earning 50%-80% AMI have disproportionate housing needs; Asian households earning 30%-50% AMI have disproportionate severe housing needs; and Pacific Islander households are more likely to be cost burdened as a whole. Please see discussions in NA-15, NA-20, and NA 25 for more information.

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

First-time home buyer programs are extremely important in the first-time buyer market. Down payments have always been the biggest challenge in buying a home, particularly in areas like Santa Clara, where the median home price is $673,600. Mortgages with a lower down payment allow these buyers to afford entry-level homes by using a smaller amount of their savings. In the past three years, 79 percent of first- time homebuyers have relied on lower down payment mortgage products.[10] Minority groups tend to have less savings available for down payment, thereby qualifying for a higher loan rate which causes a more expensive monthly payment. Black/African American and Hispanic households reported putting down 10 percent or less, versus White and Asian households.

Community stakeholders are increasingly concerned with the decrease in homeownership across all racial/ethnic groups that has occurred since the housing boom of the mid-2000s. However, certain racial/ethnic groups have been far less likely to become homeowners compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. In 2015, 27 percent of Black/African American applicants and 19 percent of Hispanic applicants were denied mortgages, compared to about 11 percent of White and Asian applicants, according to data from the federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.[11] Lenders cite different reasons for denials, but reasons for denial appear to be common across racial/ethnic group. Among Black/African American applicants, poor credit history was cited, and among Whites, Hispanics, and Asians, denials were based on too high of a debt to income ratio. Community stakeholders would like to see financial literacy classes available for families to help them resolve some of their debt issues, in order to make them more attractive loan candidates.

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[10] https://miblog.genworth.com/first-time-homebuyer-market-report-02-18/

[11] https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/01/10/blacks-and-hispanics-face-extra-challenges-in-getting-home-loans/

In addition to denial rates, racial/ethnic groups are more likely to pay a higher interest rate. In 2015, less than 66 percent of Black/African American and Hispanic loan holders had mortgage rates below 5 percent, compared to 73 percent of White applicants and 83 percent of Asian applicants. Conversely, a larger percentage of Black/African American (23%) and Hispanic (18%) loan holders were paying 6 percent mortgage rates (a higher rate), compared to White (13%) and Asian (6%) loan holders.

Community stakeholders argue that the City could help with the downturn in homeownership by continuing existing programs listed below while adding new programs to the community. These programs include:

- Continue First-Time Home Buyer programs and increase funding for down payment assistance;
- Provide assistance for housing needs when move-in occurs;
- Review and fill the gaps that exist in mortgage affordability after upfront costs fulfilled; and
- Create incentives for property owners to sell to a buyer from a pre-established list of low- and moderate- income families.

Regional public forums identified five-year community priorities that would attempt to address the high cost burden in the area. These priorities include: maintenance and rehabilitation of existing housing; workforce development; continued funding of sustainable housing solutions; new construction of affordable housing; new emergency assistance including transitional housing; increased services for special needs populations; continued improvements to homeless prevention programs, homeless shelters, and education and job/housing placement.

In addition to first time home-buyer programs community stakeholders, identified additional programs to help close the gap between wages and rent that may lead to cost burden. Programs include: increased funding for rental subsidies; new programs to help LMI households keep up with cost of living; increased transitional housing and rapid re-housing; and workforce training and employment assistance.

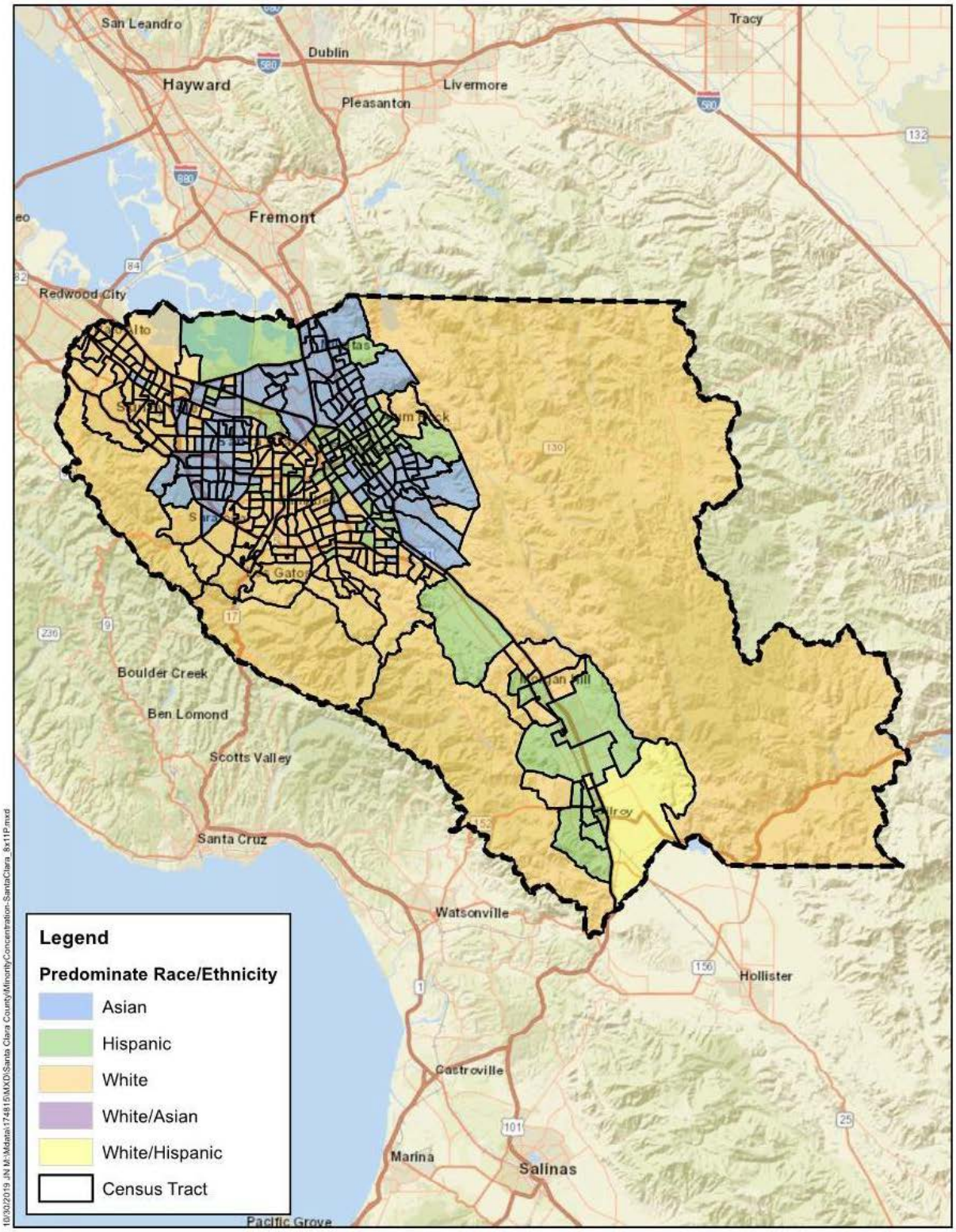
Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Minority concentration is defined as census tracts where the percentage of individuals of a particular racial or ethnic minority group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the citywide average. Minority refers to all ethnic groups other than non-Hispanic white.

The City of Santa Clara is 42 percent White, 3.6 percent Black/African American, and 41.6 percent Asian. As displayed in Map 1, the census tracts which have a population that qualifies as a concentration are:

- Census Tract 5049.01 with a 63.4 percent Asian Population; and
- Census Tract 5054.01 with a 62.2 percent Asian Population

Map 1 – Areas of Minority Concentration



Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 5 10 Miles

Source: U. S. Census, American Fact Finder 2017, Esri Street Map

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

Minority Concentration

Figure

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205 (b)

Introduction

The Santa Clara County Housing Authority (SCCHA) is the regional entity that manages and maintains housing units and administers Housing Choice Voucher programs across the County, including the City of Santa Clara. SCCHA operates four public housing units located in City of Santa Clara. The housing authority is a HUD-designated Moving to Work (MTW) agency which allows it greater flexibility to design and implement more innovative approaches to providing housing assistance.

Over 10,000 housing vouchers are currently active county-wide. The types of voucher in use include: project-based, tenant-based, veteran focused, and vouchers for persons with a disability. The majority of voucher holders have a tenant-based voucher which is a type of voucher that allows the holder to use the voucher at any housing unit where the landlord will accept the voucher. The following tables describe further the number of housing vouchers in use within the County and the demographics of those receiving vouchers. Data on the number of vouchers in use within the City is unavailable.

Totals in Use

Table 22 – Public Housing by Program Type
Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

	Certificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of unit vouchers in use	0	48	20	10,212	692	9,267	212	0	36

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

Characteristics of Residents

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type **Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)								
	Certificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
							Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project -based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	20,067	16,342	15,882	13,333	16,112	14,199	0
Average length of stay	0	7	5	8	2	9	0	0
Average household size	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	0
# homeless at admission	0	0	1	15	4	4	0	0
# of elderly program participants (>62)	0	10	4	3,859	502	3,315	24	0
# of disabled families	0	10	6	1,784	69	1,610	85	0
# of families requesting accessibility features	0	48	20	10,212	692	9,267	212	0
3 of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of domestic violence victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Race of Residents

Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type **Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)									
Race	Certificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
White	0	33	11	4,885	332	4,420	117	0	14
Black/African American	0	3	3	1,358	46	1,223	80	0	7
Asian	0	11	5	3,698	303	3,375	5	0	14
American Indian / Alaska Native	0	1	1	145	7	134	3	0	1
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	95	4	84	7	0	0
Other	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Ethnicity of Residents

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type **Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project -based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
Hispanic	0	20	8	3,217	133	3,038	38	0	7
Not Hispanic	0	28	12	6,964	559	6,198	174	0	29

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

36 vouchers for special designated accessible units are being utilized by families in the County; however, no data is available on the specific needs of those households. The average annual income of all voucher holders is approximately $15,882 which indicates they have limited income to cover basic transportation, medical, food, and personal needs. All voucher holders (over 10,000) have requested some type of accessible feature, demonstrating a need. Also, given the number of persons with disabilities across the County, the need for additional accessible vouchers is great. Households in California with at least one member living with a disability have a median household income of $56,600, approximately $26,000 less than the median household income of all households at $82,000[12]. Consequently, the need for accessible affordable units is high. The SCCHA has a Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program that can be used to rehabilitate existing housing units, including repairs that would make existing units more accessible.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The most immediate need is finding housing units and owners that will accept vouchers. Stakeholder interviews also identified the need for assisting families moving into affordable units with basic necessities.

In an effort to attract new Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) owners, SCCHA is re-proposing a landlord initiative activity begun in 2017 to include new HCV program owners who may otherwise be discouraged by the additional administrative burden associated with the HCV program. New owners who rent their unit to an HCV participant will receive a bonus payment. The SCCHA hopes those incentives attract new owners to the HCV program and increase the number of rental units available for Section 8 families.

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

The Housing Choice Voucher program is unable to accommodate all low-income households. There is a gap of 4,015 units for households earning between 0 to 30 percent AMI.

Discussion

Please see discussion above.

[12] Cornell University. Disability Statistics. http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/reports/acs.cfm

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

The tables below display demographics of homeless persons within the County and/or City of Santa Clara.

Homeless Needs Assessment

In the last County Point-in-Time Count in 2019, the count identified 9,706 homeless individuals, which was higher than any count over the last ten years. Of these individuals, 1,784 are sheltered and 7,922 are unsheltered. Individuals with the highest rates of being without shelter are the chronically homeless, homeless veterans, and unaccompanied youth. It is estimated that 25 percent or 2,470 are chronically homeless with 85 percent of those chronically homeless are unsheltered; 653 are veterans, with 68 percent unsheltered; 269 are families, with 26 percent unsheltered; and 1,876 are unaccompanied youth, with 95 percent unsheltered. It is also estimated that two percent of homeless individuals are living with HIV.

Table 27 – Extent of homelessness
Data Source: 2019 Santa Clara County Homeless Census and Survey

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	700	221	921	332	Waiting on HMIS data	
Persons in Households with Only Children	31	179	220	79		
Persons in Households with Only Adults	170	964	1,134	408		
Chronically Homeless Individuals	371	2,099	2,470	889		
Chronically Homeless Families	204	65	269	97		
Veterans	209	444	653	235		
Unaccompanied Youth	96	1,782	1,878	676		
Persons with HIV	29	165	194	70		

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

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Table 28 – Nature and Extent of Homelessness **Data Source:** County of Santa Clara Continuum of Care							
Jurisdiction	Unsheltered		Sheltered		Total		2017-2019 % Change
	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	
Total Incorporated	**5,259**	**7,652**	**1,775**	**1,594**	**7,034**	**9,246**	**31%**
City of Campbell	94	74	0	0	94	74	-21%
City of Cupertino	127	159	0	0	127	159	25%
City of Gilroy	295	345	427	359	722	704	-2%
City of Los Altos	6	76	0	0	6	76	*
City of Los Altos Hills	0	2	0	0	0	2	*
Town of Los Gatos	52	16	0	0	52	16	*
City of Milpitas	66	125	0	0	66	125	89%
City of Monte Sereno	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
City of Morgan Hill	388	114	0	0	388	114	-71%
City of Mountain View	411	574	5	32	416	606	46%
City of Palo Alto	256	299	20	14	276	313	13%
City of San Jose	3,231	5,117	1,119	980	4,350	6,097	41%
City of Santa Clara	199	264	73	62	272	326	20%
City of Saratoga	12	10	0	0	12	10	*
City of Sunnyvale	122	477	131	147	253	624	147%
Total Unincorporated	189	270	113	89	302	359	19%
Confidential Locations	NA	NA	58	101	58	101	74%
Total	**5,448**	**7,922**	**1,946**	**1,784**	**7,394**	**9,706**	**31%**

There are an estimated 326 persons experiencing homelessness in the City of Santa Clara and 9,706 persons county-wide.

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

The 2019 County Point-in-Time Count identified 269 homeless families with 921 members in Santa Clara County. Twenty-four percent of families are unsheltered. The count also identified 653 homeless veterans, of which 68 percent were unsheltered.

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

Waiting on HMIS city-level data to fill-out this section.

Table 29 – Race/Ethnicity of Homeless **Data Source:** County of Santa Clara Continuum of Care		
Race:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
White	Waiting on HMIS data	
Black or African American		
Asian		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Pacific Islander		
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic		
Not Hispanic		

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

There are approximately 264 unsheltered homeless individuals living within the City and 62 sheltered homeless individuals. According to the 2019 County Point-in-Time Count, 76 percent of families are sheltered. Chronically homeless individuals, veterans, and unaccompanied youth are primarily unsheltered (85 percent, 68 percent, and 95 percent respectively).

Additionally, more than 1/3 of those surveyed during the 2019 PIT were experiencing homelessness for the first and more than half had been homeless for one year or longer. When asked about the biggest obstacle to finding stable housing, respondents said affordability of rent, lack of job/income, and lack of available housing. When individuals were asked what might have prevented them from becoming homeless, the top three reasons were assistance with rent/mortgage (42% of responses), employment assistance (37%), and alcohol/drug counseling (28%). Those surveyed also faced health risks: 42 percent reported psychiatric or emotional condition; 35 percent drug/alcohol abuse; and 33 percent post - traumatic stress disorder.

Discussion:

As discussed above, there are approximately 9,700 homeless individuals residing within the County; however, as identified in MA-30, there are not enough emergency shelter, transitional, rapid rehousing, or permanent supportive housing beds to accommodate them. The CoC service capacities have increased within the previous five years; however, there is still a severe need for beds and additional supportive services.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

The following section describes the special needs of the following populations:

- Elderly households (defined as 62 years and older)
- Persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities
- Large households
- Female-headed households
- Persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly Households
Many seniors live on fixed incomes, making housing affordability a key issue. Access to properly sized units, transit, and healthcare are important concerns. Elderly households may also require residential care. Twelve percent of City residents (16,097 residents) are 62 years of age or older.[13]

Persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities
Persons with disabilities may require special housing accommodations, such as wheelchair accessibility and other modifications to live independently. Access to transit is also a high priority for this population. Seven percent of Santa Clara residents have a disability. Of those 65 years and older, 34.8 percent have a disability.

Table 30 – Disability
Data Source: ACS 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates
Note – totals may not add up to 100% due to individuals having multiple disabilities.

	Number	Percent
Population 18 to 64 Years	85,890	69%
With a Hearing Difficulty	636	0.7%
With a Vision Difficulty	806	0.9%
With a Cognitive Disability	1,772	2.1%
With an Ambulatory Disability	1,649	1.9%
With a Self-Care Disability	781	0.9%
With an Independent Living Disability	355	0.9%
Total with a Disability (18 to 64 Years Old)	3,980	3.2%
Population 65 Years and Over	13,160	10.6%
With a Hearing Difficulty	1,759	13.4%
With a Vision Difficulty	722	5.5%
With a Cognitive Disability	1,411	10.7%
With an Ambulatory Disability	2,692	20.5%
With a Self-Care Disability	1,353	10.3%
With an Independent Living Disability	2,366	18%
Total with a Disability (65+ Years Old)	4,581	3.7%
Total Population	124,290	100%

[13] ACS 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates

Large households
Large households may live in overcrowded conditions. Large households, defined as households with 5 or more persons, comprise 9.7 percent of all households within the City.

Table 31 – Household Size **Data Source:** ACS 2017 1-Year Estimates.		
	Number	**Percent**
1 Person	8,648	20%
2 Persons	14,894	34.5%
3 Persons	8,966	20.7%
4 Persons	6,460	14.9%
5 or More Persons	4,191	9.7%
Total Households	**43,159**	**100%**

Female-headed households
Female-headed households may have special needs related to accessing child-care and other supportive services as well as an increased risk of poverty.[14] Female-headed households comprise 14.8 percent of households with children.

Table 32 – Female-head of households **Data Source:** ACS 2017 1-Year Estimates.		
	Number	**Percent**
Female-Head of Household	3,730	14.8%
Total Households (of households with children under 18 years)	25,156	100%

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

Elderly, disabled, large, and female-headed households are a significant portion of the population and have special housing needs that require diverse types of affordable housing.

When surveyed during the community engagement process, residents selected "create additional affordable housing available to lower income residents" as the overall highest priority need in the community. When asked what type of housing assistance would be most helpful, the highest ranking was "increase affordable rental housing inventory." Moreover, during stakeholder interviews, participants said that the community is experiencing an increasing number of individuals with untreated mental/behavioral health issues, increasing number of domestic violence victims, lack of services for new immigrants, fewer employment opportunities for special needs populations, language barriers, lack of elderly services, increasing number of youth at risk of homelessness, and inaccessible housing stock.

[14] Household Composition and Poverty among Female-Headed Households with Children: Differences by Race and Residence. https://doi.org/10.1526/003601106781262007

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

HIV/AIDS

Those living with HIV and their families require stable and affordable housing in order to consistently access medical care and avoid hospitalizations.

On the county level, there are approximately 3,361 people living with HIV (PLWH).[15] Eighty-six percent of PLWH are male, 13 percent are female, and 1 percent are transgender. Thirty-four percent of PLWH are White, 40 percent are Latinx, 11 percent are African American, and 12 percent are Asian or Pacific Islander. Fifty-two percent of newly reported cases in 2017 were of individuals between 20 and 34 years of age. Only 15.9 percent of PLWH are within the same age range.[16] The most common transmission mode related to new HIV diagnoses is male-to-male sexual contact.

Those with late HIV diagnoses, defined as having an AIDS diagnosis within three months of an HIV diagnosis, are typically older (44 percent 40 years or older), female (36 percent), and African American (38 percent). The most common transmission modes related to late HIV diagnoses are other/unknown and intravenous drug use.[17]

Discussion:

People living with HIV/AIDs require affordable housing in order to maintain consistent access to medical care, adhere to medical plans, and avoid hospitalizations and they require affordable housing that will suit their needs, which includes proximity to health care centers.

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[15] HIV Epidemiology Annual Report County of Santa Clara 2017 https://www.sccgov.org/sites/phd/hi/hd/Documents/hiv-report-2017.pdf

[16] California HIV Surveillance Report 2017. https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DOA/CDPH%20Document%20Library/California%20HIV%20Surveillance% 20Report%20-%202017.pdf

[17] HIV Epidemiology Annual Report County of Santa Clara 2017 https://www.sccgov.org/sites/phd/hi/hd/Documents/hiv-report-2017.pdf

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

Introduction:

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

On the County level, the community engagement process identified the following public facility needs:

- Transit service expansion to LMI areas to connect LMI households to employment opportunities;
- Increased accessibility modifications for seniors and those living with disabilities to safely travel in the community;
- Traffic safety improvements to avoid pedestrian safety issues and child endangerment on certain corridors;
- Centralized facilities for libraries and community center equipped with technology to increase technical literacy of seniors; and
- Improved cellular services in LMI areas.

Additionally, from the community engagement survey, 63 percent of respondents residing in the City answered that mental health care facilities were a high priority public facilities need, 59 percent answered that homeless facilities, such as temporary housing, were a high priority, and 57 percent answered that facilities for children who are abused, abandoned, and/or neglected were a high priority need.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were consulted through extensive community engagement efforts including a survey, stakeholder interviews, community forums, and pop-up events. The survey and pop-up events sought to solicit feedback from County and City residents, while stakeholder interviews and community forums focused on community development practitioners and experts. The survey was made available in four languages and online. In total, 1,874 survey responses were received and approximately 21 stakeholder organizations participated in the process. Several residents provided feedback at community engagement workshops and pop-up events.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

On the County level, the community engagement process identified several target areas for neighborhood revitalization efforts, including specific neighborhoods or corridors in San Jose, Gilroy, and Morgan Hill as well as areas throughout the county, such as old shopping centers and VTA/Caltrain corridors. The El Camino Real corridor was identified and is located within the City of Santa Clara.

Furthermore, from the community engagement survey, 61 percent of respondents residing in the City answered that cleanup of contaminated sites was a high priority public improvement need and 53 percent answered that street improvements were a high priority need.

How were these needs determined?

See the description of community engagement above.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:
Through the community meetings, several public service needs were identified. They included the provision of first-time homebuyer loans, housing assistance for transitional aged youth, financial literacy, and job training. Subsidies for homelessness prevention programs, housing rehabilitation, and services for senior citizens were also identified as needs.

Through stakeholder interview meetings, many public service needs were identified including increasing affordable housing options, funding for home rehabilitation, and expanding voucher programs to be more flexible. The increased provision of homelessness services was also very important, including increased hiring of homelessness navigators, creation of nutrition services, and development of wrap around services. The creation of an anti-homeless strategy was also suggested.

Disaster planning was suggested in order to assist LMI households, including rapid rehousing emergency programs, rehabilitation and rebuilding programs, and provision of basic necessities after disaster.

Additionally, from the community engagement survey, 59 percent of respondents living within the City answered that homeless services were a high priority public service need, 55 percent answered that emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness was a high priority need, and 51 percent answered that both access to fresh and nutritious foods and services for children who are abused, abandoned or neglected were high priority needs.

How were these needs determined?

See the description of community engagement above.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-50 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview

An overview of the housing market is as follows:

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

According to MA-10, a large portion of the housing stock is single-family detached (40 percent). Fifty percent is single-family detached and attached. The remaining housing stock are multi-family units (50 percent) with 41 percent being in complexes 5 units or larger. Additionally, according to MA-30, SCCHA owns seven affordable housing complexes within the City and provides Section 8 vouchers to those earning between 0%-30% AMI and 30%-50% AMI.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing

- A gap of 4,015 units exists for households making 0%-30% AMI.
- Median contract rents have risen from $1,285 to $1,692, a 32 percent increase.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

- Approximately 13,646 units were built prior to 1980 and could potentially contain lead-based paint. LMI families are most likely to live in older homes.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing

- County-wide, 10,635 housing vouchers are in use.
- SCCHA operates as a Moving to Work agency and has adopted approximately 39 activities aimed at increasing cost effectiveness in housing program operations.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services

This section discusses available homeless facilities and services. The following are the number of beds/facilities reserved for homeless persons with specific needs within the City:[18]

- Households with children (HC): 137 beds
- Single males and females (SMF): 11 beds
- Single males and females and households with children (SMF+HC): 133 beds
- Youth males and females (YMF): 4 beds

[18] Housing Inventory Counts. Santa Clara County Office of Supportive Housing https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/ContinuumofCare/ReportsandPublications/Pages/Housing-Inventory-Count- HIC-Reports.aspx

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

The City has 208 Residential Care Facility beds available for elderly persons.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City has identified the following barriers in their 2015-2023 Housing Element Update:

- Land use controls
- Parking requirements

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

- The residents of Santa Clara are highly educated, with 59 percent of the labor force having a bachelor degree or higher
- The City has one main workforce development program, the North Valley Job Training Consortium

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

- Fifty-nine percent of the Santa Clara labor force has a bachelor degree or higher
- The North Valley Job Training Consortium provides local workforce development
- The largest business sector in the City is professional, scientific, and management

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210 (a) (b)(2)

Introduction

40% of the housing stock is single-family detached. 50% is single-family detached and attached. The remaining housing stock are multi-family units (50%) with 41% being in complexes 5 units or larger.

All residential properties by number of units

Table 33 – Residential Properties by Unit Number
Data Source: ACS 2011-2015.

Property Type	Number	Percentage (%)
1-unit detached structure	18,375	40%
1-unit, attached structure	4,410	10%
2-4 units	4,235	9%
5-19 units	8,975	20%
20 or more units	9,360	21%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	130	0%
Total	***45,485***	***100%***

Unit Size by Tenure

Table 34 – Unit Size by Tenure
Data Source: ACS 2011-2015.

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	55	0%	1,380	6%
1 bedroom	600	3%	8,230	34%
2 bedrooms	2,735	14%	10,795	45%
3 or more bedrooms	15,875	82%	3,765	16%
Total	***19,265***	***99%***	***24,170***	***101%***

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

SCCHA Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program serves those between 0%-30% AMI and 30%-50% AMI. SCCHA owns seven affordable housing projects within the City, including:

- Bracher Senior Housing, a 72-unit senior housing complex for seniors under 50% AMI;
- Deborah Drive Apartments, a four-unit public housing complex for families under 30% AMI;
- Eklund Garden Apartments, a 16-unit apartment complex for those under 30% AMI;
- John Burns Garden Apartments, a 100-unit senior housing complex for seniors under 50% AMI;
- Klamath Gardens Apartments, a 17-unit apartment complex for families under 50% AMI;
- Miramar Way Apartments, a 16-unit apartment complex for families under 50% AMI; and
- Rivertown Apartments, a 100-unit apartment complex for families under 60% AMI.

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

Currently there are no affordable units that could potentially convert in the next ConPlan period (2020-2025).

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

As discussed in MA-15, there is a 4,015-unit gap for renter households between 0%-30% AMI. Additionally, as identified during the community engagement process, there is a severe need for affordable housing for extremely low- and low-income households.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As discussed in the Needs Assessment, those in need of affordable housing include people at -risk of homelessness, homeless individuals, seniors, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, female-headed households, and large households.

As identified during community engagement, there is a need for various types of affordable housing options near employment and transit centers as well as temporary housing for homeless persons.

Discussion

There is a significant need for affordable housing units within the City and especially for people with special needs, including the elderly, disabled, large households, and people living with HIV/AIDS. Several past CDBG and HOME funded projects and activities have addressed these needs, such as Catholic Charities, Santa Clara Senior Center Nutrition Program, Neighborhood Conservation and Improvement Program, Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley, and Tenant Based Rental Assistance. The City would continue these or similar programs to continue addressing the affordable housing needs of the City.

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

Introduction

The San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Market Rent Area is one of the most expensive in the nation. A gap of 4,015 units exists for households making 0%-30% AMI and housing costs continue to increase.

Cost of Housing

Table 35 – Cost of Housing
Data Source: ACS 2005-2009 (Base Year), ACS 2011-2015 (Most Recent Year)

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	647,500	673,600	4%
Median Contract Rent	1,285	1,692	32%

Table 36 – Rent Paid
Data Source: ACS 2011-2015

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	863	3.6%
$500-999	2,200	9.1%
$1,000-1,499	6,500	26.9%
$1,500-1,999	7,030	29.1%
$2,000 or more	7,585	31.4%
Total	***24,178***	***100.0%***

Housing Affordability

Table 37 – Housing Affordability
Data Source: ACS 2011-2015

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	695	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,940	195
80% HAMFI	7,715	430
100% HAMFI	No Data	875
Total	***11,350***	***1,500***

Monthly Rent

Table 38 – Monthly Rent
Data Source: HUD FMR & HOME Rents

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,865	2,212	2,712	3,658	4,198
High HOME Rent	1,611	1,728	2,074	2,389	2,645
Low HOME Rent	1,281	1,372	1,646	1,902	2,122

Table 39 – Household Income Range Data Source: Data Source: ACS 2011-2015			
Household Income Range	**# Renter Households**	**Affordable Units**	**Gap**
30% HAMFI	4,710	695	-4,015
50% HAMFI	3,450	2,940	-510
80% HAMFI	2,495	7,715	5,220
Total	**10,655**	**11,350**	**695**

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a gap of 4,015 affordable units for renter households earning between 0%-30% AMI and a gap of 510 units for those earning between 50%-80% AMI. Those earning between 50%-80% AMI generally have a surplus of units they may afford.

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

The median home value has risen from $647,500 to $673,000 between 2009 and 2015, a four percent increase. Median contract rents have also risen from $1,285 to $1,692, a 32 percent increase. Income, however, has not risen at the same rate and if this trend continues, more people will be either unable to buy or rent a home or become cost burdened.

In an effort to combat the California Housing Crisis, rent gouging, and to slow the increase of rent in all areas of California; on October 8, 2019, the California Governor signed into law AB -1482 Tenant Protection Act of 2019. AB-1482 added California Civil Code: §1947.12 (a) (1) Subject to division (b) an owner of residential real property shall not, over the course of any 12-month period, increase the gross rental rate for a dwelling or a unit more than 5 percent plus the percentage change in the cost of living, or 10 percent, whichever is lower, of the lowest gross rental rate charged for that dwelling or unit at any time during the 12 months prior to the effective date of the increase.

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

The Fair Market Rent and the area median rent are comparable. This allows Housing Choice Voucher holders to rent properly sized units.

Discussion

Area median rents and home prices have risen significantly in the last 10 years; however, median income has not risen in proportion. Voucher allocations have increased to cope with rising prices.

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

Introduction

This section analyzes the number of housing units that may have a specific housing condition or potentially affected by lead-based paint hazards.

Definitions

HUD defines "condition" as: 1) Lack of complete plumbing; 2) Lack of kitchen facilities; 3) More than one person per room; and, 4) Housing cost burden greater than 30 percent.

Condition of Units

Table 40 – Condition of Units
Data Source: Data Source: ACS 2011-2015

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	5,365	28%	10,435	43%
With two selected Conditions	220	1%	1,385	6%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	90	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	13,675	71%	12,260	51%
Total	***19,260***	***100%***	***24,170***	***100%***

Year Unit Built

Table 41 – Year Unit Built
Data Source: Data Source: ACS 2011-2015

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,335	12%	3,175	13%
1980-1999	1,965	10%	5,635	23%
1950-1979	13,280	69%	13,490	56%
Before 1950	1,690	9%	1,865	8%
Total	***19,270***	***100%***	***24,165***	***100%***

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Table 42 – Risk of Lead Based Paint
Data Source: Data Source: ACS 2011-2015 (Total units); CAS 20011-2015 (units with children present)

Risk of Lead-based Paint Hazards	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	14,970	78%	15,355	64%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	3,160	16%	1,310	5%

Vacant Units

Table 43 – Vacant Units Data Source: Data Source: ACS 2011-2015			
	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	2,160	0	2,160
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	4	0	4
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The Housing Element has identified that housing units over 40 years of age may require substantial rehabilitation. With 70 percent of the housing stock is over 40 years of age, there may be a substantial need for rehabilitation.

Additionally, the City recognizes that housing units lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities may also require rehabilitation. Based on Table 7, there are approximately 300 LMI housing units that lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Furthermore, during the community engagement process, stakeholders expressed a major need for more funding for housing rehabilitation.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Sixty-nine percent of homes (30,325) were built before 1980. Homes built before 1980 may contain walls previously or currently painted with lead-based paint. Forty-five percent of households (19,720) are LMI. Using this proportion, 13,646 LBP households are potentially occupied by LMI families.

Discussion

As discussed above, there are approximately 13,646 LMI households that could live in housing with LBP hazards. Community engagement efforts identified that having a healthy home (e.g. free of mold and LBP) is a top priority for County residents. Furthermore, housing rehabilitation was a top priority identified by participants of the regional community meetings.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210 (b)

Introduction

The table below displays the total number of public housing units and housing vouchers available through SCCHA. SCCHA operates four public housing units in the City of Santa Clara. Approximately 10,000 vouchers are in use in the county.

Totals Number of Units

Table 44 – Total Number of Units by Program Type
Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

	Certificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant -based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units vouchers available	0	48	20	10,635	815	9,820	1,964	0	465
# of accessible units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

SCCHA operates four two-bedroom public housing units in the City of Santa Clara and those are the only remaining traditional public housing units within the County.

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

As displayed in Table 45 below, the average inspection score for the four public housing units was 96 in 2017. This is a high average score, indicating that the units are in good condition.

Public Housing Condition

Table 45 – Public Housing Condition
Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Deborah Drive Apartments	96[19]

Deborah Drive Apartments received a high inspection score when last inspected in 2017.

[19] HUD Physical Inspection Scores. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/pis.html

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

SCCHA rehabilitated its public housing units in 2010. As discussed above, the units are in good condition and rehabilitation is not needed at this time.

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

As a Moving to Work agency, SCCHA has adopted 39 activities aimed to increase cost effectiveness in housing program operations, promote participant self-sufficiency, and expand participant housing choices.[20] Examples include:

- Expediting the initial income verification process;
- Combining the waiting lists for the County of Santa Clara and the City of San Jose;
- Excluding asset income from income calculations for families with assets under $50,000;
- Allocating project-based vouchers to SCCHA-owned projects without competition;
- Minimum two-year occupancy in project-based units;
- Creating affordable housing acquisition and development fund;
- Creating affordable housing preservation fund for SCCHA and affiliate-owned properties; and
- Increasing tenant contribution to 35 percent of gross income or $50, whichever is higher.

Discussion:

As discussed above there are four public housing units within the City, all of which are in good condition. Additionally, SCCHA continues to adopt activities that increase cost effectiveness in housing programs and expand participant housing choices. Community engagement identified that increasing the stock of high-quality affordable housing is a top priority.

[20] Moving to Work (MTW) 2020 Proposed Annual Plan - Brief Summary. https://www.scchousingauthority.org/assets/1/6/MTW_FY2020_Plan_Summary_(English)_02_07_2019.pdf

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210 (c)

Introduction

Multiple organizations provide housing services to those experiencing homelessness in the City. Housing opportunities for homeless households and families include Emergency Shelter, Rapid Rehousing, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Table 46 – Facilities & Housing Targeted to Homeless Households
Data Source: List includes DV Shelters. Numbers are duplicate for Unaccompanied Youth and Unaccompanied Children. Data includes entire continuum capacity and is aggregate for the County

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year-Round Beds (current & new)	Voucher/Seasonal/ Overflow Beds	Current and New	Current and New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	0	165	78	TBD
Households with Only Adults	0	0	4	26	TBD
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	7	TBD
Veterans	0	0	0		TBD
Unaccompanied Youth	0	4	0	0	TBD

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

Mainstream services are public benefits that all households may be eligible for, regardless of whether they are homeless. The most challenging part is connecting homeless persons to mainstream services, in order to complement the housing and services offered through federally funded programs.

Each year, housing providers are offered a 12-hour mainstream services training, hosted by the Continuum of Care, as well as local benefit offices, advocates and legal services partners to address eligibility, the application process and best practices.

Mainstream services that compliment services targeted to homeless persons include:

- The Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP) is part of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center and provides medical services to homeless individuals, including primary care and urgent care. VHHP also manages a Medical Respite program for homeless individuals discharged from hospitals as well as a Backpack Homeless Health Care Program for those in encampments. [21]
- The County Social Services Agency has expedited the review process of homeless household CalFresh applications so that they may receive benefits within three days.
- The County Behavioral Health Services Department (BHS) has multiple programs to connect homeless individuals with housing or shelter assistance. BHS also treats those going through behavioral health crises.
- The County Reentry Resource Center (RRC) provides services to those who have been previously incarcerated and to individuals who are homeless upon release. Services include referrals to drug treatment, housing assistance, food assistance, counseling, and other benefits.
- The County Office of Supportive Housing (OSH) mission is to increase the supply of housing and supportive housing that is affordable and available to extremely low income and /or special needs households. OSH supports the County mission of promoting a healthy, safe, and prosperous community by ending and preventing homelessness.

Other mainstream services include:

- Non-Employment Income: Social Security, Social Security Disability, General Assistance, Cash Aid, CALWORKS, Veterans Benefits, Tribal TANF, and CAPI.
- Food Related Assistance: CalFresh, SNAP, and WIC.
- Legal Services: Bay Area Legal Aid and Law Foundation of Silicon Valley.
- Medical: Medicaid, Medicare, Covered California, and Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP).
- Employment Training Opportunities: Living Wage Employment Initiative. The area Continuum of Care provides a Living Wage Employment Initiative, which is a program that engages previously homeless program participants in job training, holds jobs fairs, and connects them with living-wage employment leading to careers in high growth industries.[22]
- Transportation: CalWorks
- Childcare: Early Childhood Providers and CalWorks

[21] Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP). Santa Clara Valley Medical Center. https://www.scvmc.org/clinics- and-locations/Valley-Homeless-Health-Program/Pages/overview.aspx

[22] FY2019 CoC Application

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

The following are beds/facilities available to homeless persons with specific needs within the City: [23]

- Households with children (HC): 137 beds
- Single males and females (SMF): 11 beds
- Single males and females and households with children (SMF+HC): 133 beds
- Youth males and females (YMF): 4 beds

The following table describes organizations that provide beds to homeless individuals within the City:

Table 47 – Homeless Beds
Data Source: City of Santa Clara

Organization Name	Project Name	Target Population	Total Beds
Abode Services	City of Santa Clara TBRA	SMF+HC	75
Abode Services	Prop 36 RAP	SMF	1
Bill Wilson Center	Hathaway (formerly Lafayette Parenting)	HC	10
Bill Wilson Center	Jackson	HC	13
Bill Wilson Center	Peacock Commons HUD	SMF+HC	16
Bill Wilson Center	Peacock Commons LI	SMF+HC	27
Bill Wilson Center	Peacock Commons MHSA	SMF+HC	11
Bill Wilson Center	Youth Shelter North County	YMF	4
County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing	[CCP Housing Maintenance] MHSA Peacock	SMF	7
County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing	SCC MHD – MHSA Belovida Santa Clara	SMF	3
HomeFirst (formerly EHC LifeBuilders)	SFLC ? Veteran Rapid Rehousing Program (VRRP) – OSH – SCC	SMF+HC	4
HomeFirst (formerly EHC LifeBuilders)	Sobrato Family Living Center ELI (SFLC II)	HC	74
HomeFirst (formerly EHC LifeBuilders)	Sobrato Family Living Center PSH (SFLC III)	HC	40

[23] Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP). Santa Clara Valley Medical Center. https://www.scvmc.org/clinics- and-locations/Valley-Homeless-Health-Program/Pages/overview.aspx

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

Introduction

The City offers Residential Care Facilities for elderly residents as well as locally funded homeless services.

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

Elderly Households

Elderly households have a range of housing needs, including the retrofitting of existing housing for aging in place, downsizing to increase access to health care and transit, and residential care, such as assisted living. During stakeholder interviews, it was identified that seniors need additional nutrition programs and food delivery assistance as well as more accessible units at grade front or on the first floor of buildings.

Persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities

Persons with a disability may require affordable housing near transit services, wheelchair accessible units, and/or assistance with living independently. Stakeholders identified that more affordable housing for persons with disabilities is needed.

Large households

Large households may be overcrowded, and therefore require larger sized affordable units.

Female-headed households

Female-headed households may require access to affordable child-care and other services.

HIV/AIDS

Those living with HIV or AIDS may require longer term services in order to ensure adherence to their medical plans.

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

Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE) are non-medical facilities that provide a level of care that includes assistance with activities of daily living, such as bathing and grooming. These facilities serve persons 60 years and older and persons under 60 years with certain circumstances. The City has 208 RCFE beds available for elderly persons.[24]

[24] California Department of Social Services. Facilities Search. https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/community- care-licensing/facility-search-welcome

Part of the local funds go toward funding public services to address the supportive housing needs of homeless individuals, including for homeless case management.

VHHP also manages a Medical Respite program for homeless individuals discharged from hospitals.

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

Community engagement identified a significant need for supportive services for people with disabilities, seniors, victims of domestic violence, and low-income households. In FY 2020-2021, the City will allocate funding towards housing and supportive services identified for non-homeless persons with special needs, including services for domestic violence survivors, youth and family therapy and grief counselling, long-term care ombudsdman services, senior nutrition, senior transportation, senior legal services, senior adult day care, and homeless prevention through our Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program.

The Homeless Point-in-Time count has shown that homeless families are on the rise; thus, the City's TBRA program is focused on assisting homeless families with children and households fleeing domestic violence. Further, if there are families that are on the verge of homelessness (e.g., under a 30-day notice to vacate), those can also be assisted through the TBRA program.

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

See above.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210 (e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City has identified multiple constraints or barriers to the affordable housing and residential investment in its 2015-2023 Housing Element Update, including:

- Land use controls limit the allowed density of housing production;
- Parking requirements increase the cost of housing.

Generally, the City faces the same affordable housing barriers as the rest of the Bay Area, including:

- High cost of development constrains the development of affordable housing units in favor of higher-end units;
- Lack of developable land prevents housing development and increases the price of land; and
- Local opposition prevents affordable housing from being built in high-resource areas.

Additionally, the County Assessment of Fair Housing identified the following contributing factors to fair housing issues, including affordable housing, through analysis of data and community engagement feedback:

- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Land use and zoning laws
- Source of income discrimination
- Community opposition
- Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes
- Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes
- Lack of affordable housing for individuals who need supportive services
- Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications
- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Private discrimination

MA-45 Non- Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

The City of Santa Clara is a highly educated community with a large professional, scientific, and management sector and residents are well equipped to fill positions. Workforce training opportunities exist to train the workforce without immediately applicable skills.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Table 48 – Business Activity
Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	421	31	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	5,285	10,030	9	9	0
Construction	2,127	6,013	4	6	2
Education and Health Care Services	7,943	10,757	14	10	-4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,573	2,501	5	2	-2
Information	4,405	4,509	8	4	-4
Manufacturing	9,410	28,077	17	26	9
Other Services	1,610	1,933	3	2	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	11,213	24,743	20	23	3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,553	4,643	8	4	-4
Transportation and Warehousing	849	935	2	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	2,480	6,009	4	6	1
Total	**52,869**	**100,181**	--	--	--

Labor Force

Table 49 – Labor Force
Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Labor Force Population	Total
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	67,060
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	62,885
Unemployment Rate	6.24
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	11.79
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.57

Table 50 – Occupations by Sector **Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS	
Occupations by Sector	**Number of People**
Management, business and financial	26,675
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,935
Service	4,740
Sales and office	11,865
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,855
Production, transportation and material moving	2,250

Travel Time

Table 51 – Travel Time **Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS		
Travel Time	**Number**	**Percentage**
< 30 Minutes	43,270	73%
30-59 Minutes	12,730	22%
60 or More Minutes	2,885	5%
Total	***58,885***	***100%***

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Table 52 – Educational Attainment by Employment Status **Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS			
Educational Attainment	**In Labor Force**		**Not in Labor Force**
	Civilian Employed	**Unemployed**	
Less than high school graduate	2,725	165	1,545
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,540	470	1,955
Some college or Associate degree	11,690	940	2,870
Bachelor degree or higher	32,935	1,620	6,510

Educational Attainment by Age

Table 53 – Educational Attainment by Age **Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS					
	18–24	**25–34**	**35–44**	**45–65**	**65+**
Less than 9th grade	120	260	655	1,130	1,215
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	805	560	550	1,285	1,030
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,525	1,970	2,330	4,670	3,190
Some college, no degree	5,945	3,085	2,655	5,210	2,050
Associate degree	475	905	1,475	2,185	840
Bachelor degree	1,845	8,435	6,270	7,000	2,450
Graduate or professional degree	555	8,195	6,365	4,815	1,440

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Table 54 – Educational Attainment by Age **Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS	
Educational Attainment	**Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**
Less than high school graduate	23,057
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,262
Some college or Associate degree	42,962
Bachelor degree	78,681
Graduate or professional degree	102,022

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

The largest business sector in the City is Professional, Scientific, and Management Services (20 percent of jobs), the second is Manufacturing (17 percent of jobs), the third is Education and Health Care Services (14 percent of jobs), and the fourth is Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations (9 percent of jobs).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:
The largest employment sector within the County is for professional, scientific, and management services jobs. Employers would likely need workers with bachelor degree or higher to fill those positions.

The infrastructure of a community is important for the growth and development of businesses, including ongoing maintenance and expansion. To meet growing needs, the General Plan identifies areas of potential development for residents, commercial, mixed use, industrial, quasi-public spaces, and transportation resources. Maps identify where new public facilities would be needed to meet this grow.

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

CityPlace Santa Clara is a proposed phased development of approximately 240 acres of City-owned land that includes a new urban center with a retail and entertainment district, office development, and residential uses, as well as outdoor amenities, infrastructure, parkland, and open space. The core retail and entertainment district with some office and residential uses is identified as City Center, located in close proximity to Levi's Stadium and the City's Convention Center. The overall project includes the construction of medium and high-rise buildings up to 17 stories in height and a maximum of 9.16 million gross square feet of overall floor area for all uses, excluding the floor area of associated parking structures. A minimum of 200 residential units and a maximum of 1 ,680 residential units are contemplated within the City Center portion of the project.

The decision to offer development of the project site is based upon the social and economic benefits that will accrue to the City and region in terms of new retail and entertainment opportunities not readily found in the south bay area, as well as creation of jobs, property tax and sales tax revenues, and land lease revenues. In addition, the City Center uses and activities will provide support for nearby employment and residential sites, the Convention Center, Levi's Stadium, Great America Theme Park, and for a variety of visitors from near and far.

Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Infrastructure changes that may support this development have already been incorporated into the plan. Much of the workforce and business that will support this development are already present.

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

The residents of Santa Clara are highly educated, with 59% of the labor force having a bachelor degree or higher. A majority of jobs within the City are professional, scientific, and management services; education, manufacturing, and health care services. Overall, the workforce is able to adequately fill these positions.

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

The North Valley Job Training Consortium (NOVA), a local workforce development board, is a nonprofit, federally funded employment and training agency that provides customer-focused workforce development services to San Mateo County and parts of Santa Clara County.[25] NOVA provides:

Digital literacy training	Career pathway support for youth	Skill building to match market demand
Labor market information	Navigation tools for the job market	

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

No.

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

Every two years, the Santa Clara City Council adopts a strategic plan in order to properly align budget decisions and City resources. The strategic plan of the City Council includes: promote and enhance economic and housing development."[26]

Discussion

The City is highly educated with a large professional scientific job sector. The City continues to adopt strategic plans that direct City resources to economic and housing development activities. Furthermore, job training opportunities exist for those without immediately applicable skills. Further, community engagement identified that creating more jobs for low-income residents was one of the greatest needs of the County, and that job training was the top economic development needs.

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[25] NOVA. About NOVA. https://novaworks.org/about/novaworks/overview

[26] City of Santa Clara. City Council Goals. http://santaclaraca.gov/government/council/council-goals

MA-50 Needs and market Analysis Discussion – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

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

As discussed below, there are racial and ethnic concentrations and LMI concentrations within the City. The definition of “concentration” is provided below.

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

A minority concentration is defined as census tracts where the percentage of individuals of racial or ethnic minority groups is at least 20 percent higher than the City average. An LMI concentration is defined as a census tract in which the median household income is less than or equal to 80 percent of the State-wide median family income, in which the median family income is less than or equal to 80 percent of the metropolitan area median family income, or, in which the federal poverty rate is 20 percent or greater.

As displayed in the maps below, there are multiple LMI concentrations located in the central portion of the City.

As discussed in NA-30, there are two census tracts with Asian minority concentrations in the northern portion of the City.

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

Census Tracts 5049.01 and 5054.01 have relatively high median household incomes, $153,611 and $105,339 respectively. Further, the median household income of Asian households in these census tracts are higher than those of other racial and ethnic groups, $165,565 for 5049.01 and $122,990 for 5054.01.

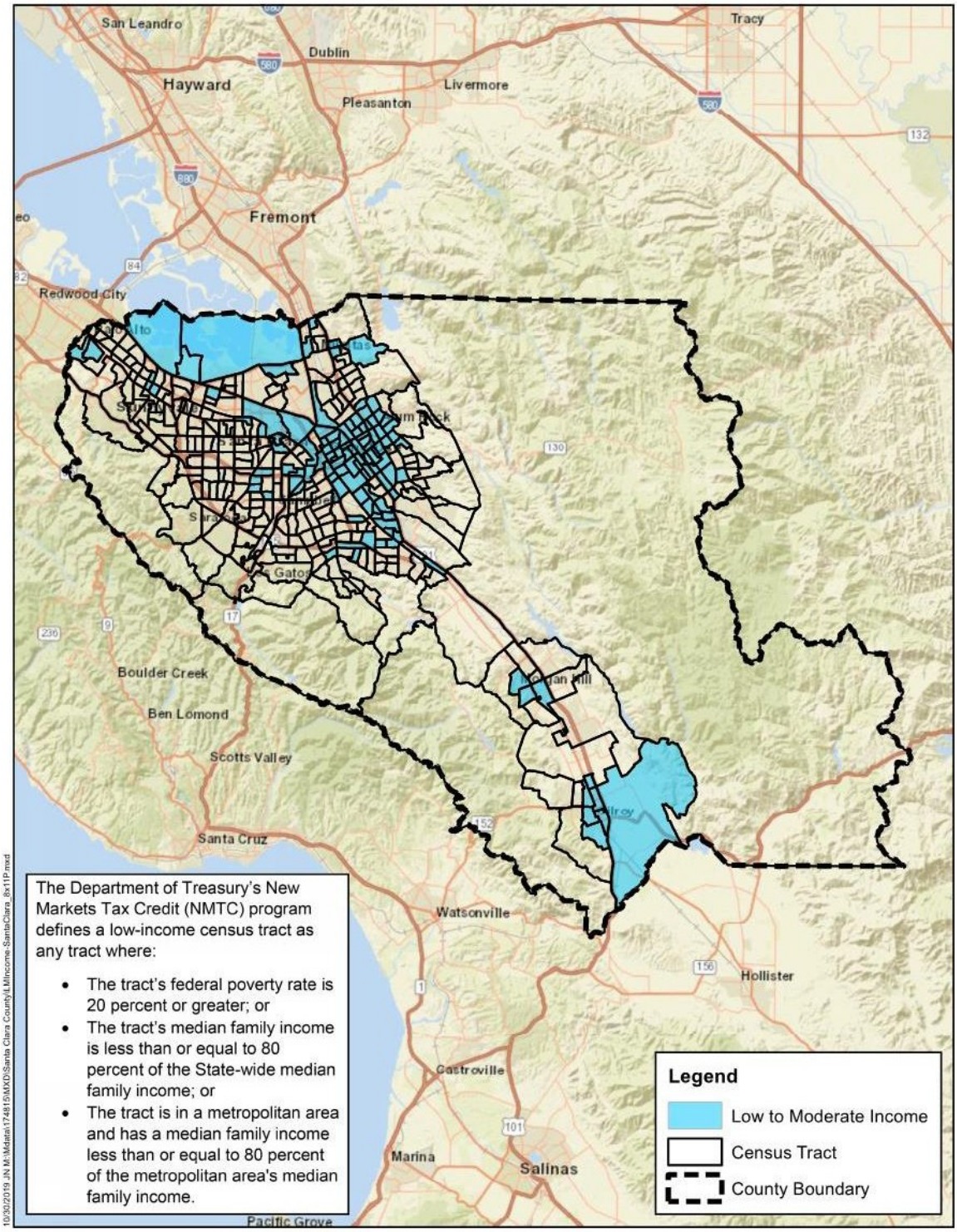
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The racial and ethnic minority and LMI concentrations identified above contain tourist related establishments, such as Levi Stadium and Great America as well as many commercial and industrial buildings. This area is also home to Mission College, Oracle Headquarters, and the County Fair. Specifically, the LMI concentrations identified above contain commercial buildings as well as older and smaller single-family homes in downtown Santa Clara. They also likely contain some of the student population of Santa Clara University, which is located in the census tract to the east. Downtown Santa Clara also contains the Santa Clara Courthouse, California College of Communications, and Santa Clara Senior Center.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

No.

Map 2 – Areas of Low- and Moderate-Income Concentration

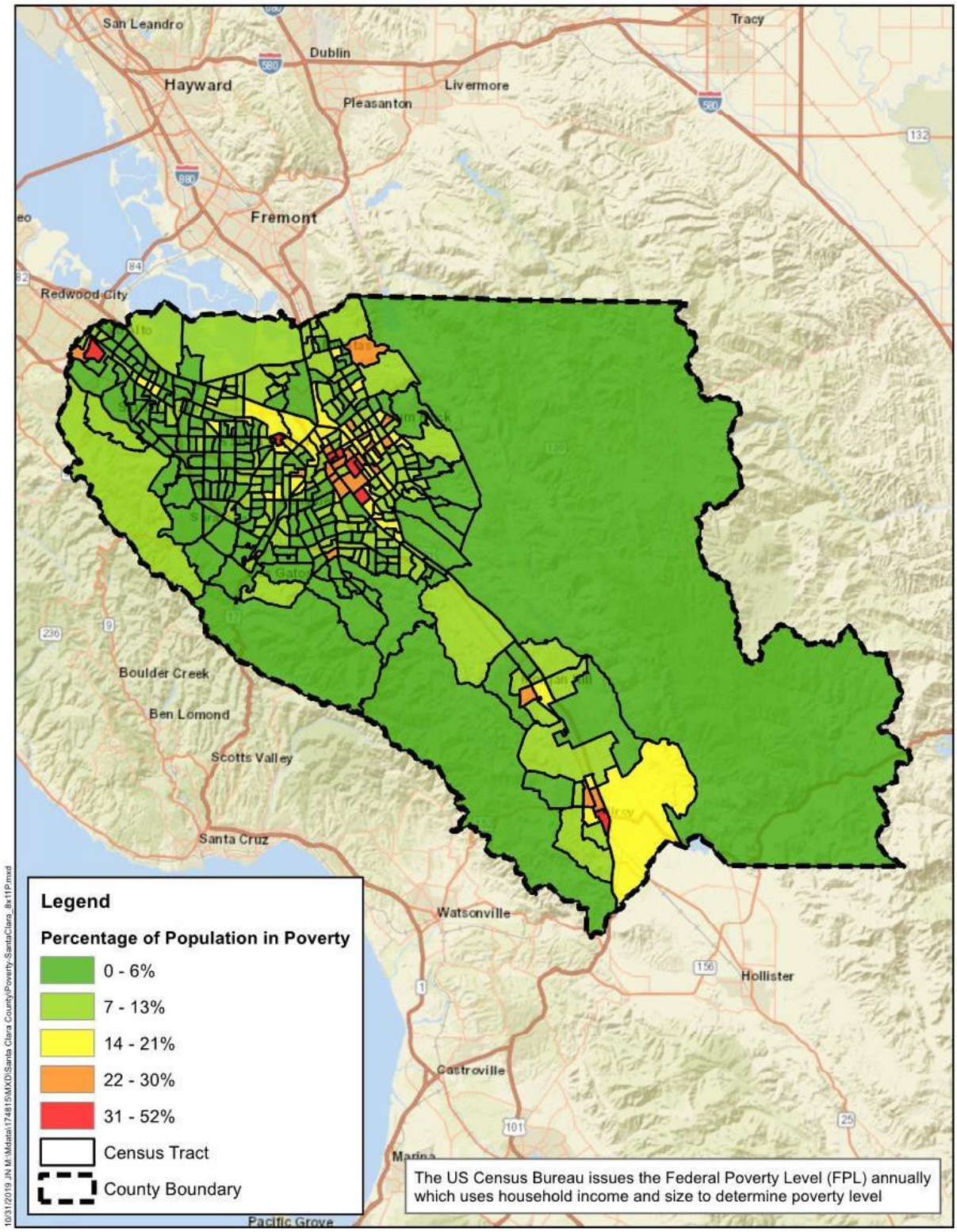


COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

Areas of Low and Moderate Income Concentration

Figure

Map 3 – Population in Poverty



Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 5 10 Miles

Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department - ArcGIS Hub, Esri Street Map

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

Population in Poverty

Figure

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan identifies the five-year goals that the City of Santa Clara expects to achieve during the 2020–2025 ConPlan Cycle. These goals are aligned with HUD objectives and outcomes and are achieved through the Annual Action Plan, which divides up the five-year goals into annual targets. The City has identified five high-need categories through the Needs Analysis, Market Analysis, and Community Outreach portions of the ConPlan. The Strategic Plan then identifies goals that are aligned to address most of those needs. Not every need identified in the plan can be met and sufficiently addressed in the next five years. Some of the needs are not feasible, some require much more funding than the City currently receives, and some are simply too large to be addressed in just five years.

The Strategic Plan includes goals to address affordable housing, homelessness, public services, fair housing, and economic development.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

The City does not have any geographic areas. Funds will be spent citywide to assist low-income residents."

Table 55 – Geographic Priority Areas	
Area Name:	**N/A**
Other Target Area Description:	
HUD Approval Data:	
% of Low/Mod:	
Revital Type:	
Other Revital Type:	
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
Identify the needs in this target area.	
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Investments will be made City-wide.

SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.215 (a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 56 –Priority Needs Summary		
1	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely-low and low-income households, Large Families with children, Elderly and Frail Elderly, Persons with Mental Disabilities, Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities, Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions, Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families, Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing
	Description	Assist in the creation and preservation of affordable housing for low income and special needs households
	Basis for Relative Priority	As discussed in the Needs Assessment, there is a 4,015-unit gap of affordable housing units for households earning between 0%-30% AMI.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Rural, Chronic Homelessness Individuals, Families with Children, Mentally Ill, Chronic Substance Abuse, Veterans, Persons with HIV/AIDS, Victims of Domestic Violence, Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Homelessness
	Description	Support activities to prevent and end homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	326 persons are experiencing homelessness in the City of Santa Clara and 9,706 persons are countywide (see Needs Assessment).
3	**Priority Need Name**	Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely-low and low-income households, Large Families with children, Elderly and Frail Elderly, Unaccompanied Youth, Persons with Mental Disabilities, Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities, Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions, Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families, Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	Support activities that provide basic needs to lower income households and special needs populations
	Basis for Relative Priority	As identified during community engagement efforts, LMI households are in needs of supportive services.

4	**Priority Need Name**	Fair Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly, Persons with Mental Disabilities, Persons with Physical Disabilities, Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Fair Housing
	Description	Promote fair housing choice.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Housing discrimination continues to occur within the City as identified by Project Sentinel.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Income Persons, Persons with Physical Disabilities, Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities
	Description	Improve accessibility for persons with physical disabilities by identifying and repairing intersections for accessibility, mostly through curb cuts.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Accessibility improvements are necessary to improve the mobility of disabled persons (identified during community engagement efforts).

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Table 57 –Influence of Market Conditions	
Affordable Housing Type	**Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type**
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	As discussed in the Needs Assessment, 9.7 percent of households (4,225) pay more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	As discussed in the Needs Assessment, special needs population require affordable housing to meet the needs of families with children, persons with disabilities, and lower income households.
New Unit Production	As discussed in the Market Assessment, there is a gap of 4,015 housing units for those earning less than 30% AMI. With a lack of developable land, acquisition is an important tool for providing affordable housing to this population.
Rehabilitation	As discussed in the Market Assessment, 70 percent of the housing stock is over the age of 40 and may require rehabilitation.
Acquisition, including preservation	With a lack of vacant land, acquisition and preservation is an important tool for providing affordable units to LMI households.

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

Introduction Anticipated Resources

Table 58 –Anticipated Resources								
Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	Public - Federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	$1,039,874	$400,000	*$142,000	*$1,581,874	$5,460,126	Funds will be used for the creation and preservation of affordable rental units, improvements in low income neighborhoods, and public services that benefit low income and special needs households.
HOME	Public - Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	$433,815	*$140,000	*$1,082,422	*$1,656,257	$2,251,185	HOME funds will enable the City to build more Affordable units and continue to provide housing assistance (TBRA)

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

Entitlement Funds
Leverage means to combine funding sources, such as local, state, or other federal financial resources, with HUD funding in order to increase project efficiencies and benefit from economies of scale. Other funding sources include:

Other Federal Grant Programs

Additional federal programs that fund community development and affordable housing activities include:

- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program;
- Section 202;
- Section 811; and
- Affordable Housing Program (AHP) through the Federal Home Loan Bank.

The above programs are provided by SCCHA and affordable housing developers.

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

The 2015-2023 Housing Element identified three focus areas that may be used for affordable housing for extremely low to above moderate housing units. Each focus area can permit the residential density up to 50 units per acre. The areas include:

- Tasman East Focus Area;
- Lawrence Station Focus Area;
- El Camino Real Focus Area.

Discussion

HUD allocations are critical to overcoming barriers; however, it is not sufficient to address all the needs of LMI households. Therefore, the City will continue to continue to leverage other funding sources to provide services to populations in need.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215 (k)

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

Table 59 –Institutional Deliver Structure			
Responsible Entity	**Responsible Entity Type**	**Role**	**Geographic Area Served**
City of Santa Clara	Government	Economic Development, Homelessness, Non-homeless, special needs, Ownership, Planning, Rental Neighborhood improvements, Public facilities, Public Services	Jurisdiction
County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing	Continuum of Care	Homelessness, Non-homeless, Special Needs, Planning	Region
Project Sentinel	Government	Planning, Rental	Region
SCCHA	PHA	Ownership, Public Housing Rental	Region
NOVA Workforce Development	Regional organization	Economic Development	Region

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The delivery systems established to provide social and human services are far and wide reaching. The City manages its CDBG funds with direction from City Council and support from the local community in efforts to influence local housing and economic development.

The Office of Supportive Housing provides coordination and strategies to address homelessness, a regional issue that requires inter-jurisdictional cooperation.

Project Sentinel provides fair housing services to low-income households throughout the City and SCCHA provides Section 8 tenant assistance, project-based assistance, and operate several affordable housing complexes. The City is also served by the NOVA Workforce Development board, which provides job training services to low-income individuals in the County.

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

Table 60 –Homeless Prevention Services Summary			
Homelessness Prevention Services	**Available in the Community**	**Targeted to Homeless**	**Targeted to People with HIV**
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance			
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance			
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X		
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse			
Child Care			
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare			
HIV/AIDS			
Life Skills			
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation			
Other			
Other			

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

Several non-profit organizations operating within the County provide housing opportunities and support services to those experiencing homelessness, including shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.

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

The CoC adopted the Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County (2015-2020), which creates a community-wide roadmap to end homelessness. It was created through a series of community summits related to specific homeless populations in the County. The Plan identifies strategies to address the needs of homeless persons in the County, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. The Plan aims to implement the following three steps:

1. Disrupt Systems: Develop disruptive strategies and innovative prototypes that transform the systems related to housing homeless people;
2. Build the Solution: Secure the right amount of funding needed to provide housing and services to those who are homeless and those at risk of homelessness; and
3. Serve the Person: Adopt an approach that recognizes the need for client-centered strategies with different responses for different levels of need and different groups, targeting resources the specific individual or household.

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

The City continues to leverage local, state, and federal funding sources to meet the needs of homeless individuals living with the City, including case management and housing assistance. The City also works with Housing Trust Silicon Valley to pay for security deposits and utility assistance to those who are chronically homeless or at risk of homelessness.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215 (k)

Goals Summary Information

Table 61 –Goals Summary								
	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Housing	2020	2025	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: $5,500,000 HOME: $325,000	Homeowner housing rehab. 200 households Rental units rehabilitated 5
2	Homelessness	2020	2025	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness	CDBG: $100,000 HOME: $2,500,000 LOCAL: $2,628,485	Homelessness Prevention 675 TBRA 200 households Case Management Services 250
3	Public Services	2020	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services	CDBG: $1,160,000	Public Service Activities Other than Low/Mod. Income Housing Benefit Public Service Activities for Low/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit 2,000
4	Fair Housing	2020	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Fair Housing	LOCAL: $400,000	Public Service Activities Other than Low/Mod. Income Housing Benefit Public Service Activities for Low/Mod. Income Housing Benefit 150
5	Public Facilities	2020	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Facilities	CDBG: $1,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/ Mod. Housing Benefit 25,000

Goal Descriptions

Table 62 –Goal Description		
1	**Goal Name**	Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Assist in the creation and preservation of affordable housing for low income and special needs households through continuation of the Neighborhood Conservation and Improvement Program, rental habilitation of units occupied by low income tenants, TBRA rental subsidies, and new construction.
2	**Goal Name**	Homelessness
	Goal Description	Support activities, consistent with Continuum of Care strategies, to prevent and end homelessness. This includes building affordable housing for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness as well as the provision of support services.
3	**Goal Name**	Public Services
	Goal Description	Support activities that provide basic needs to lower income households and special needs populations. Services would be provided to low-income households, elderly individuals, homeless persons, people with disabilities, and victims of domestic violence.
4	**Goal Name**	Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Promote fair housing choice, through the following activities: fair housing education, fair housing testing, housing assistance hotline, and landlord-tenant mediation.
5	**Goal Name**	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve accessibility for persons with physical disabilities by identifying and repairing intersections for accessibility, mostly through curb cuts.

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

The City estimates that CDBG funds will be used to provide affordable housing to approximately 200 households over the next five years.

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

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

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

SCCHA incorporates resident input into the decision-making process though the involvement of tenant commissioners and board members. SCCHA has also created a Resident Counsel comprised of 5 residents from HUD-funded programs, which evaluates the effectiveness of SCCHA rental assistance programs. SCCHA also operates a Family Self Sufficiency Program designed so residents can be involved in the development of self-sufficiency goals, job training, and other services.

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

No.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable.

SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.215 (h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Generally, the City faces the same affordable housing barriers as the rest of the Bay Area, including:

- High cost of development constrains the development of affordable housing units in favor of higher-end units;
- Lack of developable land prevents housing development and increases the price of land; and
- Local opposition prevents affordable housing from being built in high-resource areas.

Specifically, the City has identified multiple constraints to the affordable housing and residential investment in its 2015-2023 Housing Element Update. They include:

- Land use controls limit the allowed density of housing production;
- Parking requirements increase the cost of housing

Stakeholders echoed these barriers and further identified that private companies that can contribute to the construction of affordable housing are not always approached.

Survey results also identified discrimination as a barrier to acquiring affordable housing. Respondents expressed that they were discriminated against on the basis of sex, familial status, or other reasons.

Insert more analysis from the AI draft.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City has identified strategies to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing in their 2015-2023 Housing Element, they include:

- Identifying underutilized sites for housing development;
- Implementing the Neighborhood Conservation Improvement Program (NCIP), which provides repairs to households with gross incomes at or below 80 percent;
- Acquiring existing multi-family housing;
- Updating the zoning ordinance to facilitate mixed use neighborhoods and redevelopment;
- Consolidating properties/lots;
- Conducting impact fee study;
- Enforcing the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance; and
- Providing incentives to developers to develop affordable housing.

Insert conclusions from the AI draft.

SP-60 Homeless Strategy – 91.215 (d)

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

The Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing surveys homeless individuals every two years and writes strategic plans every five years, which involves extensive community engagement.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Peninsula Healthcare Connection provides integrated primary and mental healthcare and intensive case management for homeless individuals or those at risk of becoming homeless in Santa Clara County. New Directions is a community-based case management program for chronically homeless individuals with complex medical and psychosocial needs that aims to decrease the number of emergency room visits and hospital admissions. Community partners include Good Samaritan Hospital, Santa Clara Family Health Plan, Valley Homeless Healthcare Program, El Camino Hospital, Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing, and Downtown StreetsTeam.

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

It is recommended that chronically homeless individuals receive intensive case management aimed to assist them in finding housing, resources, and receiving services to stay in housing. Case management is person based rather than shelter based and with the goal of rapid re-housing.

The five-year goals of the Community Plan to End Homelessness includes creating approximately 5,500 housing opportunities for chronically homeless individuals, homeless veterans, and homeless children, youth, and families as well as access to the services that help keep them in housing.

Additionally, part of the local funds go towards funding public services to address the supportive housing needs of very low-income and homeless individuals.

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

Services for those discharged from a publicly-funded institutions include:

- The Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP) is part of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center and provides medical services to homeless individuals, including primary care and urgent care.
- VHHP also manages a Medical Respite program for homeless individuals discharged from hospitals as well as a Backpack Homeless Health Care Program for those in encampments.[27]
- The County Social Services Agency has expedited the review process of homeless household CalFresh applications so that they may receive benefits within three days.
- The County Behavioral Health Services Department (BHS) has multiple programs to connect homeless individuals with housing or shelter assistance. BHS also treats those going through behavioral health crises.
- The County Reentry Resource Center (RRC) provides services to those who have been previously incarcerated and to individuals who are homeless upon release. Services include referrals to drug treatment, housing assistance, food assistance, counseling, and other benefits.
- The Office of Supportive Housing (OSH) mission is to increase the supply of housing and supportive housing that is affordable and available to extremely low income and/or special needs households. OSH supports the County mission of promoting a healthy, safe, and prosperous community by ending and preventing homelessness.

[27] Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP). Santa Clara Valley Medical Center. https://www.scvmc.org/clinics-and-locations/Valley-Homeless-Health-Program/Pages/overview.aspx

SP-65 Lead Based Paint (LBP) Hazards – 91.215 (i)

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

The City follows all applicable Lead-Based Paint Regulations, which primarily effect projects funded by the Neighborhood Conservation Improvement Program (NCIP).

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

Sixty-nine percent of homes (30,325) in the City were built before 1980. Homes built before 1980 may contain LBP. Forty-five percent of households (19,720) are LMI. Using this proportion, 13,646 LBP households are potentially occupied by LMI families.

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

The City, as part of its NCIP, requires that all lead paint be controlled or abated and disposed of properly to eliminate or reduce the hazard of environmental or human contamination.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215 (j)

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

The community engagement process identified the El Camino Real area to be in need of neighborhood revitalization. Economic development funds will be targeted to the El Camino Real Focus Area, a low-income area of the City. The City will also continue to fund emergency assistance services for homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness.

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

Many organizations within the region work to reduce poverty within the City, including:

- North County Consortium of Neighborhood Self Sufficiency Centers, which supports the sustainability and self-sufficiency for CalWorks families;
- Santa Clara Unified School District Adult Education Center, which helps students develop a "welfare to work" plan and provides career advising, job placement, resumé development, and interviewing skills to students. The Adult Education Center also serves homeless individuals with job training and housing;
- NOVA Workforce Development Board provides training and employment services to those residing in the cities of Santa Clara, Cupertino, Los Altos, Milpitas, Mountain View, Palo Alto, and Sunnyvale. Many of the services and programs provided by NOVA target disadvantaged youth and adult populations, who may have limited education and/or barriers to employment;
- SCCHA is a Moving to Work agency, which allows programs that focus on self-sufficiency and affordable housing.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City enters into subrecipient agreements with grantees. These agreements set forth the terms for grant management and compliance with required state and federal laws. The City works with multiple public service programs funded by CDBG and HOME, which have an excellent track record with the use of these funds. The City performs on-site monitoring of these programs at least once per agreement period and will continue this policy into the next ConPlan period. The public service programs must also report to the City at least twice per year.

County of Santa Clara
2020-2025 Consolidated Plan
Community Engagement Summary

Outreach Results

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

Summary Introduction

The County of Santa Clara and each of its Cities helped create an engagement program that included four types of activities including: Stakeholder interviews, community meetings, pop-up events, and a community needs survey. The Engagement Program began in its planning processes in October and was completed at the end of November. The following summarizes of the highlights of the engagement program.

Regional Public Forums – Location of Meeting

Four regional public forums were held throughout Santa Clara County in the Cities of Morgan Hill, San Jose, Palo Alto, and Cupertino. The Regional Meetings were held

- November 4 @ Morgan Hill City Hall, California
- November 7, 2019 @ Palo Alto City Hall, California
- November 12, 2019 @ Cupertino Community Hall, California
- November 20, 2019 @ Roosevelt Community Center, San Jose, California

A brief overview of the planning process for the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and the 2020- 2025 Consolidated Plan was provided and a listening session with live polling was conducted. The following questions were answered the meeting attendees:

Question 1. What should be the top priorities over the next 5 years for the County?
Question 2. Where are any neighborhood revitalization target areas?
Question 3. What do you feel are the most common or pressing housing problem in the County?
Question 4. What are the ways to overcome these problems?
Question 5. How do you feel local organizations/service providers can better support your priorities?
Question 6. In what ways are low- and moderate-income families vulnerable to crisis situations such as natural disasters?
Question 7. Do you feel there is an issue with broadband access and technical literacy? If not, what support is missing?
Question 8. How do you feel the County should spend their annual CDBG allocation? CDBG funds may be used for (*Eligible projects are: Community and social services, Economic development assistance; Improvements to public infrastructure and facilities; Affordable housing; Homelessness; Housing rehab.).*

The major themes and outcomes of the regional public meetings were as follows:

1. What should be the top priorities over the next 5 years for the County?
    - Enhance transit systems and rider accessibility
    - Housing maintenance and rehabilitation
    - Increase services for senior citizens and mental health
    - Provide needed workforce development
    - Continue to fund and create sustainable housing solutions
    - Increase affordable housing
    - Provide more assistance for emergency assistance including transitional housing
    - Provide more services for special needs populations: particularly single-income families, seniors, and homeless youth
    - Continue to work with and improve homeless prevention programs, shelters, education and job/housing placement

2. Where are any neighborhood revitalization target areas? (priority order)

1. **San Jose**
   - Downtown San Jose
   - South San Jose
   - Central San Jose
   - San Jose-Monterey Road Corridor, (poverty and lack of planning)
   - East San Jose (high gang activity)
     - Little Saigon, Alum Rock, Foothills
     - Coyote Creek
   - Alviso
   - Monterey Rd
   - District 8
   - 17th & Santa Clara St
   - Mayfair
   - Rengstorff Park
   - Southwest Expressway
   - Tully Road
   - Wooster area
   - Roosevelt Park

2. **Gilroy**-(high gang activity)
   - East Gilroy and Glenview neighborhoods.

3. **Morgan Hill** (Boundary area between Morgan Hill and Gilroy)

4. **El Camino Real**

5. **Other areas mentioned by the general public:**
   - BART/VTA/ and Caltrain corridors
   - Mayfair
   - East Milpitas at Route 680 area
   - Stevens Creek
   - Older shopping areas and vacant lots throughout the County

3. What do you feel are the most common or pressing housing problem in the County?

- Affordability particularly for the extremely low income; starter homes are too expensive
- Not enough affordable housing
- Diversity of housing types are not available
- Support for transitioning homeless i.e. financial, medical and social
- Housing suitability for diverse population
- Private sector funding for city or service programs
- Affordable housing zoning
- Amenities for concentrated areas of affordability
- Tech companies in Cities have driven the cost of housing up
- Monitored portable bathroom sites
- Subsidized auto repair and medical services

4. What are the ways to overcome these problems?
   - First-time homebuyer loans
   - Housing and employment assistance for fosters who age out of system
   - Family financial literacy
   - Streamline planning, permitting and development processes
   - Job training for young farmers i.e. education and support for new ag technologies
   - Subsidies or prevention programs for families at risk of displacement
   - Community planning that supports sustainable density development. i.e. TODs, incentives and infrastructure for affordable transportation, bicycles and pedestrians)
   - Regulatory requirements for housing diversity or alternative housing
   - Increase the 15% cap for social services
   - Reduction in units available in mobile parks. Mobile homes are not permitted
   - Create a resource navigation center for individual or social services to use and update

5. How do you feel local organizations/service providers can better support your priorities?
   - County, city and service organizations can collaborate and leverage more funding (Ex: City of Mountainview Safe Parking, Move Mountainview and Lots of Love are working together).

6. In what ways are low- and moderate-income families vulnerable to crisis situations such as natural disasters?
   - Lack of emergency funds for family emergencies, job loss, homelessness, single income families, and the extremely low income households
   - Emergency preparedness in the home and for a community-sized crisis
   - Efficient communication

7. Do you feel there is an issue with broadband access and technical literacy?
   - Mountain View and Morgan Hill have issues with cell service
   - Centralized facilities are needed for libraries and community centers
   - Rapid technology updates make it difficult for communities and or families to keep up
   - Technology is needed at senior centers
   - Affordable collaborative internet service for qualified areas

8. How do you feel the County should spend their annual CDBG allocation? (*Eligible CDBG projects are: Community and social services, Economic development assistance; Improvements to public infrastructure and facilities; Affordable housing; Homelessness; Housing rehabilitation)*
   - Affordable housing particularly near employment centers
   - Transit service expansion and bus service for seniors and homeless
   - Housing rehabilitation – special needs populations
   - Community and social services
   - Economic development assistance
   - Improvements to public infrastructure and facilities
   - Homelessness – improve interim housing and services options
   - Recreation and open spaces
   - Home buyer programs
   - Mental health services

Stakeholder Interview Meetings

Throughout the County twenty-one stakeholder interviews were held, typically at their place of business. The following provides a collective summary of the overarching themes associated with the eight questions mentioned on page two of this Community Engagement Summary. The following entities were interviewed:

- Asian Americans for Community
- Bridge Housing
- Charities Housing
- Community Services Agency
- CommUniverCity San Jose
- Destination Home
- Downtown Streets Team
- Eden Housing
- City of Gilroy Recreation Department
- Grid Alternatives
- WeHOPE
- Health Trust Involvement
- Heart of the Valley
- Housing Choice
- LifeMoves
- Loaves and Fishes
- Rebuilding Silicon Valley
- Santa Clara Family Health Plan
- Silicon Valley FACES
- Silicon Valley Leadership Group
- Vista Center
- Santa Clara County CoC

Issue	Needs
Affordable Housing	
The market for housing is bigger than what is available	-Increase affordable housing options and alternatives (varieties are need in size and income levels, particularly for extremely low and low income, homeless, disabled, singles, large families, and elderly) in the County. There is legislation requiring more affordable housing but there is no timetable. -Increase funds to build or rehab homes, old nursing/care units, and mobile home parks. Particularly near places of employment and transit routes. Commuter numbers are high. There are 120,000 units proposed near transit in the Bay Area -Create grant or loan programs for property maintenance. -Create land acquisition funding programs that purchase land dedicated to new housing. Work with Cities to target specific lands. -Create housing plans to fund and implement housing for working families. -Revitalize mobile home parks, particularly District 7. -Expand voucher programs to include motels, group homes, & other temp. housing.
Homeownership is rapidly declining	-Increase and continue area-wide First-Time Home Buyers programs. -Increase subsidies for down payment. -Review & fill gaps that exist in mortgage affordability after upfront costs fulfilled. -Provide assistance for housing needs when move-in occurs. -Create incentives for property owners to sell pre-established lists of low/mod income families.
High cost of land and construction forces higher unit prices	-Incentivize, through subsidies to developers, to integrate affordable units. (unit prices are based on economy, the better the economy the higher rent prices) -Seek out more County distributed Housing Choice Vouchers.
The issue of market rate dependent housing and affordable housing are separate issues	Create affordable housing solutions that does not involve cutting back on market rate housing development.
We do not involve private companies who care	Approach private companies that employ below median income residents to assist in financing affordable housing development.

Affordable housing projects take too much time	-Create solutions to reduce time it takes to build affordable housing. Many granting agencies do not want to see a "built" project prior to funding. Takes too long to satisfy public policy. Many plans require variances which can be a lengthy process. -Develop regional action to allocate land, target needs, and implement.
There is a lack of neighborhood planning and amenities	-Create or revitalize neighborhoods with new housing and needed amenities including parks, lighting, and good infrastructure. -Review proposals in the region that support neighborhood sustainability (EX. District 1-Project HOPE – cultivates leadership and support from SJSU for 1-2 years to improve community involvement, cleanliness and crime reporting) -Improve and create flexible zoning particularly in San Jose. -Advocate that Cities update ordinances to include flexible, dense and inclusionary residential and mixed use zoning. -Create consistent land use policies for inclusionary housing. Morgan Hill has an inclusionary housing ordinance.
Annual rents and housing values are not affordable but continue to rise	-Create local policies and advocacy for rent and housing value stabilization. -Increase funding for rental subsidy programs. -Create model policies/programs that promote more affordable housing (Review District 3 Community Leadership Council (including Hindley and High Neighborhoods) proposed affordable housing proposals
Developers do not get involved in local planning	-Engage housing developers and the business community when developing Specific/Master Plans and Housing Element background studies and recommendations.
Vital Services & Homelessness Prevention	
Lack of services for homeless	-Provide appropriate training for intake staff (navigators) that includes a variety of individual needs. -increase communication on needs, gaps and accomplishments. -Create nutrition programs, cooking instruction and food delivery assistance where homeless exist.
Lack of an anti-homeless strategy	-Create an inclusive Anti-Homeless Strategy. Particularly including special needs populations. -Support is needed for other at-risk homeless due to high cost of living. i.e. college students, former homeless, those who cannot live alone, and those with a criminal history. -Provide safe parking areas for unsheltered homeless populations having vehicles and RVs (Palo Alto and Mountain View prohibits RVs). -Develop a comprehensive Wrap-Around Services program for a variety of social service organizations to use. -Increase number of shelters and shelter space in the County particularly cold weather shelter, emergency shelters and safe parking areas. -Greater communication and integration of social service entities. -Implement the CoC Community Plan to End Homelessness. Establishing goals and strategies that address the root cause of homelessness, housing affordability and barriers to new housing development. Build more housing for extremely low income households.
Not enough social service entities to handle homelessness issues	Increase and or franchise reputable service entities to serve other locations.
Complex system for housing homeless	Reduce complexity and streamline intake systems for homeless needing housing.
High turn-over rate in service provider staff	Increase wages and professional development for County and outside agency service providers and staff

County services strained and communication with other services is low.	The County should study the feasibility of outsourcing some of its services to existing social service agencies. Collaborating with other service entities may solve capacity problems.
CoC has limited communications	-The CoC can become more effective it they could increase communication on needs, gaps and accomplishments.
Individuals do not know what services are available	Update County resource guides and websites that point to the right agency. The resources could be listed by "need" and provide contact and address and emails. Service agencies could adopt response policies for service linkage. (it was reported there are sometime 10 days that will go by without a response)
Lack of food in certain areas of the County	-Prepare a list of the probable food desert areas and collaborate with service entities that can provide routine nutrition and food delivery service. -Create and or expand food storage spaces. -Work with local grocers to create secondary outlets in in designated food deserts. -Provide food subsidies to individuals with chronic health issues particularly those at risk (drug/alcohol/chronic health conditions, and those under 60 where other organizations cannot provide services.
Increase Family Income	
Keeping up with the cost of living	-Increase earning capacity of the low and moderate income County residents. -Stabilize rent costs. -Create rainy-day funds for LMI households (most LMI families at-risk for homelessness).
Families & Individuals in Transition	
Families in transition are struggling	-Create County-driven transitional housing programs and services. -Services and assistance is needed for women with young children
Lack of transitional housing, permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing units	-Increase transitional housing/permanent supportive housing particularly for vulnerable persons that are chronically homeless with dabbling conditions. -Increase rapid rehousing units and services
Family displacement	-Create programs that serve residents that can no longer afford to remain in their homes. (This is due to rising housing bills (rents or property taxes), or when residents are forced out due to causes such as eminent domain, lease non -renewals, and or mandatory evictions to make way for new development.) -East San Jose area, in particular, is experiencing displacement. -County and Cities should create displacement policies when new (re)development occurs.
Special Needs or Target Populations	
Increased number of individuals with mental/behavior health issues	-Increase funding for more trained counseling and referral personnel. -Create life skills training in larger residential buildings where there is demand. -Research the feasibility of provide more mental health recovery centers.
Housing elements do not improve conditions for special needs/ target populations	Realign Housing Elements, General Plans and Specific Plans to include to a larger degree the needs and goal for the underserved.
Increased numbers of victims of domestic violence	Services for victims of domestic violence.
Lack of services for new immigrants	Housing and services for newly immigrated families. Services that help families with credit establishment and rental history for housing placement.
Unemployed special needs populations	Workforce training and employment assistance

Language barriers	-Reduce communication barriers for housing and services. -Increase ESL classes
Lack of elderly (aging) services	-Funding assistance needed for senior care and housing. Such programs require more oversight. -Provide traveling classes that engage seniors in technology. -Create nutrition programs and food delivery assistance to homebound seniors. -Create policies that new housing units be accessible. Promote handicap accessibility with all new units by providing elevators, at grade front entrances or first floor bedrooms, kitchens and bathrooms.
Increasing at-risk youth	-Provide separate emergency shelter space. Create safe spaces to foster and provide oversight. Particularly children of domestic violence. -Provide technology resources to youth that are homeless or whose families are LMI. -School district communication improvements for parents to provide homework and tutoring assistance.
Neighborhoods are not accessible	Increase visitable homes and places in neighborhoods. i.e. wheelchair ramps bathrooms, curbing, sidewalks, handrails.
Emergency/Natural Disaster Effect Vulnerable Populations	
Vulnerable populations are most impacted by power outages	-Create policies on being electric dependent. Ex. San Jose may switch to all electric water heating.
Residents and older buildings are never ready for disasters	-Promote flooding and emergency preparedness classes, making sure communication gaps are covered. -Create a rapid emergency grant program that fund or insurance from the government for vulnerable LMI residents (flooding, fire, etc.). -Create programs to rehab properties experiencing frequent damage from disasters. -Create programs that fund LMI homeowners rebuilding projects.
Lack of emergency providers and low response times	-Create more County-driven emergency management employment opportunities and positions.
Low access to services during a disaster	-Emergency providers should discuss the LMI issues and service needs to better determine needs. -Services should include replacement of household basic needs i.e. food and water replacement. Mobile home park households are particularly at risk. -Provide interpreters when needed for services provided, particularly Vietnamese. -Identify where vulnerabilities in the community or neighborhood exist, so they can be assisted first.
Lack of emergency housing and solutions for displaced families	-Engage in post disaster planning particularly for family displacement housing and food and health needs. -Create places to park vehicles owned by displaced families.
Broadband quality if low in certain areas of the County	-Public – Private partnership are encouraged to bridge the digital divide. Work with cellular providers to improve services in LMI areas. -Continue to overcome the digital divide. Fund projects that increase digital inclusion and reduce cost to access. -Building new affordable housing units with reduced cost WiFi. -Provide technical support regarding WiFi safety for LMI families, particularly elderly. -Fund computer hardware and software upgrades in schools.

Employment and Workforce Development	
Shelters lack full services for employment needs	Increase employment and workforce training for shelter councilors and staff
Getting to transit routes & affording rides is difficult	Improve ride-share programs. Particularly transit payment systems.
Lack of technology resources for LMI persons	Guide unemployed persons to places having direct access and public computer resources.
Fair Housing	
Landlords do not respond to poor housing conditions and tenants needs	Increase education for tenant rights.
LMI residents are not engaged	Create engagement activities and programs that to help craft specific solutions particularly with Vietnamese communities
Individuals with disabilities looking for housing have difficulty	-Increase local advocacy for planning for disabilities.
Target Areas	
Neighborhood revitalization	**3. San Jose** • Downtown San Jose • South San Jose • Central San Jose • San Jose-Monterey Road Corridor, (poverty and lack of planning) • East San Jose (high gang activity) o Little Saigon, AlumRock, Foothills o Coyote Creek • Alviso • Monterey Rd • District 8 • 17th & Santa Clara St • Mayfair • Rengstorff Park • Southwest Expressway • Tully Road • Wooster area • Roosevelt Park **4. Gilroy**-(high gang activity) • East Gilroy and Glenview neighborhoods. **6. Morgan Hill** (Boundary area between Morgan Hill and Gilroy) **7. El Camino Real** **Others mentioned by the general public:** BART/VTA/ and Caltrain corridors East Milpitas, Route 680 area, Stevens Creek, off Route 85, near Mountain View Cupertino, Milpitas Keene Eastridge, Old Oakland Road (MHP), Riverbend (MHP) San Martin, Older shopping areas and vacant lots throughout the County

Safety improvements	-McKinley; north of the McLaughlin Road ramps. Homeless encampments have caused some pedestrian safety issues -Washington: 1st & Oak. Crime, child endangerment, constant trespassing & PD issues. - Jackson, between 10th and 11th, Grant Elementary traffic safety issues for pedestrians. -Coyote Creek encampments and Scott & Keys low income residents
Future CDBG Expenditures	
More affordable housing	-Invest in new housing and housing rehab programs and projects that increase the number of affordable units. -Actively support and show advocacy for current and future local development proposals for affordable housing. -Support efforts to create conversions of larger dwellings to multiple units. -Create short-term housing while housing rehab or new housing projects are being built.
Poor housing conditions	-Complete more housing rehabs -Reduce the number of vacant homes and properties
Social Services/Homelessness	Funding Priorities include: -Homelessness prevention programs. -Funding for staffing salaries. -Wellness programs. -Build more shelters and expand existing shelter capacity. -Seek out available housing and provide services particularly for elderly and disabled.
Transportation	Transit improvements to connect LMI areas to employment centers
Community facilities	Revitalize older city infrastructure, particularly accessibility for seniors and disabled.
Economic Development	-Fund private business needs for expansion or employee hire. -Fund routine job fares in various regions of the County.
Other Notes	
Notes: Difficult County and or City CDBG Application process	-Decrease the paper work associated with grant application preparation. It is often felt the process is not worth it. -Increase funding for social services. -Reduce number of awarded applicants and give larger amounts to grantees to make a difference
San Jose – Tax proposal	https://sanjosespotlight.com/san-jose-officials-propose-new-property-tax-for-affordable-housing/

Focus Group Meetings

There were two focus groups held on November 7th and 18th, 2019. There were a total of 7 attendees. Each of the attendees were from social serviceentities:

- Boys and Girls Clubs of Silicon Valley
- Healthier Kids Foundation
- Live Oak Adult Day Services
- San Jose ConservationCorps Charter

Agency Priorities:

- Address the lack of housing stock and housing diversity and options
- increasealternatives for special needs particularly with disabilities
- Improve transit and incentives to take transit
- Improve health and safety, particularly mental health options for low income families
- Workforce development particularly for young adults,
- Address lack of housing through strong outreach programs – local and regional
- County driven affordable housing projects

Target areas:

- Downtown Gilroy (1st to 10th Streets on Monterey Blvd), and east of RR tracks
- El Camino Real
- Morgan Hill
- Transit hubs all around the County

Most common/pressing problems:

- Cost of housing. Morgan Hill Schools are closing due to low enrollment
- Lack of variety of housing types and lack of land
- Lack of financial support networks
- Lack of transitional housing i.e. tiny homes, accessory housing
- Lack of zoning regulations that are affordable housing friendly
- Lack of funding for social service particularly mental health and professional development (after high school)
- Gentrification has pushed affordable housing outside the cities
- Fair housing rules for discrimination seem to be unclear, particularly with individuals with criminal records, bankruptcy, or disabilities
- Lack of coordination between resource organizations

How can we overcome these problems:

- Create housing bond programs
- Restructure federal funds policies particularly with service or partner organization pulling funds together for a common project; too strict of spending caps with special needs populations
- Creating services to provide financial assistance when a catastrophic family event occurs i.e. layoff, illness
- Grant writing assistance at the local level.
- Create measurements that prioritize affordable housing

Regional Community Needs Survey

Santa Clara County initiated a Community Needs Survey on October 25, 2019 to December 26, 2019. The survey received an estimated 1,718 responses. The City of Gilroy received the greatest survey response. The following summary provides a highlight of the regional survey. A detailed survey summary was prepared (See Appendix). A majority of the survey respondents said they…

Introduction Questions

Where Do You Live:	Language:
95% Live in Santa Clara county 38% Live in San Jose 25% Live in Gilroy Where do you work?: 69% Work in Santa Clara County 31% Work in another county 37% Work in San Jose 14% Work in Gilroy	89% English 12% Spanish 1% Chinese

What are the greatest needs of the County?

1. Create additional affordable housing available to low income residents
2. Create more jobs available to low income residents
3. Improve non-profit community services

What are our most pressing housing needs:

1. Increase affordable rental housing inventory
2. Housing for special needs individuals (i.e. seniors, persons w/disabilities)
3. Healthy homes (free of mold, lead, etc)
4. Permanent supportive rental housing for the homeless (including: case management and supportive services)

What economic development assistance is needed?

1. Job training for people who are homeless
2. Financial assistance for business expansion and job creation
3. Storefront improvements in low-income neighborhoods

What public facility improvements are needed most?

1. Mental health care facilities
2. Facilities for abused/abandoned/neglected children
3. Educational and healthcare and child care facilities

What public services are needed the most?

1. Mental health
2. Abused/abandoned/neglected children
3. Homeless prevention
4. Emergency housing assistance for homeless
5. Neighborhood cleanups

What are the greatest infrastructure needs?

1. Clean up of contaminated sites
2. Street improvements
3. Lighting improvements
4. Water/sewer improvements

Discrimination:

- Experienced housing discrimination - 72%: No; 19%: Yes
- Where discrimination happened - 50%: Apartment complexes and 12%: Single family neighborhood
- How were you discriminated – 35%: Race; 10%: Familial status; 10%: Source of income
- By who – 76%: Landlord

Broadband Service:

- Broadband internet problems? 33% Yes, 30% No; 23% Do not know. Common problems include: slow and expensive; spotty WiFi in the County, and there is limited competition.
- Do low/mod income areas have adequate broadband access? 48%: Do not know; 31%: No; 20% Yes.

Access to the following opportunities should be improved:

- Jobs that pay a living wage
- Frequency of public transportation

Pop-Up Engagement Activities

The engagement program included attending several pop-up events to inform residents of the planning process for the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and to let them know public meetings were scheduled. Four pop-up events were attended located:

- Farmers Market, City of Santa Clara, California, October 19, 2019
- Farmers Market, City of Sunnyvale, California October 26, 2019
- Farmers Market, City of Palo Alto, California, November 3, 2019
- Community Center, City of Sunnyvale, California, November 21, 2019

Over 220 residents were polled and were asked, "What is most needed in your community?"

- A regional forum on housing
- Affordable housing
- Development built close to public transportation
- Mixed use development along El Camino Real
- Work to expand public transit route options
- Property maintenance is a problem
- Create viable alternative temporary housing options for homeless i.e. tiny homes
- Control rising rent costs

Regional Meetings Notification

An informational flyer was prepared for the various regional meetings. The flyer was distributed by City and County websites, mail, email, and handouts at area events. The flyer was prepared in four languages: English, Chinese, Spanish and Vietnamese. See Attached Flyers below.

Mon., Nov. 4, 2019
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
City of Morgan Hill
Council Chambers
17555 Peak Ave.
Morgan Hill, CA 95037

Thurs., Nov. 7, 2019
5:00 pm – 7:00 pm
City of Palo Alto
Community Meeting Room
250 Hamilton Ave.
Palo Alto, CA 94301

Tues., Nov. 12, 2019
12:00 pm – 2:00 pm
City of Cupertino
Community Hall
10350 Torre Ave.
Cupertino, CA 95014

Wed., Nov. 20, 2019
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
City of San Jose
Roosevelt Community Center
901 E. Santa Clara St.
San Jose, CA 95116

2020 - 2025 Consolidated Plan

REGIONAL FORUMS

Are you a resident, service provider, business owner or housing professional in Santa Clara County? ***Join the Discussion!***

Please join the County and Cities of Santa Clara for a series of Regional Forums to help identify **affordable housing, homeless and community improvement needs** over the next five years. **We want to hear from you!**

Why is this important to you?

The County and Cities of Santa Clara receive federal funds to invest in improving local communities. **How should these funds be spent?** Your input will help City and County leaders prioritize spending for important services and community improvements.

How can you participate?

1. Come to one of our interactive Regional Forums
2. Take our short online survey:

English:	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY
Spanish:	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_ESPANOL
Vietnamese:	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_TIENG_VIET
Chinese	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_CHINESE

For more information:

http://bit.ly/AFH_ConPlan or the websites of the cities listed below.

Participating jurisdictions include: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, City of Santa Clara, San Jose, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, and Unincorporated Santa Clara County.

We will provide reasonable accommodations to include all participants. We need at least three (3) business days to accommodate requests for language interpretation, translation and/or disability-related assistance. Please contact Santa Clara County's Office of Supportive Housing, at diana.castillo@hhs.sccgov.org or (408) 793-1841 for assistance.

Thứ Hai, ngày 4 tháng 11 năm 2019
6:00 pm – 8:00 tối
Phòng Họp Hội Đồng
Thành Phố Morgan Hill
17555 Peak Ave.
Morgan Hill, CA 95037

Thứ Năm, ngày 7 tháng 11 năm 2019
5:00 – 7:00 chiều
Phòng Họp Cộng Đồng
của Thành Phố Palo Alto
250 Hamilton Ave.
Palo Alto, CA 94301

Thứ Ba, ngày 12 tháng 11 năm 2019
12:00 – 2:00 chiều
Hội Trường Cộng Đồng
của Thành Phố Cupertino
10350 Torre Ave
Cupertino, CA 95014

Thứ Tư, ngày 20 tháng 11 năm 2019
6:00 – 8:00 tối
Thành Phố San Jose
Trung Tâm Cộng Đồng
Roosevelt
901 E. Santa Clara St. San
Jose, CA 95116

Kế Hoạch Hợp Nhất năm 2020 - 2025

CÁC CUỘC HỌP KHU VỰC

Có phải quý vị là cư dân, người cung cấp dịch vụ, chủ doanh nghiệp hay làm việc trong ngành nhà ở tại Quận Santa Clara không? *Hãy cùng trao đổi với chúng tôi!*

Xin mời quý vị tham gia với Quận và Thành Phố Santa Clara trong một loạt các Cuộc Họp Khu Vực nhằm xác định **các nhu cầu về nhà ở gia vừa phải, người vô gia cư và việc cải thiện cộng đồng** trong năm năm tới. **Chúng tôi muốn biết ý kiến của quý vị!**

Tại sao điều này quan trọng đối với quý vị?

Quận và Thành Phố Santa Clara có nguồn quỹ liên bang để đầu tư vào việc cải thiện các cộng đồng địa phương. **Tiền quỹ nên được chi tiêu như thế nào?** Những ý kiến đóng góp của quý vị sẽ giúp các lãnh đạo của Thành Phố và Quận ưu tiên các dịch vụ quan trọng và nhu cầu cải thiện cộng đồng cần được chi trả.

Quý vị có thể tham gia bằng cách nào?

1. Đến dự một trong các Cuộc Họp Khu Vực mang tính tương tác
2. Điền vào một bản khảo sát trực tuyến ngắn:

Tiếng Anh:	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY
Tiếng Tây Ban Nha:	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_ESPANOL
Tiếng Việt:	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_TIENG_VIET
Tiếng Hoa:	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_CHINESE

Để biết thêm chi tiết:

http://bit.ly/AFH_ConPlan hoặc vào xem trang web của các thành phố dưới đây.

Các khu vực tham gia bao gồm: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Thành Phố Santa Clara, San Jose, Saratoga, Sunnyvale và các vùng Quận Santa Clara chưa được sáp nhập.

Chúng tôi sẽ cung cấp các tiện nghi hợp lý để giúp cho tất cả mọi người có thể tham gia. Cần thông báo trước ít nhất ba (3) ngày làm việc để chúng tôi có thời gian sắp xếp dịch vụ thông dịch, phiên dịch và/hoặc hỗ trợ người khuyết tật. Vui lòng liên lạc với văn phòng Office of Supportive Housing tại diana.castillo@hhs.sccgov.org hoặc (408) 793-1841 để được trợ giúp.

2019年 11月4日，週一
晚 6:00 - 8:00
摩根希爾市會議廳
17555 Peak Ave.
Morgan Hill, CA 95037

2019年 11月7日，週四
晚5:00 - 7:00
帕洛阿托社區會議室
250 Hamilton Ave.
Palo Alto, CA 94301

2019年 11月12日，週二
中午12:00 - 下午2:00
庫比蒂諾市社區禮堂
10350 Torre Ave.
Cupertino, CA 95014

2019年11月 20日，週三
晚 6:00 - 8:00
聖何塞市
羅斯福社區中心
901 E. Santa Clara St.
San Jose, CA 95116

2020 - 2025 綜合 計劃

區域 論壇

您是聖克拉拉縣的居民、服務提供商、企業主或住房專業人士嗎？*請加入我們的對話！*

請加入聖克拉拉縣和城市舉辦的一系列區域論壇，幫助我們確定未來五年內可負擔住房、無家可歸者和社區改善的需求。我們希望聽到您的意見！

為什麼這對您十分重要？

聖克拉拉縣市獲得聯邦資金投資改善本地社區。這些資金應如何使用？您的意見將幫助市縣領導優先安排重要服務和社區改善方面的支出。

參與活動方式

1. 參加我們的互動式區域論壇
2. 參與一項簡短的在線調查：

英語： https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY
西班牙語：https://es.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_ESPANOL
越南文: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_TIENG_VIET
中文: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_CHINESE

欲獲得更多信息，請前往：
http://bit.ly/AFH_ConPlan 網站查看關於下列城市的相關內容。

綜合計劃程序參與司法管轄區包括：坎貝爾，庫比蒂諾，吉爾羅伊，洛斯阿爾托斯，洛斯阿爾托斯山，洛斯加托斯，蒙特塞雷諾，摩根希爾，山景城，帕洛阿爾托，聖克拉拉市，聖何塞，薩拉托加，桑尼維爾和聖克拉拉縣非建制地區。

我們將為所有參與者提供合理支持。請在至少三（3）個工作日前申請口譯、文字翻譯和/或殘障人士等相關幫助。請通過電子郵件 diana.castillo@hhs.sccgov.org 或致電（408）793-1841與聖克拉拉縣住房支持辦公室接洽。

Plan Consolidado 2020 - 2025

FOROS REGIONALES

¿Es usted un residente, proveedor de servicios, dueño/a de negocio o profesional de vivienda en el Condado de Santa Clara? *¡Participe en la Discusión!*

Por favor únase con el condado y las ciudades de Santa Clara para una serie de Foros Regionales donde se identificarán **necesidades de mejoramiento para viviendas asequibles, lugares comunitarios y para personas sin hogar** dentro de los próximos cinco años. **¡Queremos su opinión!**

¿Por qué es importante para usted?

El condado y las ciudades de Santa Clara reciben fondos federales para invertir en el mejoramiento de las comunidades locales. **¿Cómo deben usarse esos fondos?** Su opinión ayudará a los líderes del condado y de las ciudades a priorizar servicios importantes y mejoramientos comunitarios.

¿Como se puede participar?

1. Venga a uno de nuestros Foros Regionales interactivos
2. Tome nuestra encuesta:

Ingles: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY

Español: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_ESPANOL

Vietnamita: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_TIENG_VIET

Chino: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_CHINESE

Para más información:

Visite http://bit.ly/AFH_ConPlan o la página web de las ciudades listadas a continuación.

Jurisdicciones participantes incluyen: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Ciudad de Santa Clara, San Jose, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, y el Condado de Santa Clara No Incorporado.

Lunes, nov. 4, 2019
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
Ciudad de Morgan Hill
Cámara del Consejo
17555 Peak Avenue
Morgan Hill, CA 95037

Jueves, nov. 7, 2019
5:00 pm – 7:00 pm
Ciudad de Palo Alto
Sala de Reuniones Comunitarias
250 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94301

Martes, nov. 12, 2019
12:00 pm – 2:00 pm
Ciudad de Cupertino
Sala de la Comunidad
10350 Torre Avenue
Cupertino, CA 95014

Miércoles, nov. 20, 2019
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
Ciudad de San Jose
Centro de Comunidad Roosevelt
901 E. Santa Clara Street
San Jose, CA 95116

Para mas información sobre estos eventos, por favor contacte a Diana Castillo, Condado de Santa Clara, (408) 793-1841

Proveeremos acomodaciones razonables para incluir a todos los participantes. Necesitamos por los menos tres (3) días hábiles para atender solicitudes de interpretación de idiomas, traducción y/o asistencia relacionada con una discapacidad. Por favor contacte a Diana Castillo, Condado de Santa Clara, Oficina de Vivienda de Apoyo, diana.castillo@hhs.sccgov.org o (408) 793-1841 para asistencia.

City of Santa Clara Community Needs Survey Summary – Appendix B

REGIONAL SURVEY – Eighty (80) City of Santa Clara residents participated in the Regional Survey. Below is how those eighty respondents rated Overall Needs, Housing Needs, Economic Development Needs, Public Facility Needs, and Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements Needs, and Public Service Needs

Overall Needs	Rated HIGH	Rated MED	% rating High or Med
Improve non-profit community services (such as senior, youth, health, homeless, and fair housing serv.)	45.59%	42.65%	88.24%
Create additional affordable housing available to low-income residents	76.12%	7.46%	83.58%
Improve city facilities that provide public services (such as parks, recreation or senior centers, parking facilities, and street improv.)	38.24%	41.18%	79.42%
Create more jobs available to low-income residents	44.78%	25.37%	70.15%

Housing Needs	Rated HIGH	Rated MED	% rating High or Med
Increase affordable rental housing inventory	69.23%	13.85%	83.08%
Healthy homes (free of mold, lead, etc.)	47.76%	34.33%	82.09%
Housing for other special needs (such as seniors & persons w/disabilities)	44.78%	35.82%	80.60%
Affordable housing located near transit	52.24%	26.87%	79.11%
Energy efficiency and sustainability improvements	40.91%	37.88%	78.79%
Rental assistance (tenant-based rental assistance) for the homeless	45.45%	28.79%	74.24%
Permanent supportive rental housing (housing w/case management & supportive services) for people who are homeless	47.76%	22.39%	70.15%
Down payment assistance to purchase a home	36.36%	30.30%	66.66%
Housing accessibility improvements	26.87%	37.31%	64.18%
Emergency home improvement/repair	17.91%	41.79%	59.70%
Rental housing rehabilitation	24.24%	34.85%	59.09%
Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation	14.06%	28.13%	42.19%
Code enforcement, in coordination with a neighborhood plan	19.40%	22.39%	41.79%

Economic Development: Job Creation in Low-Income Neighborhoods	Rated HIGH	Rated MED	% rating High or Med
Job training for people who are homeless	56.06%	28.79%	84.85%
Financial assist. for low-income residents for business expansion & job creation	36.92%	33.85%	70.77%
Storefront improvements in low-income neighborhoods	25.76%	33.33%	59.09%
Microenterprise assistance for small business expansion (5 or fewer workers)	23.08%	29.23%	52.31%
Public improvements to commercial / industrial sites	12.12%	36.36%	48.48%

Public Facilities	Rated HIGH	Rated MED	% rating High or Med
Mental health care facilities	67.69%	20.00%	87.69%
Youth centers	43.94%	36.36%	80.30%
Homeless facilities (temporary housing and emergency shelters)	59.09%	21.21%	80.30%
Facilities for children who are abused, abandoned and / or neglected	55.38%	23.08%	78.46%
Educational facilities	35.38%	43.08%	78.46%
Centers for the people who are disabled	39.39%	37.88%	77.27%
Healthcare facilities	43.75%	32.81%	76.56%
Senior centers	32.84%	43.28%	76.12%
Child care centers	40.91%	33.33%	74.24%
Parks and park facilities	30.77%	38.46%	69.23%
Drop-in day center people who are homeless	46.15%	20.00%	66.15%
Recreation facilities	23.08%	41.54%	64.62%
Parking facilities	36.92%	26.15%	63.07%
Facilities for people with HIV / AIDS	24.62%	36.92%	61.54%

Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements	Rated HIGH	Rated MED	% rating High or Med
Cleanup of contaminated sites	53.97%	28.57%	82.54%
Street improvements	49.21%	30.16%	79.37%
Lighting improvements	38.10%	34.92%	73.02%
Stormwater and drainage improvements	27.42%	45.16%	72.58%
Trails	27.42%	45.16%	72.58%
Sidewalk improvements	31.75%	38.10%	69.85%
Water/sewer improvements	31.75%	36.51%	68.26%
Accessibility improvements to public facilities for people with disabilities	27.42%	40.32%	67.74%
Community gardens	19.05%	47.62%	66.67%
Acquisition and clearance of vacant lots	26.23%	36.07%	62.30%
Slowing traffic speed	32.26%	29.03%	61.29%
New or renovated playgrounds	25.40%	34.92%	60.32%
Landscaping improvements	15.87%	42.86%	58.73%
Neighborhood signage	14.29%	42.86%	57.15%
Public art	17.46%	36.51%	53.97%

Public Services	Rated HIGH	Rated MED	% rating High or Med
Mental health services	59.09%	25.76%	84.85%
Transportation services	51.52%	31.82%	83.34%
Emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness – i.e. utility & rental assistance	60.94%	21.88%	82.82%
Homeless services	56.92%	23.08%	80.00%
Financial literacy	40.63%	39.06%	79.69%
Access to fresh and nutritious foods	50.00%	28.79%	78.79%
Neighborhood cleanups (trash, graffiti, etc.)	43.75%	34.38%	78.13%
Child care services	43.94%	33.33%	77.27%
Services for children who are Abused, abandoned and/or neglected	53.03%	24.24%	77.27%
Disability services	42.19%	34.38%	76.57%
Battered and abused spouses services	50.00%	25.76%	75.76%
Food banks	43.94%	31.82%	75.76%
Crime awareness/prevention services	39.06%	34.38%	73.44%
Employment training services	45.31%	28.13%	73.44%
Senior services	43.94%	28.79%	72.73%
Youth services	41.54%	29.23%	70.77%
Fair housing activities	37.50%	32.81%	70.31%
Tenant/landlord counseling services	36.92%	32.31%	69.23%
Services to increase neighborhood and Community engagement	35.94%	32.81%	68.75%
Veteran services	43.75%	25.00%	68.75%
Services for persons with HIV/AIDS	23.44%	43.75%	67.19%
Legal services	32.31%	33.85%	66.16%
Housing counseling for homebuyers and owners	28.13%	37.50%	65.63%
Lead-based paint/lead hazard screens	38.46%	24.62%	63.08%

PUBLIC MEETINGS – The Housing and Community Services Division held two (2) public meetings on November 14, 2019 attended by seven (7) individuals. Below are the results of what the attendees felt were the most needed Public Services, Capital Improvements (e.g., Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements), and the Type of Affordable Housing most needed.

Public Services (Top 7)	Capital Improvements (Top 7)	Affordable Housing (Top 7)
General Homeless Services and Homeless Prevention	Home Repairs	Rental Assistance for Homeless Families
Health Services	Sidewalk Improvements	Permanent Supportive Housing
Senior Services	Improvements to Nonprofit Facilities	New Senior Rental Housing
Emergency Housing Assistance	Improvements to City Facilities	Rental Housing for Homeless Families
Legal Services	Renovation to Playgrounds	New Housing for Disabled
Youth Services	Multi-Family Housing Inspections	Downpayment Assistance
Disability Services	Tree Planting	New Rental Housing for Veterans

ART & WINDE SURVEY – The Housing and Community Services Division conducted an informal survey of attendees during the Art & Wine Festival. The following are the results of the survey:

What community services are needed for the City's low-income population? *279 respondents*

Homeless Services (20%)
Mental Health Services (19%)
Senior Services (11%)
Transportation Services (10%)
Youth Services (10%)
Health Services (9%)
Fair Housing Services (6%)
Child Care Services (5%)
Domestic Violence Services (3%)
Emergency Assistance Services (3%)
Tenant/Landlord Counseling (3%)
Legal Assistance (2%)

What type of housing options are of greatest need for the City's low-income population? *283 respondents*

Affordable "for rent" housing (25%)
Housing dedicated for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (13%)
Housing dedicated for chronically homeless individuals and families (12%)
Rental assistance for senior renters (subsidies and deposits) (12%)
Affordable "for-sale" housing (10%)
Homebuyer down payment assistance (9%)
Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) Capital Assistance (6%)
Critical Housing repairs for low0income renters (5%)
Other (5%)
Rental assistance for low-income renters (subsidies and deposits) (3%)