

URBAN COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA 2015-2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2016 ACTION PLAN



URBAN COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

2015-2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

AND 2016 ACTION PLAN



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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary

Introduction

The Santa Clara Urban County (Urban County) includes the unincorporated communities within Santa Clara County (County), in addition to seven small jurisdictions: the cities of Campbell, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, and Saratoga. The Urban County and the Entitlement Jurisdictions within the County receive federal funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These funds include the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). The HOME Consortia consists of the cities of Cupertino, Gilroy, and Palo Alto.

The purpose of CDBG funding is to help jurisdictions address their community development needs. CDBG eligible categories are for Public Services, Community and Economic Development, Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) Public Facilities/Infrastructure, and CIP Housing Rehabilitation. Public Service projects provide social services and/or other direct support to individuals and households in need of assistance. Community and Economic Development projects are focused on assisting businesses and organizations with small business loans, façade improvements, and other initiatives. CIP Public Facilities/Infrastructure projects improve public facilities and infrastructure. CIP Housing Rehabilitation improves single and multi-unit housing. The Urban County anticipates approximately \$6,450,000 in new CDBG grant funding from 2015-2020.

HOME funding is dedicated to housing-related programs and activities. HOME funds are dedicated to the preservation or creation of affordable housing. Tenant-based rental assistance, homebuyer assistance, rehabilitation, and new construction are all eligible uses of HOME funds.¹ The Urban County anticipates approximately \$3,250,000 in new HOME grant funding from 2015-2020.

HUD requires that entitlement jurisdictions complete a Consolidated Plan every five years. The Consolidated Plan includes an analysis of the jurisdiction's market, affordable housing, and community development conditions. Entitlement jurisdictions must also submit an Annual Action Plan (Annual Plan) to report the distribution of federal entitlement program funding over the Consolidated Plan's five-year period that identifies how funding allocations help meet the goals covered in the Consolidated Plan. Additionally, they are required to complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI), and Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) to report the Urban County's performance.

Five Year Goals

¹ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "The HOME Program: HOME Investment Partnerships." <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms/home-program>

The Five Year Goals presented in this plan are (listed in no particular order):

1. Assist in the creation and preservation of affordable housing opportunities for low income and special needs households.
2. Support activities to end homelessness.
3. Support activities that provide community services to low income and special needs households.
4. Support activities that strengthen neighborhoods.
5. Promote fair housing choice.

These goals reflect the quantitative and qualitative data that are discussed within this Consolidated Plan.

Methodology

The Urban County's Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Year 2015-2020 includes a Needs Assessment and Market Analysis and serves as the strategic plan that identifies Urban County priority needs to help guide the distribution of federal funding. The majority of data utilized throughout the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis is provided by HUD for the purpose of preparing the Consolidated Plan. HUD periodically receives custom tabulations of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are largely not available through standard Census products. Known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), it demonstrates the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households. The CHAS data is used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.²

When CHAS data is not available or appropriate, other data is utilized, including 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census data and American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2012 five-year estimates. While ACS one-year estimates provide the most current data, this report utilizes five-year estimates as they reflect a larger sample size and are considered more reliable and precise.³

Federal funds provided under the CDBG and HOME entitlement programs are primarily concerned with activities that benefit low-and moderate-income (LMI) households whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the area median family income (AMI), as established by HUD, with adjustments for smaller or larger families.⁴ HUD utilizes three income levels to define LMI households:

² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "Consolidated Planning/CHAS Data."

<http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html>

³ United States Census Bureau. "American Community Survey: When to Use 1-year, 3-year, or 5-year Estimates." http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/estimates/

⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "Glossary of CPD Terms." http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/library/glossary

- Extremely low income: Households earning 30 percent or less than the AMI (subject to specified adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes)
- Very low income: Households earning 50 percent or less than the AMI (subject to specified adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes)
- Low and moderate income: Households earning 80 percent or less than the AMI (subject to adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes or housing costs)

Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Needs Assessment Overview

The County’s population of approximately 1.8 million is the sixth largest in California, and the largest of the nine Bay Area counties.⁵ Ninety-five percent of the population lives in the incorporated cities. San Jose is the largest city in the County with a population of just over one million, and is the administrative site of the County government. A significant portion of the County’s 1,315 square miles is unincorporated ranch and farmland. The Urban County has direct jurisdiction over urban unincorporated areas.

The following provides a brief overview of the results of the Needs Assessment:

NA -10 Housing Needs

- Forty percent of households in the Urban County are paying more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs.
- Eighteen percent of households are paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

- Ninety-two percent of Black/African American households and 93 percent of Asian households within the 0-30% AMI category experience housing problems, compared to 80 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Eighty-four percent of Asian households and 81 percent of Hispanic households within the 30-50% AMI category experience housing problems, compared to 70 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- Eighty-seven percent of Black/African American and American Indian, Alaska Native households, as well as 82 percent of Hispanic households, in the 0-30% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 70 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

⁵ County of Santa Clara. Annual Report 2013. <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/scc/Documents/Annual-Report-2013-EmbracingChange.pdf>

- Fifty-four percent of Hispanic households in the 30-50% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 43 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Sixty-two percent of Black/African American households and 43 percent of Hispanic households in the 50-80% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 30 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden

- Among cost burdened households paying 30 to 50 percent of their income toward housing costs, there are no racial/ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected.
- Among severely cost burdened households paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs, Black/African American households (37 percent) and American Indian, Alaska Native households (32 percent) experience a disproportionate need, compared to 18 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-35 Public Housing

- The Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara (HACSC) assists approximately 17,000 households through the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8).
- The Section 8 waiting list contains 21,256 households; this is estimated to be a 10-year wait.

NA-40 Homeless Needs

- The Santa Clara County region is home to the fourth-largest population of homeless individuals and the highest percentage of unsheltered homeless of any major city.
- As of the 2013 Point in Time Homeless Survey, the Urban County had 882 homeless residents, and 100 percent were unsheltered and living in a place not fit for human habitation.
- Urban County clients (those who report that their last permanent zip code was in Urban County) represent approximately 22% of the County's homeless clients.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs

- Thirty-eight percent of elderly owner occupied households and 45 percent of elderly renter occupied households in the Urban County are cost burdened and paying more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs.
- Persons with a disability represent eight percent of the County's population.
- Nine percent of households within the Urban County are large-family households comprised of five or more persons.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

- Residents and stakeholders who participated in the community outreach for the Consolidated Plan identified the following community development needs as high priorities within these three categories:
 - Public Facilities: increased homeless facilities, youth centers, rehabilitation of senior centers, and recreational facilities throughout the County.
 - Public Improvements: complete streets that accommodate multiple transportation modes, pedestrian safety, ADA curb improvements, and increased access to parks and open space amenities.
 - Public Services: food assistance and nutrition programs for vulnerable populations, year-round activities for youth, health care services for seniors and low income families, and services for homeless persons.

Evaluation of past performance

The Urban County is responsible for ensuring compliance with all rules and regulations associated with the CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG entitlement grant programs. The Urban County recognizes that the evaluation of past performance is critical to ensuring that its subrecipients are implementing activities effectively and that those activities align with the Urban County’s overall strategies and goals. The performance of programs and systems is evaluated s

Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Urban County launched a comprehensive outreach strategy to enhance and broaden citizen participation in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan. The Urban County informed the public that it was in the process of creating the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan and encouraged public participation in the process by conducting a Regional Needs Survey and hosting regional and community forums.

Approximately 4,847 entities, organizations, agencies, and persons were directly engaged via outreach efforts and asked to share materials with their beneficiaries, partners, and contacts. These stakeholders were also encouraged to promote attendance at the public forums and to solicit responses to the Regional Needs Survey. Stakeholder engagement included phone calls, targeted emails, newsletter announcements, social media posts, and personalized requests from Urban County staff. The Urban County provided public notice of the Regional Needs Survey and regional and community forums through various outreach methods, including newspaper postings, the internet, social media, and hard copy fliers distributed to various organizations and at local community centers.

Two hundred and nine (209) individuals participated in the regional and community forums, including residents, service providers, community advocates, and interested stakeholders. A total of 11 regional and community forums were held in the following locations: Gilroy, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, San José, Saratoga, and Mountain View, from September 2014 to November 2014. One thousand four hundred seventy-two (1,472) individuals completed the Regional Needs Survey.

Summary of public comments

The Urban County received the following public comments:

- Georgia of Senior Adults Legal Assistance (SALA) - at the HCDAC meeting on April 20, 2015

- Seniors have a set of housing issues unique to them
- These factors create a need for continuum of supportive services
- Pleased that goal #3 in the plan addresses this
- Amy Andonian of Aging Services Collaborative – letter sent April 24, 2015
 - Stressed the importance of prioritizing a “continuum of supportive services” to support older adults to age in place
 - Pleased that the ConPlan recognizes the needs of the senior population
 - Pleased that goal #3 in the plan addresses senior needs

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

Not applicable. The Urban County accepted all comments.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

The agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1 - Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Urban County CDBG & HOME Administrator	County of Santa Clara	Office of Supportive Housing
CDBG & HOME Urban County Participant	City of Los Altos	Department of Community Development
CDBG & HOME Urban County Participant	City of Los Altos Hills	Department of Community Development
CDBG & HOME Urban County Participant	City of Los Gatos	Department of Community Development
CDBG & HOME Urban County Participant	City of Monte Sereno	Department of Community Development
CDBG & HOME Urban County Participant	City of Morgan Hill	Department of Community Development
CDBG & HOME Urban County Participant	City of Saratoga	Department of Community Development
CDBG & HOME Urban County Participant	City of Campbell	Department of Community Development
HOME Consortia Participant	City of Cupertino	Department of Community Development
HOME Consortia Participant	City of Gilroy	Department of Community Development
HOME Consortia Participant	City of Palo Alto	Department of Community Development

Lead and Responsible Agencies

The Santa Clara Urban County, also known as the “Urban County,” includes the unincorporated communities within Santa Clara County, in addition to seven small jurisdictions: the cities of Campbell, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, and Saratoga. The Santa Clara County Urban County in partnership with the Entitlement Jurisdictions within Santa Clara County that receive federal funding administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are the lead agencies for this joint Consolidated Plan process. Entitlement Jurisdictions receive entitlement funding (i.e., non-competitive, formula funds) from HUD, including but not limited to the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), funding. In 2015 the County entered into a HOME Consortia with the cities of Cupertino, Gilroy,

and Palo Alto. By federal law, each jurisdiction is required to submit to HUD a five-year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans listing priorities and strategies for the use of federal funds.

The Consolidated Plan is a guide for how the Urban County will use its federal funds to meet the housing and community development needs of its populations.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

Introduction

Throughout the County, eight entitlement jurisdictions collaborated on preparation of their 2015-2020 Consolidated Plans. This group of jurisdictions, referred to within this document as the “Santa Clara County Entitlement Jurisdictions” or simply “Entitlement Jurisdictions,” includes:

- City of Cupertino
- City of Gilroy
- City of Mountain View
- City of Palo Alto
- City of Sunnyvale
- City of San José
- City of Santa Clara
- Santa Clara Urban County

Public participation plays a central role in the development of the Consolidated Plan. The participating Entitlement Jurisdictions within the County launched an in-depth, collaborative regional effort to consult with community stakeholders, elected offices, City and County departments, and beneficiaries of entitlement programs to inform and develop the priorities and strategies contained within this five-year plan.

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[1]).

The participating jurisdictions, in partnership with LeSar Development Consultants (LDC) and MIG, Inc. (MIG), facilitated a comprehensive outreach process to enhance coordination and discuss new approaches to working with public and assisted housing providers, legal advocates, private and governmental health agencies, mental health service providers, and other stakeholders that utilize funding for eligible activities, projects, and programs.

A Regional Needs Survey was conducted to solicit input from residents and workers in the region. Respondents were informed that participating jurisdictions were updating their respective Consolidated Plans for federal funds that primarily serve low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents and areas. The Regional Needs Survey polled respondents about the level of need in their respective neighborhoods for various types of improvements that could be addressed by entitlement funds.

A total of 1,472 survey responses were obtained from September 19, 2014 to November 15, 2014, including 1,078 surveys collected electronically and 394 collected via print surveys.

Regional Forums

The Entitlement Jurisdictions held three regional public forums to identify housing and community development needs and priorities for the next five years. The public forums were conducted as part

of a collaborative regional approach to help the participating jurisdictions make data-driven, place-based investment decisions for federal funds. Seventy-six (76) people attended the regional forums, including community members, service providers, nonprofit representatives, and interested stakeholders.

Community Forums in Local Jurisdictions

In addition to the regional forums, several Entitlement Jurisdictions conducted public outreach independent of the regional collaborative. The cities of San Jose and Mountain View, and the Urban County, each held multiple community forums to solicit public input on local issues, needs and priorities. The community forums were held in tandem with the regional public forums to expand the outreach process and gather specific place-based input. One hundred and thirty-three (133) individuals attended the community forums, including residents, service providers, nonprofit representatives, and interested stakeholders.

Outreach

Approximately 4,847 entities, organizations, agencies, and persons were directly engaged via outreach efforts and asked to share materials with their beneficiaries, partners, and contacts. These stakeholders were also encouraged to promote attendance at the public forums and to solicit responses to the Regional Needs Survey. Stakeholder engagement included phone calls, targeted emails, newsletter announcements, social media posts, and personalized requests from staff of the Entitlement Jurisdictions. Each participating jurisdiction also promoted the regional forums and regional survey links on their respective websites and announced the Consolidated Plan process through electronic mailing lists. Outreach materials and the survey links (including materials in Spanish) were emailed to over 4,000 entities, organizations, and persons.

Approximately 1,225 printed flyers providing public notice about the regional forums were distributed throughout the County at libraries, recreation centers, community meeting locations, and organizations benefiting LMI residents and areas. These flyers were available in English and Spanish.

Print newspaper display ads also were posted in the *Gilroy Dispatch* (English), *Mountain View Voice* (English), *El Observador* (Spanish), *La Oferta* (Spanish), *Thoi Bao* (Vietnamese), *Philippine News* (Tagalog), *World Journal* (Chinese) and *San Jose Mercury News* (English). In addition, an online display ad was placed in the *San Jose Mercury News* to reach readers electronically.

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 Continuum of Care (CoC) is a multi-sector group of stakeholders dedicated to ending and preventing homelessness in the County of Santa Clara (County). The CoC's primary responsibilities are to coordinate large-scale implementation of efforts to prevent and end homelessness in the County. The CoC is governed by the Santa Clara CoC Board (CoC Board), which stands as the driving force committed to supporting and promoting a systems change approach to preventing and ending homelessness in the County.

The CoC Board is comprised of the same individuals who serve on the Destination: Home Leadership Board. Destination: Home, a public-private partnership committed to collective impact strategies to end chronic homelessness, serves as the backbone organization for the CoC and is responsible for implementing by-laws and protocols that govern the operations of the CoC. Destination: Home is also responsible for ensuring that the CoC meets the requirements outlined under the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH).⁶⁷

In winter 2014, Destination: Home and the CoC released a Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County (the Plan), which outlines a roadmap for community-wide efforts to end homelessness in the County by 2020. The strategies and action steps included in the plan were informed by members who participated in a series of community summits designed to address the needs of homeless populations from April to August 2014. 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. Additionally, it also intended to address the needs of persons at risk of homelessness.

To address the needs of homeless individuals and individuals at risk of homelessness, the Plan aims to implement the following strategies:⁸

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.
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 to the specific individual or household.

Over the next five years, the Plan seeks to identify approximately 6,000 new housing opportunities for the homeless, intending to house 2,518 homeless individuals, 718 homeless veterans, and more than 2,333 children, unaccompanied youth, and homeless individuals living in families.

Members of the CoC meet on a monthly basis in various work groups to ensure successful implementation components of the Plan's action steps. A Community Plan Implementation Team, which includes members of the CoC and other community stakeholders, meets quarterly to evaluate progress toward the Plan's goals, identify gaps in homeless services, establish funding priorities, and pursue an overall systematic approach to address homelessness.⁹

⁶ County of Santa Clara. "Housing Element 2015-2022." 2014.
http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/PlansPrograms/GeneralPlan/Housing/Documents/HE_2015_Adopted_Final.pdf

⁷ Santa Clara County. "Continuum of Care Governance Charter." 2013.

⁸ Destination: Home. "Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County 2015-2012." 2014.

⁹ Ibid.

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.

Allocating Funds, Setting Performance Standards and Evaluating Outcomes

The Urban County is not an ESG entitlement jurisdiction

Operating and Administering Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

The HMIS SCC project is administered by Community Technology Alliance (CTA) and has served the community since 2004. The project meets and exceeds HUD’s requirements for the implementation and compliance of HMIS Standards. The project has a rich array of service provider participation and is utilized to capture information and report on special programming, such as Housing 1000, the County VTA free bus pass program, and prevention service delivery.¹⁰

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

In August 2014, the Entitlement Jurisdictions contracted with LDC and MIG to develop the Consolidated Plan for fiscal years 2015-2020. In partnership with the participating jurisdictions, LDC and MIG launched an in-depth, collaborative effort to consult with elected officials, City/County departments, community stakeholders, and beneficiaries of entitlement programs to inform and develop the priorities and strategies contained within the five-year plan.

Table 2 provides a list of all agencies, groups and organizations that attended the regional and community forums. Several of the agencies, groups and organizations identified in the table attended multiple forums. A comprehensive list of all stakeholders and local service providers contacted to provide input into the planning process at the Consolidated Plan regional and community forums is included in Appendix A.

Table 2 - Agencies, Groups, and Organizations that Attended Regional and Community Forums

Agency / Group / Organization	Agency / Group / Organization Type	What Section of the Plan Was Addressed by the Consultation?	How Was the Agency/Group/Organization Consulted and What are the Anticipated Outcomes of the Consultation or Areas for Improved Coordination?
Abilities United	Disabled Services Services – Children	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">September 25, 2014

¹⁰ County of Santa Clara. Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). 2014
[http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/Housing%20%20Community%20Development%20\(HCD\)/Documents/Draft%20CAPER%20FY14%20vs%201.pdf](http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/Housing%20%20Community%20Development%20(HCD)/Documents/Draft%20CAPER%20FY14%20vs%201.pdf)

Agency / Group /Organization	Agency / Group / Organization Type	What Section of the Plan Was Addressed by the Consultation?	How Was the Agency/Group/Organization Consulted and What are the Anticipated Outcomes of the Consultation or Areas for Improved Coordination?
Afghan Center	Cultural Organizations	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 7, 2014
Aging Services Collaborative	Senior Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 27, 2014
Bill Wilson Center	Children and Youth Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014 September 27, 2014 September 30, 2014 October 1, 2014 October 2, 2014 October 7, 2014 October 23, 2014 November 20, 2014
California Housing Odd Fellows Foundation	Housing Children and Youth Services Community/Family Services and Organizations	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> November 5, 2014
Casa De Clara - Catholic Worker	Health Services Homeless Services – Single Women/ Women and Children Only	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> November 20, 2014
Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County	Senior Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2, 2014

Agency / Group /Organization	Agency / Group / Organization Type	What Section of the Plan Was Addressed by the Consultation?	How Was the Agency/Group/Organization Consulted and What are the Anticipated Outcomes of the Consultation or Areas for Improved Coordination?
City of Campbell	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014
City of Cupertino	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> November 20, 2014
City of Gilroy	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014
City of Mountain View	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 22, 2014
City of Palo Alto	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014 October 23, 2014
City of San Jose	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 27, 2014 September 30, 2014 October 1, 2014 October 2, 2014 October 7, 2014
City of Santa Cruz	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014
City of Sunnyvale	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> November 5, 2014
Coldwell Banker	Business (Major Employers, Chambers of Commerce,	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014

Agency / Group /Organization	Agency / Group / Organization Type	What Section of the Plan Was Addressed by the Consultation?	How Was the Agency/Group/Organization Consulted and What are the Anticipated Outcomes of the Consultation or Areas for Improved Coordination?
	Associations, Real Estate)		
Community School Of Music And Arts	Community/ Family Services and Organizations	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> November 20, 2014
Community Services Agency	Senior Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on the following dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014
Compassion Center	Homeless Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014 October 23, 2014 November 5, 2014
County of Santa Clara	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 22, 2014 November 1, 2014
Destination Home	Homeless Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014 November 1, 2014 November 5, 2014
Five Wounds/ Brookwood Terrace	Neighborhood Association	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014
Franklin McKinley Children's Initiative	Education Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 7, 2014

Agency / Group /Organization	Agency / Group / Organization Type	What Section of the Plan Was Addressed by the Consultation?	How Was the Agency/Group/Organization Consulted and What are the Anticipated Outcomes of the Consultation or Areas for Improved Coordination?
Fresh Lifelines For Youth (FLY)	Children & Youth Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 7, 2014
Health Trust / Aging Services Collaborative	Homeless Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 25, 2014
Hope's Corner	Homeless Services Community/ Family Services and Organizations	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 25, 2014
In Home Services	Disabled Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 23, 2014
Institute on Aging	Senior Services Health Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1, 2014
InnVision Shelter Network (IVSN)	Homeless Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 22, 2014
Junior Achievement	Children and Youth Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 25, 2014
Law Foundation Of Silicon Valley	Fair Housing and Legal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 23, 2014
Legal Aid Society Santa Clara County	Fair Housing and Legal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 25, 2014
Los Altos Community Foundation	Community/Family Services and Organizations	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 30, 2014 • October 1, 2014

Agency / Group / Organization	Agency / Group / Organization Type	What Section of the Plan Was Addressed by the Consultation?	How Was the Agency/Group/Organization Consulted and What are the Anticipated Outcomes of the Consultation or Areas for Improved Coordination?
Live Oak Adult Day Services	Senior Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 23, 2014
Mayfair NAC	Neighborhood Association	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on the following dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 27, 2014
MidPen Housing	Affordable Housing Developers	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 30, 2014
Migrant Education, Santa Clara Unified School District	Education Services Employment and Job Training Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on the following dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014 October 23, 2014
Mountain View Dreamers	Immigration Services Community/Family Services and Organizations	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014 September 27, 2014 September 30, 2014 October 1, 2014 October 2, 2014 October 7, 2014 October 22, 2014 October 23, 2014 November 1, 2014 November 5, 2014 November 20, 2014
Mountain View Human Relations Commission (HRC)	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal Community/ Family Services and Organizations	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014

Agency / Group / Organization	Agency / Group / Organization Type	What Section of the Plan Was Addressed by the Consultation?	How Was the Agency/Group/Organization Consulted and What are the Anticipated Outcomes of the Consultation or Areas for Improved Coordination?
	Senior Services Children and Youth Services		
Palo Alto Human Relations Commission	Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal Community/ Family Services and Organizations Senior Services Children and Youth Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 23, 2014
Project Access	Employment and Job Training Services Community/ Family Services and Organizations Senior Services Children and Youth Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 23, 2014
Project Sentinel	Fair Housing and Legal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 25, 2014
Rebuilding Together Peninsula	Housing	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1, 2014
Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley	Housing	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1, 2014 • November 20, 2014

Agency / Group / Organization	Agency / Group / Organization Type	What Section of the Plan Was Addressed by the Consultation?	How Was the Agency/Group/Organization Consulted and What are the Anticipated Outcomes of the Consultation or Areas for Improved Coordination?
Sacred Heart - Housing Action Committee	Fair Housing and Legal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014 October 1, 2014 October 23, 2014
Sacred Heart Community Service	Fair Housing and Legal	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 27, 2014 September 30, 2014 October 1, 2014 October 2, 2014 October 7, 2014
Senior Adults Legal Assistance (SALA)	Fair Housing and Legal Senior Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 27, 2014
Servant Partners	Cultural Organization	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 27, 2014
Silicon Valley Community Foundation	Education Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 27, 2014
Silicon Valley Independent Living Center	Senior Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2, 2014
South County Collaborative	Housing Services Homeless Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 25, 2014 September 30, 2014 October 2, 2014
St. Joseph's Family Center	Continuum of Care	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 27, 2014 October 1, 2014 October 2, 2014

Agency / Group / Organization	Agency / Group / Organization Type	What Section of the Plan Was Addressed by the Consultation?	How Was the Agency/Group/Organization Consulted and What are the Anticipated Outcomes of the Consultation or Areas for Improved Coordination?
Sunnyvale Community Services	Community/ Family Services and Organizations	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: October 22, 2014
Silicon Valley Council of Nonprofits	Community/ Family Services and Organizations	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: • October 22, 2014
West Valley Community Services	Senior Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: • September 25, 2014
YMCA	Children & Youth Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum (s) on: • October 1, 2014
Yu-Ai Kai Senior Center	Senior Services	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan	Agency attended Community Forum(s) on: • November 20, 2014

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

Not Applicable

See PR-10 Table 2.

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?
Santa Clara County Housing Element (2015-2023)	County of Santa Clara Planning Department	The Housing Element serves as a policy guide to help the County meet its existing and future housing needs. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to assist in the creation and preservation of affordable housing.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How Do the Goals of Your Strategic Plan Overlap With the Goals of Each Plan?
Continuum of Care	Regional Continuum of Care Council	The Continuum of Care works to alleviate the impact of homelessness in the community through the cooperation and collaboration of social service providers. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to support activities to prevent and end homelessness.
2012-2014 Comprehensive HIV Prevention & Care Plan for San José	Santa Clara County HIV Planning Council for Prevention and Care	This plan provides a roadmap for the Santa Clara County HIV Planning Council for Prevention and Care to provide a comprehensive and compassionate system of HIV prevention and care services for the County. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to support activities that provide community services to low income and special needs households.
Affordable Housing Funding Landscape & Local Best Practices (2013)	Cities Association of Santa Clara County and Housing Trust Silicon Valley	This report provides a comparison of the different funding strategies available for affordable housing in the County, and the best practices for funding new affordable housing. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to assist in the creation and preservation of affordable housing.
Regional Housing Need Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area: 2014-2022	Association of Bay Area Governments	This plan analyzes the total regional housing need for Santa Clara County and all of the Bay Area. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to assist in the creation and preservation of affordable housing.
Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County 2015-2020	Destination: Home	The Community Plan to End Homelessness in the County is a five-year plan to guide governmental actors, nonprofits, and other community members as they make decisions about funding, programs, priorities and

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How Do the Goals of Your Strategic Plan Overlap With the Goals of Each Plan?
		needs. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to support activities to prevent and end homelessness.
Santa Clara County Seniors' Agenda: A Quality of Life Assessment	Santa Clara County	This plan order explores current and future needs of baby boomers and seniors in the County. The purpose of this effort is to focus the County efforts on seniors themselves, through the education of individual and the community, through action planning to create a safety net for the vulnerable or under serviced. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to support activities that provide community services to low income and special needs households.

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[1])

As mentioned previously, the Santa Clara County Entitlement Jurisdictions are collaborating on preparation of their 2015-2020 Consolidated Plans. The outreach and the regional needs assessment for these jurisdictions was a coordinated effort. The Continuum of Care and the County were involved in the formation of the Consolidated Plan and will be integral in its implementation.

As standard practice, CDBG entitlement jurisdictions from throughout the County hold quarterly meetings known as the CDBG Coordinators Group. These meetings are often attended by HUD representatives and their purpose is to share information, best practices, new developments, and federal policy and appropriations updates among the local grantee staff, as well as to offer a convenient forum for HUD to provide ad-hoc technical assistance related to federal grant management. Meeting agendas cover such topics as projects receiving multi-jurisdictional funding, performance levels and costs for contracted public services, proposed annual funding plans, HUD program administration requirements, and other topics of mutual concern.

These quarterly meetings provide the opportunity for the City to consult with other jurisdictions on its proposed use of federal funds for the upcoming Program Year. The CDBG Coordinators Group meetings are often followed by a Regional Housing Working Group meeting, which is open to staff of entitlement and non-entitlement jurisdictions. The Working Group provides a forum for jurisdictions to develop coordinated responses to regional housing challenges.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The following is an overview of the efforts made to enhance and broaden citizen participation. A comprehensive summary of the citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting is provided in **Appendix C: Citizen Participation Summary**.

Regional and Community Forums

- Results: 209 individuals participated in the forums including residents, service providers, community advocates and interested stakeholders.
- Hardcopy Engagement: 1,225 hardcopy surveys distributed to: libraries, and community meetings, organizations benefiting LMI residents and area.
- Location: A total of eleven regional and community forums were held in the following locations: Gilroy, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, San José, Saratoga, and Mountain View from September 2014 to November 2014.
- Newspaper Advertisements: Eight multi-lingual display ads were posted in local news media outlets in the County reaching a joint circulation across the County of over 1,575,000.

Regional Needs Survey

- Results: 1,472 responses
- Outreach: 4,847 entities, organizations, persons directly engaged via email; outreach flyer and survey links posted on websites of the Entitlement Jurisdictions of the County.
- Social Media: Approximately 25,000 persons on Facebook and 11,000 persons on Twitter were engaged.

Overall Community Needs

- **Need for Affordable Rental Housing**
The majority of community forum participants and survey respondents identified increasing permanent affordable rental housing inventory as the highest priority need within the County. More than 63 percent of survey respondents indicated affordable rental housing as a “high level” of need. Several community forum participants noted that LMI households cannot afford average rental rates in the County.
- **Need to Increase Services for the Homeless**
Emergency and transitional housing, comprehensive services at homeless encampments (e.g., basic shelter facilities, health care referrals), and rental assistance programs for the homeless were frequently identified by participants as critical needs.
- **Need for Senior Housing**

The need to address the housing crisis facing seniors in the County was a common discussion topic. Forum participants noted that elderly renter households experience numerous housing issues, including cost burden and rental units in disrepair. In addition the County is anticipating a significant increase in the senior population, and there is a need to simplify the housing search and placement for seniors.

- **Need for Increase in Community Services**
Survey respondents and forum participants called attention to the need for expanded support of a wide range of community services to meet the basic needs of vulnerable populations. Programs to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, health, case management and supportive services paired with shelter, transitional, and permanent housing of extremely low income and special needs populations were frequently highlighted during community forums. Due to the increased demand for these basic assistance programs, service providers noted that they were struggling to meet clients' needs with limited resources and staff capacity.
- **Need for Support Services for Seniors**
Local service providers who attended the community forums stressed the importance of increasing safety net programs for seniors and preventing homelessness among seniors. Nutrition and food assistance programs, transportation services, recreational programs to reduce senior isolation, and general case management services are needed to address challenges faced by the County's growing senior population.
- **Need for Transportation Services**
Local service providers at each of the Consolidated Plan forums highlighted the lack of affordable and accessible transportation services in the County. Programs to augment public transit countywide from south county to north county is needed, paratransit, and senior transit services were cited as necessities.
- **Need for Fair Housing Education and Legal Services**
Several service providers noted the need to expand the provision of free or low-cost legal services to protect fair housing rights and to mediate tenant / landlord issues. Education for tenants and landlords was identified as a vital need to prevent illegal evictions and address housing discrimination.
- **Need for Economic Development and Job Training Programs**
Many forum participants emphasized the need for job training programs for youth, low-skilled workers, homeless individuals and undocumented workers. Small business assistance, including micro-enterprise loans and services to support minority-owned businesses, were also highlighted as important tools to spur job creation and to retain small business owners in the County.
- **Need for Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvement Services**

The need to create pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods and cities that support “Complete Streets” guidance was frequently noted by forum participants. Addressing bicycle/pedestrian conflicts with vehicular traffic was a key issue of concern for vulnerable populations, including school-age children and seniors. Other participants expressed the need to expand ADA improvements such as curb cuts, sidewalk repairs and crosswalk enhancements.

Consolidated Plan Public Comment Period

The Consolidated Plan was released March 21, 2015 for a 30 day public review and comment period. The Plan was available electronically at www.sccgov.org/sites/oah. Hardcopies were distributed throughout the Urban County, including, but not limited to, libraries, community meetings, and organizations benefiting LMI residents and areas. The electronic version was sent to global distribution lists throughout Santa Clara County totaling over 100 organizations. In addition, public comment was encouraged at the hearings listed below, or could be submitted in writing to:

County of Santa Clara
3180 Newberry Drive, Suite 150
San José, CA 95118

A summary of all public comments is included in the final Consolidated Plan, along with the City’s response to the comments, if any.

Public Hearings

- Locations and dates:
 - Housing and Community Development Advisory Committee
 - Board of Supervisors' Chambers
 - County Government Center
 - 70 West Hedding Street, 1st floor, San Jose, CA 95110
 - February

 - Housing and Community Development Advisory Committee
 - Board of Supervisors' Chambers
 - County Government Center
 - 70 West Hedding Street, 1st floor, San Jose, CA 95110
 - March 2, 2015, 6:15pm

 - Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors Hearing
 - Board of Supervisors' Chambers
 - County Government Center
 - 70 West Hedding Street, 1st floor, San Jose, CA 95110
 - April 21, 2015, 9:30 am Time Certain

In addition to the mass distribution of the draft Consolidated Plan a public notice was published in the San Jose Mercury News on March 21, 2015, in advance notifying the public of upcoming public hearings as well as the 30 day public comment period from March 21, 2015 to April 21, 2015.

Table 4 - Citizen Participation Outreach

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Public Forums	Broad community outreach to all members of the public and targeted outreach to service providers, beneficiaries and grant recipients	A total of 209 individuals attended the 11 regional/community forums held in the fall of 2014.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	
Online Survey	Broad community outreach to members of the public and interested stakeholders	<p>A total of 1,078 Regional Needs Surveys were collected during the open period from September 19, 2014 through November 15, 2014.</p> <p>The online survey was available in Spanish and English.</p> <p>The online survey link was distributed to over 4,847 entities, organizations, agencies, and persons.</p>	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	<p>English: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey</p> <p>Spanish: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish</p>

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Print Survey	<p>Targeted non-English Speaking communities through surveys in English, Spanish, simplified Chinese, Tagalog and Vietnamese.</p> <p>Over 3,160 print surveys were distributed at community centers, libraries, City Halls, senior centers and other high-traffic community hubs.</p>	<p>A total of 394 Regional Needs Surveys were collected during the open period from September 19, 2014 through November 15, 2014.</p> <p>The print survey was available in five languages.</p>	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Website	Broad outreach to Santa Clara County stakeholders with computer and internet access	Announcements posted to the websites of the Entitlement Jurisdictions to promote regional survey links (English and Spanish) and regional/ community forums	See PR-15	Not Applicable	<p>County of Santa Clara/ Urban County: http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/Pages/Office-of-Affordable-Housing.aspx</p> <p>City of Palo Alto: http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/gov/depts/pln/cdbg.asp</p> <p>City of Sunnyvale: http://sunnyvale.ca.gov/Departments/CommunityDevelopment/HousingandCommunityAssistance.aspx</p> <p>City of Mountain View: http://www.mountainview.gov/depts/comdev/preservation/details.asp?NewsID=899&TargetID=35 http://www.mountainview.gov/events/default.asp</p> <p>City of San Jose: http://www.sanjoseca.gov/HousingConPlan</p> <p>City of Cupertino: http://www.cupertino.org/index.aspx?page=976</p> <p>City of Santa Clara: http://santaclaraca.gov/index.aspx?page=41&recordid=13579</p> <p>City of Gilroy: http://www.cityofgilroy.org/cityofgilroy/ http://www.cityofgilroy.org/cityofgilroy/city_hall/community_development/planning/housing/default.aspx</p>

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Advertisements in News Media Outlets	Multi-lingual advertisements printed in the following media outlets: El Observador (Spanish), Mountain View Voice (English), San Jose Mercury News (English), Gilroy Dispatch (English), La Oferta (Spanish), Thoi Bao (Vietnamese), Philippine News (Tagalog) and World Journal (Chinese)	Eight, multi-lingual display ads were posted in local news media outlets in the County; one online advertisement was placed in the San Jose Mercury News. Joint circulation (e.g. number of copies distributed on an average day) of over 1,575,000.	See PR-15	Not Applicable	
Social Media	Broad outreach to Santa Clara County residents and stakeholders with computer access	Announcements posted to Facebook and Twitter accounts of Entitlement Jurisdictions and community partners. A potential of 25,000 persons on Facebook and 11,000 persons on Twitter were engaged in this process.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
E-blasts	Mass emails to new and established distribution lists of Entitlement Jurisdictions and community partners	Approximately 4,847 entities, organizations, agencies, and persons have been engaged through e-blasts outreach efforts. E-blasts included links to an electronic outreach flyer.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	
Personalized emails from staff of Entitlement Jurisdictions	Service providers, beneficiaries and grant recipients across the County.	Targeted emails promoting regional survey links (English and Spanish) sent to over 560 stakeholders.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	
Print Outreach Flyers	Print surveys were distributed at community centers, libraries, City Halls, senior centers and other high-traffic community hubs.	Over 1,225 print flyers were printed and distributed at community hubs across the County.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

The County of Santa Clara (County) encompasses Silicon Valley, an area known for its technological enterprise, wealth and proximity to the San Francisco Bay Area. It is a region of distinct socio-economic stratification, containing many of the wealthiest households in the nation. It is also one of the least affordable places to live, with 42 percent of residents experiencing housing cost burden.¹¹ The region boasts the highest national median household income at \$90,737¹². It is also the third-most expensive rental market in the U.S,¹³ the seventh-least affordable for-sale market of any metropolitan area¹⁴, and has the fourth-largest population of homeless individuals¹⁵ with the highest percentage of unsheltered homeless of any major city.¹⁶

These statistics point to a widening gap between the highest earners and the middle and lower income population. Over 45 percent of households earn \$100,000 or more yearly, but only 13 percent earn between \$50,000 and \$75,000 and 15 percent earn between \$25,000 and \$49,999¹⁷, making the region the second-least equitable metropolitan area in the nation.¹⁸ Many lower income residents struggle with severe housing costs driven by a tight and competitive housing market that responds to the demands of the highest earning households, driving up the cost of for-sale and rental housing. 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 integrity, wellbeing, and economic prosperity of the region.

The County's population of approximately 1.8 million is the sixth largest in California, and the largest of the nine Bay Area counties.¹⁹ Ninety-five percent of the population lives in the incorporated cities. San Jose is the largest city in the County with a population of just over one million, and is the administrative site of County government. A significant portion of the County's 1,315 square miles is

¹¹ 2007-2011 CHAS

¹² The United States Conference of Mayors and The Council on Metro Economies and the New American City. "U.S. Metro Economies: Income and Wage Gaps Across the US." August 2014. <http://usmayors.org/metroeconomies/2014/08/report.pdf>

¹³ Estimate based on FMR, not current average rents.

¹⁴ Trulia. "Where is Homeownership Within Reach of the Middle Class and Millennials." November 2014. <http://www.trulia.com/trends/2014/11/middle-class-millennials-report/>

¹⁵ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress." October 2014. <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AHAR-2014-Part1.pdf>

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ The United States Conference of Mayors and The Council on Metro Economies and the New American City. "U.S. Metro Economies: Income and Wage Gaps Across the US." August 2014. <http://usmayors.org/metroeconomies/2014/08/report.pdf>

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ County of Santa Clara. Annual Report 2013. <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/scc/Documents/Annual-Report-2013-EmbracingChange.pdf>

unincorporated ranch and farmland. The County has direct jurisdiction over urban unincorporated areas.

Methodology

This Consolidated Plan addresses the needs of the Urban County of Santa Clara (Urban County), which includes the unincorporated areas within the County in addition to seven small jurisdictions: the Cities of Campbell, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, and Saratoga. Within this Needs Assessment and the following chapters, data specific to the Urban County is often not available. In these instances, data for the County as a whole is referenced.

The majority of data utilized throughout the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis is provided by HUD for the purpose of preparing the Consolidated Plan. HUD periodically receives "custom tabulations" of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are largely not available through standard Census products. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households. The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.²⁰

When CHAS data is not available or appropriate other data is utilized, including 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census data and American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2012 five-year estimates. While ACS one-year estimates provide the most current data, this report utilizes five-year estimates as they reflect a larger sample size and are considered more reliable and precise.²¹

To adequately address the Urban County's community needs and support its thriving economy, the County has identified and assessed the areas that could benefit the most from federal investment through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Federal funds provided under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) entitlement programs are primarily concerned with activities that benefit low-and moderate-income (LMI) households whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the area median family income (AMI), as established by HUD, with adjustments for smaller or larger families.²² HUD utilizes three income levels to define LMI households:

- Extremely low income: Households earning 30 percent or less than the AMI (subject to specified adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes)

²⁰ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "Consolidated Planning/CHAS Data."
<http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html>

²¹ United States Census Bureau. "American Community Survey: When to Use 1-year, 3-year, or 5-year Estimates."
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/estimates/

²² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "Glossary of CPD Terms."
http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/library/glossary

- Very low income: Households earning 50 percent or less than the AMI (subject to specified adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes)
- Low and moderate income: Households earning 80 percent or less than the AMI (subject to adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes or housing costs)

Within the Urban County, almost one-third of households (27 percent or 25,071 households) are LMI with incomes ranging from 0-80% AMI.

- Ten percent (9,369 households) at 0-30% AMI
- Nine percent (7,884 households) at 30-50% AMI
- Nine percent (7,818 households) at 50-80% AMI

Overview

The following provides a brief summary of the results of the Needs Assessment, which will be discussed in more detail in each corresponding section of this chapter.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

- Forty percent of households in the Urban County are paying more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs.
- Eighteen percent of households are paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

- Ninety-two percent of Black/African American households and 93 percent of Asian households within the 0-30% AMI category experience housing problems, compared to 80 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Eighty-four percent of Asian households and 81 percent of Hispanic households within the 30-50% AMI category experience housing problems, compared to 70 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- Eighty-seven percent of Black/African American and American Indian, Alaska Native households, as well as 82 percent of Hispanic households, in the 0-30% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 70 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Fifty-four percent of Hispanic households in the 30-50% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 43 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

- Sixty-two percent of Black/African American households and 43 percent of Hispanic households in the 50-80% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 30 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden

- Among cost burdened households paying 30 to 50 percent of their income toward housing costs, there are no racial/ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected.
- Among severely cost burdened households paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs, Black/African American households (37 percent) and American Indian, Alaska Native households (32 percent) experience a disproportionate need, compared to 18 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-35 Public Housing

- The Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara (HACSC) assists approximately 17,000 households through the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8).
- The Section 8 waiting list contains 21,256 households; this is estimated to be a 10-year wait.

NA-40 Homeless Needs

- The Santa Clara County region is home to the fourth-largest population of homeless individuals and the highest percentage of unsheltered homeless of any major city.
- As of the 2013 Point in Time Homeless Survey, the Urban County had 882 homeless residents, and 100 percent were unsheltered and living in a place not fit for human habitation.
- Urban County clients (those who report that their last permanent zip code was in Urban County) represent approximately 22% of the County's homeless clients.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

- Thirty-eight percent of elderly owner occupied households and 45 percent of elderly renter occupied households in the Urban County are cost burdened and paying more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs.
- Persons with a disability represent eight percent of the County's population.
- Nine percent of households within the Urban County are large-family households comprised of five or more persons.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

- Residents and stakeholders who participated in the community outreach for the Consolidated Plan identified the following community development needs as high priorities within these three categories:
 - Public Facilities: increased homeless facilities, youth centers, rehabilitation of senior centers, and recreational facilities throughout the County

- Public Improvements: complete streets that accommodate multiple transportation modes, pedestrian safety, ADA curb improvements, and increased access to parks and open space amenities
- Public Services: food assistance and nutrition programs for vulnerable populations, year-round activities for youth, health care services for seniors and low income families, and services for homeless persons

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

Summary of Housing Needs

This section provides an overview of the housing needs present in the City, including the degree and distribution of housing problems within multiple income brackets. Within the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, HUD identifies four housing problems:

- 1) Housing unit lacking complete kitchen facilities
- 2) Housing unit lacking complete plumbing facilities
- 3) Household being overcrowded
- 4) Housing being cost burdened

In addition, HUD defines severe housing problems as:

- Severely overcrowded, with more than 1.5 persons per room
- Severely cost burdened families paying more than 50 percent of income toward housing costs (including utilities)

A household is considered to be overcrowded if there is more than one person per room and severely overcrowded if there are more than 1.5 people per room.

A household is considered to be cost burdened if the household is spending more than 30 percent of its monthly income on housing costs (including utilities) and severely cost burdened if the household is spending more than 50 percent of its monthly income on housing costs (including utilities).

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics (Urban County)

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	262,106	261,699	0%
Households	92,395	91,955	0%
Median Income	\$74,335	\$89,064	20%

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Table 6 - Total Households Table (Urban County)

Number of Households Table					
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	>100% AMI
Total Households *	9,369	7,884	7,818	6,913	60,655
Small Family Households *	2,450	2,500	2,824	2,794	33,835
Large Family Households *	760	594	748	770	5,440
Household Contains at Least One Person 62-74 Years of Age	1,568	1,744	1,645	1,419	11,498

Number of Households Table					
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	>100% AMI
Household Contains at Least One Person Age 75 or Older	2,344	1,848	1,473	953	5,078
Households With One or More Children 6 Years Old or Younger *	1,238	1,167	1,048	1,042	5,392
* The highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 7 - Housing Problems (Urban County)

	Renter Households					Owner Households				
	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	325	35	64	20	444	60	55	50	15	180
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 People Per Room (and Complete Kitchen and Plumbing)	194	115	190	75	574	15	10	39	0	64
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 People Per Room (and None of the Above Problems)	520	314	340	59	1,233	30	35	99	119	283

	Renter Households					Owner Households				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing Cost Burden Greater Than 50 percent of Income (and None of the Above Problems)	2,983	1,601	460	145	5,189	2,060	1,770	1,578	1,184	6,592
Housing Cost Burden Greater Than 30 percent of Income (and None of the Above Problems)	569	1,159	1,575	914	4,217	295	539	543	945	2,322
Zero/Negative Income (and None of The Above Problems)	374	0	0	0	374	314	0	0	0	314

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 8 - Severe Housing Problems (Urban County)

	Renter Households					Owner Households				
	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 One or More of Four Housing Problems	4,023	2,066	1,055	299	7,443	2,160	1,870	1,763	1,319	7,112
Having None of Four Housing Problems	1,369	1,649	2,700	2,370	8,088	1,124	2,283	2,304	2,933	8,644
Household Has Negative Income, but None of the Other Housing Problems	374	0	0	0	374	314	0	0	0	314

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 9 - Cost Burden > 30% (Urban County)

	Renter Households				Owner Households			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,435	1,304	1,020	3,759	720	640	964	2,324
Large Related	525	198	145	868	75	239	298	612
Elderly	1,223	615	275	2,113	1,304	1,223	789	3,316
Other	1,392	1,023	975	3,390	338	304	243	885
Total Need by Income	4,575	3,140	2,415	10,130	2,437	2,406	2,294	7,137

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 10 - Cost Burden > 50% (Urban County)

	Renter Households				Owner Households			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,295	505	195	1,995	685	540	695	1,920
Large Related	365	84	0	449	75	199	204	478
Elderly	899	515	110	1,524	1,100	879	500	2,479
Other	1,218	533	195	1,946	278	239	233	750
Total Need by Income	3,777	1,637	500	5,914	2,138	1,857	1,632	5,627

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 11 - Crowding Information (Urban County)

	Renter Household					Owner Household				
	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	554	374	295	79	1,302	45	35	49	60	189
Multiple, Unrelated Family Households	160	55	110	55	380	0	10	89	59	158
Other, Non-Family Households	25	0	125	0	150	0	0	0	0	0
Total Need by Income	739	429	530	134	1,832	45	45	138	119	347

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 12 - Households with Children Present (Urban County)

	Renter Households				Owner Households			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	1,043	923	694	2,660	185	244	354	793

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

What are the most common housing problems?

HUD identifies four housing problems:

1. Housing lacking complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing lacking complete plumbing facilities
3. Housing is overcrowded (with more than 1 person per room)
4. Household is cost burdened (paying more than 30 percent of income toward housing costs, including utilities)

In addition, HUD defines severe housing problems as:

- Severely overcrowded, with more than 1.5 persons per room
- Severely cost burdened families, paying more than 50 percent of income toward housing costs (including utilities)

Cost Burden

The most common housing problem within the Urban County is cost burden.

- Nearly one-third (31 percent) of households (28,808) in the Urban County are LMI and cost burdened.
- Seventeen percent of households (16,044) in the Urban County are LMI renter households who are cost burdened.
- Fourteen percent of households (12,764) in the Urban County are LMI owner households who are cost burdened.

Severe Cost Burden

The second most common housing problem within the Urban County is severe cost burden:

- Twelve percent of households (11,541) in the Urban County are LMI and severely cost burdened.

- Six percent of households (5,914) in the Urban County are LMI renter households who are severely cost burdened.
- Six percent of households (5,627) in the Urban County are LMI owner households who are severely cost burdened.

Overcrowding

The third most common housing problem is overcrowding:

- Two percent of all households (1,926) are LMI and overcrowded.

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

Severe cost burden is felt equally by renter and owner households (6 percent of both categories). Cost burden, however, is experienced by a higher percentage of renter households than by owner households (17 and 14 percent, respectively).

Though the CHAS data for the Urban County is limited to show only cost burden among LMI households, the data for housing problems shows that 80 percent of renter households (10,818) with a housing problem are LMI while only almost one-third of owner households (29 percent or 7,492 households) are LMI.

For severe housing problems, 90 percent of renter households experiencing severe housing problems are LMI and almost half of owner households (48 percent) with severe housing problems are LMI.

Renter households are seven times as likely to be overcrowded, with seven percent of renter households experiencing overcrowding compared to only one percent of owner households. Additionally, 92 percent of overcrowded renter households are LMI, compared to 66 percent of overcrowded owner households.

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

Rapid-rehousing

The County is home to several agencies providing rapid-rehousing assistance to households in need. One example is the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, which serves over 12,000 families annually in the region (nearly 30,000 men, women, and children). According to the Santa Clara County Social Services Agency, “Twenty-nine percent of CalWORKs families included adults with earned wages, with the median earnings for CalWORKs families at \$2,013

for three months.²³ Taking into account the earned wages, the maximum monthly CalWORKs benefit for a family of four, and other government assistance income (CalFresh, Earned Income Tax Credit, and other unearned income), a CalWORKs family in Santa Clara County would have a monthly income of approximately \$1,928. To afford the area FMR, a CalWORKs family would have to expend 86% of their monthly income on rent.²⁴

Additionally, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data indicates that in the last year, homeless and housing service providers assisted 52,805 individuals in families—15,024 of whom were homeless at the time of service (40 percent were under the age of 18).²⁵ Forty-six percent of the families receiving assistance were unemployed and 31 percent were receiving CalWORKs assistance. In Fiscal Year 2013-2014, the number of CalWORKs households receiving HUD services increased by nearly 70 percent since 2011.²⁶ Most of these households were headed by single females and 60 percent of these households included families with children under the age of 18.

Currently Housed and At Imminent Risk

The numbers below do not reflect any formerly homeless families or any individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance.

Table 13 lists the number of extremely low income Section 8 participants at 30% AMI or below. HACSC does not collect information on the specific characteristics of this population.

Table 13 - Section 8 Participants at 0-30% AMI (County)

Income Limit Category	At 30% or Below
1 Person	6,292
2 Persons	3,580
3 Persons	1,813
4 Persons	1,378
5 Persons	829
6 Persons	399
7 Persons	166
8 Persons	50
Total	14,507

²³ California Department of Social Services. “CalWORKs Adult Recipients: Calendar Quarter 2, 2013.” <http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/res/pdf/CalQtrEarnings/2013/CW13Q2.pdf>.

²⁴ Santa Clara County Social Services Agency, 2014

²⁵ Santa Clara County Collaborative on Housing and Homeless Issues. “HMIS-SCC Quarterly Community Wide Report.” April 2014 - June 2014.

²⁶ Applied Survey Research. “Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey.” 2013. http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/storage/database/homelessness/santaclara_sanjose/2013%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey%20Santa%20Clara%206%2028%2013.pdf

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.

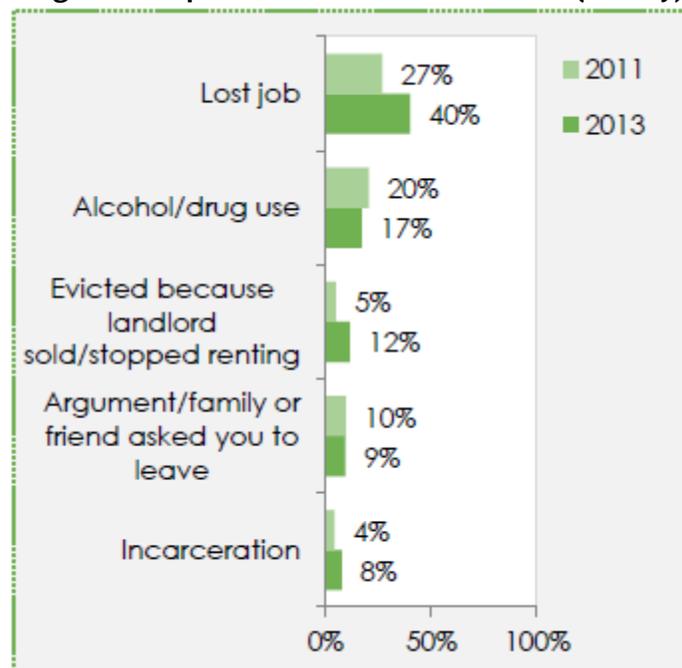
At-risk of homelessness is defined as households receiving Section 8 assistance whose gross annual income equals 30 percent or less than the current Area Median Incomes per family size.

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

Figure 1 displays the primary causes of homelessness cited by respondents to the 2013 Homeless Census. From the census: “Forty percent (40%) reported job loss, up from 27% in 2011. Seventeen percent (17%) reported alcohol and drug use as the primary cause, followed by eviction at 12% percent (up from five percent in 2011). While it was not one of the top five responses, 8 percent of survey respondents reported family/domestic violence as the primary cause of their homelessness.”²⁷

This data suggests that inability to find affordable housing and the need for supportive services, such as drug and alcohol rehabilitation, might be the main indicators of increased risk of homelessness.

Figure 1 – Top Five Causes of Homelessness (County)



Data Source: 2013 Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey

²⁷ Applied Survey Research. “Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey.” 2013. http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/storage/database/homelessness/santaclara_sanjose/2013%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey%20Santa%20Clara%206%2028%2013.pdf

Data Source
Comments:

2013 N=818, 2011 N=997

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

There are 1,769 single person households in the County on the Section 8 waiting list. The waiting list has been closed since 2006, and is not expected to reopen in the near future.

Within the County, there are approximately 530 single person sheltered homeless on a given night.²⁸ Jurisdiction-specific data is not available for unsheltered homeless in this subpopulation.

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

There are 1,241 disabled Head of Households on the Section 8 waiting list. HACSC does not keep records of assisted/non-assisted families that are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Within the County, there are approximately one sheltered homeless individual who is in need of housing assistance on a given night and are victims of domestic violence. Jurisdiction-specific data is not available for unsheltered homeless in this subpopulation.

Discussion

Please see discussions above.

²⁸ Community Technology Alliance (CTA). Data includes individuals and households who are “Literally Homeless” or “Category 1 Homeless” – those staying in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Safe Haven. CTA also collects data from agencies that primarily serve people who are at-risk of homelessness.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 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, a disproportionate need exists when any group has a housing need that is 10 percent or higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. This section presents the extent of housing problems and identifies populations that have a disproportionately greater need.

Table 14 - Disproportionately Greater Need 0-30% AMI (Urban County)

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	7,134	1,744	748
White	3,769	1,334	459
Black / African American	174	15	0
Asian	1,120	90	185
American Indian, Alaska Native	79	0	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	1,830	300	95

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Table 15 - Disproportionately Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI (Urban Count)

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	5,963	2,503	0
White	3,218	1,814	0
Black / African American	64	50	0
Asian	829	155	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,754	424	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

* The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Table 16 - Disproportionately Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI (Urban County)

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	3,052	2,164	0
White	1,677	1,549	0
Black / African American	65	40	0
Asian	464	159	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	809	355	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

* The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Table 17 - Disproportionately Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI (Urban County)

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	3,748	3,220	0
White	2,303	2,235	0
Black / African American	50	50	0
Asian	429	360	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	40	0
Pacific Islander	50	0	0
Hispanic	880	524	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

* The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Table 18 - Disproportionately Greater Need (Urban County)

	0-30% of Area Median Income		30-50% of Area Median Income		50-80% of Area Median Income		80-100% of Area Median Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	7,134	80%	5,963	70%	3,052	59%	3,748	54%
White	3,769	74%	3,218	64%	1,677	52%	2,303	51%
Black / African American	174	92%	64	56%	65	62%	50	50%
Asian	1,120	93%	829	84%	464	74%	429	54%
American Indian, Alaska Native	79	100%	10	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Pacific Islander	15	100%	0	0%	0	0%	50	100%
Hispanic	1,830	86%	1,754	81%	809	70%	880	63%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion

Below is a summary of the disproportionate needs experienced by LMI households:

- Ninety-two percent of Black/African American households and 93 percent of Asian households within the 0-30% AMI category experience housing problems, compared to 80 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Eighty-four percent of Asian households and 81 percent of Hispanic households within the 30-50% AMI category experience housing problems, compared to 70 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

Note: Due to insufficient HUD data, this analysis does not include Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaska Native racial/ethnic groups. Additionally, households with no/negative income are not counted in the analysis, as they cannot by definition have a cost burden, although they still may require housing assistance.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 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, a disproportionate need exists when any group has a housing need that is 10 percent or higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. A household is considered severely overcrowded when there are more than 1.5 persons per room and is severely cost burdened when paying more than 50 percent of its income toward housing costs, including utilities. This section analyzes the extent of severe housing problems and identifies populations that have a disproportionately greater need.

Table 19 - Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI (Urban County)

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a Whole	6,208	2,659	748
White	3,143	1,943	459
Black / African American	164	25	0
Asian	965	250	185
American Indian, Alaska Native	69	10	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	1,740	390	95

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Table 20 - Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI (Urban County)

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a Whole	3,659	4,818	0
White	1,950	3,099	0
Black / African American	39	75	0
Asian	465	529	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,169	1,015	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

* The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Table 21 - Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI (Urban County)

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a Whole	1,554	3,653	0
White	859	2,374	0
Black / African American	65	40	0
Asian	140	494	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	489	660	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

* The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Table 22 - Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI (Urban County)

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a Whole	1,843	5,135	0
White	943	3,575	0
Black / African American	50	50	0
Asian	254	540	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	40	0
Pacific Islander	50	0	0
Hispanic	510	884	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

* The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Table 23 - Disproportionately Greater Need (Urban County)

	0-30% of Area Median Income		30-50% of Area Median Income		50-80% of Area Median Income		80-100% of Area Median Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	6,208	70%	3,659	43%	1,554	30%	1,843	26%
White	3,143	62%	1,950	39%	859	27%	943	21%

	0-30% of Area Median Income		30-50% of Area Median Income		50-80% of Area Median Income		80-100% of Area Median Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black / African American	164	87%	39	34%	65	62%	50	50%
Asian	965	79%	465	47%	140	22%	254	32%
American Indian, Alaska Native	69	87%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Pacific Islander	15	100%	0	0%	0	0%	50	100%
Hispanic	1,740	82%	1,169	54%	489	43%	510	37%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion

Below is a summary of the disproportionate needs experienced by LMI households:

- Eighty-seven percent of Black/African American and American Indian, Alaska Native households, and 82 percent of Hispanic households, in the 0-30% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 70 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Over half of Hispanic households (54 percent) in the 30-50% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 43 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Sixty-two percent of Black/African American households and 43 percent of Hispanic households in the 50-80% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 30 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

While not in an LMI income category, it is worth noting that 50 percent of Asian households and 37 percent of Hispanic households in the 80-100% AMI category experience a disproportionate severe housing need, compared to 26 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole. This suggests that even those households with incomes closer to the median find might find themselves financially overextended in the Urban County's housing market.

Note: Due to insufficient HUD data, this analysis does not include Pacific Islander racial/ethnic groups in any income category, or American Indian, Alaska Native racial/ethnic groups in the 30-100% AMI income categories. Additionally, households with no/negative income are not counted in the analysis, as they cannot by definition have a cost burden, although they still may require housing assistance.

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, a disproportionate need exists when any group has a housing need that is 10 percent or higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. A household is considered cost burdened when paying more than 30 percent of its income toward housing costs, including utilities, and is severely cost burdened when paying more than 50 percent of its income toward housing costs. This section analyzes the extent of cost burden and identifies populations that have a disproportionately greater cost burden.

Table 24 - Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI (Urban County)

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a Whole	53,961	19,728	16,211	794
White	39,140	12,269	9,805	459
Black / African American	480	119	345	0
Asian	7,673	3,399	2,298	215
American Indian, Alaska Native	130	20	69	0
Pacific Islander	138	0	45	0
Hispanic	5,745	3,544	3,478	105

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 25 - Disproportionately Greater Cost Burden (Urban County)

	<=30%		30-50%		>50%	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	53,961	60%	19,728	22%	16,211	18%
White	39,140	64%	12,269	20%	9,805	16%
Black / African American	480	51%	119	13%	345	37%
Asian	7,673	57%	3,399	25%	2,298	17%
American Indian, Alaska Native	130	59%	20	9%	69	32%
Pacific Islander	138	75%	0	0%	45	25%
Hispanic	5,745	45%	3,544	28%	3,478	27%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion

The data indicates that, as a whole, 40 percent of households in the Urban County are cost burdened and paying more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs. Eighteen percent of

households in the Urban County are severely cost burdened and paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs.

Among cost burdened households paying 30 to 50 percent of their income toward housing costs, there are no racial/ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected.

Among severely cost burdened households paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs, Black/African American households (37 percent) and American Indian, Alaska Native households (32 percent) experience a disproportionate need compared to 18 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.

Note: Households with no/negative income are not counted in the analysis, as they cannot by definition have a cost burden, although they still may require housing assistance.

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?

Please see the discussion for NA-15, NA-20, and NA-25. In summary;

- For 0-30% AMI households: 92 percent of Black/African American households and 93 percent of Asian households experience housing problems, compared to 80 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole; and 87 percent of Black/African American and American Indian, Alaska Native households, and 82 percent of Hispanic households experience severe housing problems, compared to 70 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- For 30-50 % AMI households: 84 percent of Asian households and 81 percent of Hispanic households experience housing problems, compared to 70 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole; and 62 percent of Black/African American households and 43 percent of Hispanic households experience severe housing problems, compared to 30 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- For the 50-80% AMI households: 62 percent of Black/African American households and 43 percent of Hispanic households experience severe housing problems, compared to 30 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Thirty-seven percent of Black/African American households and 32 percent of American Indian, Alaska Native households are disproportionately affected by severe cost burden and paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing.

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

Needs have been previously identified.

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

Table 26 below illustrates the jurisdictions within the Urban County that have the highest concentration of racial/ethnic groups. Additionally, **Map 1** below shows the location of each urban County jurisdiction.

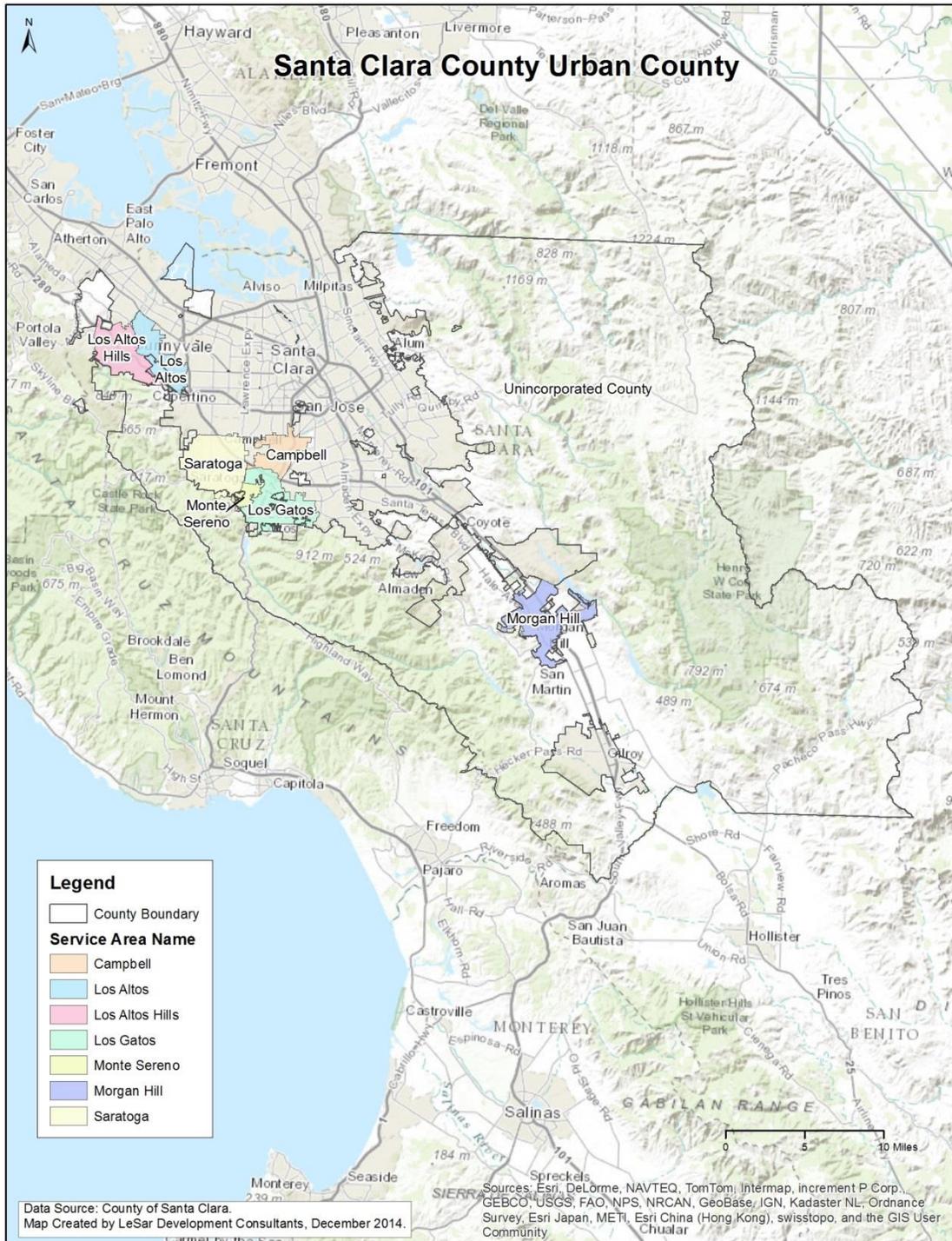
Table 26 - Racial/Ethnic Distribution (Urban County)

	Campbell	Los Altos	Los Altos Hills	Los Gatos	Monte Sereno	Morgan Hill	Saratoga
White	67%	71%	68%	82%	81%	65%	54%
Black / African American	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%
American Indian and	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

	Campbell	Los Altos	Los Altos Hills	Los Gatos	Monte Sereno	Morgan Hill	Saratoga
Alaska Native							
Asian	16%	24%	27%	11%	14%	10%	41%
Hispanic	18%	4%	3%	7%	5%	34%	4%

Data Source: 2010 Census

Map 1 – Urban County Jurisdictions (Urban County)



NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

HACSC assists approximately 17,000 households through the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The Section 8 waiting list contains 21,256 households, estimated to be a 10-year wait. HACSC also develops, controls, and manages more than 2,600 affordable rental housing properties throughout the County. HACSC’s programs are targeted toward LMI households, and more than 80 percent of its client households are extremely low income families, seniors, veterans, persons with disabilities, and formerly homeless individuals.²⁹

In 2008 HACSC entered into a ten-year agreement with HUD to become a Moving to Work (MTW) agency. The MTW program is a federal demonstration program that allows greater flexibility to design and implement more innovative approaches for providing housing assistance.³⁰ Additionally, HACSC has used Low-Income Housing Tax Credit financing to transform and rehabilitate 535 units of public housing into HACSC-controlled properties. The agency is an active developer of affordable housing and has either constructed, rehabilitated, or assisted with the development of more than 30 housing developments that service a variety of households, including special needs households.

The following tables display the public housing inventory and housing vouchers maintained by HACSC. HACSC has four two-bedroom family public housing units in its portfolio; they are located in the City of Santa Clara. Approximately 16,387 housing vouchers are in use countywide.

Specific HACSC data is not available for the Urban County. The data below reflects HACSC information for the entire County, with the exclusion of the other County entitlement jurisdictions (Cities of San Jose, Cupertino, Mountain View, Sunnyvale, Gilroy, Palo Alto, and Santa Clara).

²⁹ Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara. “Welcome to HACSC.” <http://www.hacsc.org/>

³⁰ HACSC. “Moving to Work (MTW) 2014 Annual Report.” September 2014.

Table 27 - Public Housing by Program Type (Urban County)

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	5	0	1,667	342	1,154	156	8	7

* Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition
 Data Source: HACSC

Table 28 - Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type (Urban County)

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	\$16,675	0	\$14,866	\$12,628	\$16,013	\$11,354	\$11,708	
Average Length of Stay (Years)	0	5	0	11	4	14	2	2	
Average Household Size	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	4	
# Homeless at Admission	0	0	0	251	1	94	156	0	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	1	0	879	303	535	41	0	
# of Disabled Families	0	3	0	940	250	631	59	0	
# of Families Requesting Accessibility Features	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of HIV/AIDS Program Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of DV Victims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Source: HACSC

Data Source Comment: HACSC does not collect information on HIV/AIDS or Domestic Violence households or on the number of families requesting accessibility features.

Table 29 - Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type (Urban County)

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	4	0	832	144	586	91	8	3
Black/African American	0	0	0	201	13	151	36	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	597	185	407	3	0	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	18	1	12	5	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Data Source: HACSC

Table 30 - Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type (Urban County)

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	4	0	381	33	320	20	6	2
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	1263	310	833	114	2	4

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

Data Source: HACSC

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

None of the four public housing units owned and managed by HACSC are accessible, and information about the need for accessible units is not collected for waiting list applicants.

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

In January 2013, HACSC randomly sampled 1,500 of its Section 8 participants to better understand the types of services and/or resources needed to increase their self-sufficiency. Approximately 400 participants responded. **Table 31** identifies the services requested and the number of participants that requested that service. Affordable healthcare, job training, basic computer skills, English as a second language, and job placement resources were among the top most-identified services. The majority of these services are related to workforce training, showing the need for economic development among Section 8 participants. The selection of affordable healthcare as the highest need indicates the need for additional health-related services.

Table 31 - Resources Requested by Section 8 Participants (County)

Rank	Services/Resources	# Participants Requesting Service	% Participants Requesting Service
1	Affordable Healthcare	122	11%
2	Job Training	114	10%
3	Basic Computer Skills	113	10%
4	Nothing	102	9%
5	English as a Second Language	96	8%
6	Job Placement	94	8%
7	Post-Secondary Education	79	7%
8	Transportation Assistance	79	7%
9	Job Search Skills	68	6%
10	Legal Assistance	61	5%
11	HS Diploma/GED	53	5%
12	Affordable Childcare	53	5%
13	Financial Planning	53	5%
14	Credit Repair/Credit History	50	4%
15	Substance Abuse/Mental	21	2%
Total		1,137	100%

Data Source: HACSC

Data Source: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding. N= 400, multiple resources could be selected by each respondent.

Comment:

Discussion

Please see discussions above.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction

As was previously discussed, the Santa Clara region is home to the fourth-largest population of homeless individuals (6,681 single individuals),³¹ and the highest percentage of unsheltered homeless of any major city (75 percent of homeless people sleep in places unfit for human habitation). The homeless assistance program planning network is governed by the Santa Clara Continuum of Care (CoC), governed by the Continuum of Care (CoC) Board, which is made up of the same individuals who sit on the Destination: Home Leadership Board. The membership of the CoC is a collaboration of representatives from local jurisdictions comprised of community-based organizations, the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara, governmental departments, health service agencies, homeless advocates, consumers, the faith community, and research, policy and planning groups. The management information system utilized by the CoC is referred to as the Help Management Information System (HMIS). The HMIS monitors outcomes and performance measures for all the homeless services agencies funded by the County.

HMIS Methodology

Data provided in this section is for Fiscal Year 2014 (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014). CTA reports jurisdictional data based on clients' self-reported last permanent zip codes. The last permanent zip code is the zip code area that the client lived in when s/he last lived in permanent housing (e.g. rental house/apartment, own home, living with friends/relatives with permanent tenure). This reporting method was adopted by CDBG program coordinators from the various jurisdictions within the County and was preferred over reporting the clients served by service providers within each jurisdiction, as shelter and transitional housing services are largely centralized within San Jose and not equitably distributed throughout the County. Numbers reported are based on actual HMIS data yet are still considered estimates as they are averages and/or include proportional representations of clients for whom no last permanent zip code was recorded (15% of all clients served 7/1/2013 – 6/30/2014 report no last permanent zip code). Urban County clients (those who report that their last permanent zip code was in Urban County) represent approximately 22% of the County's homeless clients.

Homeless Point-in-Time Census and Survey³²

The Santa Clara County CoC's Homeless Census and Survey is conducted every two years and consists of data collected on the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population. Sheltered homeless include those occupying shelter beds on the night of the count. Data describing the number of sheltered homeless persons are obtained from HMIS where possible, and collected directly from providers not

³¹ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress." October 2014. <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AHAR-2014-Part1.pdf>

³² Applied Survey Research. "Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey." 2013. http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/storage/database/homelessness/santaclara_sanjose/2013%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey%20Santa%20Clara%206%2028%2013.pdf

using HMIS as needed. Unsheltered homeless are counted by direct observation, and community volunteers partnered with homeless guides canvas the regions by car and on foot during the early morning hours of the chosen nights. A large subset of the sheltered and unsheltered population is subsequently surveyed, providing data that is then used to estimate demographic details of the homeless population as a whole at a single point-in-time.

Figure 2 – Homeless by Jurisdiction

HOMELESS CENSUS POPULATION BY JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction	Unsheltered			Sheltered			Total		
	'11	'13	Net Change	'11	'13	Net Change	'11	'13	Net Change
Total Incorporated	4,283	4,944	661	1,772	1,816	44	6,055	6,760	705
City of Campbell	103	91	-12	0	0	0	103	91	-12
City of Cupertino	34	92	58	15	20	5	49	112	63
City of Gilroy	265	125	-140	255	254	-1	520	379	-141
City of Los Altos	5	4	-1	0	0	0	5	4	-1
Town of Los Altos Hills	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
City of Los Gatos	18	11	-7	0	0	0	18	11	-7
City of Milpitas	139	95	-44	0	0	0	139	95	-44
City of Monte Sereno	11	1	-10	0	0	0	11	1	-10
City of Morgan Hill	176	61	-115	35	0	-35	211	61	-150
City of Mountain View	17	136	119	20	3	-17	37	139	102
City of Palo Alto	106	145	39	45	12	-33	151	157	6
City of San Jose	3,057	3,660	603	977	1,110	133	4,034	4,770	736
City of Santa Clara	132	203	71	264	275	11	396	478	82
City of Saratoga	7	35	28	0	0	0	7	35	28
City of Sunnyvale	213	283	70	161	142	-19	374	425	51
Total Unincorporated	886	730	-156	99	106	7	985	836	-149
San Martin	170	53	-117	99	106	7	269	159	-110
Other	716	677	-39	0	0	0	716	677	-39
Confidential Locations	NA	NA	NA	27	35	8	27	35	8
Total	5,169	5,674	505	1,898	1,957	59	7,067	7,631	564

Note: Changes in the shelter count may reflect changes in shelter designations and listed shelters rather than capacity or usage.

Data Source: 2013 Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey
Data Source Comments: Jurisdiction determined by location of the individual during the Point in Time Count, or shelter address.

The Santa Clara County CoC's 2013 Homeless Point-in-Time Census and Survey was performed using HUD recommended practices for counting and surveying homeless individuals. This study included a field enumeration of homeless individuals residing in Santa Clara County on January 29 and January 30, 2013. On January 29, the cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill, portions of the cities of Campbell, Los Gatos, Milpitas, San Jose, and the unincorporated areas in the eastern and southwestern parts of the county

were enumerated. The following morning, January 30, remaining portions of the cities of Campbell, Milpitas, Los Gatos, and San Jose; the cities of Cupertino, Monte Sereno, Mountain View, Los Gatos Hills, Palo Alto, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara, and the unincorporated areas in the northwestern part of the county were enumerated. **Figure 2** shows the geographic distribution of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons in Santa Clara County.³³

The following definitions below provide the methodology for **Table 32**:

Definitions

- # Experiencing Homelessness Each Year – unduplicated count of all persons enrolled during the program year
- # Becoming Homeless Each Year – unduplicated count of persons appearing in HMIS for the first time during the year
- # Exiting Homelessness Each Year – unduplicated count of persons exiting programs to a permanent destination as defined by HUD
- # of Days Persons Experience Homelessness – average of the sums of the lengths of stay for each person

Table 32 – Homeless Needs Assessment (Urban County)

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 (Countywide)				
Persons In Households With Adult(S) And Child(Ren)	4	956	4	241	-	-
Persons In Households	0	183	30	42	-	-

³³ Applied Survey Research. “Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey.” 2013. http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/storage/database/homelessness/santaclara_sanjose/2013%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey%20Santa%20Clara%206%2028%2013.pdf

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 (Countywide)				
With Only Children						
Persons In Households With Only Adults	530	5,435	2448	820	-	-
Chronically Homeless Individuals (Persons)	92	2,250	726	144	-	-
Chronically Homeless Families (Households)	0	9	6	128	-	-
Veterans	178	579	706	154	-	-
Unaccompanied Child	0	203	30	42	-	-
Persons With HIV	16	93	114	129	-	-
Severely Mentally Ill	144	2,872	792	182	-	-
Chronically Substance Abuse	148	1,010	628	171	-	-
Victims of Domestic Violence	1	431	5	164	-	-

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 (Countywide)				

Data Source: HMIS Santa Clara County

Data Source Comment: This data reflects reports for all HMIS clients who self-declared that their last permanent zip code was in the Urban County, as well as the all clients whose last permanent zip code was outside of Santa Clara County. "Given Night" estimates derived by taking average from four points in time. *For unsheltered populations, the data presented is aggregate for the County –current methodologies do not break down subpopulation data by jurisdiction. Data is not available on "Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year" and "Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness" is not available for multiple populations, please refer to **Table 33** and **Table 34**.

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).

While data for each specific homeless subpopulation is not available, as shown in **Table 33** and **Table 34**, there is data for the number exiting homelessness and the average days to obtain housing.

Table 33 - Exited Homelessness (County/Urban County)

Project Type	# Of Clients Who Obtained Permanent Housing (County)	# of clients who obtained permanent housing (Urban County)	# of clients who obtained permanent housing (LP Zip outside Santa Clara County)
Emergency Shelter	719	180	128
Transitional Housing	278	48	92
Rapid Re-Housing	117	22	40

Data Source: HMIS Santa Clara County

Table 34 - Days to Housing (County)

Project Type	Average Days to Housing
Emergency Shelter	61.6
Transitional Housing	319.9

Project Type	Average Days to Housing
Rapid Re-Housing	84

Data HMIS Santa Clara County
Source:

Table 35 - Race and Ethnic Group of Homeless (Urban County)

Race	Sheltered
White	1,297
Black or African American	297
Asian	76
American Indian or Alaska Native	95
Native Hawaii or Pacific Islander	33
Multiple Races	497
Ethnicity	Sheltered
Hispanic	1,197
Non-Hispanic	1,298

Data Source: HMIS Santa Clara County

Data Source HMIS data filtered for clients reporting an Urban County zip code as their last permanent zip code. Additionally, those who did not report a zip code were included. Race/Ethnicity for four points in time were averaged. Ethnicity data

Comment: includes data for whom race data is not known.

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

Between 2013 and 2014, two veteran households with children were served by Santa Clara County HMIS Partner Agencies.³⁴ A total of 175 households with children (included the two veteran households) were served.

Discussion

Please see discussions above.

³⁴ CTA 2013-2014. Includes households who reported their last permanent zip code was in the Urban County.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b, d)

Introduction

The following section addresses the needs of special populations and the housing and service needs they might require. The special needs populations considered in this section include:

- Elderly households
- Persons with disabilities
- Large households
- Female-headed households
- Persons living with AIDS/HIV and their families

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community.

Elderly/Seniors

HUD defines elderly as age 62 and older and frail elderly as persons who require assistance with three or more activities of daily living such as eating, bathing, walking, and performing light housework. The U.S. Census commonly defines older adults as those aged 65 and older. For the purposes of this analysis, the term elderly refers to those aged 62 and older.

Elderly residents generally face a unique set of housing needs, largely due to physical limitations, lower household incomes, and the rising costs of health care. Unit sizes and access to transit, health care, and other services are important housing concerns for this population. Housing affordability represents a key issue for seniors, many of whom are living on fixed incomes. The demand for senior housing serving various income levels is expected to increase as the baby boom generation ages.³⁵

Fourteen percent of Urban County residents (36,057 individuals) are over the age of 65,³⁶ and 32 percent of households (29,570) in the Urban County contain at least one person age 62 years or older.³⁷ Thirty-six percent of these households are LMI, compared to 27 percent for the Urban County as a whole. Within the entire County, 38 percent of owner-occupied households containing an elderly member and 45 percent of elderly renter-occupied households containing an elderly member are cost burdened and paying more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs.³⁸

³⁵ Joint Center for Housing Studies. "Housing America's Older Adults: Meeting the Needs of an Aging Population." 2014. http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/jchs.harvard.edu/files/jchs-housing_americas_older_adults_2014.pdf

³⁶ 2007-2010 CHAS

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ 2008-2012 ACS

Table 36 - Elderly Population (Urban County)

Income	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	>100% AMI
Total Households	9,369	7,884	7,818	6,913	60,655
Household Contains at Least One Person 62-74 Years of Age	1,568	1,744	1,645	1,419	11,498
Household Contains at Least One Person Age 75 or Older	2,344	1,848	1,473	953	5,078

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

In April 2012 a study of senior needs was conducted by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, with the goal of exploring explore current and future needs of baby boomers and seniors in the County. A total of nine community forums were conducted to gather input from residents, seniors, caregivers and those who provide services to seniors.³⁹ The data collected revealed the following key need areas for seniors:

- Coordinated, Comprehensive Information Services
- Transportation
- Affordable Housing
- Senior Center Programs and Services
- Home-Based Supportive Services
- Mental Health Services
- Caregiver Supports
- Food and Nutrition Programs
- Isolated Seniors
- Elder Abuse Prevention and Legal Services

Persons with Disabilities

HUD defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities for an individual.

Persons with disabilities can face unique barriers to securing affordable housing that provides them with the accommodations they need. Persons with disabilities may require units equipped with wheelchair accessibility or other special features that accommodate physical or sensory limitations. Access to transit, health care, services, and shopping also are important factors for this population.⁴⁰

³⁹ Santa Clara County. "Santa Clara County Seniors' Agenda: A Quality of Life Assessment." April 2012. http://www.sccgov.org/sites/ssa/Department%20of%20Aging%20-%20Adult%20Services/Documents/2012_04_quality_of_life.pdf

⁴⁰ National Council on Disability. "The State of Housing in America in the 21st Century: A Disability Perspective." January 2010. <http://www.ncd.gov/publications/2010/Jan192010>

Current Census and ACS data does not document disability characteristics within the unincorporated County areas. Therefore, estimating the number of persons with disabilities for the Urban County areas specifically is not feasible. According to the 2011-2013 ACS, eight percent of the County population as a whole is affected by one or more disabilities.

Large Families

The U.S. Census Bureau defines large households as those with five or more persons. Large households may face challenges finding adequately-sized affordable housing. This may cause larger families to live in overcrowded conditions and/or overpay for housing. Nine percent of households within the Urban County are large family households.⁴¹

Persons Living with AIDS/HIV and their Families

Stable and affordable housing that is available to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families helps assure they have consistent access to the level of medical care and supportive services that are essential to their health and welfare. Stable and affordable housing can also result in fewer hospitalizations and decreased emergency room care. In addition, housing assistance, such as short-term help with rent or mortgage payments, may prevent homelessness among persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.⁴²

In the County, from April 2006 through June 2014, a total of 1,119 cases of HIV were reported; of these, 1,080 individuals are still living (three percent deceased). During the same time period, a total of 4,655 cases of AIDS was reported; 2,327 are still living (50% deceased).⁴³ According to a 2011 Santa Clara County HIV/AIDS needs assessment survey, the majority of respondents living with HIV/AIDS represented renter households (71 percent), and 30 percent reported experiencing difficulty getting housing in the six months prior to the survey.⁴⁴

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

Please see discussions above.

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

HIV

Countywide, males represent 85 percent of reported HIV cases. This includes White (45 percent), Hispanic/Latino (32 percent), African American (12 percent), and Asian/Pacific Islander (9 percent)

⁴¹ 2007-2010 CHAS

⁴² National AIDS Housing Coalition. "HOPWA." <http://nationalaidshousing.org/legisadvocacy/hopwa/>

⁴³ California Office of AIDS. "HIV/AIDS Surveillance in California." June 2014.

⁴⁴ Santa Clara County HIV Planning Council for Prevention and Care. "2012-2014 Comprehensive HIV Prevention & Care Plan for San Jose." 2011.

males. Thirty-five percent of the 75 *newly reported cases* in 2010 were of individuals between 20 and 29 years of age, compared with only 14 percent of existing (total living) cases in that age group.⁴⁵

AIDS

Overall, those living with AIDS are older, with 43 percent age 50 and older, compared to 28 percent age 50 and older for those with HIV. Additionally, AIDS incidence is most likely seen among Hispanic/Latino persons (42 percent), followed by Whites (36 percent), Asian Pacific Islanders (11 percent), and African Americans (10 percent).⁴⁶

Discussion Please see discussions above.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities.

Regional and Community Forums

Regional and community forums were conducted in order to engage the community and highlight what participants felt were areas that were in need of funding. Participants in these engagement activities identified the following needs for public facilities:

- Increase the number of homeless facilities across the County in conjunction with services.
- Build youth centers and recreational facilities in different locations throughout the County.
- Support modernization and rehabilitation of senior centers.
- Coordinate information services to promote and leverage access to community facilities.

Regional Needs Survey

To gain additional insight on high-priority needs a regional survey was conducted. Respondents rated the level of need for 14 public facility types in their neighborhoods. The six highest priorities in this category were:

1. Homeless facilities that lead to permanent housing
2. Facilities for abused, abandoned and/or neglected children
3. Educational facilities
4. Mental health care facilities
5. Youth centers
6. Drop-in day center for the homeless that provide services that lead to permanent housing

How were these needs determined?

Feedback was gathered from the community needs survey and community forums, where residents and stakeholders of the City provided input community needs. Please see **Appendix C: Citizen Participation Summary** for more detail.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements.

Each city within the Urban County is focusing on different public improvements, specific to the needs of their cities. The needs that each city is currently facing are presented in the table below.

Table 37 - Needs by Jurisdiction (Urban County)

City	Needs
Los Altos	The City has a need for greater accessibility accommodations, such as widening existing sidewalks, installing curb cuts, and repairing damaged sidewalks.
Los Gatos	The City has a need for greater accessibility accommodations, such as widening existing sidewalks, installing curb cuts, and repairing damaged sidewalks.
Campbell	Low income census blocks in the City of Campbell are in need of targeted code enforcement, and there is need for greater accessibility accommodations for severely disabled adults and seniors.
Morgan Hill	The City has a need for greater accessibility accommodations, such as widening existing sidewalks, installing curb cuts, and repairing damaged sidewalks. Additionally, Galvan Park, which is centrally located within a low income census tract, is in need of improvements, specifically security cameras and a renovated play structures for children.
Saratoga	The City has a need for greater accessibility accommodations, such as widening existing sidewalks, installing curb cuts, and repairing damaged sidewalks. Additionally, there is need for more street crossing signals citywide for the visually and hearing impaired. Certain public facilities also need improvements in order to meet state and local building codes.

Regional and Community Forums

Stakeholders at each of the Consolidated Plan forums highlighted the lack of affordable and accessible transportation services in the County. Programs to augment public transit were cited as necessities. Participants in the forums also emphasized the need for the jurisdictions to:

- Promote complete streets to accommodate multiple transportation modes.
- Focus on pedestrian safety by improving crosswalk visibility and enhancing sidewalks.
- Expand ADA curb improvements.
- Increase access to parks and open space amenities in low income neighborhoods.

Regional Needs Survey

Survey respondents rated the level of need for 15 infrastructure and neighborhood improvements within their neighborhoods. The five highest priorities in this area that they identified were:

1. Cleanup of contaminated sites
2. Street improvements
3. Lighting improvement
4. Sidewalk improvements
5. Water/sewer improvements

How were these needs determined?

Feedback was gathered from the community needs survey and community forums, where residents and stakeholders of the City provided input community needs. Please see **Appendix C: Citizen Participation Summary** for more detail.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services.

Regional and Community Forums

During the forums, participants emphasized the need to support a broad range of community services. The need to increase services for the homeless was a key concern identified by community members. The need for a range of housing options from emergency housing, transitional housing, to permanent housing was a reoccurring theme, with an emphasis placed on creating a coordinated system of services and housing that leads to permanent housing. In addition, participants emphasized a need for comprehensive services at homeless encampments (e.g., basic shelter facilities, health care referrals, case management), and rental assistance programs for the homeless to transition them out of homelessness into stability was frequently identified by participants as critical needs. Another common topic was the need to address the housing crisis facing seniors in the County. Forum participants noted that elderly renters experience numerous housing issues, including cost burden. The primary needs that were identified include:

- Address the needs for accessible and affordable transportation services throughout Santa Clara County
- Support food assistance and nutrition programs for low income families, seniors and disabled individuals
- Provide health care services to seniors and low income families
- Develop free, year-round programs and activities for youth (e.g., recreation programming, sports)
- Offer comprehensive services at homeless encampments (e.g., outreach, health, referrals)
- Provide mental health care services for homeless and veterans
- Support services to reduce senior isolation
- Assist service providers in meeting the needs of vulnerable special needs populations through increased funding, coordination of systems and services, performance measurement and data collection, and information sharing

Regional Needs Survey

Survey respondents rated the level of need for 23 public service improvements in their neighborhoods. The five highest priorities in this area were:

1. Emergency rental subsidy housing assistance to prevent and end homelessness
2. Access to fresh and nutritious foods
3. Homeless services
4. Abused, abandoned and/or neglected children services

5. Transportation services

How were these needs determined?

Feedback was gathered from the community needs survey and community forums, where residents and stakeholders of the City provided input community needs. Please see **Appendix C: Citizen Participation Summary** for more detail.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

As was introduced in the Needs Assessment, the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area (HMFA) is the third most expensive rental market in the nation, and renter households must earn at least \$31.70 an hour to afford the average two bedroom apartment.⁴⁷ Rental housing throughout the Santa Clara County (County) is becoming increasingly more expensive and the affordability gap is widening. According to the Cities Association of Santa Clara County and Housing Trust Silicon Valley, “the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), projects that over the next 25 years 57 percent of all household growth in the Bay Area will consist of very low- and low income households. The State’s Employment Development Department projects that more than half of the jobs created in the next five years in Santa Clara County will pay \$11.00 per hour or less. In addition, much of the growth is expected to be with senior households.”⁴⁸

The Urban County’s housing costs are among the highest in the nation. Multiple jurisdictions within the Urban County fall within the top twenty most expensive markets: Los Altos is currently ranked as the number one most expensive housing market in the United States, Saratoga the third, Los Gatos the fifth, and Morgan Hill the 17th.⁴⁹ Currently the Urban County would need approximately 16,673 additional affordable housing units to match the housing needs of the population earning below 80% Area Median Income (AMI).

Rising home prices are a response to an imbalance between supply and demand. An adequate housing supply is critical to keeping housing affordable, and affordable housing is among the most important contributors to household welfare. When incomes do not keep pace with housing costs, it becomes clear there is a need for more affordable housing, not just for the lowest income residents, but also for a large number of low and moderate income working families. Overall, there is a strong need for a diverse mixture of new housing stock to serve the needs of the region’s current and future population.

The following provides a brief overview of the results of the Market Analysis, with more detail included in each corresponding section.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

- Seventy percent of housing units in the Urban County are occupied by owner households and 30 percent of units are occupied by renter households.

⁴⁷ National Low Income Housing Coalition. “Out of Reach.” 2014. <http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/2014OOR.pdf>

⁴⁸ Cities Association of Santa Clara County and Housing Trust Silicon Valley. “Affordable Housing Landscape & Local Best Practices.” December 2013.

⁴⁹ Coldwell Banker. “Coldwell Banker Home Listing Report.” 2014. <http://blog.coldwellbanker.com/HLR-2014/>

- Seventy percent of housing units are single family residences (1-unit detached structures) and 19 percent of units are multi-family attached units.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing

- Forty percent of households in the Urban County pay more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs and 18 percent of households are paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs.
- The Urban County needs approximately 16,673 additional affordable housing units to match the housing needs of the population earning below 80% AMI.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

- Seventy-three percent of housing units in the Urban County were constructed before 1980, and therefore are at risk of a Lead Based Paint hazard.
- It is estimated that 27 percent of units at risk of a LBP hazard are occupied by a 0-80% AMI household.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing

- HASCS develops, controls, and manages more than 2,600 affordable rental housing properties throughout the County.
- HACSC has been a Moving to Work (MTW) agency since 2008. In this time the agency has developed 31 MTW activities. The vast majority of their successful initiatives have been aimed at reducing administrative inefficiencies, which in turn opens up more resources for programs serving LMI families.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities

- As per the 2014 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) 6,320 beds are available for homeless individuals and families in the County. 358 beds are under development.
- Housing facilities for homeless individuals and families include emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and safe havens.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

- There are 610 Special Need Facilities in the County. These include 250 Adult Residential Facilities that provide non-medical care for adults, 42 group homes that service children or adults with chronic disabilities, and 311 Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly.
- As per the Needs Assessment, thirty-eight percent of elderly owner-occupied households and 45 percent of elderly renter-occupied households in the Urban County are cost burdened and paying more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

- The County identified several constraints to the maintenance, development and improvement of housing and affordable housing:
 - Land use controls, including the General Plan, which governs unincorporated residential land use and development potential
 - The countywide growth management policies shared by the County, cities, and LAFCO, also referred to as the “joint urban development policies”
 - The Land Use Plan and policies, also referred to as the Land Use Element
 - The Zoning Ordinance
 - The County’s subdivision ordinance
 - The County’s regulation of single building sites
 - Other specific development standards such as: parking requirements and height limits, any growth control measures employed, policies and regulations regarding secondary dwelling units, and density bonuses
 - The high cost of land and construction to create new units

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

- Seventy-six percent of the total jobs in the County are produced by these four employment sectors: Education and Health Care Services (24 percent); Professional, Scientific, Management Services (19 percent); Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (17 percent); and Retail Trade (15 percent).
- Overall, 91 percent of Urban County residents age 25 and older have at least a high school diploma or higher, and 54 percent have a bachelor’s degree or higher.
- Between September 2013 and September 2014, total employment in the San Jose- Sunnyvale- Santa Clara Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) expanded by 34,400 jobs.

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

Introduction

The Urban County is primarily a jurisdiction of owner occupied, single-family housing units. The Urban County contains approximately 97,606 total units, over three quarters of which are single family attached or detached structures (79 percent). Multi-family developments units make up 19 percent of the Urban County’s housing stock. Seventy percent of units (65,266) are owner occupied and 30 percent (27,369 units) are renter occupied.

Table 38 - Residential Properties by Unit Number (Urban County)

Property Type	Number	%
1-Unit Detached Structure	68,144	70%
1-Unit, Attached Structure	8,354	9%
2-4 Units	5,795	6%
5-19 Units	5,859	6%
20 or More Units	7,275	7%
Mobile Home, Boat, RV, Van, Etc	2,179	2%
Total	97,606	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Data Source Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Comment:

Table 39 - Unit Size by Tenure (Urban County)

	Owner Households		Renter Households	
	Number	%	Number	%
No Bedroom	36	0%	1,637	6%
1 Bedroom	842	1%	6,763	25%
2 Bedrooms	7,524	12%	10,803	39%
3 Or More Bedrooms	56,864	87%	8,193	30%
Total	65,266	100%	27,396	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Data Source Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Comment:

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

The HASCS Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program and other voucher programs target assistance as follows: 75 percent entering the program must be at 0-30% AMI and the remaining 25 percent must be no higher than 50% AMI.

HASCS’s housing properties have income limits as follows:

Table 40 - HASC Housing Properties (County)

Project Name	City	Income Limit	Number of Units	Housing Type
El Parador	Campbell	50% AMI	125	Senior Tax Credit Housing
Rincon Gardens*†	Campbell	50% AMI	200	Family Tax Credit Housing
Sunset Gardens*†	Gilroy	50% AMI	75	Senior Tax Credit Housing
San Pedro Gardens	Morgan Hill	50% or 60% AMI	20	Family Tax Credit Housing
Opportunity Center†	Palo Alto	50% AMI	89	Senior Tax Credit Housing
Avenida Espana Gardens	San José	50% AMI	84	Public and Other HUD Assisted Housing
Blossom River Apts.	San José	50% or 60% AMI	144	Senior Tax Credit Housing
Clarendon Street	San José	50% or 60% AMI	80	Family Tax Credit Housing
Cypress Gardens*†	San José	50% or 60% AMI	125	Family Tax Credit Housing
DeRose Gardens	San José	60% AMI	76	Senior Tax Credit Housing
Helzer Courts	San José	30%, 50% or 60% AMI	155	Family Tax Credit Housing
Huff Gardens	San José	60% AMI	72	Family Tax Credit Housing
Julian Gardens†	San José	50% AMI	9	Senior Tax Credit Housing
Lenzen Gardens*†	San José	50% AMI	94	Family Tax Credit Housing
Lucretia Gardens†	San José	50% AMI	16	Family Tax Credit Housing
Morrone Gardens	San José	50% AMI	102	Senior Tax Credit Housing
Pinmore Gardens	San José	60% AMI	51	Family Tax Credit Housing
Poco Way Apartments†	San José	50% or 60% AMI	129	Family Tax Credit Housing

Project Name	City	Income Limit	Number of Units	Housing Type
Seifert House†	San José	50% AMI	3	Senior Tax Credit Housing
The Willows	San José	30% or 60% AMI	47	Family Tax Credit Housing
Villa Hermosa	San José	40% AMI	100	Family Tax Credit Housing
Villa San Pedro	San José	50% or 60% AMI	100	Family Tax Credit Housing
Bracher Senior Apartments	Santa Clara	50% AMI	72	Senior Tax Credit Housing
Deborah Drive**	Santa Clara	40% of new admissions must have income below 30% AMI, the remaining 60% are below 80% AMI	4	Family Tax Credit Housing
Eklund I Apartments†	Santa Clara	50% AMI	10	Family Tax Credit Housing
Eklund II Apartments†	Santa Clara	50% AMI	6	Public and Other HUD Assisted Housing
John Burns Gardens	Santa Clara	50% AMI	100	Senior Tax Credit Housing
Klamath Gardens	Santa Clara	50% AMI	17	Family Tax Credit Housing
Miramar†	Santa Clara	50% AMI	16	Senior Tax Credit Housing
RiverTown Apartments	Santa Clara	20%, 35% or 60% AMI	100	Public and Other HUD Assisted Housing

Data Source: HACSC

Data Source Comments: *These properties also include non-elderly disabled. **These properties are Public Housing units until final disposition and will then have Project-Based Vouchers. †These properties include Project-Based Vouchers or Project Based Assistance.

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

There are no units at risk of conversion within this five-year Comprehensive Plan cycle.

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

As described in Needs Assessment, based on both the number of cost burdened and severely cost burdened households, as well as the number of households on the HACSC waitlist (which has been

closed since 2006 and has an approximately 10-year wait), the available housing units do not meet the needs of the County's low income residents.

While the County has been proactive in working to meet the affordable housing needs, the demand and resources have historically been out of balance due to the extreme cost of living in the Bay Area.

*Regional Housing Need Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area: 2007-2014*⁵⁰

Each jurisdiction is required to produce a State mandated housing plan for its fair share of housing needs during a planning cycle. A jurisdiction's fair share housing need is determined through a three-step process:

1. The California Department of Finance and the Department of Housing & Community Development project population growth and housing needs over a period of time
2. Statewide housing needs are allocated to regional Council of Governments (COGs) throughout California
3. COGs work with the cities and counties within their purview to allocate the regional need to the local level in what is known as the Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA).

Regional Housing Need Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area: 2007-2014

As a result of the 2007-2014 RHNA planning cycle, ABAG projected the Urban County's total housing need to be 4,295 housing units, with:

- A total of 1,818 units for 0-80% AMI households (41 percent of the total housing need):
 - 1,061 units for <50% AMI households
 - 757 units for <80% AMI households
- A total of 2,688 units for <120% AMI households
- A total of 1,607 for above 120% AMI households

During the 2007-2014 RHNA period, 777 housing units were produced in the Unincorporated Santa Clara County from 2007 through 2012.⁵¹ Two hundred and twenty two units were projected to be produced during 2013-2014, for a total of 999 units. The Unincorporated Santa Clara County's level of production is within 10 percent of (91 units below) the 1,090 units projected to be needed for the 2007-2014 period.

Regional Housing Need Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area: 2014-2022

⁵⁰ Association of Bay Area Governments. "San Francisco Bay Area Housing Needs Plan 2007-2014." June 2008. <http://www.abag.ca.gov/planning/pdfs/SFHousingNeedsPlan.pdf>

⁵¹ County of Santa Clara. "2015-2022 Housing Element." 2014.

As shown in **Figure 3**, the Urban County’s total housing need for the current RHNA period is 3,416.⁵² The County is not required to construct the units, but must demonstrate that adequate zoning or land use policies are in place to accommodate future housing growth.

Figure 3 - 2014-2022 Regional Housing Need Allocation for Santa Clara County

Regional Housing Need Allocation for Santa Clara County	Very Low 0-50%	Low 51-80%	Moderate 81-120%	Above Moderate 120%+	Total
Santa Clara County					
Campbell	253	138	151	391	933
Cupertino	356	207	231	270	1,064
Gilroy	236	160	217	475	1,088
Los Altos	169	99	112	97	477
Los Altos Hills	46	28	32	15	121
Los Gatos	201	112	132	174	619
Milpitas	1,004	570	565	1,151	3,290
Monte Sereno	23	13	13	12	61
Morgan Hill	273	154	185	316	928
Mountain View	814	492	527	1,093	2,926
Palo Alto	691	432	278	587	1,988
San Jose	9,233	5,428	6,188	14,231	35,080
Santa Clara	1,050	695	755	1,593	4,093
Saratoga	147	95	104	93	439
Sunnyvale	1,640	906	932	1,974	5,452
Santa Clara County Unincorporated	22	13	214	28	277
	16,158	9,542	10,636	22,500	58,836

Data Source: Association of Bay Area Governments

Describe the need for specific types of housing.

As mentioned in the Needs Assessment, 14 percent of Urban County residents (36,057 individuals) are over the age of 65, 53 and 32 percent of households (29,570) in the Urban County contain at least one person age 62 or older.⁵⁴ Thirty-six percent of these households are LMI, compared to 27 percent for the Urban County as a whole. Elderly residents may benefit from additional accessible, affordable units and greater access to transit, healthcare, and other services.⁵⁵

Additionally, several special needs populations require affordable housing, such as the homeless or at-risk of homelessness, large households, female-headed households with children, seniors and disabled

⁵² Association of Bay Area Governments. “Regional Housing Need Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area: 2014-2022.” 2013. www.abag.ca.gov/planning/housingneeds/pdfs/2014-22_RHNA_Plan.pdf

⁵³ 2007-2010 CHAS

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

individuals. As shown In **Figure 4**, the vast majority of HACSC clients fall into one of these special needs categories. HACSC reports that smaller unit sizes and accessibility to transit, health care, and other services are housing needs for the senior population. The same often holds true for disabled individuals.

Figure 4 – HACSC Special Needs Populations

GROUP	NUMBER OF HACSC PARTICIPANT HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HACSC PARTICIPANT HOUSEHOLDS ¹	NUMBER OF TOTAL COUNTY HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COUNTY HOUSEHOLDS
Seniors (excludes disabled)	1,532	10%	129,728	21.7%
Disabled (includes seniors)	6,626	44%	48,336 ²	8% ^{2,3}
Female HOH w/ children	10,622	71%	31,895	5%
Large Families	1,988	13%	90,630	15%
Homeless	1,072	7%	7,067 ²	<1% ²
Chronically Homeless	181	1%	2,520 ²	<1% ²

¹Please note that the total percentage of HACSC Participant Households is greater than 100% because participants may fall into more than one category.

²These numbers are estimates. The U.S. Census and Homeless Survey track the number of homeless and disabled individuals, not households.

³Individuals with disabilities comprise 8% of the County’s population. The chart assumes that 8% of all the County’s households have a member with a disability. The actual number of disabled households in the County is difficult to accurately track as the U.S. Census does not specifically track the number of disabled households. It is likely that the number of disabled households in the County is higher than 8% since it is more likely that one disabled individual lives in a household as opposed to multiple disabled individuals living a household.

Data Source: HACSC

Discussion

Please see discussions above.

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

Introduction

Housing affordability is an important factor for evaluating the housing market, as well as quality of life, as many housing problems relate directly to the cost of housing. HUD standards measure affordability by the number of households paying no more than 30 percent of their gross income toward housing costs, including utilities.

As stated in the Needs Assessment, cost burden is the most common housing problem, with 40 percent of households in the Urban County paying more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs and 18 percent of households paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs.

As was discussed in MA-05, in the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area (HMFA), which includes the Urban County, renter households must earn at least \$31.70 an hour to afford a market rate two-bedroom apartment; this causes the area to be the third most expensive rental market in the nation.⁵⁶

Table 41 - Cost of Housing (Urban County)

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Median Home Value	\$422,600	\$656,600	55%
Median Contract Rent	\$1,114	\$1,508	35%

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Data Source: ACS Data for Median Home Value and Median Contract Rent is aggregate for the County

Comment:

Table 42 - Rent Paid (Urban County)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,848	10%
\$500-999	3,673	13%
\$1,000-1,499	9,393	34%
\$1,500-1,999	6,420	23%
\$2,000 or more	5,062	19%
Total	27,396	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Data Source: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Comment:

⁵⁶ National Low Income Housing Coalition. "Out of Reach." 2014.

Table 43 - Housing Affordability (Urban County)

% Units Affordable to Households Earning	Renter Households	Owner Households
30% AMI	1,563	No Data
50% AMI	3,433	967
80% AMI	9,057	1,653
100% AMI	No Data	2,356
Total	14,053	4,976

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 44 - Monthly Rent (Urban County)

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (No Bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	\$1,105	\$1,293	\$1,649	\$2,325	\$2,636
High HOME Rent	\$1,079	\$1,199	\$1,441	\$1,656	\$1,828
Low HOME Rent	\$918	\$985	\$1,183	\$1,369	\$1,528

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Table 45 - Housing Units Available to 0-80% AMI Households (Urban County)

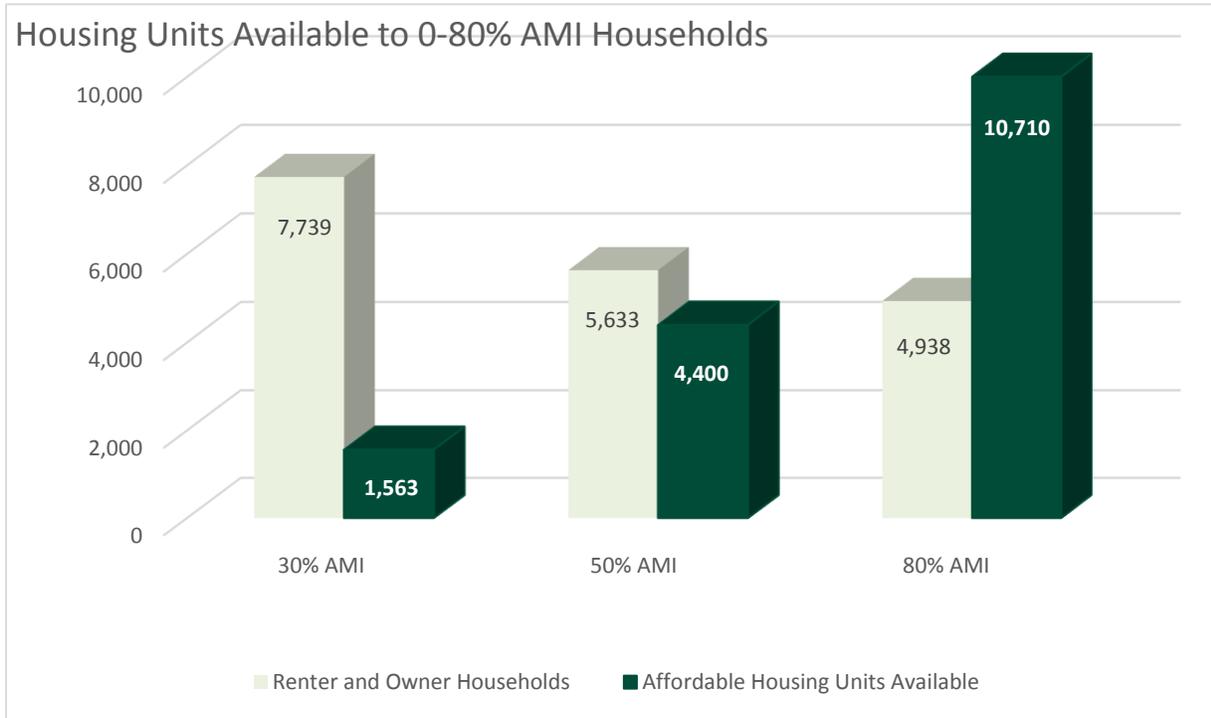
Household Income Level	Households in the income category	Total units available (for renter and owner households)	Housing Unit Gap
30% AMI	7,739	1,563	-6,176
50% AMI	5,633	4,400	-1,233
80% AMI	4,938	10,710	5,772
Total	18,310	16,673	-1,637

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a disparity between need and availability of affordable housing in the Urban County. As seen in **Table 45** and **Figure 5**, approximately 7,739 households are at 0-30% AMI, yet there are 1,563 units available that are affordable to these households. In total, there are 16,673 units affordable for LMI households earning below 80% AMI, yet there are 18,310 households within this income bracket in need of housing.

Figure 5 - Affordable Housing Units for LMI Households



Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Table 41 shows the median home value and contract rent for the County. This data demonstrates that from 2000 to 2012 there has been a 55 percent increase in the median home value and a 35 percent increase in the median contract rent. As mentioned in the Needs Assessment, there has been a 22 percent increase in median income during the same time period. This indicates that the median household income in the County is not keeping pace with the cost of housing, which may pose financial challenges for households seeking to purchase or rent a home. This is a conservative estimate, as

multiple 2014 studies have indicated Silicon Valley is currently the most expensive housing market in the country.^{57 58 59}

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

As shown in **Table 41**, median contract rent for the County was \$1,508 per month in 2012. This is significantly higher than the FMR and HOME rates in every unit category except three and four-bedroom units.

In such a competitive, high-priced market, strategies that preserve or produce additional affordable housing do more to ensure long-term affordability for LMI residents. Due to the economics of the private market, programs such as Section 8 vouchers that provide tenant-based rental assistance might not be as feasible. Strategies that produce housing multiply the impact of available funds by increasing the number of households that can be served over a period of time, especially when HOME rents are considerably lower than those found throughout the County.

Discussion

Please see discussion above.

⁵⁷ Silicon Valley Business Journal. “When the Median Home Price is \$4.6 million: Silicon Valley Claims 3 of Nation’s 10 most Expensive Housing Markets.” <http://www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2014/07/07/when-the-median-home-price-is-4-6-million-silicon.html>

⁵⁸ Forbes. “Silicon Valley Dominates 2013 List of America’s Most Expensive ZIP Codes.” <http://www.forbes.com/sites/morganbrennan/2013/10/16/silicon-valley-tech-enclaves-top-our-list-of-americas-most-expensive-zip-codes/>

⁵⁹ Huffington Post. “10 Most Affordable Housing Markets in America.” http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/11/15/most-affordable-homes-in-the-us_n_6147890.html

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

Introduction

HUD defines housing “conditions” similarly to the definition of housing problems previously discussed in the Needs Assessment. These conditions are:

1. More than one person per room
2. Cost burden greater than 30 percent
3. Lack of complete plumbing
4. Lack of complete kitchen facilities

Definitions

The County defines substandard housing as buildings or units that are not in compliance with the California Health and Safety Code. This includes units having structural hazards; faulty weather protection; fire, health and safety hazards; or lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.⁶⁰

Standard condition housing is defined as being in compliance with the California Health and Safety Code.

Table 46 - Condition of Units (Urban County)

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With One Selected Condition	24,947	38%	11,286	41%
With Two Selected Conditions	522	1%	1,679	6%
With Three Selected Conditions	101	0%	102	0%
With Four Selected Conditions	0	0%	25	0%
No Selected Conditions	39,696	61%	14,304	52%
Total	65,266	100%	27,396	99%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Data Source Comment: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Table 47 - Year Unit Built (Urban County)

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or Later	4,774	7%	2,190	8%
1980-1999	12,521	19%	5,947	22%
1950-1979	39,103	60%	15,978	58%
Before 1950	8,868	14%	3,281	12%
Total	65,266	100%	27,396	100%

⁶⁰ California Health and Safety Code 17920.3

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Data Source: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Comment:

Table 48 - Risk of Lead-Based Paint (Urban County)

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	47,971	74%	19,259	70%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	3,403	5%	1,487	5%

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

Table 49 - Vacant Units (Urban County)

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	-	-	-
Abandoned Vacant Units	-	-	-
REO Properties	-	-	-
Abandoned REO Properties	-	-	-

Data Source: Data on vacant units or suitability for rehabilitation is not available for the Urban County

Comments:

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Characteristics commonly used to evaluate the housing supply include age of housing stock, the number of vacant/abandoned units, and the risk of lead-based paint (LBP). Unless carefully maintained, older housing stock can create health and safety problems for occupants. As seen in **Table 47**, a majority of the Urban County’s housing stock was constructed prior to 1980. Seventy-three percent of housing units in the Urban County are over 30 years old.

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

Building age is used to estimate the number of homes with LBP, as LBP was prohibited on residential units after 1978. For the purposes of this plan, units built before 1980 are used as a baseline for units that contain LBP. Seventy-three percent of all housing units were built before 1980 and have potential exposure to LBP. As explained in the Needs Assessment, 27 percent of the households in the Urban County (25,071 households) are 0-80% AMI. Using this percentage as a baseline, it is estimated that 18,152 LBP units are occupied by LMI families.

Discussion

Children six years of age and younger have the highest risk of lead poisoning, as they are more likely to place their hands and other objects into their mouths. The effects of lead poisoning include damage

to the nervous system, decreased brain development, and learning disabilities. As shown in **Table 48**, approximately 4,890 households live in housing with risk of LBP and contain children age 6 or younger.

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

Introduction

As was discussed in the Needs Assessment, HACSC assists approximately 17,000 households through Section 8. The Section 8 waiting list contains 21,256 households, which is estimated to be a 10-year wait. HACSC also develops, controls, and manages more than 2,600 affordable rental housing properties throughout the County. HACSC’s programs are targeted toward LMI households, and more than 80 percent of their client households are extremely low income families, seniors, veterans, persons with disabilities, and formerly homeless individuals.⁶¹

In 2008 HACSC entered into a ten-year agreement with HUD to become a Moving to Work (MTW) agency. The MTW program is a federal demonstration program that allows greater flexibility to design and implement more innovative approaches for providing housing assistance.⁶² Additionally, HACSC has used Low Income Housing Tax Credit financing to transform and rehabilitate 535 units of public housing into HACSC-controlled properties. The agency is an active developer of affordable housing and has either constructed, rehabilitated, or assisted with the development of more than 30 housing developments that service a variety of households, including special needs households.⁶³

The following tables display the public housing inventory and housing vouchers maintained by HACSC. HACSC has four two-bedroom family public housing units in its portfolio; they are located in the City of Santa Clara. Approximately 16,387 housing vouchers are in use countywide.

Specific HACSC data on the number of units or vouchers available is only available for the City of San Jose (through the Housing Authority of the City of San Jose, administered by HACSC) and the County as a whole.

Table 50 - Total Number of Units by Program Type (County)

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	42	0	10,931	666	9,362	740	100	63
# of accessible units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁶¹ Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara. “Welcome to HACSC.” <http://www.hacsc.org/>

⁶² HACSC. “Moving to Work (MTW) 2014 Annual Report.” September 2014.

⁶³ Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara. “Welcome to HACSC.” <http://www.hacsc.org/>

* Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition	
Data Source:	HACSC
Data Source Comment:	HACSC does not collect data on whether or not households use a voucher for an accessible unit. Data is aggregate for County.

Describe the supply of public housing developments.

Not applicable. There are no public housing developments located in the jurisdiction.

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.

Not applicable.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
N/A	N/A

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

Not applicable.

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

As previously referenced, HACSC has been a Moving to Work agency since 2008, during which time the agency has developed 31 MTW activities. The vast majority of its successful initiatives have been aimed at reducing administrative inefficiencies, which in turn opens up more resources for programs serving LMI families.⁶⁴ The following is excerpted from HACSC’s August 2014 Board of Commissioner’s report:

“HACSC’s Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program is designed to provide assistance to current HACSC Section 8 families to achieve self-sufficiency. When a family enrolls in the five-year program, HPD’s FSS Coordinator and LIFESteps service provider helps the family develop self-sufficiency goals and a training plan, and coordinates access to job training and other services, including childcare and transportation. Program participants are required to seek and maintain employment or attend school or job training. As participants increase their earned income and pay a larger share of the rent, HACSC holds the amount of the tenant’s rent increases in an escrow account, which is then awarded to participants who successfully complete the program. HACSC is currently in the initial stages of creating a pilot successor program to FSS under the auspices of its MTW flexibility called Focus Forward.”

⁶⁴ HACSC. “Moving to Work (MTW) 2014 Annual Report.” September 2014.

Every year, HACSC provides a report to HUD on the previous year’s activities in its FSS program. The below chart represents a summary of what was reported to HUD for the County of Santa Clara’s and the City of San Jose’s FSS programs.⁶⁵

Table 51 - HACSC Family Self Sufficiency Report (County)

FY2013 Family Self Sufficiency Report	
How many households were actively case-managed?	266
How many individuals received services?	266
How many households successfully completed their Contract of Participation?	28
What is the cost per family to coordinate services?	\$1,899
How many FSS households increased their income?	80
What was the average dollar increase in annual household income?	\$12,431
How many households experienced a reduction in cash welfare assistance?	19
How many households ceased receiving cash welfare assistance as a result of increased household income?	11
How many new FSS escrow accounts were established with positive balances?	22
What was the total value of FSS escrow accounts disbursed to graduating households?	\$300,190
How many households were able to move to non-subsidized housing?	5

Data Source: HACSC Board Report August 2013

⁶⁵ HACSC. “Housing Programs Department (HPD) Monthly Board Report.” August 2014.

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

Introduction

Various organizations within the County provide housing facilities and services for the homeless. Housing opportunities for homeless individuals and families include emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, and safe havens. Housing opportunities are provided at facilities or through scattered-site housing models. Housing services available include outreach and engagement, housing location assistance, medical services, employment assistance, substance abuse recovery, legal aid, mental health care, veteran services, public assistance benefits advocacy and referrals, family crisis shelters and childcare, domestic violence support, personal good storage, and personal care/hygiene services.

Table 52 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households (County)

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	257	70	619	1602	6
Households with Only Adults	314	271	522	2081	309
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	979	310
Veterans	30	0	152	809	0
Unaccompanied Youth	22	0	0	0	0

Data Source: HMIS Santa Clara County

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

Comment: County.

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.

Regional programs that highlight and demonstrate mainstream service connections for the homeless population include:⁶⁶

- The Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP) is part of the Santa Clara Valley Health and Hospital system and provides a variety of services for homeless people, including primary care, urgent care, and backpack medicine for people in encampments, medically focused outreach, and connection to an SSI advocate through the County's Social Services Agency. VHHP also connects people to the public behavioral health system and connects people with or enrolls people in Affordable Care Act benefits. VHHP also manages a Medical Respite program for homeless who are being discharged from hospitalizations, including from the County hospital.
- The Social Services Agency has an expedited review process for SNAP (food stamps) applications for homeless people such that they can be approved for benefits within three days.
- The Social Services Agency provides Rapid Rental Assistance to homeless families participating in the CalWorks Program.
- The Social Services Agency and the Workforce Investment Board (work2future) in San Jose are piloting an employment program for recipients of General Assistance who are homeless.
- The County's Behavioral Health Services Department (BHS) has several programs that connect homeless people to housing or shelter assistance, as well as several programs in which homeless people are connected to BHS for treatment.
- BHS and the County's Office of Reentry Services, as well as Social Services and VHHP, have partnered on services through the County's Reentry Resource Center (RRC) to provide services to people who have a history of incarceration, including those who were recently released and who are homeless. Through the RRC, clients can get expedited connections/referrals to treatment services, housing, and other mainstream benefits.
- BHS is dedicating a significant portion of its State Mental Health Services Act funds to housing. Since 2007, \$21 million has been dedicated to housing in the form of construction assistance or operational subsidies. This investment will result in at least 150 new housing units for mentally ill households who are homeless, chronically homeless or at risk of homelessness (depending on the housing project). Of these units, 109 units are currently occupied, five are under construction and 36 are in the planning stages.
- The County's Office of Supportive Housing's (OSH) mission is to increase the supply of affordable housing and supportive housing that is affordable and available to extremely low

⁶⁶ County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing

income and/or special needs households. OSH supports the County’s mission of promoting a healthy, safe, and prosperous community by ending and preventing homelessness.

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 is a list of facilities that provide a total of 6,320 beds (358 beds are under development) for homeless individuals and families in the County. The number of beds provided to Target Populations of individuals and families is:⁶⁷

- Households with children (HC): 1,124
- Single females (SF): 85
- Single females and households with children (SFHC): 304
- Single males (SM): 346
- Single males and females (SMF): 1,052
- Single males and females and households with children (SMF+HC): 3,031
- Unaccompanied youth males and females (YMF): 20
- Domestic violence (DV): 50
- HIV/AIDs program (HIV): 167

Table 53 - Homeless Housing Inventory Chart (County)

Organization Name	Project Name	Target Population	Total Beds
Abode Services	Abode Place-Based Rapid Re-Housing Program	SMF+HC	100
Abode Services	Encampments	SMF+HC	20
Abode Services	SCC Rental Assistance Program	SMF+HC	90
Abode Services	SCC Rental Assistance Program	SMF+HC	70
Abode Services	SJ Mental Health TH	SMF+HC	24
Abode Services	SJ Mental Health TH	SMF+HC	13
Abode Services	St. James Park (Dept. of Drug & Alcohol Services)	SMF+HC	21
Abode Services	Sunnyvale TH	SMF+HC	9

⁶⁷ Santa Clara County Continuum of Care. “2014 SCC Housing Inventory Chart.” <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/Pages/Office-of-Affordable-Housing.aspx>

Organization Name	Project Name	Target Population	Total Beds
Abode Services	Sunnyvale TH	SMF+HC	30
Abode Services	Sunset Leasing	SMF+HC	21
Asian Americans for Community Involvement	Asian Women's Home	SFHC	14
Bill Wilson Center	8th Street/Keyes (formerly Leigh)	SMF	4
Bill Wilson Center	Bill Wilson RRH	SMF+HC	44
Bill Wilson Center	High Glen (formerly Villa Street)	HC	9
Bill Wilson Center	Jackson St.	HC	17
Bill Wilson Center	Lafayette Street	SMF	6
Bill Wilson Center	Norman Drive (North County)	HC	11
Bill Wilson Center	PeaCoCk Commons	SMF+HC	34
Bill Wilson Center	PeaCoCk Commons LI	SMF+HC	11
Bill Wilson Center	PeaCoCk Commons MHSA	SMF+HC	11
Bill Wilson Center	Rockefeller Drive (North County)	SMF	8
Bill Wilson Center	Runaway and Homeless Youth Shelter	YMF	20
Bill Wilson Center	Via Anacapa	HC	8
Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County	Family Housing	HC	56
Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County	Navigator Project	SMF	29
Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County	New Directions	SMF	25
Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County	New Directions Expansion - Medical Respite	SMF	22
Charities Housing	San Antonio Place and Scattered Sites	SMF	10
City Team Ministries	City Team Rescue Mission	SM	48
City Team Ministries	Heritage Home	SF	23
City Team Ministries	House of Grace	SF	30
City Team Ministries	Men's Recovery/Discipleship	SM	56
City Team Ministries	Rescue Mission TH	SM	11
Community Solutions	El Invierno TH Gilroy	SM	12
Community Solutions	Glenview Dr.	SM	6
Community Solutions	La Isla Pacifica	HC DV	14
Community Solutions	Maria Way	SM	6
Community Solutions	Walnut Lane	SM	6
Community Working Group/Housing Authority	Opportunity Center - HUD	SMF	6
Community Working Group/Housing Authority	Opportunity Center - NON-HUD	SMF+HC	82
Downtown Streets Team	Workforce Supportive Housing Program	SMF	9

Organization Name	Project Name	Target Population	Total Beds
Family Supportive Housing	Glen Art - Transitional Housing Program #1	HC	21
Family Supportive Housing	San Jose Family Shelter	HC	123
Family Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing Program #2	HC	23
Family Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing Program #3	HC	13
Family Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing Program #4	HC	8
Goodwill Institute for Career Development	Goodwill SSVF	SMF+HC	30
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Boccardo FLC San Martin 2 year Transitional Program	HC	63
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Boccardo FLC San Martin Family Wellness Court Units	HC	15
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Boccardo FLC San Martin Farmworkers Housing	HC	0
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Boccardo FLC San Martin Short Term Transitional	HC	48
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	BRC Nightly Shelter	SMF	167
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	BRC Supportive Transitional Housing (Mental Health)	SMF	18
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	EHC Lifebuilders - SSVF	SMF+HC	20
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	GPD BRC Veterans Per Diem	SMF	20
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Housing 1000 Care Coordination Project	SMF	14
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Housing for Homeless Addicted to Alcohol	SMF	42
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Nightly CWSP Gilroy	SMF+HC	101
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Nightly CWSP Sunnyvale	SMF	125
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Scattered Site TH Program #1	HC	45
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Scattered Site TH Program #2	HC	15
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Sobrato Family Living Center ELI	HC	40
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Sobrato Family Living Center PSH	HC	32
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Sobrato Family Living Center VLI	HC	99
HomeFirst (formerly EHC Lifebuilders)	Sobrato House Youth Shelter	SMF	10
Homeless Veterans Emergency Housing Facility	HVEHF - Aging	SMF	71
Homeless Veterans Emergency Housing Facility	HVEHF - Men's	SM	38
Homeless Veterans Emergency Housing Facility	HVEHF - Women's	SF	11
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara	CHDR 2010 (formerly known as Section 8 Vouchers - Housing First)	SMF+HC	267

Organization Name	Project Name	Target Population	Total Beds
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara	CHDR 2013	SMF	75
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara	CHDR 2013	SMF	25
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara	King's Crossing	SMF+HC	59
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara	Section 8 Voucher - MTW	SMF+HC	750
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara	Shelter Plus Care 5022	SMF+HC	409
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara	Shelter Plus Care 5320	SMF	24
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara	Tully Gardens	SMF	10
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara	VASH - HUD-VASH	SMF+HC	809
InnVision (with Community Services Agency)	Graduate House	SMF	5
InnVision Shelter Network	Alexander House	SF	6
InnVision Shelter Network	Commercial Street Inn	SFHC	51
InnVision Shelter Network	CSI Cold Weather Inn	HC	3
InnVision Shelter Network	Highlander Terrace (formerly known as North Santa Clara County Permanent Housing for Families)	HC	23
InnVision Shelter Network	Hotel de Zink	SMF	15
InnVision Shelter Network	InnVision Villa	SFHC	54
InnVision Shelter Network	JSI 24-Hour Care	SMF	12
InnVision Shelter Network	JSI Cold Weather Inn	SMF	5
InnVision Shelter Network	JSI DADS	SMF	8
InnVision Shelter Network	JSI DADS/AB 109 THU	SMF	2
InnVision Shelter Network	JSI Full Service Provider (FSP)	SMF	8
InnVision Shelter Network	JSI Mental Health	SMF	21
InnVision Shelter Network	Julian Street Inn	SMF	10
InnVision Shelter Network	MSI AB 109/DADS THU	SM	4
InnVision Shelter Network	MSI Cold Weather Inn	SF	5
InnVision Shelter Network	MSI Emergency Shelter	SM	46
InnVision Shelter Network	MSI HUD THU	SM	10
InnVision Shelter Network	MSI THU AB 109	SM	5
InnVision Shelter Network	MSI Transitional Housing Unit	SM	8
InnVision Shelter Network	MSI VA PD THU Beds	SM	12
InnVision Shelter Network	North County Inns	SMF	18

Organization Name	Project Name	Target Population	Total Beds
InnVision Shelter Network	Rolison Inns (formerly known as North Santa Clara County Supportive Housing Coalition)	SMF	8
InnVision Shelter Network	Safe Haven Permanent Housing for Women (Hester Project)	SF	10
InnVision Shelter Network	Samaritan Inns	SMF+HC	25
InnVision Shelter Network	Stevens House	SMF	7
InnVision Shelter Network	Sunset Square	HC	39
InnVision Shelter Network/Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence	Home Safe San Jose	SFHC DV	70
InnVision Shelter Network/Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence	Home Safe Santa Clara	SFHC DV	72
Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence	Residential Emergency Shelter	SFHC DV	20
Salvation Army	Emmanuel House (Overnighter)	SM	22
Salvation Army	Hospitality House-Working Man's Program	SM	50
Salvation Army	Volunteer Recovery	SM	6
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	AB 109	SMF	30
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	Abode - Rental Assistance Project (RAP) #1	SMF	55
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	Abode - Rental Assistance Project (RAP) #2	SMF	8
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	Community Reintegration - Central County	SMF	10
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	Community Reintegration - North County	SMF	10
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	Community Reintegration - South County	SMF	10
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	CSJ and MHD/CC - TBRA	SMF+HC	13
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	CSJ and MHD/MMH - TBRA	SMF+HC	2
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	Custody Health High Users	SMF	15
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	Mental Health Permanent Supportive Housing Project	SMF	20
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA 4th Street Apartments	SMF	6
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Archer Street Apartments	SMF	6
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Armory Family Housing	SMF	10

Organization Name	Project Name	Target Population	Total Beds
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Bella Terra Senior Apartments	SMF	5
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Belovida Santa Clara	SMF	3
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Curtner Studio	SMF	27
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Donner Lofts	SMF	15
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Fair Oak Plaza	SMF	18
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Ford and Monterey Family Apartments	SMF	5
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Gilroy Sobrato Apartments	SMF	17
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA King's Crossing	SMF+HC	10
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Parkside Studio	SMF	11
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Paseo Senter I (1896 Senter)	SMF+HC	17
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	MHSA Paseo Senter II (1900 Senter Rd.)	SMF	5
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	Pay For Success	SMF	120
Santa Clara County Mental Health Department	Scattered Site Rental Assistance	SMF	14
South County Housing	Royal Court Apartments	SMF+HC	34
South County Housing	Sobrato Gilroy Permanent Housing	HC	52
South County Housing	Sobrato Transitional (HUD)	HC	61
South County Housing	Sobrato Transitional (non-HUD)	HC	83
St. Joseph's Family Center	Gilroy Place	SMF	12
St. Joseph's Family Center	Gilroy Sobrato Apartments - HUD	SMF	8
St. Joseph's Family Center	Our New Place	HC DV	36
The Health Trust	Housing for Health Program	HC HIV	167
Valley Homeless Health Care Program	Valley Health Medical Respite Center	SMF	18
West Valley Community Services	Transitional Housing Program	SMF+HC	18
YWCA of Silicon Valley	Support Network for Battered Women	SFHC DV	23
Total			6,320

Data Source: 2014 HIC

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

Introduction

The County offers a number of resources for seniors, persons with disabilities, and other special needs. In total here are 610 Special Need Facilities in the County with a total of 11,218 beds available. These include 250 Adult Residential Facilities that provide non-medical care for adults, 42 group homes that service children or adults with chronic disabilities, and 311 Residential Care facilities for the Elderly.

Table 54 - Licensed Community Care Facilities (County)

Facility Type	Facilities	Bed
Adult Residential	250	1,919
Residential Care for the Elderly	311	8,895
Group Homes	42	322
Small Family Home	1	6
Social Rehabilitation	6	76
Total:	610	11,218

Data California Community Care Licensing Division, 2014

Source:

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.

As was discussed in NA-45 of the Needs Assessment, supportive housing for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, and those living with HIV/AIDS is designed to allow the individuals to live as independently as possible. Supportive housing services generally involve more accessible units, greater access to transportation and healthcare, and possibly larger units to accommodate those who need assistance with one or more daily activities. More challenging or on-going conditions might require supportive services that include long-term assisted living as well as transportation and nursing care.⁶⁸

Elderly/Frail Elderly

Elderly and frail elderly residents generally face a unique set of housing needs, largely due to physical limitations, lower household incomes, and the rising costs of health care. They have a range of housing needs, including retrofits to facilitate aging in place, downsizing to more convenient, urban, amenities-rich communities, and more intensive care facilities. Aging in place supports older adults remaining in

⁶⁸ Assisted Living Federation of America. "Senior Living Options." http://www.alfa.org/alfa/Senior_Living_Options.asp

their homes as long as possible and is an important and cost effective strategy for a growing older adult population.⁶⁹

Persons with Disabilities

Persons with a disability may have lower incomes and often face barriers to finding employment or adequate housing due to physical or structural obstacles. This segment of the population often needs affordable housing that is located near public transportation, services, and shopping. Persons with disabilities may require units equipped with wheelchair accessibility or other special features that accommodate physical or sensory limitations. Depending on the severity of the disability, people may live independently with some assistance in their own homes, or may require assisted living and supportive services in special care facilities.

HIV/AIDS

The fatality rate due to HIV/AIDS has significantly declined since 1995.⁷⁰ Many people with HIV/AIDS are living longer lives, and therefore require assistance for a longer period of time. These individuals are increasingly lower income and homeless, have more mental health and substance abuse issues, and require basic services such as housing and food in order to ensure they adhere to the medications necessary to prolong their lives.⁷¹

The Health Trust AIDS Services (THTAS), a program of The Health Trust, serves persons living with HIV/AIDS in the County. THTAS receives and administers contract funding for its housing subsidy program (Housing for Health) from HOPWA and HOPWA-PSH from the City of San Jose (grantee) and Santa Clara County General Funds through the Public Health Department. In addition to tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), these contracts include placement and support services provided by Case Managers, Registered Nurses and Master's prepared Social Workers for the more medically acute clients. Housing clients are also eligible for additional services provided by Ryan White Care Act funding.⁷²

While the majority of effort is placed on helping subsidized clients remain permanently housed (including required annual re-certifications and inspections, and advocating with landlords), support is also provided to clients not receiving a subsidy in order to keep them stably housed. The main goals of THTAS case management are to assist clients in: (1) accessing medical care, (2) accessing benefits and income, and (3) attaining and maintaining stable housing. This HOPWA contract specifically funds the provision of TBRA, Permanent Housing Placement, and Support Services to achieve those goals.

⁶⁹ Community Housing Resource Center. "Aging in Place: A Toolkit for Local Governments."

<http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/livable-communities/plan/planning/aging-in-place-a-toolkit-for-local-governments-aarp.pdf>

⁷⁰ National Center for HIV/AIDS. Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention. Mortality Slide Series. STD and TB Prevention.

⁷¹ City of San José. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program. Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) FY 2013-2014.

⁷² Ibid.

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

The County has a total of 11,218 supportive housing beds available for persons with health-related conditions. This includes the following licensed care facilities:⁷³

- *Group Homes*
Group Homes are facilities of any capacity and provide 24-hour non-medical care and supervision to children in a structured environment. Group Homes provide social, psychological, and behavioral programs for troubled youth. The County has 42 group homes that provide 322 beds.
- *Adult Residential Facility*
Adult Residential Facilities (ARF) are facilities of any capacity that provide 24-hour non-medical care for adults ages 18 through 59 who are unable to provide for their own daily needs. Adults may be physically handicapped, developmentally disabled, and/or mentally disabled. The County has 250 of these facilities. Combined, they provide 1,919 beds.
- *Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly*
Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE) provide care, supervision and assistance with activities of daily living, such as bathing and grooming. They may also provide incidental medical services under special care plans. The City has five of these facilities. Combined, they provide 8,995 beds. The facilities provide services to persons 60 years of age and over and persons under 60 with compatible needs. RCFEs may also be known as assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and board and care homes. The facilities can range in size from fewer than six beds to over 100 beds. The residents in these facilities require varying levels of personal care and protective supervision.

Specifically, some of the programs that the Urban County has in place to address the supportive housing needs of special needs groups are:

- Bill Wilson Center, Peacock Commons is a recently renovated apartment complex with 28 units that can house as between 35-45 transition age youth and any children they may have. A notable component of Peacock Commons is the inclusion of six mentors who will live on the premises and serve as role models for the residents.
- Community Solutions, La Isla Pacifica Shelter for Urban County Battered Women and Children provides emergency and short term housing, food, counseling, and life skills workshops to 20 very low income women and their children who are survivors of domestic abuse.
- EHC, Housing for Urban County Homeless provides shelter nights and supportive services to 26 homeless Urban County families, adults, and youth at the Boccardo Family Living Center in San Martin.

⁷³ Community Care Licensing Division. "Glossary." <http://www.cclcd.ca.gov/res/html/glossary.htm>

- Family Supportive Housing provides housing counseling and housing search activities to 24 Urban County homeless families with children.
- InnVision, Julian Street Inn provides housing counseling services, 500 nights of shelter, and meals to the homeless mentally ill, who are Urban County residents.
- InnVision, Transitional Shelter Program provides housing counseling, case management, meals, and nights of shelter to homeless women and children in transitional housing.
- Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence provides a hotline, emergency shelter, and support services for 392 Urban County victims of domestic violence and their children.
- Sacred Heart Community Service-Homelessness Program provides one-to-one housing counseling and emergency financial assistance to 250 low income Urban County families at risk of homelessness.
- Silicon Valley Independent Living Center assists 85 low and extremely low income persons with disabilities in securing integrated, accessible, and affordable housing.
- Project Sentinel provides services to help households prevent housing issues, such as homelessness, substandard living conditions, hostile environments, and foreclosure, and to resolve those that occur. Specific services include 850 information and referral calls, 65 tenant landlord dispute resolution cases, 20 mortgage assistance cases and a wide variety of public education. Services are provided to the following communities: Campbell, Los Gatos, Saratoga, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill and unincorporated San Jose areas.

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)

In FY 2015-2016 the Urban County will allocate federal entitlement dollars to the following programs which address housing and supportive services needs:

Agency	EAH, Inc
Project Name	Morgan Hill Family Apartments (HO-16-01)
Description	EAH Inc. is a non-profit public benefit corporation that has successfully developed and directly managed affordable housing in the California, Hawaii and a few other locations over the past 46 years. Our development group is very experienced in the development and construction of new affordable apartments as well as the acquisition and rehabilitation of existing affordable apartment communities. Our real estate management group oversees all EAH controlled properties as well as performs third party management duties of select communities. In total EAH owns and/or manages in excess of 9,500 apartment units.
Goal Outcome	Morgan Hill Family – Scattered Site is a new construction 41 unit apartment project located in the City of Morgan Hill CA. The 41 apartment units will be built on three (3) separate properties that are non-contiguous but within ¼ of a mile of one another. The project will provide permanent housing for low income families at or below 60% AMI and will include 6 proposed Transitional Aged Youth (T.A.Y.) units, as well as two (2) commercial lease spaces. 11 units will be restricted to 30% AMI, 8 units will be restricted to 40% AMI, 15 units will be restricted to 50% AMI, 6 units will be restricted to 60% AMI and 1 unit will be a staff unit. The HOME funds will be used for the construction and permanent financing of the residential portion of the project and will be leveraged to compete in a TCAC 9% tax credit application. See Attached Property Description with Architectural Renderings. 11 units are committed as HOME units.

Agency	Community Solutions
Project Name	La Isla Pacifica Domestic Violence Shelter (PS-16-04)
Description	<p>Community Solutions provides comprehensive behavioral health and victim support services to residents of Southern Santa Clara County and the surrounding area with a specialty in meeting the needs of low-income, Latino, and other under-served populations. The agency’s service expertise includes risk prevention, crisis intervention, case management, counseling, group and residential treatment. Community Solutions' numerous areas of specialization are consolidated into four program divisions:</p> <p>SOLUTIONS TO VIOLENCE (STV) offers 24-hr. support and resources for survivors of sexual assault, intimate partner abuse, and human trafficking.</p> <p>CHILDREN & YOUTH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES serves children, adolescents and transition-age youth (16-25) who are in crisis in order to prevent their involvement in foster care or juvenile justice systems.</p> <p>ADULT BEHAVIORAL SERVICES provides therapy, assistance in managing medications, 24-hr. crisis response and case management, so that the full range of each individual’s needs are met. The division serves adults with mental health, substance abuse, and criminal justice histories and supports the mental health needs of adults who were chronically homeless and have moved into supportive housing.</p> <p>RESIDENTIAL & HOUSING: Along with mental health treatment, the Residential & Housing program provides transitional and permanent housing for seriously mentally ill adults who are unable to live independently.</p>
Goal Outcome	To provide shelter and supportive services for 28 ELI unduplicated adults plus their minor children. 18 Unincorporated Area, and 14 City of Morgan Hill.

Agency	Silicon Valley Independent (SVILC)
Project Name	Housing for Persons with Disabilities (PS-16-20)
Description	SVILC is a disability justice and resource organization that promotes independence, equality, choice and pride for people with disabilities of all ages and cultures and provides support to build their capacity to live freely in the community. SVILC was founded in 1976 by a small group of people with disabilities as an Independent Living Center (ILC) to serve the needs of Santa Clara County residents with disabilities. SVILC’s Housing Program for Persons with Disabilities assists low-income Urban County residents with disabilities in their housing search to secure integrated, affordable, and accessible housing. The program provides education/training on all aspects of how to conduct a housing search to transition from homelessness, health care facilities or unstable, temporary housing; includes workshops and access to IL (Independent Living) services to ensure long-term sustainability.
Goal Outcome	<p>Various supportive housing services to <u>104 unduplicated</u>, low-income Urban County residents with disabilities:</p> <p>(1) Housing Assessments, Referrals, and Landlord Mediation: Provide assessments of consumer’s housing units to determine accessibility of units for persons with disabilities, and offer mediation of landlord/tenant disputes, particularly when consumer is requesting necessary accessibility modifications;</p> <p>2) Housing Workshops: Provide monthly community-based housing workshops and peer support groups in order to increase consumer knowledge of housing solutions for independent living;</p> <p>(3) Housing Search Assistance: Successfully assist Urban County residents with disabilities in their housing search for accessible, affordable, integrated housing to ensure their need of finding an independent living solution in the community is met;</p> <p>(4) Housing Advocacy: Work with municipal housing departments and the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara to ensure that people with disabilities’ needs are considered when planning is coordinated for new housing or development improvement projects.</p> <p>Provide 104 Urban County residents with disabilities with guidance, group workshops, one-on-one counseling, peer support, advocacy assistance, and referrals for housing.</p>

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))

Please see above.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictions within the County face barriers to affordable housing that are common throughout the Bay Area. High on the list is the lack of developable land, which increases the cost of available real estate and increases housing development costs. Local opposition is another common obstacle as many neighbors have strong reactions to infill and affordable housing developments. Their opposition is often based on misconceptions, such as a foreseen increase in crime; erosion of property values; increase in parking and traffic congestion; and overwhelmed schools.⁷⁴ However, in order to ensure a healthy economy the region must focus on strategies and investment that provide housing for much of the region’s workforce – for example, sales clerks, secretaries, firefighters, police, teachers, and health service workers – whose incomes might significantly limit their housing choices.⁷⁵

Even when developments produce relatively affordable housing, in a constrained housing supply market higher income buyers and renter households generally outbid lower income households and a home’s final sale or rental price will generally far exceed the projected sales or rental costs. Public subsidies are often needed to guarantee affordable homes for LMI households.

The County identified several constraints to the maintenance, development and improvement of housing and affordable housing in its 2015-2022 Housing Element update:⁷⁶

- Land use controls, including the General Plan, which governs unincorporated residential land use and development potential
- The countywide growth management policies shared by the County, cities, and LAFCO, also referred to as the “joint urban development policies”
- The Land Use Plan policies, also referred to as the Land Use Element
- The Zoning Ordinance
- The County’s subdivision ordinance
- The County regulation of single building sites
- Other specific development standards such as parking requirements and height limits, any growth control measures employed, policies and regulations regarding secondary dwelling units, and density bonuses.

⁷⁴ Association of Bay Area Governments. “Affordable Housing in the Bay Area.” 2014.
<http://abag.ca.gov/files/AffordableHousing101.pdf>

⁷⁵ Association of Bay Area Governments. “Jobs-Housing Connection Strategy.” 2012.
http://www.planbayarea.org/pdf/JHCS/May_2012_Jobs_Housing_Connection_Strategy_Main_Report.pdf

⁷⁶ County of Santa Clara. “2015-2022 Housing Element.” 2014.

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

Introduction

An adequate housing supply is critical to keeping housing affordable, and affordable housing is among the most important contributors to household welfare. As housing prices increase, the value of household income decreases. One prime example is that the inflation-adjusted value of the federal minimum wage has fallen by more than a third from its peak, and is currently about 20 percent less than it was in 1981. Thus, the federal minimum wage has lost value and has not kept up with the rising cost of housing such as rent. Even in states such as California where the state minimum wage exceeds the federal minimum wage, one full-time minimum wage job is not enough for a household to afford a two-bedroom unit. As was discussed in MA-05, in the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area (HMFA), the third most expensive rental market in the nation,⁷⁷ renter households must earn at least \$31.70 an hour to afford a two-bedroom apartment.

Strategies for increasing the housing supply must take into account a jurisdiction's job/housing balance, which is defined as the ratio of number of jobs to number of housing units in a given area. A more precise ratio is between the number of jobs and the number of employed residents, as some households have no workers, while others have multiple workers). There should not only be a sufficient amount of housing at a range of prices, but also a variety of housing types appropriate for a range of needs and in locations that allow for access to transportation and employment opportunities. If there is an imbalance of appropriate housing for the number of employees in an area, the result can be longer commutes and greater traffic congestion as employees must then commute to places of employment.

Jobs and housing are considered to be balanced when there are an equal number of employed residents and jobs within a given area, with a ratio of approximately 1.0. A more balanced jobs/housing ratio can ease traffic congestion and the burden it imposes on residents, businesses, and local infrastructure. That burden is particularly evident in California. Researchers ranked four California metropolitan areas among the nation's ten most-congested areas in terms of time lost per year: 1) Los Angeles/Long Beach/ Santa Ana, 2) San Francisco/Oakland, and tied for 8th) San Jose.⁷⁸ The table below shows the Job/Housing ratios for the jurisdictions in the County as determined by the ABAG.⁷⁹

Table 55 -Jobs / Employed Residents Ratio (County)

Jurisdiction	Jobs/Employed Residents Ratio
Campbell	1.3
Cupertino	1.0

⁷⁷ National Low Income Housing Coalition. "Out of Reach." 2014. <http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/2014OOR.pdf>

⁷⁸ California Planning Roundtable. "Deconstructing Jobs-Housing Balance." 2008. http://www.cproundtable.org/media/uploads/pub_files/CPR-Jobs-Housing.pdf

⁷⁹ Association of Bay Area Governments. "Jobs/Housing Balance." http://www.abag.ca.gov/planning/housingneeds/notes/10-19-06_Agenda_Item_2_-_Jobs-Housing_Balance.pdf

Los Gatos	1.8
Milpitas	1.5
Mountain View	1.2
Palo Alto	2.9
San Jose	0.8
Santa Clara	1.9
Sunnyvale	1.0
Santa Clara County	1.1

Data Source: ABAG Projections 2013

The Bay Area region has taken a step to reduce the jobs/housing imbalance with the adoption of Plan Bay Area, the region's implementation of the Sustainable Communities Strategy required by SB 375 of 2008.⁸⁰ Plan Bay Area focuses growth in urban areas near transit and employment. This strategy will allow for an increase in the housing supply that narrows the affordability gap. Higher density housing located near transit can be more affordable than detached more suburban-style housing. Lower housing costs and lower commuting costs can significantly reduce the overall cost of living for households.

Table 56 - Business Activity (Urban County)

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	1,582	2,161	2	3	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	9,274	9,831	10	13	3
Construction	4,281	4,746	4	6	2
Education and Health Care Services	13,822	14,138	14	19	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,178	4,372	5	6	0
Information	4,240	1,684	4	2	-2
Manufacturing	15,975	5,421	16	7	-9
Other Services	4,682	5,235	5	7	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	15,980	11,240	17	15	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	9,354	8,523	10	11	2
Transportation and Warehousing	1,546	767	2	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	4,963	3,734	5	5	0
Total	90,877	71,852	--	--	--

⁸⁰ California Environmental Protection Agency. "Sustainable Communities." <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/sb375/sb375.htm>

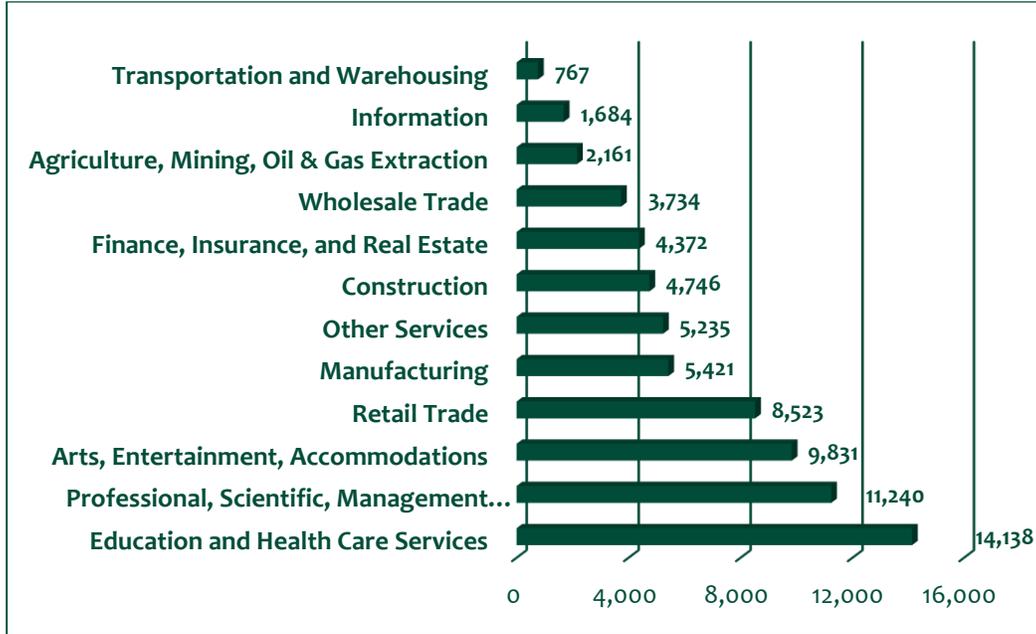
Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
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Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Data Source: HUD data for Public Administration sector not available.

Comment:

Figure 6 - Number of County of Santa Clara Jobs by Business Activity



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

Table 57 - Labor Force (Urban County)

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	131,694
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	121,626
Unemployment Rate	7.64
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	13.22
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.32

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 58 - Occupations by Sector (Urban County)

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, Business and Financial	50,994
Farming, Fisheries and Forestry Occupations	3,664
Service	7,578
Sales and Office	25,437
Construction, Extraction, Maintenance and Repair	7,931

Occupations by Sector		Number of People
Production, Transportation and Material Moving		3,677

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 59 - Travel Time (Urban County)

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	70,436	64%
30-59 Minutes	32,539	30%
60 or More Minutes	6,771	6%
Total	109,746	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Data Source Comment: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Table 60 - Educational Attainment by Employment - Population 16 and Older (Urban County)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less Than High School Graduate	6,594	981	3,481
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	11,133	1,250	3,795
Some College or Associate's Degree	24,623	1,863	7,485
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	59,783	3,354	15,387

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 61 - Educational Attainment by Age (Urban County)

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less Than 9th Grade	356	1,159	1,360	2,607	2,174
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	2,214	1,400	1,845	2,685	1,895
High School Graduate, GED, or Alternative	6,062	3,987	3,577	8,636	6,499
Some College, No Degree	10,622	5,800	5,073	12,664	6,624
Associate's Degree	1,181	2,032	2,457	6,033	2,197
Bachelor's Degree	3,520	9,219	11,532	21,563	8,983
Graduate or Professional Degree	561	3,895	10,301	22,051	8,765

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

As shown in **Table 61** below, the educational attainment for Urban County residents 25 years of age and older is as follows:

- Nine percent have not graduated high school
- Thirteen percent have graduated high school (including equivalency), but no further education
- Seventeen percent have some college but no degree
- Seven percent have an associate’s degree
- Twenty-nine percent have a bachelor’s degree
- Twenty-five percent have a graduate or professional degree

Overall, 91 percent of Urban County residents over the age of 25 have at least a high school diploma or higher, and 54 percent have a bachelor’s degree or higher. In comparison, less than one third of the entire population of California has a bachelor’s degree or higher, and 11 percent have a graduate or professional degree.⁸¹

Table 62 - Educational Attainment by Age - 25 and Older (Urban County)

	Age				Total	% of Total
	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs		
Less Than 9th Grade	1,159	1,360	2,607	2,174	7300	4%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	1,400	1,845	2,685	1,895	7825	4%
High School Graduate, GED, or Alternative	3,987	3,577	8,636	6,499	22699	13%
Some College, No Degree	5,800	5,073	12,664	6,624	30161	17%
Associate's Degree	2,032	2,457	6,033	2,197	12719	7%
Bachelor's Degree	9,219	11,532	21,563	8,983	51297	29%
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,895	10,301	22,051	8,765	45012	25%
Total:	27492	36145	76239	37137	177013	100%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Data Source Comment: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Table 62 shows that those residents with advanced and professional degrees have significantly higher median incomes, with holders of bachelor’s degrees having approximately 72 percent higher median incomes than those with only an associate’s degree, and those with a graduate or professional degree have a 142 percent higher median income.

Table 63 - Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (Urban County)

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less Than High School Graduate	21,827
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	31,558
Some College or Associate's Degree	42,009

⁸¹ 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Bachelor's Degree	72,290
Graduate or Professional Degree	101,495

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

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

As show in **Table 55** and in **Figure 6**, the major employment sectors in the Urban County include Education and Health Care Services (24 percent, 14,138 jobs), Professional, Scientific, Management Services (19 percent, 11,240 jobs), Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (17 percent, 9,831 jobs), and Retail Trade (15 percent, 9,354 jobs). Seventy-six percent of the total jobs (43,732 jobs) in the Urban County are produced by these four employment sectors.

Between September 2013 and September 2014, total employment in the San José- Sunnyvale-Santa Clara MSA, which also includes San Benito County, expanded by 34,400 jobs, or 3.5 percent.⁸² The areas of job expansion show the areas of the labor force most in demand and most effected by upswings in the local economies:

- Information led the way, up by 7,300 jobs from September 2013. Job additions industries dominated by high tech, also including computer and electronic products manufacturing (up 4,100 jobs), and computer systems design (up 2,500 jobs), together represented 40 percent of the net total job gain in the metropolitan area.
- Private educational and health services grew by 6,800 jobs over the year, largely within private health care services, which was up 3,800 jobs.
- With the exception of other services, down by 200 jobs, all other major industries either expanded or remained unchanged over the year.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community.

Workforce Needs

The unemployment rate in the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was 5.2 percent in September 2014, down from a revised 5.5 percent in August 2014, and below the year-ago estimate of 6.6 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 6.9 percent for California and 5.7 percent for the nation during the same period.⁸³

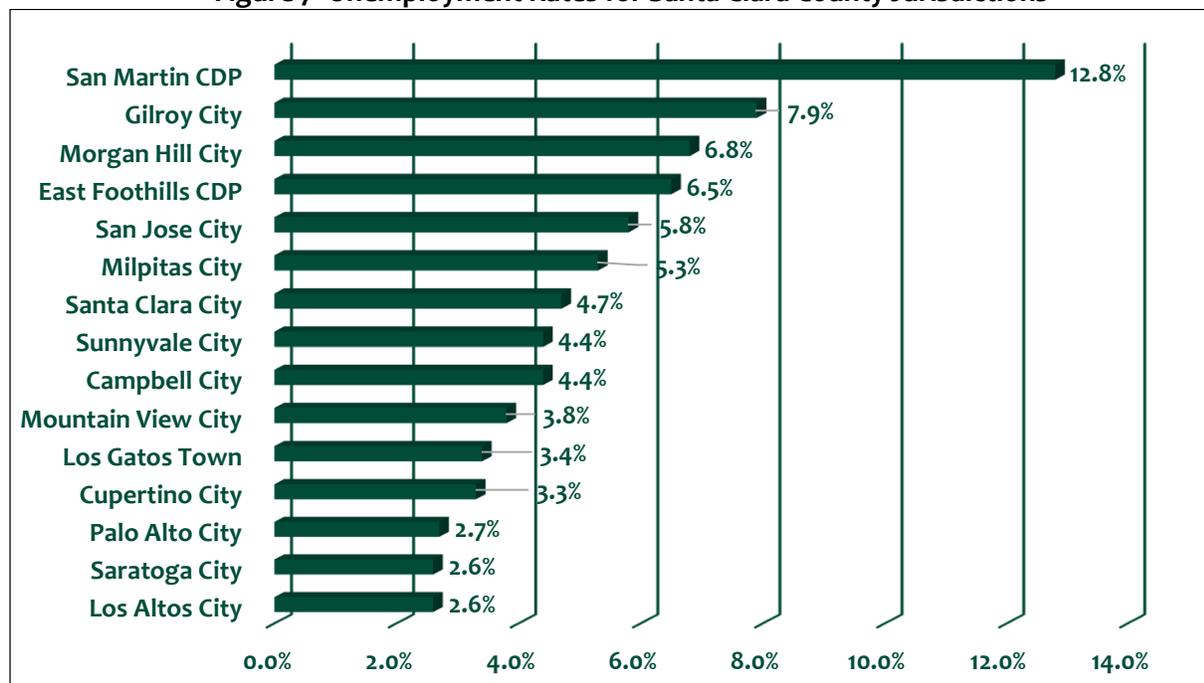
⁸² State of California Employment Development Department. "San José-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara MSA - Labor Market Information." October 2014.

⁸³ State of California Employment Development Department. "San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara MSA - Labor Market Information." October 2014.

Between September 2013 and September 2014, total employment in the MSA, which also includes San Benito County, expanded by 34,400 jobs, or 3.5 percent.⁸⁴ The areas of job expansion show the areas of the labor force most in demand and most effected by upswings in the local economies:

- The information sector led the way, up by 7,300 jobs from last September. Job growth industries dominated by high tech, including computer and electronic products manufacturing (up 4,100 jobs), and computer systems design (up 2,500 jobs), together represented 40 percent of the net total job gain in the metropolitan area.
- Private educational and health services grew by 6,800 jobs over the year, largely within private health care services, which was up 3,800 jobs.
- With the exception of Other Services, down by 200 jobs, all other major industries either expanded or remained unchanged over the year.

Figure 7 -Unemployment Rates for Santa Clara County Jurisdictions



Data Source: California Employment Development Department

Infrastructure Needs

The economic health and the social well-being of a community is often reflected in the quality of its public infrastructure, including roads and highways, public transit systems, sewer and sewage treatment systems, water distribution systems, schools, parks and recreation areas, libraries, and

⁸⁴ Ibid.

other public buildings. Adequate public infrastructure is an important foundation for a healthy economy. Maintenance and expansion of public infrastructure in the County is not keeping pace with growth or with the deterioration of existing facilities. In the County's General Plan, policies have been adopted and recommendations for implementation have been made to complete the connection between the county government and the individual jurisdiction's infrastructure needs and the overall health of the County's and jurisdiction's economy.

Policies

- Local governments should adequately plan for infrastructure improvements needed to accommodate planned growth.
- Infrastructure improvement plans should be consistent with local growth management and land use plans.
- Existing infrastructure should be adequately maintained.

Implementation Recommendations

- Capital improvement plans for the construction and maintenance of community infrastructure should be prepared and periodically reviewed and updated to assure consistency with anticipated growth and with local land use plans and policies.
- The private sector should work cooperatively with the public sector to assure adequate revenues to finance the construction, maintenance and expansion of community infrastructure.

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

The Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) to San Jose project represents a final link to complete the 20-mile gap in the regional rail system around San Francisco Bay and tie together the region's three major metropolitan centers: San Jose, San Francisco, and Oakland.

- Phase 1 of BART to San Jose is currently under construction and when completed in 2018 will bring BART to the Berryessa neighborhood of North San Jose.
- Phase 2 of BART to San Jose is currently in the planning stage. It will feature a tunnel under Downtown San Jose and ultimately end in the County near San Jose International Airport.⁸⁵

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

⁸⁵ BART Silicon Valley. "Overview." <http://www.vta.org/bart/>

As shown in **Figure 8**, 65 percent of the fastest growing occupations in the County in 2010 and projected for 2020 requires a bachelor's degree or higher.⁸⁶

As was previously discussed, in the Urban County 54 percent of residents 25 years and older have a bachelor's or higher.⁸⁷ According to the median annual wages listed in **Table 62**, residents in the Urban County who have a high school diploma or less can only expect to be employed in occupations that will provide them with incomes in the 0-50% AMI range.

⁸⁶ California Employment Development Department. "Santa Clara County, California."
<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/county/sclara.html>

⁸⁷ 2010 Census

Figure 8 – Fastest Growing Occupations – San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara MSA

Employment Development Department		2010-2020 Fastest Growing Occupations					
Labor Market Information Division		San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara					
January 7, 2013		(San Benito and Santa Clara Counties)					
Occupational Title	Annual Average Employment		Employment Change	2012 First Quarter Wages [1]		Education & Training Levels [3]	
	2010	2020	Percent	Median Hourly	Median Annual	Entry Level Education	Work Experience
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	2,140	3,020	41.1	\$54.78	\$113,958	Doctoral or Professional Deg.	None
Biochemists and Biophysicists	720	1,000	38.9	\$43.05	\$89,558	Doctoral or Professional Deg.	None
Physical Therapists	850	1,120	31.8	\$43.99	\$91,488	Doctoral or Professional Deg.	None
Computer and Information Research Scientists	1,700	2,240	31.8	\$65.57	\$136,391	Doctoral or Professional Deg.	None
Statisticians	490	690	40.8	\$40.21	\$83,630	Master's Degree	None
Urban and Regional Planners	570	750	31.6	\$44.96	\$93,511	Master's Degree	None
Mental Health Counselors	570	740	29.8	\$18.92	\$39,351	Master's Degree	None
Instructional Coordinators	1,220	1,580	29.5	\$30.84	\$64,139	Master's Degree	>5 years
Meeting, Convention, and Event Planners	590	900	52.5	\$26.18	\$54,463	Bachelor's Degree	<1 year
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	5,850	8,900	52.1	\$51.22	\$106,527	Bachelor's Degree	None
Biomedical Engineers	620	910	46.8	\$52.60	\$109,405	Bachelor's Degree	None
Database Administrators	1,610	2,360	46.6	\$49.24	\$102,433	Bachelor's Degree	1-5 years
Information Security Analysts, Web Developers, and Computer Network Architects	6,480	9,120	40.7	\$54.35	\$113,052	Bachelor's Degree	1-5 years
Cost Estimators	1,560	2,190	40.4	\$36.18	\$75,254	Bachelor's Degree	None
Personal Financial Advisors	1,810	2,530	39.8	\$35.55	\$73,339	Bachelor's Degree	None
Logisticians	1,360	1,890	39.0	\$45.29	\$94,207	Bachelor's Degree	1-5 years
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	4,950	6,860	38.6	\$46.36	\$96,413	Bachelor's Degree	None
Software Developers, Systems Software	23,640	32,770	38.6	\$63.58	\$132,241	Bachelor's Degree	None
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	500	690	38.0	\$33.99	\$70,695	Bachelor's Degree	None
Software Developers, Applications	25,330	34,620	36.7	\$57.14	\$118,854	Bachelor's Degree	None
Training and Development Specialists	1,340	1,800	34.3	\$42.01	\$87,392	Bachelor's Degree	None
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	760	990	30.3	[2]	\$65,478	Bachelor's Degree	None
Public Relations Specialists	1,670	2,170	29.9	\$37.71	\$78,448	Bachelor's Degree	None
Compliance Officers	1,280	1,660	29.7	\$39.63	\$82,410	Bachelor's Degree	None
Human Resources Managers	1,150	1,490	29.6	\$74.68	\$155,332	Bachelor's Degree	1-5 years
Computer and Information Systems Managers	8,230	10,650	29.4	\$80.72	\$167,892	Bachelor's Degree	>5 years
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	1,780	2,760	55.1	\$32.79	\$68,215	Associate's Degree	None
Respiratory Therapists	610	800	31.1	\$41.98	\$86,070	Associate's Degree	None
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	760	990	30.3	\$39.78	\$82,747	Associate's Degree	None
Dental Hygienists	1,070	1,380	29.0	\$48.96	\$101,831	Associate's Degree	None
Heating, Air Conditioning, Refrigeration Mechanics & Installers	1,520	2,150	41.4	\$26.96	\$56,093	Postsecondary non-degree	None
Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	440	620	40.9	\$24.77	\$51,530	High school diploma or equiv.	None
Coaches and Scouts	2,720	3,760	38.2	[2]	\$33,130	High school diploma or equiv.	None
Medical Secretaries	3,050	4,180	37.0	\$18.25	\$37,965	High school diploma or equiv.	None
Pest Control Workers	430	580	34.9	\$19.08	\$39,690	High school diploma or equiv.	None
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	770	1,030	33.8	\$17.81	\$37,039	High school diploma or equiv.	None
Security Guards	6,990	9,340	33.6	\$15.24	\$31,690	High school diploma or equiv.	None
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,910	2,480	29.8	\$34.72	\$72,210	High school diploma or equiv.	None
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	750	970	29.3	\$30.87	\$64,202	High school diploma or equiv.	None
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	2,630	3,400	29.3	\$39.32	\$81,797	High school diploma or equiv.	>5 years
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	790	1,020	29.1	\$33.64	\$69,968	High school diploma or equiv.	None
Home Health Aides	3,340	4,940	47.9	\$10.45	\$21,738	Less than High School	None
Automotive and Watercraft Service Attendants	630	890	41.3	\$11.60	\$24,136	Less than High School	None
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	810	1,130	39.5	\$24.70	\$51,368	Less than High School	None
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	430	590	37.2	\$11.01	\$22,882	Less than High School	None
Cooks, Restaurant	6,250	8,460	35.4	\$11.25	\$23,403	Less than High School	<1 year
Tapers	540	730	35.2	\$27.71	\$57,630	Less than High School	None
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	930	1,230	32.3	\$10.92	\$22,718	Less than High School	None
Waiters and Waitresses	11,790	15,400	30.6	\$9.20	\$19,137	Less than High School	None
Butchers and Meat Cutters	970	1,260	29.9	\$16.84	\$35,037	Less than High School	None
	148,900	203,730					

Data California Employment Development Department, 2013

Source:

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 Silicon Valley Workforce Investment Network's Work2Future is the local administrative arm of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2013 (WIOA).⁸⁸ Work2Future operates one-stop centers that serve the areas of San Jose, Campbell, Morgan Hill, Los Altos Hills, Gilroy, Los Gatos, Saratoga, Monte Sereno, and the unincorporated areas of the County. The Department of Labor is the main funding stream for the centers. Other sources include state, local, and federal grants and corporate support. Strategically positioned within the Office of Economic Development, Work2Future addresses the workforce and economic development needs of the local area, in collaboration with small and large businesses, educational institutions and community-based organizations.

Work2Future supports regional collaborative partnerships that include employers from priority industry sectors and targets leveraged investments in quality training in these sectors. Its regional economic and workforce analysis shows San Jose having great influence on the regional economy. While the report forecasts long-term job growth in most industries, it identifies the following priority industry sectors:

- Health
- Advanced Manufacturing
- Information and Communication Technology and Digital Media

Work2Future's Business Services Plan supports its priority industry sectors through existing and new regional workforce development networks and industry sector partnerships. Proactive rapid response through layoff aversion and Trade Adjustment Act assistance are also key components of the plan. Work2Future adult strategies emphasize career pathway approaches to workforce development in growth industry sectors utilizing earn-and-learn approaches. Its plan includes a robust business service operation that supports these types of training:

- Entrepreneurship
- Customized and on-the-job training
- Registered apprenticeship training
- Technology-based training and attainment of industry recognized certificates and credentials

Their Plan commits at least 25 percent of their WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker funds toward these training approaches and also commits to serving all populations. Work2Future's youth strategies focus

⁸⁸ City of San José Office of Economic Development. "work2future." <http://work2future.biz/>

on collaboration with its youth partners to increase high school completion and support higher education and training opportunities in Science, Technology, Engineering and Math.

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

No

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Housing problems disproportionately affect low income and minority populations. For the disproportionate needs by racial/ethnic group, please see the discussion for NA-15, NA-20, and NA-25. In summary:

- For 0-30% AMI households: 92 percent of Black/African American households and 93 percent of Asian households experience housing problems, compared to 80 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole; and 87 percent of Black/African American and American Indian, Alaska Native households, and 82 percent of Hispanic households experience severe housing problems, compared to 70 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- For 30-50 % AMI households: 84 percent of Asian households and 81 percent of Hispanic households experience housing problems, compared to 70 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole; and 62 percent of Black/African American households and 43 percent of Hispanic households experience severe housing problems, compared to 30 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- For the 50-80% AMI households: 62 percent of Black/African American households and 43 percent of Hispanic households experience severe housing problems, compared to 30 percent of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Thirty-seven percent of Black/African American households and 32 percent of American Indian, Alaska Native households are disproportionately affected by severe cost burden and paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing.

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

Please see NA-30.

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

As was discussed in MA-05, The Urban County's housing costs are among the highest in the nation. Multiple jurisdictions within the Urban County fall within the top twenty most expensive markets: Los Altos is currently ranked as the number one most expensive housing market in the United States, Saratoga the third, Los Gatos the fifth, and Morgan Hill the 17th.⁸⁹ Currently the Urban County would need approximately 16,673 additional affordable housing units to match the housing needs of the population earning below 80% AMI.

⁸⁹ Coldwell Banker. "Coldwell Banker Home Listing Report." 2014. <http://blog.coldwellbanker.com/HLR-2014/>

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Consolidated Plan goals below represent high priority needs for the Urban County of Santa Clara (Urban County) and serve as the basis for the strategic actions the Urban County will use to meet these needs. The goals, listed in no particular order are:

1. Assist in the creation and preservation of affordable housing opportunities for low income and special needs households.
2. Support activities to end homelessness.
3. Support activities that provide community services to low income and special needs households.
4. Support activities that strengthen neighborhoods.
5. Promote fair housing choice.

The Urban County's Consolidated Plan update coincides with the development of the first year Action Plan and the annual Request for Proposals (RFP) process. The Urban County awards Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) funding to public entities and nonprofit agencies that provide public services and housing for low-and moderate-income (LMI) and special needs households. The Urban County operates on a one-year grant funding cycle for CDBG and HOME projects.

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

Geographic Area

Not applicable. The Urban County has not established specific target areas to focus the investment of entitlement funds.

General Allocation Priorities

The Consolidated Plan allocates federal entitlement dollars according to LMI census tracts without target areas.

The Urban County allocates CDBG and HOME funds for services and programs that serve LMI residents in the unincorporated areas of the County and in the cities of Campbell, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, and Saratoga. The Urban County does not have any designated NSP or blighted areas.

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

Priority Needs

Based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and community outreach conducted for the current Consolidated Plan cycle, the goals were established to meet the priority needs. Projects will only be considered for funding within the Consolidated Plan period if they address these high priority needs, summarized in the table below.

Table 64 - Priority Needs Summary

Sort Order	Priority Need	Priority Level	Description	Population	Goal	Basis for Relative Priority
1	Affordable Housing	High	<p>Nearly one-third of households (32 percent or 10,155) in the Urban County are extremely low income, low income, or moderately low income, with incomes ranging from 0-80% area median income (AMI).</p> <p>As stated in the Needs Assessment, cost burden is the most common housing problem, with 32 percent of households in the Urban County experiencing either cost burden or severe cost burden. Among owner households, 32 percent are cost burdened and 13 percent are severely cost burdened. Among renter households, 36</p>	<p>Income Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely Low • Low • Moderate <p>Family Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Families • Families with Children • Elderly <p>Homeless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic Homelessness • Individuals • Families with Children • Mentally Ill • Chronic Substance Abuse • Veterans • Persons with HIV/Aids • Victims of Domestic Violence • Unaccompanied Youth 	Assist in the creation and preservation of affordable housing for low income and special needs households.	<p>Qualitative feedback collected through the regional forums and regional needs survey, which were substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, served as the basis for prioritization.</p> <p>Energy efficiency, water conservation, and greenhouse gas reduction are all growing policy concerns for the Urban County. The Urban County will continue to support environmentally-sustainable residential development, particularly</p>

Sort Order	Priority Need	Priority Level	Description	Population	Goal	Basis for Relative Priority
			<p>percent are cost burdened and 18 percent are severely cost burdened.</p> <p>The Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara assists approximately 17,000 households countywide through the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8). The Section 8 waiting list contains 21,256 households — an estimated 10-year wait.</p>	<p>Non-homeless Special Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Frail Elderly • Persons with Mental Disabilities • Persons with Physical Disabilities • Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions • Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families • Victims of Domestic Violence 		for affordable housing stock.
2	Homelessness	High	The Santa Clara region is home to the fourth-largest population of homeless individuals (6,681 single	<p>Homeless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic Homelessness • Individuals • Families with Children • Mentally Ill • Chronic Substance Abuse • Veterans • Persons with HIV/Aids • Victims of Domestic Violence • Unaccompanied Youth 	Support activities to prevent and end homelessness.	Qualitative feedback collected through the regional forums and regional needs survey, which were substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, served as the basis for prioritization.

Sort Order	Priority Need	Priority Level	Description	Population	Goal	Basis for Relative Priority
			individuals), ⁹⁰ and the highest percentage of unsheltered homeless of any major city (75 percent of homeless people sleep in places unfit for human habitation).			
3	Community Services	High	Consolidated Plan forum and survey participants emphasized the need to support a broad range of community services. Low income households and special needs populations require a multifaceted network to address basic needs such as food, clothing,	Income Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely Low • Low • Moderate Family Types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Families • Families with Children • Elderly 	Support activities that provide community services to LMI and special needs households	Qualitative feedback collected through the regional forums and regional needs survey, which were substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs Assessment and Market

⁹⁰ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress." October 2014. <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AHAR-2014-Part1.pdf>

Sort Order	Priority Need	Priority Level	Description	Population	Goal	Basis for Relative Priority
			health, and shelter, as well as other services outlined in NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs.	Non-homeless Special Needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Frail Elderly • Persons with Mental Disabilities • Persons with Physical Disabilities • Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions • Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families • Victims of Domestic Violence • Non-housing Community Development 		Analysis, served as the basis for prioritization
4	Public Facilities, Public Improvements and Infrastructure	High	Community forum and survey participants expressed the need for ongoing maintenance and upgrades to local public facilities, such as parks, community centers, youth and senior centers, sidewalks and lighting, recreation facilities, and others.	Income Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely Low • Low • Moderate Family Types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Families • Families with Children • Elderly Homeless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic Homelessness • Individuals • Families with Children • Mentally Ill • Chronic Substance Abuse 	Support activities that strengthen neighborhoods.	Qualitative feedback collected through the regional forums and regional needs survey, which were substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, served as the basis for prioritization. Energy efficiency, water conservation, and greenhouse gas reduction are all growing policy concerns for the Urban County. Public facilities that

Sort Order	Priority Need	Priority Level	Description	Population	Goal	Basis for Relative Priority
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterans • Persons with HIV/Aids • Victims of Domestic Violence • Unaccompanied Youth <p>Non-homeless Special Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Frail Elderly • Persons with Mental Disabilities • Persons with Physical Disabilities • Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions • Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families • Victims of Domestic Violence 		serve low income and special needs households should be upgraded to improve their energy and water efficiency.
5	Fair Housing	HIGH	Fair housing represents an ongoing concern in Santa Clara County. Of the 1,472 total survey respondents, 192 (16 percent) said they have experienced some form of housing discrimination. The majority of respondents (29 percent) who experienced discrimination indicated that race was the primary factor for that discrimination.	<p>Income Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely Low • Low • Moderate <p>Family Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Families • Families with Children • Elderly • Public Housing Residents <p>Homeless:</p>	Promote fair housing choice.	Qualitative feedback collected through the regional forums and regional needs survey, which were substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, served as the basis for prioritization.

Sort Order	Priority Need	Priority Level	Description	Population	Goal	Basis for Relative Priority
			<p>Additionally, 66 percent indicated they were discriminated against by a landlord or property manager. Interviews with local service providers indicate that many home seekers and landlords are unaware of federal and state fair housing laws.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic Homelessness • Individuals • Families with Children • Mentally Ill • Chronic Substance Abuse • Veterans • Persons with HIV/Aids • Victims of Domestic Violence • Unaccompanied Youth <p>Non-homeless Special Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Frail Elderly • Persons with Mental Disabilities • Persons with Physical Disabilities • Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions • Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families • Victims of Domestic Violence 		

Narrative

As was previously discussed in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, the County is one of the wealthiest regions of the nation, and the income gap between the richest and the poorest populations is growing significantly. The Urban County is tasked with determining how to maintain economic growth while assisting the most vulnerable populations.

The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, in concert with the qualitative data collected through the surveys, forums, and meetings, highlight the Urban County’s clear and detailed need for investment in economic development, affordable housing, and appropriate assistance for the homeless and other special need groups. SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Table 65 - 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 per the Needs Assessment, 18 percent of households in the Urban County are severely cost burdened and paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs. Nineteen percent of households have incomes at or below 50% AMI.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	As discussed in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, special needs populations generally face unique housing needs, such as physical limitations, low household incomes, and rising costs of healthcare and/or childcare. Housing affordability may be a key issue for those living on fixed incomes. High housing costs within the Urban County can make it difficult to transition from Community Care Facilities into the private rental market without rental subsidies. This may put those special needs groups at a higher risk of becoming homeless.
New Unit Production	There are currently 16,673 units in the Urban County that are affordable for households earning 80% AMI or less, yet there are 18,310 households within this income bracket in need of affordable housing. This reflects a total deficit of 1,637 units for LMI households. The production of new units is an important tool for growing the affordable housing stock.
Rehabilitation	As per the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, 73 percent of the Urban County’s housing stock is over 40 years old and may require maintenance and repair.
Acquisition, Including Preservation	As stated above, the Urban County needs approximately 16,673 additional affordable housing units to match the housing needs of the population earning below 80% AMI. With a decreasing amount of vacant land for new development, acquisition and preservation are also important tools for growing the affordable housing stock.

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

Introduction

As seen on the table below, the amount of federal entitlement funding has decreased overall by approximately 31 percent in the five year period from Fiscal Years (FY) 2010-2014. Therefore, the Urban County conservatively anticipates an annual five percent reduction per year.

Table 66 - County Entitlement Funding Received FY 2010-2014

	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	Total
CDBG	\$1,882,706	\$1,585,129	\$1,337,348	\$1,469,642	\$1,454,488	\$7,729,313
HOME	\$867,397	\$734,020	\$410,380	\$420,096	\$454,845	\$2,886,738
Total	\$2,750,103	\$2,319,149	\$1,747,728	\$1,889,738	\$1,909,333	\$10,616,051

Figure 9 – Urban County Entitlement Funding Received FY 2010 - FY 2014

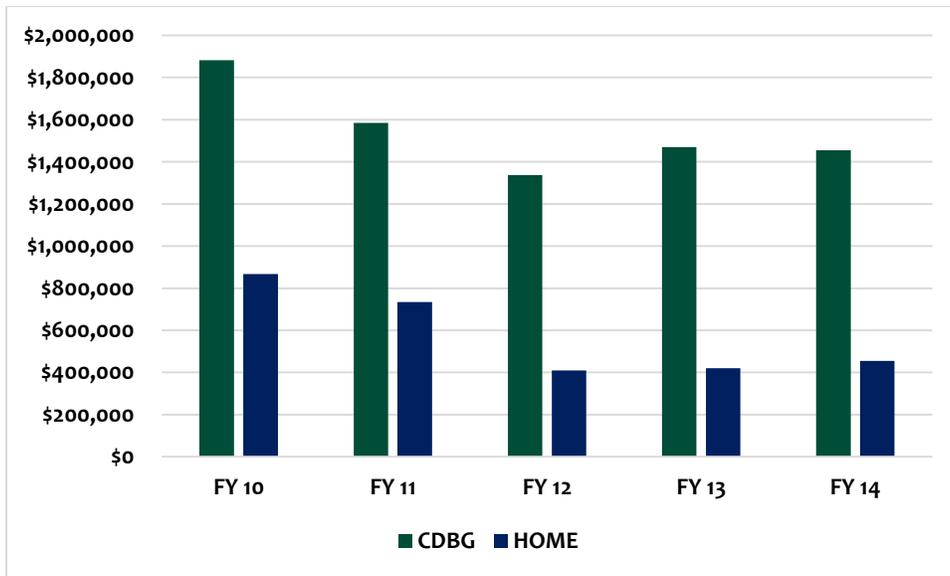


Table 67 - Anticipated Resources

*Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan includes an estimated 5 percent reduction in entitlement funding per year, less administration dollars.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admin and Planning • Acquisition • Economic Development • Housing • Public Improvements • Public Service 	\$1,429,675	\$484,720	\$362,126	\$2,276,521	\$5,582,080	CDBG funds will be used for the creation and/or preservation of affordable units for LMI households and for public services that benefit LMI and special needs households.
HOME	Public Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Homebuyer Assistance • Homeowner Rehab • Multifamily Rental New Construction • Multifamily Rental Rehab • New Construction for Ownership • TBRA 	\$721,946	\$59,577	\$155,133	\$936,656	\$2,504,449	This program is designed exclusively to create and preserve affordable housing for low income households.

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, in the context of entitlement funding, means bringing other local, state, and federal financial resources to maximize the reach and impact of the Urban County’s HUD Programs. HUD, like many other federal agencies, encourages the recipients of federal monies to demonstrate that efforts are being made to strategically leverage additional funds in order to achieve greater results. Leverage is also a way to increase project efficiencies and benefit from economies of scale that often come with combining sources of funding for similar or expanded scopes. Funds will be leveraged if financial commitments toward the costs of a project from a source other than the originating HUD program are documented.

Match Requirements

The majority of Consolidated Plan activities carried out by the Urban County involve the leveraging of a variety of resources. For example, during the FY2013-2014 reporting period, the HOME program utilized a variety of resources to meet the matching requirements. Those public resources included:⁹¹

- County of Santa Clara Supportive Housing Fund
- Stanford Affordable Housing Fund
- County of Santa Clara’s Banked Match

A 25 percent match is required for HOME funds. The match can be cash, the value of foregone interest, fees or charges, appraised value of land or real property, tax-exempt mortgage revenue bond funds, general funds, or leftover rental rehab. The match cannot come from federal funds (including CDBG, HOME, ESG), and the match must be available at the time the nonprofit requests reimbursement under its contract with the Urban County.

Other Federal Grant Programs

In addition to the entitlement dollars listed above, the federal government has several other funding programs for community development and affordable housing activities. These include: the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, Section 202, Section 811, the Affordable Housing Program (AHP) through the Federal Home Loan Bank, and others.

It should be noted that in most cases the Urban County would not be the applicant for these funding sources as many of these programs offer assistance to affordable housing developers rather than local jurisdictions.

⁹¹ County of Santa Clara. “Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report.” [http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/Housing%20-%20Community%20Development%20\(HCD\)/Documents/Draft%20CAPER%20FY14%20vs%201.pdf](http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/Housing%20-%20Community%20Development%20(HCD)/Documents/Draft%20CAPER%20FY14%20vs%201.pdf)

State Housing and Community Development Sources

In California, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) administer a variety of statewide public affordable housing programs that offer assistance to nonprofit affordable housing developers. Examples of HCD's programs include the Multifamily Housing Program (MHP), Affordable Housing Innovation Fund (AHIF), Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN), and CalHOME. Many HCD programs have historically been funded by one-time State bond issuances and, as such, are subject to limited availability of funding. CalHFA offers multiple mortgage loan programs, down payment assistance programs, and funding for the construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation of affordable ownership units. The State also administers the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, a widely used financing source for affordable housing projects. Additionally, the County receives Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funds from the State for housing. \$19,249,300 was allocated at the onset of the program in 2006, and a current balance of \$283,267 remains on reserve at the State level to support the development of housing for mentally ill homeless in the County, including projects in the City.

County and Local Housing and Community Development Sources

There are a variety of countywide and local resources that support housing and community development programs. Some of these programs offer assistance to local affordable housing developers and community organizations while others provide assistance directly to individuals. These resources are discussed below.

- **The Housing Trust Silicon Valley**

This nonprofit organization combines private and public funds to support affordable housing activities in the County, including assistance to developers and homebuyers. The Housing Trust is among the largest housing trusts in the nation building special needs and affordable housing and assisting first-time homebuyers. Since HTSV began distributing funds in 2001, the trust has invested over \$75 million and leveraged over \$1.88 billion to create more than 9,953 housing opportunities

- **Mortgage Credit Certificates (MCC) Program**

The MCC program provides assistance to first-time homebuyers by allowing an eligible homebuyer to take 15 percent of their annual mortgage interest payment as a tax credit against federal income taxes. An MCC gives the homebuyer a federal income tax credit each year the buyer keeps the same mortgage loan and lives in the same house. The MCC provides a tax credit up to 15 percent of the mortgage rate interest paid each year. That 15 percent is subtracted dollar-for-dollar from the buyer's federal income taxes. The remaining 85 percent of the homebuyer's mortgage interest is taken as a deduction from their gross income in the usual manner. Mortgage credit certificates are issued by the County directly to eligible homeowners.

- **Stanford Affordable Housing Fund**

The Stanford Affordable Housing Fund was established in 2000. For each 11,763 square feet of academic development built, Stanford University must either provide one affordable housing unit on campus or make an appropriate cash in-lieu payment. All payments are deposited into an escrow account for the purpose of funding affordable housing projects within a 6-mile radius of the university. The County maintains the fund and distributes it through a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$11 million. To date, \$16,105,591 has been committed to six projects which will assist in the development of 2,369 affordable housing units.

- **The Affordable Housing Fund**

The Affordable Housing Fund was established in 2003 by the County Board of Supervisors who set aside a projected \$18 million from the General Fund to assist in the development of new affordable housing units for extremely low income and special needs populations. Since 2003, \$20,970,000 has been approved to acquire or construct 1,857 new housing units and 167 shelter beds. The Affordable Housing Fund has leveraged more than \$437 million from a variety of public and private sources. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$1 million.

- **Density Bonus Fund**

The County maintains a Density Bonus Fund for deposits of in-lieu fees paid by developers of housing on lots subject to the 10 percent density bonus ordinance. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$669,520 million, which must be used to increase the supply of LMI housing.

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

County-owned properties provide important but somewhat limited housing development opportunities. The sale of surplus properties to non-government entities for use in housing or mixed use developments is one means of facilitating housing development. Another means is through County retention of land rights and partnership with a private developer to create new housing or mixed use developments. In either case, the use of land for redevelopment, not for a governmental purpose or structure, is governed by the applicable city general plan if located within a city Urban Service Area.⁹²

Analysis of the constraints affecting development of individual County-owned properties for affordable housing projects is more difficult than analyzing the constraints affecting residential development on privately-owned lands because:

⁹² County of Santa Clara. "Housing Element Update 2015-2022."
http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/PlansPrograms/GeneralPlan/Housing/Documents/HE_2015_Adopted_Final.pdf

- Opportunities for redevelopment on County-owned lands is limited by the number of properties and the financial considerations involved in determining the disposition of those properties.
- For those projects that may require city approvals, the parcels involved may not initially have residential designations in the cities' general plans and/or necessary pre-zoning that would indicate how many residential units the cities would allow to be built on them.
- The residential land use designations the cities would apply to County-owned lands proposed to be used for housing are likely to be "planned unit development" designations that allow for a relatively wide range of densities and development types. Estimates of housing development would be case-by-case.

On the whole, use of surplus County-owned properties does not involve significant constraints to housing development. Rather, it promotes housing development if located within the Urban County and meets the needs of both the County and the city within which development is proposed.

Discussion

Please see discussions above.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Table 68 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
County of Santa Clara – Office of Supportive Housing	Lead Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing – ownership • Affordable housing – rental • Public housing • Homelessness • Non-homeless special needs • Community development: public facilities • Community development : neighborhood improvements • Community development: public services • Community development: economic development • Planning 	Urban County
City of Los Altos - Department of Community Development	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing – ownership • Affordable housing – rental • Public housing • Homelessness • Non-homeless special needs • Community development: public facilities • Community development : neighborhood improvements • Community development: public services • Community development: economic development 	Jurisdiction
City of Los Altos Hills - Department of Community Development	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing – ownership • Affordable housing – rental • Public housing • Homelessness • Non-homeless special needs • Community development: public facilities • Community development : neighborhood improvements • Community development: public services • Community development: economic development 	Jurisdiction
City of Los Gatos - Department of Community Development	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing – ownership • Affordable housing – rental • Public housing • Homelessness • Non-homeless special needs • Community development: public facilities • Community development : neighborhood improvements • Community development: public services • Community development: economic development 	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Monte Sereno - Department of Community Development	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing – ownership • Affordable housing – rental • Public housing • Homelessness • Non-homeless special needs • Community development: public facilities • Community development : neighborhood improvements • Community development: public services • Community development: economic development 	Jurisdiction
City of Morgan Hill - Department of Community Development	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing – ownership • Affordable housing – rental • Public housing • Homelessness • Non-homeless special needs • Community development: public facilities • Community development : neighborhood improvements • Community development: public services • Community development: economic development 	Jurisdiction
City of Saratoga - Department of Community Development	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing – ownership • Affordable housing – rental • Public housing • Homelessness • Non-homeless special needs • Community development: public facilities • Community development : neighborhood improvements • Community development: public services • Community development: economic development 	Jurisdiction
City of Campbell - Department of Community Development	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing – ownership • Affordable housing – rental • Public housing • Homelessness • Non-homeless special needs • Community development: public facilities • Community development : neighborhood improvements • Community development: public services • Community development: economic development 	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
County of Santa Clara – Office of Supportive Housing	Continuum of Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness 	Region
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara	PHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing – rental • Affordable housing – ownership • Public housing 	Region

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Strengths

The Urban County manages the institutional delivery structure surrounding the acceptance and allocation of federal grant funds for Consolidated Plan programs. To assure widespread information and access to the programs, especially by LMI households, the funding process involves the participation of representatives from each of the cities and towns in the Urban County and the five County Supervisorial Districts. In this way, local policy makers and administrators can identify LMI neighborhoods and evaluate applications accordingly.

Through this sharing of responsibilities geographical balance can also be achieved. Running concurrently with the Urban County review process is a series of hearings and meetings at the local city and neighborhood level. These meetings provide information to local residents, specifically of targeted neighborhoods, regarding the process for preparation, submission, and selection of project proposals. During this project development phase, Urban County staff members may work with the local citizens to assess local needs and develop project proposals. Urban County cities typically hold at least one public meeting to discuss potential projects.

In November 2011 the Urban County shifted to web-based grants management. This shift has reduced burdensome administration, eliminated obscure regulations for potential subrecipients, and expedited the entire process. The web-based monitoring of contracts will assure that LMI households are served as the system will not allow for payments for ineligible uses.

As standard practice, CDBG entitlement jurisdictions from throughout the County hold quarterly meetings known as the CDBG Coordinators Group. These meetings are often attended by HUD representatives and their purpose is to share information, best practices, new developments, and federal policy and appropriations updates among the local grantee staff, as well as to offer a convenient forum for HUD to provide ad-hoc technical assistance related to federal grant management. Meeting agendas cover such topics as projects receiving multi-jurisdictional funding,

performance levels and costs for contracted public services, proposed annual funding plans, HUD program administration requirements, and other topics of mutual concern.

These quarterly meetings provide the opportunity for the Urban County to consult with other jurisdictions on its proposed use of federal funds for the upcoming Program Year. The CDBG Coordinators Group meetings are often followed by a Regional Housing Working Group meeting, which is open to staff of entitlement and non-entitlement jurisdictions. The Working Group provides a forum for jurisdictions to develop coordinated responses to regional housing challenges.

In addition, the Countywide Fair Housing Task Force includes representatives from the Urban County and the other entitlement jurisdictions, fair housing providers, legal service providers, and other community service providers. Since its inception, the Task Force has implemented a calendar of countywide fair housing events and sponsors public information meetings, including an accessibility training, first-time homebuyer training, and predatory lending training.

Gaps

Nonprofit affordable housing developers and service providers provide an important role in promoting community development within the Urban County. However, they are often at a disadvantage in the housing development arena, as they compete with developers in the private sector for the limited land available for the development of housing. Affordable housing developers must adhere to noticing, outreach and evaluation processes associated with the use of public funds. Private market rate developers do not have such requirements and are able to purchase sites quickly. Many market rate developers have funds available to purchase properties rather than needing to seek financing, which saves time. The market realities of increased value due to scarcity of land and the ability to acquire sites quickly provide advantages to market rate developers, while posing challenging constraints to affordable housing developers.

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

Table 69 - 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	
Legal Assistance	x	x	x
Mortgage Assistance	x	x	
Rental Assistance	x	x	
Utilities Assistance	x	x	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	x	x	
Mobile Clinics	x	x	
Other Street Outreach Services	x	x	

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	x	x	
Child Care	x		
Education	x		
Employment and Employment Training	x	x	
Healthcare	x	x	
HIV/AIDS	x	x	x
Life Skills	x	x	
Mental Health Counseling	x	x	
Transportation	x	x	

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)

As part of the institutional delivery system, the Urban County participates in the Santa Clara County Continuum of Care (CoC), a multi-sector group of stakeholders dedicated to ending and preventing homelessness in the County. The CoC’s primary responsibilities are to coordinate large-scale implementation of efforts to prevent and end homelessness in the County. The CoC is governed by the CoC Board, which stands as the driving force committed to supporting and promoting a systems change approach to preventing and ending homelessness in the County.⁹³

Destination: Home, a public-private partnership committed to collective impact strategies to end chronic homelessness, serves as the backbone organization for the CoC and is responsible for implementing by-laws and protocols that govern the operations of the CoC. Destination: Home is also responsible for ensuring that the CoC meets the requirements outlined under the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH).⁹⁴

During the time period of July 2013 – June 2014, partner agencies of the CoC served 52,805 people who were in families. Of the 52,805 clients who reported to be in a family, 15,024 of those clients were actually homeless. Partner agencies provided services to a total of 18,007 families, of whom 5,876 were homeless. Of the 52,805 people in families that received services, 30,529 were adults and 22,039 were children.⁹⁵

All of the above services are provided by either the respective governmental jurisdictions or specific community based organizations. In addition, the County-directed Housing 1000 Care Coordination

⁹³ County of Santa Clara. “Housing Element 2015-2022.” 2014. http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/PlansPrograms/GeneralPlan/Housing/Documents/HE_2015_Adopted_Final.pdf

⁹⁴ Santa Clara County. “Continuum of Care Governance Charter.” 2013.

⁹⁵ Santa Clara County Collaborative on Housing and Homeless Issues. “HMIS-SCC Quarterly Community Wide Report April 2014 - June 2014.” <http://www.collabsc.org/HMIS%20SCC%20QCWR%20Apr-Jun%202014.pdf>

Project (CCP) is the process used to identify, engage, house and serve chronically homeless individuals and families. The following is a description of that process:

The CCP was developed to ensure the effectiveness of case management for this population by coordinating and monitoring intensive case management services, as well as by providing professional development and improvement opportunities for participating case managers and agencies. Partner agencies of the CCP focus on a Housing First approach, with the goal of securing permanent housing within the first 60 days of program enrollment. All partner agencies are committed to tracking the impact of their work on the lives of the people they serve, and using this data to inform service delivery, policy, and practice.

The partner agencies share a common interest in serving the homeless population and those at risk, and reducing homelessness in Santa Clara County. The following is the set of standards that the partner agencies agree to implement for the proper service delivery, policy, and practice for the Housing 1000 Care Coordination Project.

The Partner Agency agrees to, at its own cost:

General

- Identify a case manager to participate in Housing 1000 Care Coordination Project meetings and case conferencing.
- Conduct needs assessment including data collection on access to entitlement programs, self-sufficiency information and pre-housing information including public services.
- Enroll clients into the Housing 1000 Care Coordination Project referred by the Lead Agency.
- Employ case manager(s) to locate enrolled clients that have been disengaged.
 - Case managers will document attempts to locate client, providing dates, location, and description of attempt. Case managers must attempt to locate client 3-5 times.
 - If client cannot be located, case managers will be responsible for informing the Lead Agency that referral could not be located and will be closed.
- Provide Intensive Case Management to a maximum case load of 20 clients from the Housing 1000 registry list.
- Hold case managers accountable for client progress and sufficient service provision.

Data Entry

- Collect and maintain all client records in Help Management Information Systems (HMIS).
- Enter data into the system within 24-hours of enrollment, completing the Standardized Client Informed Consent & Release of Information Authorization form in accordance with HMIS policies.
- Ensure the accuracy of information entered into HMIS.

- Create, maintain, and secure onsite client files.
- Complete the Self-Sufficiency Matrix on enrolled clients quarterly.
- Run reports through HMIS to verify client’s current status and program involvement.

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

In fall 2014, the CoC released a Draft Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County, which outlines a roadmap for community-wide efforts to end homelessness in the County by 2020. The strategies and action steps included in the plan were informed by members who participated in a series of community summits designed to address the needs of homeless populations from April to August 2014. 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. Additionally, it also intended to address the needs of persons at risk of homelessness.

To address the needs of homeless individuals and individuals at risk of homelessness, the Plan aims to implement the following three action steps:⁹⁶

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.
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 to the specific individual or household.

Over the next five years, the Plan seeks to house 2,518 homeless individuals, 718 homeless veterans, and more than 2,333 children, unaccompanied youth, and homeless individuals living in families.

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 County is striving to improve intergovernmental and private sector cooperation to synergize efforts and resources and develop new revenues for community service needs and the production of affordable housing. Collaborative efforts include:

- Regular quarterly meetings between entitlement jurisdictions
- Joint jurisdiction Request for Proposals and project review committees

⁹⁶ Destination: Home. “Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County 2015-2012.” 2014.

- Coordination on project management for projects funded by multiple jurisdictions.

Recent examples include the effort by the County to create a regional affordable housing fund, using former redevelopment funds that could be returned to the County to use for affordable housing. Another effort underway involves the possible use of former redevelopment funds to create a countywide pool for homeless shelters and transitional housing. These interactions among agencies generate cohesive discussion and forums for bridging funding and service gaps on a regional scale.

Additionally, the Urban County along with the cities of Cupertino, Gilroy, and Palo Alto, have agreed to develop, design, and implement a HOME consortium and have applied for HOME Funds as a Consortium for FY 2015. The Home Consortium Home Grant will fund either development or tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA)

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Table 70 - Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	• Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Housing	2015	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable Housing 	N/A	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$5,972,537 HOME: \$3,441,105	Rental Units Constructed: 750 housing units Homeowner Housing Rehab: 225 housing units
2	Homelessness	2015	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homeless 	N/A	Homelessness	CDBG: \$392,930	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 4,295 persons assisted
3	Community Services	2015	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs 	N/A	Community Services	CDBG: \$471,516	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 6,110 persons assisted
4	Strengthen Neighborhoods	2015	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Housing Community Development 	N/A	Public Facilities, Public Improvements and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$785,860	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3,000 persons assisted
5	Fair Housing	2015	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable Housing 	N/A	Fair Housing	CDBG: \$235,758	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 725 persons assisted

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

The Urban County estimates that entitlement funds will be used to provide affordable housing to approximately 750 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

The Housing Authority of Santa Clara County (HACSC) is proactive in incorporating resident input into the agency's policy-making process. An equitable and transparent policy-making process that includes the opinions of public housing residents is achieved through the involvement of two tenant commissioners, one being a senior citizen, on the HACSC board. Furthermore, HACSC has installed a Resident Counsel which is comprised of five residents from all HUD-funded programs (Multifamily Housing, LIHTC, HOME, public housing, and Section 8). The Resident Counsel works with HACSC staff on evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the agency's rental assistance programs. This grants members the opportunity to provide input on necessary program modifications.

As previously noted, HACSC has been a Moving to Work (MTW) agency since 2008. In this time the agency has developed 31 MTW activities. The vast majority of their successful initiatives have been aimed at reducing administrative inefficiencies, which in turn opens up more resources for programs aimed at LMI families.⁹⁷ The following is excerpted from HACSC's August 2014 Board of Commissioner's report:

"HACSC's Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program is designed to provide assistance to current HACSC Section 8 families to achieve self-sufficiency. When a family enrolls in the five-year program, HPD's FSS Coordinator and LIFESteps service provider helps the family develop self-sufficiency goals and a training plan, and coordinates access to job training and other services, including childcare and transportation. Program participants are required to seek and maintain employment or attend school or job training. As participants increase their earned income and pay a larger share of the rent, HACSC holds the amount of the tenant's rent increases in an escrow account, which is then awarded to participants who successfully complete the program. HACSC is currently in the initial stages of creating a pilot successor program to FSS under the auspices of its MTW flexibility called Focus Forward."⁹⁸

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

No.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation: Not applicable.

⁹⁷ HACSC. "Moving to Work (MTW) 2014 Annual Report." September 2014.

⁹⁸ HACSC. "Housing Programs Department (HPD) Monthly Board Report." August 2014.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As previously discussed, the incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictions within the County face barriers to affordable housing that are common throughout the Bay Area. High on the list is the lack of developable land, which increases the cost of available lands and increases housing development costs. Local opposition is another common obstacle as many neighbors have strong reactions to infill and affordable housing developments. Their opposition is often based on misconceptions, such as a foreseen increase in crime; erosion of property values; increase in parking and traffic congestion; and overwhelmed schools.⁹⁹ However, to ensure a healthy economy the region must focus on strategies and investment that provide housing for much of the region’s workforce – for example, sales clerks, secretaries, firefighters, police, teachers and health service workers – whose incomes significantly limit their housing choices.¹⁰⁰

Even when developments produce relatively affordable housing, in a constrained housing supply market higher income buyers and renters generally outbid lower income households and a home’s final sale or rental price will generally far exceed the projected sales or rental costs. Public subsidies are often needed to guarantee affordable homes for LMI households.

The County identified several constraints to the maintenance, development and improvement of housing and affordable housing in its 2015-2022 Housing Element update:¹⁰¹

- Land use controls, including the General Plan, which governs unincorporated residential land use and development potential
- The countywide growth management policies shared by the County, cities, and LAFCO, also referred to as the “joint urban development policies”
- The Land Use Plan and policies also referred to as the Land Use Element
- The Zoning Ordinance
- The County’s subdivision ordinance
- The County regulation of single building sites
- Other specific development standards such as parking requirements and height limits, any growth control measures employed, policies and regulations regarding secondary dwelling units, and density bonuses.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

⁹⁹ Association of Bay Area Governments. “Affordable Housing in the Bay Area.” 2014.

¹⁰⁰ Association of Bay Area Governments. “Jobs-Housing Connection Strategy.” 2012.

¹⁰¹ County of Santa Clara. “2015-2022 Housing Element.” 2014.

http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/PlansPrograms/GeneralPlan/Housing/Documents/HE_2015_Adopted_Final.pdf

The County's overall conclusions are that in general, the County's policies, regulations, permit processes, and related factors do not pose an undue burden or constraint on housing development.

However, two areas are identified and discussed to further streamline development review or increase affordable and special needs housing development. The two areas are:

- Secondary Units: Three programs will be implemented in the 2015-2022 time period to reduce permitting requirements and regulatory constraints to the construction of secondary units.
- Farmworker Housing: Two programs will be implemented in the 2015-2022 time period to improve communication between farmers, the planning office, and farmworker housing advocates, with the goal of expanding the creation of farmworker housing.

The Urban County's primary role in housing development is providing assistance to create more affordable, below-market rate housing and special needs housing, though not through permit issuance or development, per se. Even though the County's role in approving new housing development is limited, it makes a significant contribution in a variety of ways to housing affordability and preservation, including, but not limited to:¹⁰²

- Funding for construction, rehabilitation, and preservation
- Providing rental subsidies
- Creating and assisting shelters and special needs housing
- Providing home financing for first-time and low income homebuyers
- Offering and funding services to address housing discrimination and dispute resolution
- Generating opportunities for new housing on surplus County-owned lands
- Facilitating advocacy and education.

The Urban County works in concert with local agencies, such as HACSC, and non-profit organizations to actively provide a wide variety of housing assistance countywide, not just within unincorporated areas. These efforts include funding for non-profit builders and local agencies to construct affordable housing and maintain affordable rents, as well as loans for rehabilitation. The Urban County is also a significant funder of housing for special needs persons, such as seniors, the mentally ill, substance abusers, and those with HIV/AIDS conditions that receive supportive services from the County. Additionally, the County funds and provides emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing and housing for other special needs populations countywide.

Additionally, the Urban County is addressing the barriers to affordable housing by administering or participating in the following programs and ordinances:

- Stanford Affordable Housing Fund

¹⁰² County of Santa Clara. "Housing Element 2015-2022." 2014
http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/PlansPrograms/GeneralPlan/Housing/Documents/HE_2015_Adopted_Final.pdf

The Stanford Affordable Housing Fund was established in 2000. For each 11,763 square feet of academic development built, Stanford University must either provide one affordable housing unit on campus or make an appropriate cash in-lieu payment. All payments are deposited into an escrow account for the purpose of funding affordable housing projects within a 6-mile radius of the university. The County maintains the fund and distributes it through a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$11 million. To date, \$16,105,591 has been committed to six projects which will assist in the development of 2,369 affordable housing units.

- **The Affordable Housing Fund**
The Affordable Housing Fund was established in 2003 by the County Board of Supervisors who set aside a projected \$18 million from the General Fund to assist in the development of new affordable housing units for extremely low income and special needs populations. Since 2003, \$20,970,000 has been approved to acquire or construct 1,857 new housing units and 167 shelter beds. The Affordable Housing Fund has leveraged more than \$437 million from a variety of public and private sources. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$1 million.
- **Density Bonus Fund**
The County maintains a Density Bonus Fund for deposits of in-lieu fees paid by developers of housing on lots subject to the 10 percent density bonus ordinance. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$669,520 million, which must be used to increase the supply of LMI housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The Homeless Census is an annual countywide collaborative effort to help assess regional homeless needs. The Urban County participates with other jurisdictions to conduct a biennial countywide homeless count. The data from the census is used to plan, fund, and implement actions for reducing chronic homeless and circumstances that bring about homelessness. In addition, two formally homeless persons are on the Continuum of Care Board. Homeless outreach primarily occurs in the City of San Jose, although outreach efforts to the rest of the County, including the Urban County jurisdictions, are expected to increase in the next 12 months. The Urban County financially contributed and participated in the countywide Homeless Census survey that took place in 2013 and will financially contribute and participate in the upcoming 2015 survey.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In 2013, the Urban County awarded \$300,000 in grant funds to Abode Services to administer a countywide rental assistance program for the chronically homeless or at-risk individuals and families. Abode also provides housing location and placement services in support of the countywide Housing 1000 Campaign. Housing 1000, by Destination Home, is the leading housing first campaign in the County. In conjunction with community partners, the Housing 1000 campaign is dedicated to placing 1,000 homeless individuals permanent housing.

New Directions, on a county-wide basis, provides intensive case management to frequent users of the emergency departments at four area hospitals, many of whom are chronically homeless individuals. Santa Clara Valley Medical Center, O'Connor Hospital, Regional Medical Center and Saint Louise Regional Hospital are served by this project. Health Care for the Homeless provides medical care to homeless people through its clinics and mobile medical van at homeless encampments.

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

The Urban County participates in the CoC, a coordinated effort to address homelessness in the County. As previously discussed, in fall 2014 the CoC released a Draft Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County (the Plan), which outlines a roadmap for community-wide efforts to end homelessness in the County by 2020. The strategies and action steps included in the plan were informed by members who participated in a series of community summits designed to address the needs of homeless populations from April to August 2014. 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. Additionally, it also intended to address the needs of persons at risk of homelessness.

To address the needs of homeless individuals and individuals at risk of homelessness, the Plan aims to implement the following strategies:¹⁰³

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.
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 to the specific individual or household.

Over the next five years, the Plan seeks to house 2,518 homeless individuals, 718 homeless veterans, and more than 2,333 children, unaccompanied youth, and homeless individuals living in families. An additional goal is for each of the 6,000 new tenants to have access to the services that will allow them to maintain that housing.¹⁰⁴ Other efforts to end homelessness include the:

- Creation of outreach teams in San Jose, Palo Alto, and Gilroy.
- Improvements in Discharge Planning for all area hospitals
- Use of a Tenant Based Housing Assistance Program with intensive case management for 200 disabled homeless individuals
- Use of career counseling and employment assistance to 600 clients
- Use of an Uplift Transit Pass Program providing 7,400 quarterly transit passes to homeless individuals who accept case management
- Shortening of the Food Stamp application process from four weeks to two days
- Raised public awareness of the goals of ending homelessness through community events and presentations
- Assistance provided to 1,800 households, including 400 chronically homeless people, in obtaining or maintaining permanent housing

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

¹⁰³ Destination: Home. “Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County 2015-2012.” 2014.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

The Bridges Aftercare program assists clients during the critical early months of transition from emergency shelter to permanent housing. During the tenure of the family's participation with Bridges Aftercare families receive rental/deposit assistance which allows them to maintain in stable housing. A case manager provides on-going supportive services such as: case management assistance, public transportation assistance, resume building, school supplies, budget counseling and clothing assistance which helps families gain greater self-determination and transition from homelessness to stable housing.

The County's Office of Housing and Homeless Concerns is an integral part of all countywide efforts to end homelessness. In 2008, the Office of Housing and Homeless Concerns was transferred from the Office of Affordable Housing to the Department of Mental Health to better coordinate services to the homeless mentally ill. Programs that are directly managed by the Office of Housing and Homeless Concerns include:

- Mental Health Services Act Housing Program
- Cold Weather Shelter Program
- McKinney-Vento Grant Application Process
- Uplift Transit Pass Program for the Homeless.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

The Urban County addresses lead based paint (LBP) hazards by conducting screening and abatement procedures through various rehabilitation programs. The Housing Rehabilitation Program informs all applicants and tenants of rental housing about the dangers and hazards of LBP. The Program conducts visual assessment, paint testing or risk assessment on all of its projects. Lead hazard reduction activities include paint stabilization, interim controls, standard treatments, lead abatement, safe work practices and clearance to confirm that no lead based paint hazards remain when work is complete. The program also requires that all participating contractors must have completed the state training on safe work practices.

The County of Santa Clara Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program¹⁰⁵ is a state-funded program aimed at identifying and treating children who are at risk for lead poisoning. Their mission is to identify children with elevated blood lead levels, and to subsequently investigate, find, and remediate the source of lead poisoning if possible. The program works with children from birth to age 21, and involves a multidisciplinary team consisting of a coordinator, a public health nurse, a registered environmental health specialist, and a community worker. Through a coordinated team effort, they provide case management for children who have elevated blood lead levels that meet program requirements, and with collaboration with community partners, they aim to lower blood lead levels of all children in the County.

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

As per the Market Analysis, building age is used to estimate the number of homes with LBP, as LBP was prohibited on residential units after 1978. Units built before 1980 are used as a baseline for units that contain LBP. Seventy-three percent of all housing units in the Urban County were built before 1980 and have potential exposure to LBP. As explained in the Needs Assessment, 27 percent of the households in the Urban County (25,071 households) are 0-80% AMI. Using this percentage as a baseline, it is estimated that 18,152 LBP units are occupied by LMI families.

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

All properties being rehabilitated or acquired for affordable housing are inspected for LBP. No federally funded rehabilitation is allowed to occur without due screening for LBP hazards. The Urban County's Housing Rehab Program conducts visual assessment, paint testing or risk assessment on all of its projects. Lead hazard reduction activities include paint stabilization, interim controls, standard treatments, lead abatement, safe work practices and clearance to confirm that no LPB hazards remain when work is complete.

¹⁰⁵ County of Santa Clara Public Health. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.
<http://www.sccgov.org/sites/sccphd/en-us/HealthProviders/childhoodleadpoisoningprevention/Pages/home.aspx>

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

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

As stated in the Needs Assessment, almost a one-third of households (32 percent, or 10,155 households) in the Urban County are LMI, with incomes ranging from 0-80% AMI. To address this, the Urban County employs a multi-tiered anti-poverty strategy, with each of the goals and programs described in this plan addressing poverty directly or indirectly. The Urban County, in its continuing effort to reduce poverty, will prioritize funding agencies that provide direct assistance to the homeless and those in danger of becoming homeless. Additionally, the Urban County has made a commitment to improve the communication and service delivery capabilities of agencies and organizations that provided programs to assist the homeless.

Historically the Urban County has provided funding to agencies such as Sacred Heart Community Services, InnVision, the Emergency Housing Consortium, Community Solutions, and several other service providers. Although the Urban County is not currently providing direct funding for economic development or job training projects, the funding provided to these agencies is for housing-related services, which are integral components of the total services provided by these agencies that assist in reducing poverty in the Urban County. One of the most important services of these agencies is to help families obtain stable housing and reduce the percentage of their income paid for housing, allowing them to use a greater percentage of their income for other essential goods and services (food, clothing, medical care, etc.) The services that these agencies provide which will assist in the reduction of poverty include:

- Affordable housing information and referral
- Information and counseling on tenant/landlord issues
- Shared housing counseling and placement
- Counseling, shelter services, and general assistance to very low-income or homeless populations
- Services that address the needs of the frail-elderly, or persons with disabilities
- Services that address the needs of low-income children and their families

Additionally, NOVA is a local nonprofit agency that addresses poverty issues for North County residents, including the Urban County City of Los Altos. To support workforce mobility, NOVA provides:

- Real-time labor market information about in-demand skills
- Skill-building and enhancements to match market demand
- Navigation tools for the ever-changing and entrepreneurial new labor market
- Advocacy for necessary infrastructure to support workers between opportunities, such as unemployment insurance for all and portable benefits

- Interconnected support system for multiple career pathways for youth¹⁰⁶

Other Countywide programs that serve the Urban County and have a positive impact on the elimination of poverty are the FSS Program administrated by HACSC, and CalWorks administered by the Social Services Agency of Santa Clara County.

¹⁰⁶ NOVA. "Purpose Statement." <http://www.novaworks.org/>

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

Monitoring

The Urban County Housing and Community Development Program has developed a Monitoring Plan (Plan) to address the various financial and programmatic monitoring requirements of the different HCD programs. In addition to on-site monitoring, the Plan requires funded agencies to submit quarterly reports on the status of their projects. The participating cities also submit quarterly rehabilitation reports, and all funded agencies and cities submit year end reports for the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report. Project reimbursement requests are held until quarterly reports are current and approved by the project monitor. Projects that are not substantially meeting contract goals are discussed for possible action. Projects that continue to fall behind meeting goals could be subject to withholding reimbursement until corrective action is productive. The Rehab Grant program was establishment to allow for the spending of Rehab Grant funds more rapidly than in the past.

The Urban County monitors the HOME Program annually by selecting a sample of HOME-assisted units for property inspection and a request to the funded agency for verification of tenant's income and rental data. The units to be inspected are drawn from a sample of 10 percent of the HOME-assisted units. Deficiencies are noted by the County Rehab Specialist and follow up inspections are made to verify that the recommended corrections were made. As part of the Urban County's annual HOME monitoring, HOME rental projects consisting of five or more HOME-assisted units will be reviewed for affirmative marketing. An evaluation is prepared for each of the affirmative marketing plans for the effectiveness of leasing vacant units.

Minority Outreach (MBE/WBE)

HOME program funds are primarily awarded to nonprofit agencies, which, in turn, enter into agreement for services. The Urban County's contract with the non-profit agency requires that, where feasible, the agency utilize MBE/WBE contractors. Occasionally, the County Rehabilitation Program is asked for the list of contractors. The established procedure for the County Rehabilitation Program requires that potential contractors complete the Santa Clara County Housing Rehabilitation Program Contractor's Questionnaire and the Statement of Bidder's Qualifications. These applications request the contractor to complete ethnicity and minority or female-owned business information. Of the current active Housing Rehabilitation Contractors, 80 percent are minority contractors.

First Year Action Plan

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The Urban County's Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Action Plan covers the time period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016 (HUD Program Year 2015). The Urban County's total FY 2016 entitlement amount is \$2,151,621. The Urban County consists of the cities of Campbell, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, Monte Sereno, Saratoga, and the unincorporated areas of the County. While HUD allocations are critical, they are not sufficient to overcome the barriers and address the community needs that low income individuals and families face in attaining self-sufficiency. The Urban County will continue to leverage additional resources to successfully provide support and services to the populations in need.

The FY 2016 entitlement amount is broken down as follows:

- CDBG - \$1,429,675
- HOME - \$721,946

Table 71 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

*Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan includes an estimated 5 percent reduction in entitlement funding per year, less administration dollars.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admin and Planning • Acquisition • Economic Development • Housing • Public Improvements • Public Service 	\$1,429,675	\$484,720	\$362,126	\$2,276,521	\$5,582,080	CDBG funds will be used for the creation and/or preservation of affordable units for LMI households and for public services that benefit LMI and special needs households.
HOME	Public Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Homebuyer Assistance • Homeowner Rehab • Multifamily Rental New Construction • Multifamily Rental Rehab • New Construction for Ownership • TBRA 	\$721,946	\$59,577	\$155,133	\$936,656	\$2,504,449	This program is designed exclusively to create and preserve affordable housing for low income households.

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, in the context of entitlement funding, means bringing other local, state, and federal financial resources to maximize the reach and impact of the Urban County’s HUD Programs. HUD, like many other federal agencies, encourages the recipients of federal monies to demonstrate that efforts are being made to strategically leverage additional funds in order to achieve greater results. Leverage is also a way to increase project efficiencies and benefit from economies of scale that often come with combining sources of funding for similar or expanded scopes. Funds will be leveraged if financial commitments toward the costs of a project from a source other than the originating HUD program are documented.

Match Requirements

The majority of Consolidated Plan activities carried out by the Urban County involve the leveraging of a variety of resources. For example, during the FY2013-2014 reporting period, the HOME program utilized a variety of resources to meet the matching requirements. Those public resources included:¹⁰⁷

- County of Santa Clara Supportive Housing Fund
- Stanford Affordable Housing Fund
- County of Santa Clara’s Banked Match: Represent the excess match funds that were not needed in a project and thus became banked.

A 25 percent match is required for HOME funds. The match can be cash, the value of foregone interest, fees or charges, appraised value of land or real property, tax-exempt mortgage revenue bond funds, general funds, or leftover rental rehab. The match cannot come from federal funds (including CDBG, HOME, ESG), and the match must be available at the time the nonprofit requests reimbursement under its contract with the Urban County.

Other Federal Grant Programs

In addition to the entitlement dollars listed above, the federal government has several other funding programs for community development and affordable housing activities. These include: the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, Section 202, Section 811, the Affordable Housing Program (AHP) through the Federal Home Loan Bank, and others.

It should be noted that in most cases the Urban County would not be the applicant for these funding sources as many of these programs offer assistance to affordable housing developers rather than local jurisdictions.

¹⁰⁷ County of Santa Clara. “Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report.” [http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/Housing%20-%20Community%20Development%20\(HCD\)/Documents/Draft%20CAPER%20FY14%20vs%201.pdf](http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/Housing%20-%20Community%20Development%20(HCD)/Documents/Draft%20CAPER%20FY14%20vs%201.pdf)

State Housing and Community Development Sources

In California, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) administer a variety of statewide public affordable housing programs that offer assistance to nonprofit affordable housing developers. Examples of HCD's programs include the Multifamily Housing Program (MHP), Affordable Housing Innovation Fund (AHIF), Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN), and CalHOME. Many HCD programs have historically been funded by one-time State bond issuances and, as such, are subject to limited availability of funding. CalHFA offers multiple mortgage loan programs, down payment assistance programs, and funding for the construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation of affordable ownership units. The State also administers the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, a widely used financing source for affordable housing projects. Additionally, the County receives Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funds from the State for housing. \$19,249,300 was allocated at the onset of the program in 2006, and a current balance of \$283,267 remains on reserve at the State level to support the development of housing for mentally ill homeless in the County, including projects in the City.

County and Local Housing and Community Development Sources

There are a variety of countywide and local resources that support housing and community development programs. Some of these programs offer assistance to local affordable housing developers and community organizations while others provide assistance directly to individuals. These resources are discussed below.

- **The Housing Trust Silicon Valley**
This nonprofit organization combines private and public funds to support affordable housing activities in the County, including assistance to developers and homebuyers. The Housing Trust is among the largest housing trusts in the nation building special needs and affordable housing and assisting first-time homebuyers. Since HTSV began distributing funds in 2001, the trust has invested over \$75 million and leveraged over \$1.88 billion to create more than 9,953 housing opportunities
- **Mortgage Credit Certificates (MCC) Program**
The MCC program provides assistance to first-time homebuyers by allowing an eligible homebuyer to take 15 percent of their annual mortgage interest payment as a tax credit against federal income taxes. An MCC gives the homebuyer a federal income tax credit each year the buyer keeps the same mortgage loan and lives in the same house. The MCC provides a tax credit up to 15 percent of the mortgage rate interest paid each year. That 15 percent is subtracted dollar-for-dollar from the buyer's federal income taxes. The remaining 85 percent of the homebuyer's mortgage interest is taken as a deduction from their gross income in the usual manner. Mortgage credit certificates are issued by the County directly to eligible homeowners.
- **Stanford Affordable Housing Fund**

The Stanford Affordable Housing Fund was established in 2000. For each 11,763 square feet of academic development built, Stanford University must either provide one affordable housing unit on campus or make an appropriate cash in-lieu payment. All payments are deposited into an escrow account for the purpose of funding affordable housing projects within a 6-mile radius of the university. The County maintains the fund and distributes it through a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process. As of March 2015, the fund balance was fully committed. To date, \$16,105,591 has been committed to six projects which will assist in the development of 2,369 affordable housing units.

- **The Affordable Housing Fund**

The Affordable Housing Fund was established in 2003 by the County Board of Supervisors who set aside a projected \$18 million from the General Fund to assist in the development of new affordable housing units for extremely low income and special needs populations. Since 2003, \$20,970,000 has been approved to acquire or construct 1,857 new housing units and 167 shelter beds. The Affordable Housing Fund has leveraged more than \$437 million from a variety of public and private sources. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$1 million.

- **Density Bonus Fund**

The County maintains a Density Bonus Fund for deposits of in-lieu fees paid by developers of housing on lots subject to the 10 percent density bonus ordinance. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$669,520 million, which must be used to increase the supply of LMI housing.

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

County-owned properties provide important but somewhat limited housing development opportunities. The sale of surplus properties to non-government entities for use in housing or mixed use developments is one means of facilitating housing development. Another means is through County retention of land rights and partnership with a private developer to create new housing or mixed use developments. In either case, the use of land for redevelopment, not for a governmental purpose or structure, is governed by the applicable city general plan if located within a city Urban Service Area.¹⁰⁸

Analysis of the constraints affecting development of individual County-owned properties for affordable housing projects is more difficult than analyzing the constraints affecting residential development on privately-owned lands because:

¹⁰⁸ County of Santa Clara. "Housing Element Update 2015-2022." http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/PlansPrograms/GeneralPlan/Housing/Documents/HE_2015_Adopted_Final.pdf

- Opportunities for redevelopment on County-owned lands is limited by the number of properties and the financial considerations involved in determining the disposition of those properties.
- For those projects that may require city approvals, the parcels involved may not initially have residential designations in the cities' general plans and/or necessary pre-zoning that would indicate how many residential units the cities would allow to be built on them.
- The residential land use designations the cities would apply to County-owned lands proposed to be used for housing are likely to be “planned unit development” designations that allow for a relatively wide range of densities and development types. Estimates of housing development would be case-by-case.

On the whole, use of surplus County-owned properties does not involve significant constraints to housing development. Rather, it promotes housing development if located within city Urban Service Areas and meets the needs of both the County and city within which development is proposed.

Discussion

Please see discussion above.

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Table 72 - Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Housing	2015	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable Housing 	N/A	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,313,667 HOME: \$864,461	Rental Units Constructed: 141 housing units Homeowner Housing Rehab: 45 housing units
2	Homelessness	2015	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homeless 	N/A	Homelessness	CDBG: \$108,814	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 859 persons assisted
3	Community Services	2015	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs 	N/A	Community Services	CDBG: \$117,345	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 1,222 persons assisted
4	Strengthen Neighborhoods	2015	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Housing Community Development 	N/A	Public Facilities, Public Improvements and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$389,758	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3,000 persons assisted
5	Fair Housing	2015	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable Housing 	N/A	Fair Housing	CDBG: \$61,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 145 persons assisted

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Consolidated Plan goals below represent high priority needs for the Urban County and serve as the basis for the strategic actions the Urban County will use to meet these needs. The goals, listed in no particular order are:

1. Assist in the creation and preservation of affordable housing opportunities for low income and special needs households.
2. Support activities to end homelessness.
3. Support activities that provide community services to low income and special needs households.
4. Support activities that strengthen neighborhoods.
5. Promote fair housing choice.

Table 73 - Project Information

#	Project Name
1	EAH, Inc - Morgan Hill Family Apartments
2	Charities Housing Development - The Metropolitan
3	Rebuilding Together - Housing Repair for Single-family, Owner-occupied, low-income homeowners.
4	Catholic Charities - Long Term Care Ombudsman
5	Boys and Girls Clubs of Silicon Valley
6	Community Services Agency of Los Altos and Los Altos Hills
7	Community Solutions - La Isla Pacifica. Domestic Violence Shelter
8	Community Technology Alliance - Tech SCC - Tools for Ending Chronic Homelessness
9	Family Supportive Housing- Bridges Aftercare Program
10	Family Supportive Housing, Inc. San Jose Family Shelter
11	Inn Vision Shelter Network (IVSN)- Julian Street Inn
12	Inn Vision Shelter Network (IVSN)- Commercial Shelter
13	Live Oak Adult Day Services - Adult Day Care - Los Gatos
14	Live Oak Adult Day Services - Adult Day Care -Morgan Hill
15	Law Foundation of Silicon Valley - Fair Housing
16	Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence - Shelter
17	Project Sentinel-Tenant-Landlord Services
18	Saratoga Area Senior Council (Adult Day Care)
19	Senior Adults Legal Assistance (SALA) Campbell
20	Senior Adults Legal Assistance (SALA) Morgan Hill
21	Senior Adults Legal Assistance (SALA) Saratoga
22	Silicon Valley Independent Living Center-Housing Program for Persons with Disabilities (SVILC)
23	West Valley Community Services (CARE)

#	Project Name
24	YWCA Silicon Valley Shelter , Counseling, Education, Referrals
25	Sacred Heart Community Service
26	Campbell: Accessibility Ramps on Publicly Owned Property
27	Campbell Targeted Code Enforcement
28	Los Altos: Various Driveway Accessibility Barrier Removal
29	Los Gatos: Bachman Park Rehabilitation Project
30	Morgan Hill: Galvan Park Refurbishment and Safety Improvements
31	Curb Cuts and Sidewalk Repair. Various locations.
32	SCC CDBG Planning and Administration
33	SCC HOME Planning and Administration
34	SCC Rehab Program Income

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The Urban County’s Consolidated Plan update coincides with the development of the first year Action Plan and the annual Request for Proposals (RFP) process. The Urban County awards Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) funding to public entities and nonprofit agencies that provide public services and housing for LMI and special needs households. The Urban County operates on a one-year grant funding cycle for CDBG and HOME projects.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

Table 75 - Project Summary

Sort Order	Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator (GOI)
1	EAH, Inc - Morgan Hill Family Apartments	N/A	Affordable housing	Affordable housing	CBDG: \$ 660,723 HOME: \$ 756,269	Rental units constructed: 41 housing units
2	Charities Housing Development - The Metropolitan	N/A	Affordable housing	Affordable housing	HOME: \$ 108,192	Rental units constructed: 100 housing units
3	Rebuilding Together - Housing Repair for Single-family, Owner-occupied, low-income homeowners.	N/A	Affordable housing	Affordable housing	CBDG: \$ 209,600	Homeowner housing rehabilitated: 41 housing units
4	Catholic Charities - Long Term Care Ombudsman	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG: \$ 11,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 668 Persons assisted
5	Boys and Girls Clubs of Silicon Valley	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG: \$11,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 100 Persons assisted
6	Community Services Agency of Los Altos and Los Altos Hills	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG:\$10,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 47 Persons assisted
7	Community Solutions - La Isla Pacifica. Domestic Violence Shelter	N/A	Homelessness	Homelessness	CBDG: \$21,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 32 Persons assisted
8	Community Technology Alliance - Tech SCC - Tools for Ending Chronic Homelessness	N/A	Homelessness	Homelessness	CBDG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 35 Persons assisted

Sort Order	Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator (GOI)
9	Family Supportive Housing-Bridges Aftercare Program	N/A	Homelessness	Homelessness	CBDG: \$11,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 24 Persons assisted
10	Family Supportive Housing, Inc. San Jose Family Shelter	N/A	Homelessness	Homelessness	CBDG: \$ 11,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 24 Persons assisted
11	Inn Vision Shelter Network (IVSN)- Julian Street Shelter	N/A	Homelessness	Homelessness	CBDG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 35 Persons assisted
12	Inn Vision Shelter Network (IVSN)- Commercial Shelter	N/A	Homelessness	Homelessness	CBDG: \$ 10,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 30 Persons assisted
13	Live Oak Adult Day Services - Adult Day Care - Los Gatos	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 26 Persons assisted
14	Live Oak Adult Day Services - Adult Day Care -Morgan Hill	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 26 Persons assisted
15	Law Foundation of Silicon Valley - Fair Housing	N/A	Fair Housing	Fair Housing	CBDG: \$31,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 35 Persons assisted
16	Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence - Shelter	N/A	Homelessness	Homelessness	CBDG: \$11,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 450 Persons assisted
17	Project Sentinel-Tenant-Landlord Services	N/A	Fair Housing	Fair Housing	CBDG: \$30,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 110 Persons assisted
18	Saratoga Area Senior Council (Adult Day Care)	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG: \$11,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 45 Persons assisted

Sort Order	Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator (GOI)
19	Senior Adults Legal Assistance (SALA) Campbell	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 40 Persons assisted
20	Senior Adults Legal Assistance (SALA) Morgan Hill	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 40 Persons assisted
21	Senior Adults Legal Assistance (SALA) Saratoga	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 30 Persons assisted
22	Silicon Valley Independent Living Center-Housing Program for Persons with Disabilities (SVILC)	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG: \$11,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 120 Persons assisted
23	West Valley Community Services (CARE)	N/A	Community Services	Community Services	CBDG: \$11,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 80 Persons assisted
24	YWCA Silicon Valley Shelter , Counseling, Education, Referrals	N/A	Homelessness	Homelessness	CBDG: \$11,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 40 Persons assisted
25	Sacred Heart Community Service	N/A	Homelessness	Homelessness	CBDG: \$11,469	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 189 Persons assisted
26	Campbell: Accessibility Ramps on Publicly Owned Property	N/A	Strengthen Neighborhoods	Public Facilities, Public Improvements and Infrastructure	CBDG: \$67,952	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,400 Persons assisted
27	Campbell Targeted Code Enforcement	N/A	Strengthen Neighborhoods	Public Facilities, Public Improvements and Infrastructure	CBDG: \$10,000	Housing code enforcement/ Foreclosed property care: 60 housing units

Sort Order	Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator (GOI)
28	Los Altos: Various Driveway Accessibility Barrier Removal	N/A	Strengthen Neighborhoods	Public Facilities, Public Improvements and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$77,952	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,795 Persons assisted
29	Los Gatos: Bachman Park Rehabilitation Project	N/A	Strengthen Neighborhoods	Public Facilities, Public Improvements and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$77,952	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,266 Persons assisted
30	Morgan Hill: Galvan Park Refurbishment and Safety Improvements	N/A	Strengthen Neighborhoods	Public Facilities, Public Improvements and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$77,952	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,258 Persons assisted
31	Curb Cuts and Sidewalk Repair. Various locations.	N/A	Strengthen Neighborhoods	Public Facilities, Public Improvements and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$77,952	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6,075 Persons assisted
32	SCC CDBG Planning and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	CDBG: \$285,935	N/A
33	SCC HOME Planning and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	HOME: \$72,195	N/A
34	SCC Rehab Program Income	N/A	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$443,344	Homeowner housing rehabilitated: 4 Household/ housing units

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Not applicable. The Urban County has not established specific target areas to focus the investment of entitlement funds.

Table 74 - Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Not applicable	Not applicable.

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Not applicable.

Discussion

Please see discussion above.

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Although entitlement dollars are limited, the Urban County does anticipate expending a significant portion of its CDBG and HOME funds on the preservation and provision of affordable housing. A detailed discussion of how HUD entitlements will be used to support affordable housing needs within the Urban County is provided in AP-20, with the number of households to be assisted itemized by goal.

Table 75 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0 units
Non-Homeless	146 units
Special-Needs	6 units
Total	152 units

Table 76 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0 units
The Production of New Units	111 units
Rehab of Existing Units	41 units
Acquisition of Existing Units	0 units
Total	152 units

Discussion

Please see discussions above.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

HACSC assists approximately 17,000 households through the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8). The Section 8 waiting list contains 21,256 households and is estimated to be a 10-year wait. HACSC also develops, controls, and manages more than 2,600 affordable rental housing properties throughout the County. HACSC’s programs are targeted toward LMI households, and more than 80 percent of their client households are extremely low income families, seniors, veterans, persons with disabilities, and formerly homeless individuals.¹⁰⁹

In 2008, HACSC entered into a ten-year agreement with HUD to become a Moving to Work (MTW) agency. The MTW program is a federal demonstration program that allows greater flexibility to design and implement more innovative approaches for providing housing assistance.¹¹⁰ Additionally, HACSC has used LIHTC financing to transform and rehabilitate 535 units of public housing into HACSC-controlled properties. The agency is an active developer of affordable housing and has either constructed, rehabilitated, or assisted with the development of more than 30 housing developments that service a variety of households, including special needs households.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

Not applicable, there are no public housing developments in the Urban County.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

While the majority of their units have been converted to affordable housing stock, HACSC is proactive in incorporating resident input into the agency’s policy-making process. An equitable and transparent policy-making process that includes the opinions of residents is achieved through the involvement of two tenant commissioners, one being a senior citizen, on the HACSC board.

HACSC has been a MTW agency since 2008. In this time the agency has developed 31 MTW activities. The vast majority of their successful initiatives have been aimed at reducing administrative inefficiencies, which in turn opens up more resources for programs aimed at LMI families. The following is excerpted from HACSC’s August 2014 Board of Commissioner’s report:

“HACSC’s Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program is designed to provide assistance to current HACSC Section 8 families to achieve self-sufficiency. When a family enrolls in the five-year program, HPD’s FSS Coordinator and LIFESSteps service provider helps the family develop self-sufficiency goals and a training plan, and coordinates access to job training and other services, including childcare and

¹⁰⁹ Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara. “Welcome to HACSC.” <http://www.hacsc.org/>

¹¹⁰ HACSC. “Moving to Work (MTW) 2014 Annual Report.” September 2014.

transportation. Program participants are required to seek and maintain employment or attend school or job training. As participants increase their earned income and pay a larger share of the rent, HACSC holds the amount of the tenant’s rent increases in an escrow account, which is then awarded to participants who successfully complete the program. HACSC is currently in the initial stages of creating a pilot successor program to FSS under the auspices of its MTW flexibility called Focus Forward.”¹¹¹

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

Not applicable.

Discussion

Please see discussions above.

¹¹¹ HACSC. “Housing Programs Department (HPD) Monthly Board Report.” August 2014.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The Santa Clara region is home to the fourth-largest population of homeless individuals (6,681 single individuals)¹¹² and the highest percentage of unsheltered homeless of any major city (75 percent of homeless people sleep in places unfit for human habitation). The homeless assistance program planning network is governed by the Santa Clara County Continuum of Care (CoC), governed by the CoC Board, which is comprised of the same individuals who sit on the Destination: Home Leadership Board. The membership of the CoC is a collaboration of representatives from local jurisdictions comprised of community-based organizations, the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara, governmental departments, health service agencies, homeless advocates, consumers, the faith community, and research, policy and planning groups. The homeless services system utilized by the CoC is referred to as the Help Management Information System (HMIS). The HMIS monitors outcomes and performance measures for all the homeless services agencies funded by the County.

Describe the jurisdiction’s one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including:

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

The Homeless Census is a countywide collaborative effort to help assess regional homeless needs. The Urban County participates with the other jurisdictions in the region to conduct a biennial countywide homeless count. The data from the census is used to plan, fund, and implement actions for reducing chronic homeless and circumstances that bring about homelessness. The Urban County financially contributed and participated in the countywide Homeless Census survey that took place in 2013 and will financially contribute and participate in the upcoming 2015 survey.

Additionally, two formally homeless persons participate on the CoC Board of Directors. Direct homeless outreach primarily occurs in the City of San Jose, although outreach efforts to the rest of the County, including the Urban County, are expected to increase over the five year period.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In FY 2015-2016 the Urban County will allocate federal entitlement dollars to the following housing programs which address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

¹¹² The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. “2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress.” October 2014. <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AHAR-2014-Part1.pdf>

Agency	InnVision Shelter Network
Project Name	Julian Street Inn (PS-16-09)
Description	<p>InnVision Shelter Network (IVSN) is the largest and most effective provider of shelter, housing, and supportive services for homeless families and individuals across Silicon Valley and the San Francisco Peninsula. Their programs ameliorate the devastating effects of homelessness and empower homeless families and individuals to return to permanent housing. Unlike programs that provide a meal and a bed for a night, IVSN’s “Beyond the Bed” service model creates permanent solutions. On-site supportive services help clients address the many factors critical to regaining self-sufficiency. Services include weekly life skills workshops, employment and housing search assistance, personal finance and budgeting assistance, mental health assessments, health care referrals, and substance abuse treatment support. IVSN’s comprehensive supportive services enable individuals to address the root causes of their homelessness and return to homes of their own.</p> <p>Julian Street Inn is the only program dedicated to serving the needs of chronically homeless, severely mentally ill residents of Urban Santa Clara County. This program provides short-term emergency housing, in addition to case management and supportive services including linkages to main-stream benefit programs, to extremely low income, severely mentally ill homeless men and women. Julian Street Inn’s program’s objective aligns with Santa Clara County’s 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan Goals by supporting activities to end homelessness, and supporting activities that provide basic services, eliminate blight and/or strengthen neighborhoods.</p>
Goal Outcome	Provide 35 Urban County severely mentally ill, homeless individuals with case management, emergency housing, and meals during FY2015-2016.

Agency	InnVision Shelter Network
Project Name	Commercial Street Inn (PS-16-10)
Description	<p>InnVision Shelter Network (IVSN) is the largest and most effective provider of shelter, housing, and supportive services for homeless families and individuals across Silicon Valley and the San Francisco Peninsula. Our programs ameliorate the devastating effects of homelessness and empower homeless families and individuals to return to permanent housing. Unlike programs that provide a meal and a bed for a night, IVSN’s “Beyond the Bed” service model creates permanent solutions. On-site supportive services help clients address the many factors critical to regaining self-sufficiency.</p> <p>InnVision Shelter Network is requesting funding to support Commercial Street Inn, a program dedicated to serving the needs of women with children and chronically homeless single women. Commercial Street Inn provides transitional housing to extremely low-income homeless women and children. In addition to safe housing, the shelter provides case management and supportive services including linkages to mainstream benefit programs. Supportive services offered include case management, life skills, alcohol and drug abuse education and counseling, health screenings, employment assessment and referral, education services, employment assistance, parent education, after-school homework assistance and tutoring for school-age children, transportation, and housing search assistance. Requested funding will support operating and administrative costs of the project. Operating costs include maintenance and repair, utilities, telephone, program supplies, and equipment. During the grant period, we expect to serve 26 women and children from Urban Santa Clara County.</p>
Goal Outcome	<p>26 homeless Urban Santa Clara County women and children will receive shelter and supportive services at Commercial Street Inn during the grant period</p> <p>During FY16, 90% of the adults participating in the transitional shelter program will develop a case management plan identifying barriers to financial stability and permanent housing and the steps required to improve self-sufficiency.</p>

Agency	Family Supportive Housing, Inc
Project Name	San Jose Family Shelter (PS-16-08)
Description	<p>The San Jose Family Shelter, operated by Family Supportive Housing, Inc. was founded in 1986 by members of the local community. The facility provides emergency shelter and supportive services for up to 35 families with children at a given time. Every year approximately 600 unduplicated individuals are served. This is one of the few programs in Santa Clara County that accepts all types of families with children, including two-parent families as well as single parent families.</p> <p>The San Jose Family Shelter consists of 35 private, efficiency apartments, the Voyager child care program and common dining room, case management, computer labs, library and office areas. Core services include family case management, employment counseling, a personal enrichment program, drug and alcohol classes and counseling, and a children's tutorial program/homework program and budgeting workshops, parenting classes and ESL education. Other services include a clothes closet supported by community donations, holiday celebrations, savings accounts, eco-bus passes available to all shelter residents, semi-weekly housing assistance seminars, a weekly visiting nurse from Gardner, and an on-site licensed daycare facility for up to 13 toddlers.</p> <p>The San Jose Family Shelter Program provides emergency shelter and supportive services to homeless families in Santa Clara County to empower them to move from homelessness to self-sufficiency in our community.</p>
Goal Outcome	<p>Assist 24 unduplicated clients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% of client families will move from San José Family Shelter into permanent housing or transitional housing programs within a 90-day period; • Assign case manager to address the needs of the whole family. • Provide a safe place for our families to live and provide supportive services as needed • Provide 3 meals a day.

Agency	Family Supportive Housing, Inc.
Project Name	Bridges AfterCare Program (PS-16-07)
Description	<p>Family Supportive Housing (FSH) incorporated in 1986 with a mission to help homeless families with children remain intact while addressing their needs for food, shelter, employment and education. We provide temporary housing and comprehensive, targeted support to help homeless families in Santa Clara County achieve self-sufficiency, independent living and family stability. This proposal seeks CDBG funding support for our Bridges AfterCare program, one of the distinct FSH service areas:</p> <p>The Bridges AfterCare program extends this support for an additional nine months, enabling families who complete the San José Family Shelter program to stay connected to a supportive Case Manager, as they navigate back into independent living. The Glenn Art Arms transitional housing program offers scattered-site apartments for families, who pay 30% of income, receive supportive services and work to become self-sufficient.</p> <p>Project Purpose: Help strengthen and stabilize formerly homeless families with children, as they navigate back into independent living, in order to reduce their risk of returning to homelessness.</p>
Goal Outcome	Provide an additional nine months of case management and access to supportive services to families who successfully complete our San José Family Shelter program (a total of 24 unduplicated clients), once they are in permanent housing, enabling them to remain connected to a supportive Case Manager, as they move from the brink of crisis to self-sufficient lives in our community.

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.

In FY 2015-2016 the Urban County will allocate federal entitlement dollars to the following housing programs which help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing:

Agency	Sacred Heart
Project Name	Homelessness Prevention Program (PS-16-25)
Description	<p>Founded in 1964 to provide emergency food and clothing to people in immediate need, Sacred Heart Community Service has evolved into the most comprehensive provider of vital urgent-need services in Santa Clara County. Currently serving more than 60,000 unduplicated individuals annually, our customers are largely the working poor of San Jose: with minimum wage jobs, they struggle to pay for rent, food, medical expenses, and education. Sacred Heart offers essential services to meet immediate needs (emergency food, clothing and housing assistance to avoid eviction) – and longer-term supports designed to help individuals and families attain stability and build self-sufficiency: (employment services, financial coaching, adult and youth education, and family mentoring).</p> <p>CDBG funds will be applied toward the salaries and benefits of two Housing Assistance Coordinators who provide screening and referrals as well as 1-1 housing counseling. This includes information and referral, financial assistance when necessary, assistance locating appropriate housing when needed, advocacy with the client's current or prospective landlord, and encouragement and support for the client during a time of acute stress for families facing eviction.</p>
Goal Outcome	Provide 1-1 housing counseling and information and referral services for 185 unduplicated Santa Clara County urban county households at risk of eviction and/or homelessness. Clients seeking assistance are required to register with Sacred Heart Community Service in order to access the agency's menu of services. Those seeking rental or deposit assistance are directed to the Housing Program for a comprehensive prescreening and to assess for eligibility. At this juncture, all clients are assessed for services and directed to intake, if eligible for financial assistance, and also to receive information and referral options to meet their needs

Agency	YWCA Silicon Valley
Project Name	Domestic Violence Services (PS-16-22)
Description	<p>The mission of the YWCA Silicon Valley is to eliminate racism, empower women, and promote peace, justice, freedom and dignity for all. Since 1905, the YWCA has been serving the economic and social service needs of the Santa Clara County community. Today, the YWCA offers a broad range of services to a diverse constituency. The Primary Purpose of this Project is to: provide intervention and prevention services to women, children, families and men survivors of domestic violence in the County of Santa Clara.</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Department, Support Network Program provides domestic violence survivors with access to essential support services, such as emergency shelter, basic needs (food, clothing, toiletries, infant formula etc.), counseling/therapy, domestic violence education, legal advocacy and safety planning, which allows them to establish healthy violence-free relationships and safe living environments. Through support services, clients are able to self-identify personal goals to achieve, such as educational attainment, employment, and securing permanent housing.</p>
Goal Outcome	<p>Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 40 Unduplicated Clients. To provide women, children, families and men living in dangerous domestic violence environments with emergency shelter (for 45-60 days) and basic needs (food, clothing, toiletries, infant formula etc.), 2) to enable survivors of domestic violence to increase their safety options through safety planning and domestic violence education, 3) to provide a network of support via counseling, therapy, legal advocacy or comprehensive case management services, a 4) to connect survivors with community information and referrals. <p>Expected Program outcomes include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 75% of clients who receive support services (emergency shelter, counseling, case management and/or legal advocacy) will develop safety plans for themselves (and their family); 2) 75% of clients will report an increased understanding of domestic violence and greater access to information and referrals.

Helping low income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from

public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

In FY 2015-2016 the Urban County will allocate federal entitlement dollars to the following housing programs which help low income persons avoid becoming homeless:

Agency	EAH, Inc
Project Name	Morgan Hill Family Apartments (HO-16-01)
Description	EAH Inc. is a non-profit public benefit corporation that has successfully developed and directly managed affordable housing in the California, Hawaii and a few other locations over the past 46 years. Our development group is very experienced in the development and construction of new affordable apartments as well as the acquisition and rehabilitation of existing affordable apartment communities. Our real estate management group oversees all EAH controlled properties as well as performs third party management duties of select communities. In total EAH owns and/or manages in excess of 9,500 apartment units.
Goal Outcome	Morgan Hill Family – Scattered Site is a new construction 41 unit apartment project located in the City of Morgan Hill CA. The 41 apartment units will be built on three (3) separate properties that are non-contiguous but within ¾ of a mile of one another. The project will provide permanent housing for low income families at or below 60% AMI and will include 6 proposed Transitional Aged Youth (T.A.Y.) units, as well as two (2) commercial lease spaces. 11 units will be restricted to 30% AMI, 8 units will be restricted to 40% AMI, 15 units will be restricted to 50% AMI, 6 units will be restricted to 60% AMI and 1 unit will be a staff unit. The HOME funds will be used for the construction and permanent financing of the residential portion of the project and will be leveraged to compete in a TCAC 9% tax credit application. See Attached Property Description with Architectural Renderings. 11 units are committed as HOME units.

Agency	Community Solutions
Project Name	La Isla Pacifica Domestic Violence Shelter (PS-16-04)
Description	<p>Community Solutions provides comprehensive behavioral health and victim support services to residents of Southern Santa Clara County and the surrounding area with a specialty in meeting the needs of low-income, Latino, and other under-served populations. The agency’s service expertise includes risk prevention, crisis intervention, case management, counseling, group and residential treatment. Community Solutions' numerous areas of specialization are consolidated into four program divisions:</p> <p>SOLUTIONS TO VIOLENCE (STV) offers 24-hr. support and resources for survivors of sexual assault, intimate partner abuse, and human trafficking.</p> <p>CHILDREN & YOUTH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES serves children, adolescents and transition-age youth (16-25) who are in crisis in order to prevent their involvement in foster care or juvenile justice systems.</p> <p>ADULT BEHAVIORAL SERVICES provides therapy, assistance in managing medications, 24-hr. crisis response and case management, so that the full range of each individual’s needs are met. The division serves adults with mental health, substance abuse, and criminal justice histories and supports the mental health needs of adults who were chronically homeless and have moved into supportive housing.</p> <p>RESIDENTIAL & HOUSING: Along with mental health treatment, the Residential & Housing program provides transitional and permanent housing for seriously mentally ill adults who are unable to live independently.</p>
Goal Outcome	To provide shelter and supportive services for 28 ELI unduplicated adults plus their minor children. 18 Unincorporated Area, and 14 City of Morgan Hill.

Agency	Silicon Valley Independent (SVILC)
Project Name	Housing for Persons with Disabilities (PS-16-20)
Description	SVILC is a disability justice and resource organization that promotes independence, equality, choice and pride for people with disabilities of all ages and cultures and provides support to build their capacity to live freely in the community. SVILC was founded in 1976 by a small group of people with disabilities as an Independent Living Center (ILC) to serve the needs of Santa Clara County residents with disabilities. SVILC's Housing Program for Persons with Disabilities assists low-income Urban County residents with disabilities in their housing search to secure integrated, affordable, and accessible housing. The program provides education/training on all aspects of how to conduct a housing search to transition from homelessness, health care facilities or unstable, temporary housing; includes workshops and access to IL (Independent Living) services to ensure long-term sustainability.
Goal Outcome	<p>Various supportive housing services to <u>104 unduplicated</u>, low-income Urban County residents with disabilities:</p> <p>(1) Housing Assessments, Referrals, and Landlord Mediation: Provide assessments of consumer's housing units to determine accessibility of units for persons with disabilities, and offer mediation of landlord/tenant disputes, particularly when consumer is requesting necessary accessibility modifications;</p> <p>2) Housing Workshops: Provide monthly community-based housing workshops and peer support groups in order to increase consumer knowledge of housing solutions for independent living;</p> <p>(3) Housing Search Assistance: Successfully assist Urban County residents with disabilities in their housing search for accessible, affordable, integrated housing to ensure their need of finding an independent living solution in the community is met;</p> <p>(4) Housing Advocacy: Work with municipal housing departments and the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara to ensure that people with disabilities' needs are considered when planning is coordinated for new housing or development improvement projects.</p> <p>Provide 104 Urban County residents with disabilities with guidance, group workshops, one-on-one counseling, peer support, advocacy assistance, and referrals for housing.</p>

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictions within the County face barriers to affordable housing that are common throughout the Bay Area. High on the list is the lack of developable land, which increases the cost of available real estate and increases housing development costs. Local opposition is another common obstacle as many neighbors have strong reactions to infill and affordable housing developments. Their opposition is often based on misconceptions, such as a foreseen increase in crime; erosion of property values; increase in parking and traffic congestion; and overwhelmed schools.¹¹³ However, in order to ensure a healthy economy the region must focus on strategies and investment that provide housing for much of the region’s workforce – for example, sales clerks, secretaries, firefighters, police, teachers, and health service workers – whose incomes might significantly limit their housing choices.¹¹⁴

Even when developments produce relatively affordable housing, in a constrained housing supply market higher income buyers and renter households generally outbid lower income households and a home’s final sale or rental price will generally far exceed the projected sales or rental costs. Public subsidies are often needed to guarantee affordable homes for LMI households.

The County identified several constraints to the maintenance, development and improvement of housing and affordable housing in its 2015-2022 Housing Element update:¹¹⁵

- Land use controls, including the General Plan, which governs unincorporated residential land use and development potential
- The countywide growth management policies shared by the County, cities, and LAFCO, also referred to as the “joint urban development policies”
- The Land Use Plan and policies also referred to as the Land Use Element
- The Zoning Ordinance
- The County’s subdivision ordinance
- The County regulation of single building sites
- Other specific development standards such as parking requirements and height limits, any growth control measures employed, policies and regulations regarding secondary dwelling units, and density bonuses.

¹¹³ Association of Bay Area Governments. “Affordable Housing in the Bay Area.” 2014.
<http://abag.ca.gov/files/AffordableHousing101.pdf>

¹¹⁴ Association of Bay Area Governments. “Jobs-Housing Connection Strategy.” 2012.
http://www.planbayarea.org/pdf/JHCS/May_2012_Jobs_Housing_Connection_Strategy_Main_Report.pdf

¹¹⁵ County of Santa Clara. “Housing Element 2015-2022.” 2014
http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/PlansPrograms/GeneralPlan/Housing/Documents/HE_2015_Adopted_Final.pdf

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The County's overall conclusions are that in general, the County's policies, regulations, permit processes, and related factors do not pose an undue burden or constraint on housing development.

However, two areas are identified and discussed to further streamline development review or increase affordable and special needs housing development. The two areas are:

- Secondary Units: Three programs will be implemented in the 2015-2022 time period to reduce permitting requirements and regulatory constraints to the construction of secondary units.
- Farmworker Housing: Two programs will be implemented in the 2015-2022 time period to improve communication between farmers, the planning office, and farmworker housing advocates, with the goal of expanding the creation of farmworker housing.

The Urban County's primary role in housing development is providing assistance to create more affordable, below-market rate housing and special needs housing, though not through permit issuance or development, per se. Even though the County's role in approving new housing development is limited, it makes a significant contribution in a variety of ways to housing affordability and preservation, including, but not limited to:¹¹⁶

- Funding for construction, rehabilitation, and preservation
- Providing rental subsidies
- Creating and assisting shelters and special needs housing
- Providing home financing for first-time and low income homebuyers
- Offering and funding services to address housing discrimination and dispute resolution
- Generating opportunities for new housing on surplus County-owned lands
- Facilitating advocacy and education.

The Urban County works in concert with local agencies, such as HACSC, and non-profit organizations to actively provide a wide variety of housing assistance countywide, not just within unincorporated areas. These efforts include funding for non-profit builders and local agencies to construct affordable housing and maintain affordable rents, as well as loans for rehabilitation. The Urban County is also a significant funder of housing for special needs persons, such as seniors, the mentally ill, substance abusers, and those with HIV/AIDS conditions that receive supportive services from the County.

¹¹⁶ County of Santa Clara. "Housing Element 2015-2022." 2014
http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/PlansPrograms/GeneralPlan/Housing/Documents/HE_2015_Adopted_Final.pdf

Additionally, the County funds and provides emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing and housing for other special needs populations countywide.

Additionally, the Urban County is addressing the barriers to affordable housing by administering or participating in the following programs and ordinances:

- **Stanford Affordable Housing Fund**
The Stanford Affordable Housing Fund was established in 2000. For each 11,763 square feet of academic development built, Stanford University must either provide one affordable housing unit on campus or make an appropriate cash in-lieu payment. All payments are deposited into an escrow account for the purpose of funding affordable housing projects within a 6-mile radius of the university. The County maintains the fund and distributes it through a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$11 million. To date, \$16,105,591 has been committed to six projects which will assist in the development of 2,369 affordable housing units.
- **The Affordable Housing Fund**
The Affordable Housing Fund was established in 2003 by the County Board of Supervisors who set aside a projected \$18 million from the General Fund to assist in the development of new affordable housing units for extremely low income and special needs populations. Since 2003, \$20,970,000 has been approved to acquire or construct 1,857 new housing units and 167 shelter beds. The Affordable Housing Fund has leveraged more than \$437 million from a variety of public and private sources. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$XX million.
- **Density Bonus Fund**
The County maintains a Density Bonus Fund for deposits of in-lieu fees paid by developers of housing on lots subject to the 10 percent density bonus ordinance. As of December 2014, the fund balance was approximately \$669,500, and will be used to increase the supply of LMI housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

This section discusses the Urban County’s efforts in addressing the underserved needs, expanding and preserving affordable housing, reducing lead-based paint hazards, and developing institutional structure for delivering housing and community development activities.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The diminishing amount of funds to meet underserved needs continues to be the most significant obstacle to addressing the needs of underserved populations. The Urban County supplements its federal funding with other resources and funds, such as:

- The Housing Trust Silicon Valley is a public/private venture dedicated to increasing affordable housing in the county. The Trust makes available funds for developers to borrow for the construction of affordable units.
- Mortgage Credit Certificates (MCC), a federal program issued by the County, allows homeowners to claim a federal income tax deduction equal to the amount of interest paid each year on a home loan. Through an MCC, a homeowner’s deduction can be converted into a federal income tax credit that reduces the household’s tax payments on a dollar for dollar basis, with a maximum credit equal to 10 to 20 percent of the annual interest paid on the borrower’s mortgage.
- McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Funds are distributed by the County to organizations that provide services to homeless persons and persons at-risk of homelessness.
- Rental assistance provided by HACSC will continue to be available to Urban County residents through the Moderate Rehabilitation Program, and the Section 8 Program.
- The Santa Clara County Affordable Housing Fund, which was established to assist in the development of affordable housing, especially for extremely low income and special needs people throughout the County.
- Destination: Home has focused its efforts on ending chronic homelessness and has raised or leveraged over \$10 million in new housing opportunities for chronically homeless individuals and families. Destination: Home is the co-founder of the County’s Housing 1000 campaign, an effort to house 1,000 of the most vulnerable and chronically homeless residents.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The Urban County’s primary role in housing development is providing assistance to create more affordable, below-market rate housing and special needs housing, though not through permit issuance or development, per se. Even though the Urban County’s role in approving new housing

development is limited, it makes a significant contribution in a variety of ways to housing affordability and preservation, including, but not limited to:¹¹⁷

- Funding for construction, rehabilitation, and preservation
- Providing rental subsidies
- Creating and assisting shelters and special needs housing
- Providing home financing for first-time and low income homebuyers
- Offering and funding services to address housing discrimination and dispute resolution
- Generating opportunities for new housing on surplus County-owned lands
- Facilitating advocacy and education

The Urban County works in concert with local agencies such as HACSC and non-profit organizations to actively provide a wide variety of housing assistance countywide, not just within unincorporated areas. These efforts include funding for non-profit builders and local agencies such as the Housing Authority to construct affordable housing, maintain affordable rents, and loans for rehabilitation. The County is also a significant funder of housing for special needs persons, such as seniors, the mentally ill, substance abusers, and those with HIV/AIDS conditions that receive supportive services from the County. The County funds and provides emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing, and housing for other special needs populations countywide.

The Urban County will foster and maintain affordable housing by continuing the following programs and ordinances:

- The Density Bonus Fund, which the County maintains for deposits of in-lieu fees paid by developers of housing on lots subject to the 10 percent density bonus ordinance.
- The Santa Clara County Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) was created in 2002, with an initial investment by the Board of Supervisors of \$18.6 million. The AHF is used for affordable housing developments and allows the leveraging of its funding with other sources to create affordable housing in the County.
- The Stanford Affordable Housing Fund, maintained by the County, benefits very low and extremely low income households. The County distributes the funds competitively and has assisted developers in creating 91 units regionally.
- City Housing Funds - A majority of the cities in the Urban County have housing programs using funds from a variety of sources including Below Market Rate Housing Programs, Density Bonus Funds, and General Funds.

¹¹⁷ County of Santa Clara. "Housing Element 2015-2022." 2014
http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/PlansPrograms/GeneralPlan/Housing/Documents/HE_2015_Adopted_Final.pdf

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The Urban County addresses lead based paint (LBP) hazards by conducting screening and abatement procedures through various rehabilitation programs. The Housing Rehabilitation Program informs all applicants and tenants of rental housing about the dangers and hazards of LBP. The Urban County's Housing Rehab Program conducts visual assessment, paint testing or risk assessment on all of its projects. LBP hazard reduction activities include paint stabilization, interim controls, standard treatments, lead abatement, safe work practices and clearance to confirm that no lead based paint hazards remain when work is complete. The program also requires that all participating contractors have completed the state training on safe work practices.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Historically the Urban County has provided funding to agencies such as Sacred Heart Community Services, InnVision, the Emergency Housing Consortium, Community Solutions, and several other service providers. Although the Urban County is not currently providing direct funding for economic development or job training projects, the funding provided to these agencies is for housing-related services, which are integral components of the total services provided by these agencies that assist in reducing poverty in the Urban County. One of the most important services of these agencies is to help families obtain stable housing and reduce the percentage of their income paid for housing, allowing them to use a greater percentage of their income for other essential goods and services (food, clothing, medical care, etc.) The services that these agencies provide which will assist in the reduction of poverty include:

- Affordable housing information and referral
- Information and counseling on tenant/landlord issues
- Shared housing counseling and placement
- Counseling, shelter services, and general assistance to very low-income or homeless populations
- Services that address the needs of the frail-elderly, or persons with disabilities
- Services that address the needs of low-income children and their families

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Urban County operates within the larger geographical area of Santa Clara County and participates in a number of efforts to coordinate housing and services. For example, the County guides the preparation of the McKinney-Vento application and is an active participant in the CoC. The CoC meets regularly, both the subcommittees and as a whole, to improve coordination of homeless prevention services and programs. Multiple jurisdictions, housing developers, and social service providers cooperate on a continuing basis to improve the state of housing and homelessness on a countywide basis. Urban County staff will continue the following collaborative efforts to improve institutional structure:

- Regular quarterly meetings between entitlement jurisdictions at the CDBG Coordinators Meeting and Regional Housing Working Group
- Joint jurisdiction RFPs and project review committees
- Coordination on project management for projects funded by multiple jurisdictions
- HOME Consortium between the Urban County and member jurisdictions for affordable housing projects
- The biennial Homeless Census

Recent examples include the effort by the Urban County to create a regional affordable housing fund, using former redevelopment funds that could be returned to the County to use for affordable housing. Another effort underway involves the possible use of former redevelopment funds to create a countywide pool for homeless shelters and transitional housing. These interactions among agencies generate cohesive discussion and forums for bridging funding and service gaps on a regional scale.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The Urban County benefits from a strong jurisdiction and region-wide network of housing and community development partners, such as the CDBG Coordinators Meeting, Regional Housing Working Group and the CoC. To improve intergovernmental and private sector cooperation, the Urban County will continue to participate with other local jurisdictions and developers in sharing information and resources.

Discussion:

Please see discussions above.

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

The following provides additional information about the CDBG program income and program requirements.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	\$484,720
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan	\$0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	\$0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	\$0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	\$0
Total Program Income	\$484,720

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	\$0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income	100%
3. Overall Benefit – A consecutive period of one, two, or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70 percent of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years that include this Annual Action Plan	2015-2020

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

The Urban County does not use HOME funds in any other manner than those described in Section 92.205.

A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

In the event the Property should no longer be the principal residence of the Borrower for the Affordability Period, then County shall recapture all or a portion of the HOME funds, as set forth in the Loan Documents, from the proceeds of the sale which shall consist of the sales price less non-HOME loan repayments and eligible closing costs plus interest due. An exception to this rule would be that after the Property is sold, and in the event of a foreclosure, short sale, or transfer in lieu of foreclosure, there are insufficient proceeds from the sale, then the County shall accept a partial or zero repayment of the HOME Funds. This Recapture provision is described in the NOTE. These provisions are consistent with 24 CFR 92.254. The County intends to exercise the Recapture Provision of the HOME regulations for First-Time Homebuyer loans made with HOME funds. The County will recapture the entire amount of the HOME investment from the borrower provided there are net proceeds sufficient to repay the County HOME loan. The value of the property assisted with HOME funds may not exceed 95% of the area median utilizing data from the HUD 203b limits.

A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

In certain circumstances, the County may permit the assisted homebuyer to sell the assisted unit at a restricted resale price to another income eligible borrower, who is willing and able to assume the County loan and affordability restrictions. In these instances, the County will not require the full repayment of the initial HOME subsidy. The HOME subsidy would be transferred to the new buyer in the form of a deferred repayment downpayment assistance loan. All other HOME assisted buyers will sell their homes at fair market value and the County will exercise the recapture option as outlined and in accordance with CFR Section 92.254(5)(ii)(a).

In the event the Property should no longer be the principal residence of Borrower for the Affordability Period, then County shall recapture all or a portion of the HOME funds, as set forth in the Loan Documents, from the proceeds of the sale which shall consist of the sales price less non-HOME loan repayments and eligible closing costs plus interest due. An exception to this rule would be that after the Property is sold, and in the event of a foreclosure, short sale, or transfer in lieu of foreclosure, there are insufficient proceeds from the sale, then the County shall accept a partial or zero repayment of the HOME Funds. This Recapture provision is described in the NOTE. These provisions are consistent with 24 CFR 92.254. The County intends to exercise the Recapture Provision of the HOME regulations for First-Time Homebuyer loans made with HOME funds. The County will recapture the

entire amount of the HOME investment from the borrower provided there are net proceeds sufficient to repay the County HOME loan. The value of the property assisted with HOME funds may not exceed 95% of the area median utilizing data from the HUD 203b limits.

Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

HOME funds will not be used to refinance existing debt.

Appendix A: Citizen Participation Plan

Introduction

The Santa Clara Urban County (Urban County) includes the unincorporated communities within Santa Clara County (County) and seven small jurisdictions: the cities of Campbell, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, and Saratoga. The Urban County, along with the Entitlement Jurisdictions within the County that receive federal funding administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), are the lead agencies for the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan.

The Urban County and Entitlement Jurisdictions receive federal entitlement grant funding for the following programs:

- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
- Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)

As a recipient of entitlement funding, the Urban County is required to prepare a:

- Five Year Consolidated Plan (Consolidated Plan) that includes a Citizen Participation Plan
- Annual Action Plan (Action Plan)
- Annual Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Under HUD's Code of Final Regulations for the Consolidated Plan (24 CFR Part 91 Sec. 91.105), the Urban County must adopt a Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) that sets forth the Urban County's policies and procedures for citizen participation in the planning, execution, and evaluation of the Consolidated Plan, Action Plans, and CAPER. This CPP provides guidelines for the Urban County to provide and encourage public participation by residents, community stakeholders, and grant beneficiaries in the process of drafting, implementing, and evaluating the Consolidated Plan and related documents. The citizen participation process includes outreach, public hearings, community forums, and opportunities for comment.

Definitions

- **Annual Action Plan:** The Action Plan summarizes the activities that will be undertaken in the upcoming Fiscal Year (FY) to meet the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan. The Action Plan also identifies the federal and non-federal resources that will be used meet the goals of the approved Consolidated Plan.
- **Citizen Participation Plan:** The CPP provides guidelines by which the Urban County will promote engagement in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the distribution of federal funds, as outlined in the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and CAPERs.

- **Community Development Block Grant:** HUD's CDBG program provides communities with resources to address a wide range of housing and community development needs that benefit very low and low income persons and areas.
- **Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report:** The CAPER assesses the Urban County's annual achievements relative to the goals in the Consolidated Plan and proposed activities in the Action Plan. HUD requires the Urban County to prepare a CAPER at the end of each fiscal year.
- **Department Of Housing And Urban Development:** HUD is the federal government agency that creates and manages programs pertaining to federal home ownership, affordable housing, fair housing, homelessness, and community and housing development.
- **Displacement:** Displacement refers to the involuntary relocation of individuals from their residences due to housing development and rehabilitation activities paid for by federal funds.
- **Eligible Activity:** Activities that are allowable uses of the CDBG funds covered by the CPP as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 24 for HUD.
- **Emergency Solutions Grant:** HUD's ESG program provides communities with resources to serve homeless individuals and families via Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, Homelessness Prevention, Rapid Re-Housing Assistance, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and Administrative Activities.
- **Entitlement Jurisdiction:** A city with a population of at least 50,000, a central city of a metropolitan area, or a qualified urban county with a population of at least 200,000 that receives grant funding from HUD.
- **Five Year Consolidated Plan:** HUD requires entitlement jurisdictions to prepare a Consolidated Plan every five years. The Consolidated Plan is a strategic plan that identifies housing, economic, and community development needs and prioritizes funding to address those needs over a five-year period.
- **HOME Investment Partnerships Program:** The HUD HOME program provides resources to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable rental or homeownership housing or provide direct rental assistance to low-income people.
- **Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS:** The HUD HOPWA program provides resources that benefit low-income persons medically diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and their families, including housing and social services, chemical dependency treatment, nutritional services, case management, and assistance with daily living.
- **Low and Moderate Income:** As defined annually by HUD, Low and Moderate Income (LMI) is 0-80 percent of area median family income (AMI) for a jurisdiction, with adjustments for smaller or larger families. This includes those individuals presumed by HUD to be principally LMI (abused children, battered spouses, elderly persons, severely disabled adults, homeless persons, illiterate adults, persons living with AIDS and migrant farm workers). HUD utilizes three income levels to define LMI households:

- Extremely low income: Households earning 30 percent or less than the AMI (subject to specified adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes)
- Very low income: Households earning 50 percent or less than the AMI (subject to specified adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes)
- Low and moderate income: Households earning 80 percent or less than the AMI (subject to adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes or housing costs)
- **Public Hearing:** Public hearings are designed to provide the public the opportunity to make public testimony and comment. Public hearings related to the Consolidated Plan are to be advertised in local newspapers and made accessible to non-English speakers and individuals with disabilities.
- **Substantial Amendments:** Amendments are considered “Substantial” whenever one of the following is proposed:
 - A change in the allocation priorities or a change in the method of fund distribution.
 - A substantial change which increases or decreases the amount allocated to a category of funding within the Urban County’s entitlement grant programs by 25 percent.
 - To implement an activity using CDBG funds for new programs that were not described in the Consolidated Plan.
 - To change the purpose or intended beneficiaries of an activity approved for CDBG funding, e.g., instead of primarily benefitting lower income households the activity instead proposes to benefit mostly moderate income households.

Roles, Responsibilities, and Contact Information

The Urban County and Entitlement Jurisdictions within the County receive grant funding from HUD.

The County’s Board of Supervisors is responsible for approving the Urban County’s Consolidated Plan, Action Plans, Substantial Amendments, and CAPERs prior to their submission to HUD.

It is the intent of the Urban County to provide for and encourage citizen participation, with particular emphasis on participation by lower income persons who are beneficiaries of or impacted by entitlement- funded activities. The Urban County encourages participation in all stages of the Consolidated Planning process by all residents, including minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with mobility, visual or hearing impairments, and residents of assisted housing developments and recipients of tenant-based assistance.

In general, hearings will be held at the County of Santa Clara Board Chambers, located at 70 W. Hedding Street, San José, CA 95112, due to its central location, convenient access, and disability accessibility. Translation services will be provided when there is an indication that non-English

speaking persons will be attending. Other reasonable accommodations will be provided on a case-by-case basis.

The General Contact Information for the Urban County's HUD Entitlement Programs is:

Urban County Region of Santa Clara County

Ky Le, Director Office of Supportive Housing
County of Santa Clara, Office of Supportive Housing (OSH)
3180 Newberry Drive, Suite 150
San José, CA 95118
(408) 793-0550
Ky.Le@hhs.sccgov.org

Citizen Participation Policies

Public Hearings

The Urban County will hold public hearings for Consolidated Plans, Annual Action Plans, CAPERs, amendments made to the CPP, and Substantial Amendments.

The Consolidated Plans, Annual Action Plans, CPP amendments, and Substantial Amendments require two public hearings. One required hearing is the Housing and Community Development Advisory Committee (HCDAC), a Board recommending Committee and one required hearing is before the Board of Supervisors for document adoption. The CAPER requires one hearing before the Board of Supervisors for document adoption.

Community hearings will be held in a community space with consideration for the convenience to beneficiaries of the entitlement program resources.

The Board of Supervisors public hearings will be held at Board Chambers located at 70 W. Hedding, San Jose, CA 95110. Listening devices, interpretation services, and other assistance to disabled persons or those with limited English proficiency will be provided upon request, ranging up to five business days prior notification to the Clerk of the Board. Requests for disability-related modifications or accommodations required to facilitate meeting participation, including requests for auxiliary aids, services or interpreters, require different lead times, ranging up to five business days. For this reason, it is important to provide as much advance notice as possible to ensure availability. Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs) are available upon request.

Notice of Hearings and Review Periods

To allow the public time to provide comments prior to the submission of approved documents to HUD, the Urban County will hold a minimum 30-day public review and comment period for the Consolidated

Plan, Action Plan, and Substantial Amendment. The Urban County will establish a public review period of at least 15 days for each CAPER and amendments to the CPP. Copies of the draft plans will be available to the public at the County's Office of Supportive Housing, 3180 Newberry Drive, Suite 150, San José, CA 95118.

The Urban County will place public notices online through the Urban County's website, and through advertisement in a local newspaper of general circulation in advance of a 30-day public review and comment period.

To ensure that the public, including minorities, persons with limited English proficiency, persons with disabilities, residents of public housing, and LMI residents are able to participate in the public review process, the Urban County will provide residents, public agencies, and other stakeholders with notices on applicable public review periods and public hearings that adhere to the following:

- The notices will be published prior to the start of the public comment period and at least 15 days before the final public hearing and will include information regarding how to request accommodation and services available for persons with disabilities who wish to attend the public hearings.
- The notices will be distributed to persons and agencies on the contact list maintained by the Urban County for those parties expressing interest in receiving information and updates related to the Urban County's Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, CAPER, Substantial Amendments and CPP. Interested parties may request to be added to this contact list by sending an email to tracy.cunningham@hhs.sccgov.org, by calling (408) 793-0560 or by writing to the County's Office of Supportive Housing, 3180 Newberry Drive, Suite 150, San José, CA 95118.
- The notices will be distributed through a variety of methods, including e-mail, newspaper publications and the County's website at www.sccgov.org. The notices will include information on how to obtain a copy of the draft documents and scheduled hearing dates, times, and locations.

The public may file comments on draft plans in writing to the County's Office of Supportive Housing, 3180 Newberry Drive, Suite 150, San José, CA 95118; via email to tracy.cunningham@hhs.sccgov.org; by phone at (408) 793-0560. Comments may also be submitted in person at the County's Office of Supportive Housing, 3180 Newberry Drive, Suite 150, San José, CA 95118, Monday through Friday during business hours, and during the Council adoption hearing.

When necessary or applicable, the Urban County may combine notices complying with several individual requirements into one comprehensive notice for dissemination and publication.

Comments/Complaints on Adopted Plans

Comments or complaints from residents, public agencies, and other stakeholders regarding the adopted Consolidated Plan or related amendments and performance reports may be submitted in

writing or verbally to the General Contact at the County's Office of Supportive Housing, 3180 Newberry Drive, Suite 150, San José, CA 95118. Written comments or complaints will be referred to appropriate County staff for consideration and response. The County will attempt to respond to all comments or complaints within 15 business days and maintain a correspondence file for this purpose.

Availability of Draft and Approved Documents

The draft and final versions of the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, CAPER, all related amendments, records, and regulations will be available online at the County's website: www.sccgov.org/sites/oah. Hard copies of all documents will be available at the County's Office of Supportive Housing, 3180 Newberry Drive, Suite 150, San José, CA 95118 and upon written request. If the County is unable to provide immediate access to the documents requested, it will make every effort to provide the documents and reports within 15 business days from the receipt of the request.

During the 30-day public review and comment period, copies of the document will be available to the public for review at through the County's website at www.sccgov.org/sites/oah.

Relocation Policy

As part of the CPP, the County must maintain a Relocation policy. Relocation refers to the involuntary relocation of individuals from their residence due to housing development and rehabilitation paid for with federal funds. The County will continue to use existing federal and state relocation guidelines, as applicable, to minimize displacement and to alleviate the problems caused by displacement. Both the federal government and the State of California have specific requirements dictating the amount of benefits and assistance that must be provided to lower income persons and households relocated from their homes as a result of displacement. Depending on the funding source, displaced persons may be offered one or more of the following:

- A rent subsidy for another unit
- A cash payment to be used for rent or a down payment on the purchase of a dwelling unit
- Moving and related expenses

The County's rehabilitation programs may also incur relocation issues when they provide minor additions to existing dwellings in order to address overcrowding. Any temporary relocation costs are included in the rehabilitation loan package offered to clients.

Technical Assistance

The County will, to the extent feasible, respond to requests for technical assistance from entities representing LMI groups who are seeking federal entitlement funding in accordance with grant procedures. This may include, but is not limited to, providing information regarding how to fill out applications, other potential funding sources, and referrals to appropriate agencies within and outside the County. "Technical assistance," as used here, does not include the provision of funds to the entities requesting such assistance. Assistance will also be provided by Office of Supportive

Housing staff to interested individuals and resident groups who need further explanation on the background and intent of the Housing and Community Development Act, interpretation of specific HUD regulations, and project eligibility criteria for federal grants.

Appendix B: Table of Acronyms

AHP	Affordable Housing Program
BEGIN	Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods
CAPER	Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant Program
CDI	Community Development Initiative
CIP	Capital Improvement Projects
CoC	Continuum of Care
ESG	Emergency Services Grant
FSS	Family Self Sufficiency
FY	Fiscal Year
HACSC	Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara
HAP	Housing assistance payments
HEARTH	Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009
HIF	Housing Impact Fee
HMIS	Homeless Management Information System
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
HTF	Housing Trust Fund
HTSV	Housing Trust Silicon Valley
IIG	Infill Infrastructure Grant
HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
LMI	Low and moderate income
MCC	Mortgage Credit Certificates
MHSA	Mental Health Services Act
MTW	Moving to Work
NED	Non-Elderly Disabled
NHSSV	Neighborhood Housing Services Silicon Valley
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
NSP	Neighborhood Stabilization Program
RDA	Redevelopment Agency
RFP	Request for Proposal
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
Section 8	Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
TBRA	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
TOD	Transit-Oriented Development
VASH	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing
WIOA	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

Appendix C: Citizen Participation Summary

Regional Forums

The participating Entitlement Jurisdictions of Santa Clara County held three regional public forums to identify housing and community development needs and priorities for the next five years. Seventy-six people in total attended the regional forums, including community members, service providers, fair housing advocates, school district board members, housing and human services commission members, non-profit representatives, and interested stakeholders.

The regional forums were held in Mountain View, San Jose, and Gilroy to engage the northern, central, and southern parts of the County. Forums were scheduled on different days of the week and at various times of day to allow maximum flexibility for participants to attend.

Table 1 - Regional Forums

Regional Forum	Date	Time	Number of Attendees	Forum Address
1	Thursday, September 25, 2014	2:00pm - 4:00pm	43	Mountain View City Hall, 500 Castro Street, 2 nd Floor Plaza Conference Room Mountain View, CA 94041
2	Saturday, September 27, 2014	10:00am - 12:00pm	17	San Jose City Hall, Room 118-120 200 E. Santa Clara St. San Jose, CA 95113
3	Wednesday, October 22, 2014	6:30pm - 8:30pm	16	Gilroy Library 350 W. Sixth Street Gilroy, CA 95020
Total Attendees			76	

Community Forums

Local public participation plays an important role in the development of the plans. The community forums were conducted as part of a broad approach to help local jurisdictions make data-driven, place-based investment decisions for federal funds. Each of the community forums provided additional public input and a deeper understanding of housing issues at the local level.

The community forums were held in the cities of Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, Saratoga, San Jose and Mountain View. The workshops held in San Jose were located in Districts 3, 4 and 5, which are LMI

census tracts. The majority of the community forums were held at neighborhood community centers or libraries at various times of day to provide convenient access for participants.

Table 2 - Community Forums

Community Forum	Date	Time	Number of Attendees	Forum Address
1	Tuesday, September 30, 2014	6:00pm-8:00pm	14	Roosevelt Community Center, Room 1 and 2 901 E. Santa Clara St. San Jose, CA 95116
2	Wednesday, October 1, 2014	10:00am-12:00pm	29	Seven Trees Community Center, Room 3 3590 Cas Drive San Jose, CA 95111
3	Tuesday, October 2, 2014	6:00pm-8:00pm	23	Mayfair Community Center, Chavez Hall 2039 Kammerer Ave. San Jose, CA 95116
4	Tuesday, October 7, 2014	6:00pm-8:00pm	26	Tully Community Brach Library, Community Room 880 Tully Rd. San Jose, CA 95111
5	Thursday, October 23, 2014	6:30pm-8:30pm	14	Mountain View City Hall, 500 Castro Street, 2 nd Floor Plaza Conference Room Mountain View, CA 94041
6	Saturday, November 1, 2014	11:00am-1:00pm	7	Centennial Recreation Center North Room 171 W. Edmundson Avenue Morgan Hill, CA 95037
7	Wednesday, November 5, 2014	2:00pm-4:00pm	11	Prospect Center Grace Room 19848 Prospect Road Saratoga, CA 95070
8	Thursday, November 20, 2014	6:00pm-8:00pm	9	Neighborhood Center 208 E. Main Street Los Gatos, CA 95030
Total Attendees			133	

A combined total of 209 individuals attended both the community and regional forums.

Outreach

Approximately 4,847 entities, organizations, agencies, and persons were directly engaged via outreach efforts and asked to share materials with their beneficiaries, partners, and contacts. These

stakeholders were also encouraged to promote attendance at the public forums and to solicit responses to the Regional Needs Survey. Stakeholder engagement included phone calls, targeted emails, newsletter announcements, social media posts, and personalized requests from jurisdiction staff.

Through these communications, stakeholders were invited to participate in one of the forums planned throughout the County and to submit survey responses. Each participating jurisdiction also promoted the regional forums and regional survey links on their respective websites and announced the Consolidated Plan process through their electronic mailing lists.

Approximately 1,225 printed flyers noticing the regional forums were distributed throughout the County, including at libraries, recreation centers, community meetings, and organizations benefiting LMI residents and areas. These flyers were available online and in print in English and Spanish.

Multi-lingual, print advertisements in local newspapers were posted in the *Gilroy Dispatch* (English), *Mountain View Voice* (English), *El Observador* (Spanish), *La Oferta* (Spanish), *Thoi Bao* (Vietnamese), *Philippine News* (Tagalog), *World Journal* (Chinese) and *San Jose Mercury News* (English). In addition, an online display ad was placed in the *San Jose Mercury News* to reach readers electronically.

Each segment of the community outreach and planning process was transparent to ensure the public was aware its input was being collected, reviewed, and considered.

Forum Structure

The regional forums began with a welcome and introduction of the jurisdictional staff and consultant team, followed by a review of the forum's agenda, the purpose of the Consolidated Plan, and the goals of the regional forums. Next, the facilitator delivered an introductory presentation covering the Plan process, programs funded through HUD grants, what types of programs and projects can be funded, historical allocations, and recent projects.

After the presentation, participants were invited to engage in a gallery walk activity. Participants interacted with large "HUD Bucks" display boards, which encouraged them to think critically about community spending priorities in the County. Each display board presented a separate issue area: 1) Community Facilities, 2) Community Services, 3) Economic Development, 4) Housing, and 5) Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements. Participants were given \$200 "HUD Bucks" to spend on over 50 program choices they support within each issue area. This process encouraged participants to prioritize facilities, services, programs, and improvements within each respective category. Thus, the activity functioned as a budgeting exercise for participants to experience how federal funds are distributed among various programs, projects and services.

Directions to participants were to spend their \$200 HUD Bucks up to a limit indicated on each board. For example, because HUD enforces a 15 percent cap on public service dollars, the community services board included a limit of \$30 HUD Bucks to reflect this cap. (It should be noted that the infrastructure and housing boards both had a Fair Housing category, which may account for higher HUD Bucks allocations for fair housing.)

Following the HUD Bucks activity, the group was divided into small group breakout sessions to discuss community needs and fair housing. Participants dispersed into smaller break-out groups to gather public input on the needs and barriers with respect to the following categories, which mirrored the HUD Bucks categories: 1) Community Facilities, 2) Community Services, 3) Economic Development, 4) Housing, and 5) Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements.

Group facilitators encouraged participants to think critically about housing issues and community improvement needs within the County. The participants discussed and identified issues and concerns within their local communities and across the County. During these small group discussions, participants contributed creative and thoughtful responses to the following questions:

Community Needs:

- What are the primary needs associated with:
 - Community Facilities
 - Community Services
 - Economic Development
 - Housing
 - Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements
- What services and facilities are currently in place to effectively address these needs?
- What gaps in services and facilities remain?

Fair Housing:

- Have you (or someone you know) experienced discrimination in housing choice, whether accessing rental housing or in purchasing a residence?
- What did you do, or would you do, if you were discriminated against in housing choice?

While responses generally centered on the specific sub-area of the County where the meeting was held (i.e., North, Central, South, and San Jose), countywide issues also arose during the discussion. After the break-out session, participants reconvened to discuss these issues as a single group. The final part of the meeting included a report back, in which facilitators summarized the small group discussions. The facilitator then closed the meeting with final comments, next steps and a review of additional opportunities to provide public input.

The interactive format of the forums solicited strong participation, wherein all attendees were provided the opportunity to participate in the conversation. Translation services were provided at each forum.

Key Findings from Regional and Community Forums

The diversity of participants and organizations attending the regional and community forums led to a nuanced awareness of the housing and community improvement needs across the County. This section highlights key findings and ideas raised during the small group discussions organized by issue area. The key findings are based on the most frequently discussed needs, issues and priorities that were shared by forum participants.

Primary Needs Associated with Each Issue Area

Community Services

- Address the needs for accessible and affordable transportation services throughout Santa Clara County
- Support food assistance and nutrition programs for low income families, seniors and disabled individuals
- Provide health care services to seniors and low income families
- Develop free, year-round programs and activities for youth (e.g., recreation programming, sports)
- Offer comprehensive services at homeless encampments (e.g., outreach, health, referrals)
- Provide mental health care services for homeless and veterans
- Support services to reduce senior isolation
- Assist service providers in meeting the needs of vulnerable populations through increased funding and information sharing

Housing

- Ensure availability of affordable housing, including transitional housing
- Provide legal services to protect fair housing rights and to mediate tenant/landlord legal issues
- Address affordable housing eligibility restrictions to expand the number of residents who can qualify
- Provide affordable rental housing for low income families, at-risk families and individuals with disabilities
- Fund additional homeless prevention programs
- Provide rental subsidies and assistance for low income families to support rapid re-housing

Community Facilities

- Increase the number of homeless facilities across the County
- Build youth centers and recreational facilities in different locations throughout the County
- Support modernization and rehabilitation of senior centers
- Coordinate information services to promote and leverage access to community facilities

Economic Development

- Increase employment services targeted towards homeless individuals, veterans, and parolees
- Provide access to apprenticeships and mentoring programs for at-risk youth
- Offer employment services such as job training, English language and capacity-building classes

Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements

- Promote complete streets to accommodate multiple transportation modes
- Focus on pedestrian safety by improving crosswalk visibility and enhancing sidewalks
- Expand ADA curb improvements
- Increase access to parks and open space amenities in low income neighborhoods

Key Findings from HUD Bucks Activity

Table 3 - Top Three Overall Spending Priorities by Issue Area of Regional and Community Forums

Priority	Housing
1	Affordable Rental Housing
2	Senior Housing
3	Permanent Supportive Housing

Priority	Public Facilities
1	Homeless Facilities
2	Senior Centers
3	Youth Centers

Priority	Public Services
1	Homeless Services
2	Senior Activities
3	Transportation

Priority	Economic Development
1	Employment Training
2	Job Creation/Retention
3	Small Business Loans

Priority	Infrastructure/Neighborhood Improvements

1	Fair Housing
2	Streets/Sidewalks
3	ADA Improvements

Regional Needs Survey

A Regional Needs Survey was conducted to solicit input from residents and workers in the County of Santa Clara. Respondents were informed that the Santa County Entitlement Jurisdictions were updating their Consolidated Plans for federal funds that primarily serve low- to moderate income residents and areas. The survey polled respondents about the level of need in their neighborhoods for various types of improvements that can potentially be addressed by entitlement funds.

To give as many people as possible the chance to voice their opinion, emphasis was placed on making the survey widely available and gathering a large number of responses rather than administering the survey to a controlled, statistically representative pool. Therefore, the survey results should be views as an indicator of the opinions of the respondents, but not as representing the opinions of the County population as a group.

The survey was distributed through a number of channels to gather responses from a broad sample. It was made available in printed format, as well as electronic format via Survey Monkey. Electronic responses could be submitted via smartphone, tablet, and web browsers. The survey was available online and in print in English and Spanish, and in print in simplified Chinese, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

Responses were solicited in the following ways:

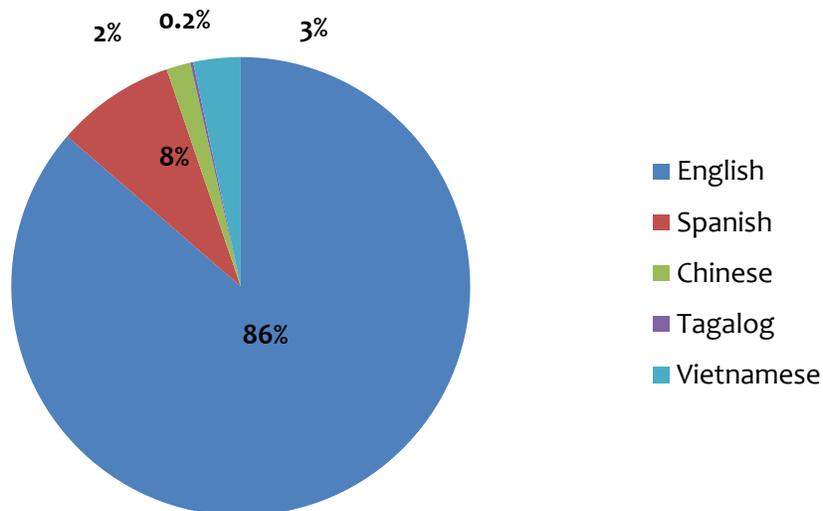
- Links to the online survey in both English and Spanish were placed on the websites of each Entitlement Jurisdiction.
English: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey
Spanish: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish
- Approximately, 4,847 entities, organization, agencies, and persons were directly targeted in the outreach efforts and requested to share project materials with their beneficiaries, partners, and contacts. Engagement included direct phone calls and targeted emails with outreach flyers as attachments.
- Approximately 1,225 printed flyers noticing the regional survey were printed and distributed throughout the County, including at libraries, recreation centers, community meetings, and organizations benefiting LMI residents and areas. These flyers were available online and in print in English and Spanish.

- Multi-lingual, print advertisements in local newspapers were posted in the *Gilroy Dispatch* (English), *Mountain View Voice* (English), *El Observador* (Spanish), *La Oferta* (Spanish), *Thoi Bao* (Vietnamese), *Philippine News* (Tagalog), *World Journal* (Chinese) and *San Jose Mercury News* (English). In addition, an online display ad was placed in the *San Jose Mercury News* to reach readers electronically.
- The survey was widely shared on social media by elected officials, organizations, entities, and other individuals. An estimated 25,000 persons on Facebook and 11,000 persons on Twitter were engaged. (This represents the number of “Likes” or “Followers” of each person/entity that posted a message about the survey or forum.)
- At least 3,160 printed surveys were printed and distributed throughout the County at libraries, community meetings, and organizations benefiting LMI residents and areas.

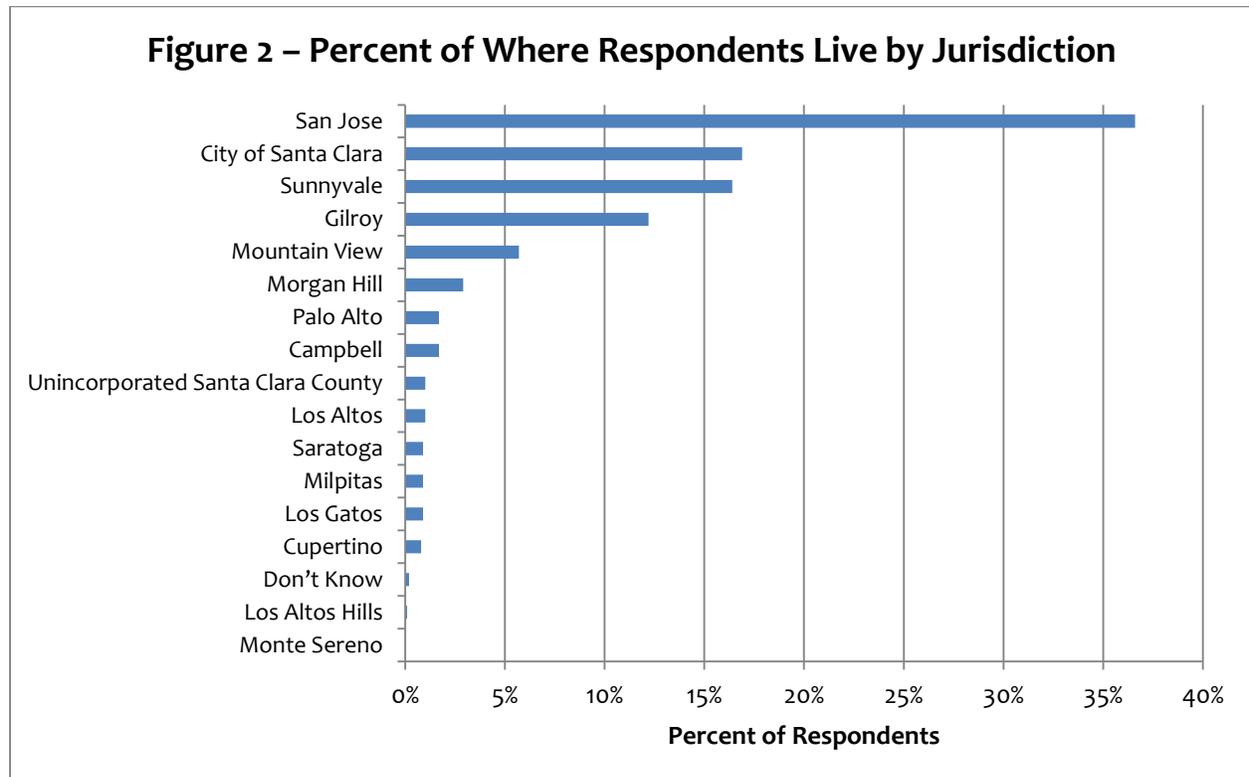
Survey Results

A total of 1,472 survey responses were collected from September 19, 2014 to November 15, 2014, including 1,078 surveys collected electronically and 394 collected on paper. The surveys were available in five languages. Of these surveys, 1,271 individuals responded in English, 124 individuals responded in Spanish, 25 individuals responded in simplified Chinese, 49 individuals responded in Vietnamese, and three individuals responded in Tagalog. **Figure 1** shows the percentage of individuals who responded to the survey organized by language.

Figure 1 – Percent of Surveys Taken by Language



Of the individuals who responded to the survey, 1,401 indicated they live in the County of Santa Clara and 62 indicated they do not live in the County. Respondents who live within the County jurisdictions mainly reside in San Jose (36%), followed by the city of Santa Clara (17%), Sunnyvale (16%), Gilroy (12%), and Mountain View (6%). The remaining individuals live within the jurisdictions of Morgan Hill, Palo Alto, Campbell, Unincorporated Santa Clara County, Los Altos, Saratoga, Milpitas, Los Gatos, Cupertino, Los Altos Hills, and Monte Sereno. **Figure 2** shows a city-by-city analysis of where respondents live.



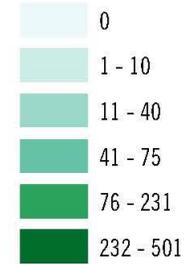
In addition, the survey polled respondents on whether they worked within any of the County jurisdictions. The percentage of individuals working in the County of Santa Clara (74%) indicated they worked primarily in these jurisdictions: San Jose (40%), the city of Santa Clara (13%), Gilroy (8%), and Mountain View (8%), with the remainder in other jurisdictions.

On the following page, **Figure 3** presents a GIS map that illustrates the number of survey respondents by jurisdiction.

Regional Needs Survey

Survey Respondents by City

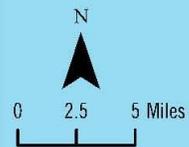
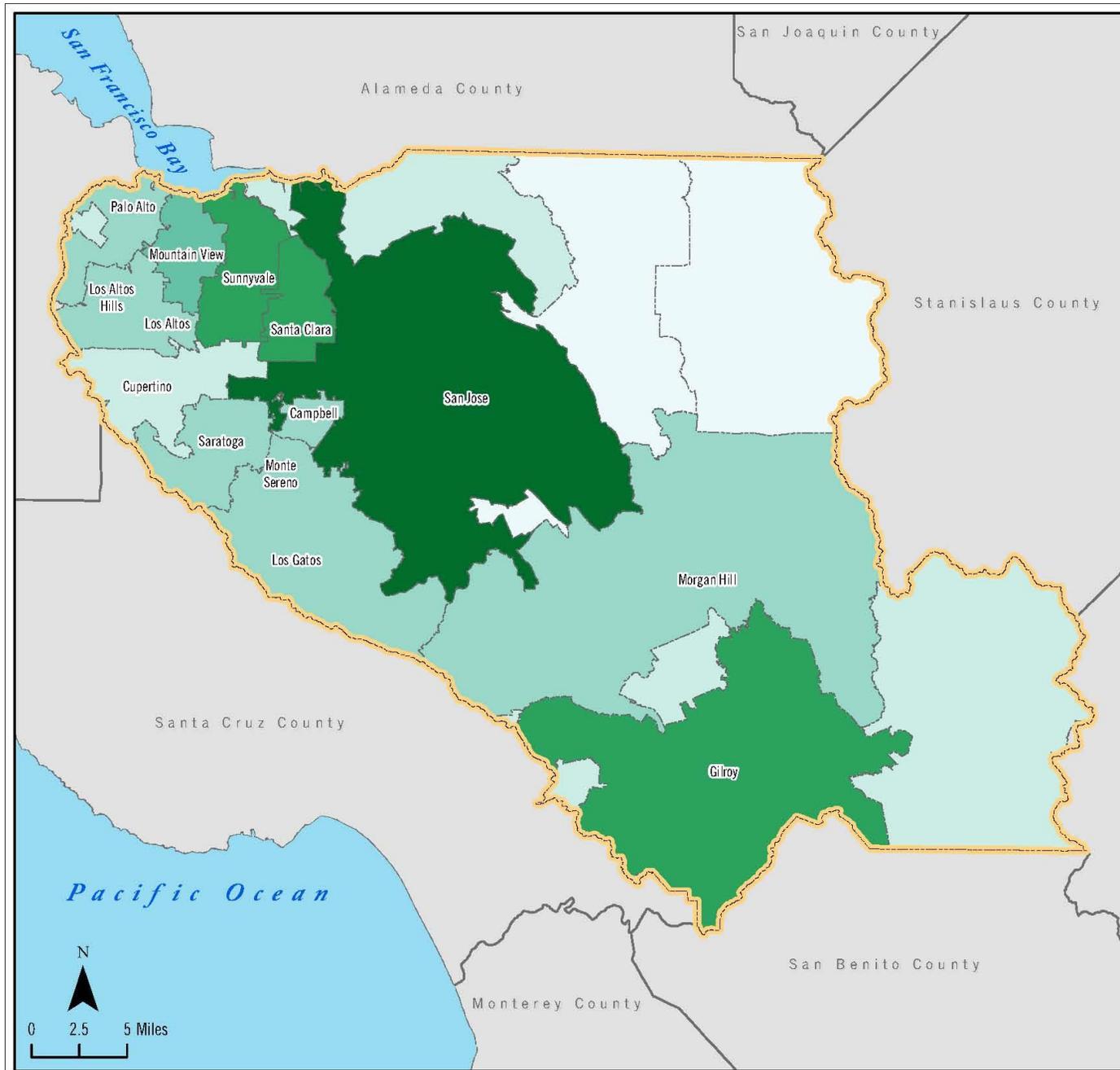
Number of Survey Respondents by City



Areas not indicated within a city are unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County.

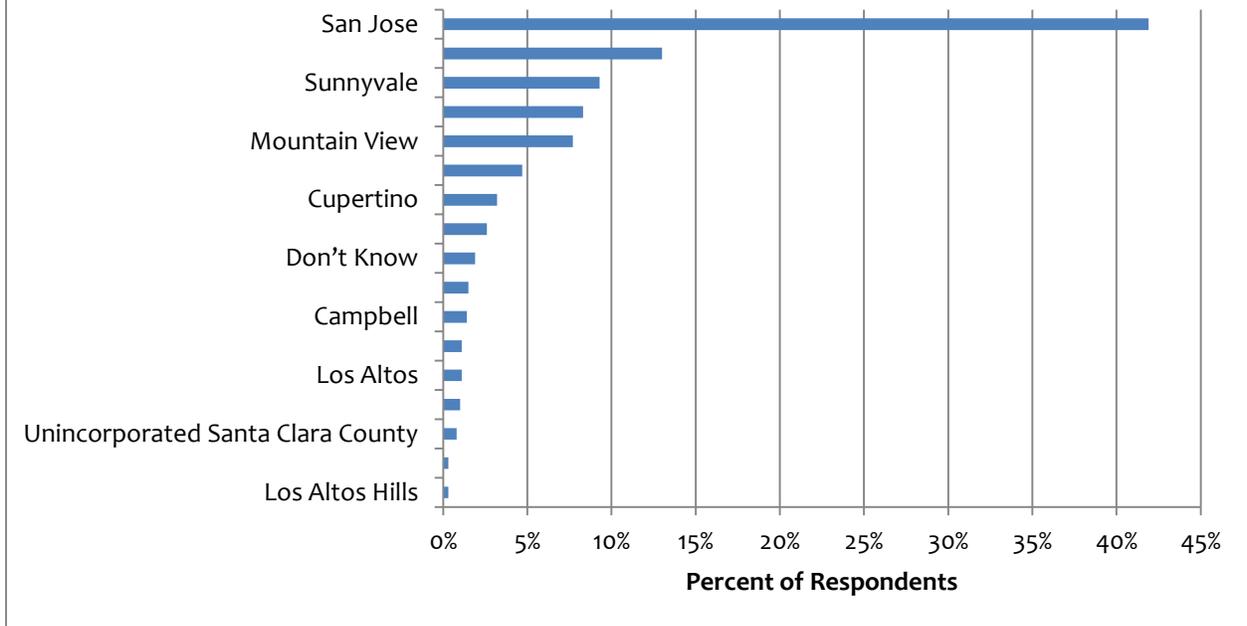
Some respondents live or work outside of Santa Clara County.

Data Sources: County of Santa Clara GIS Division, ESRI



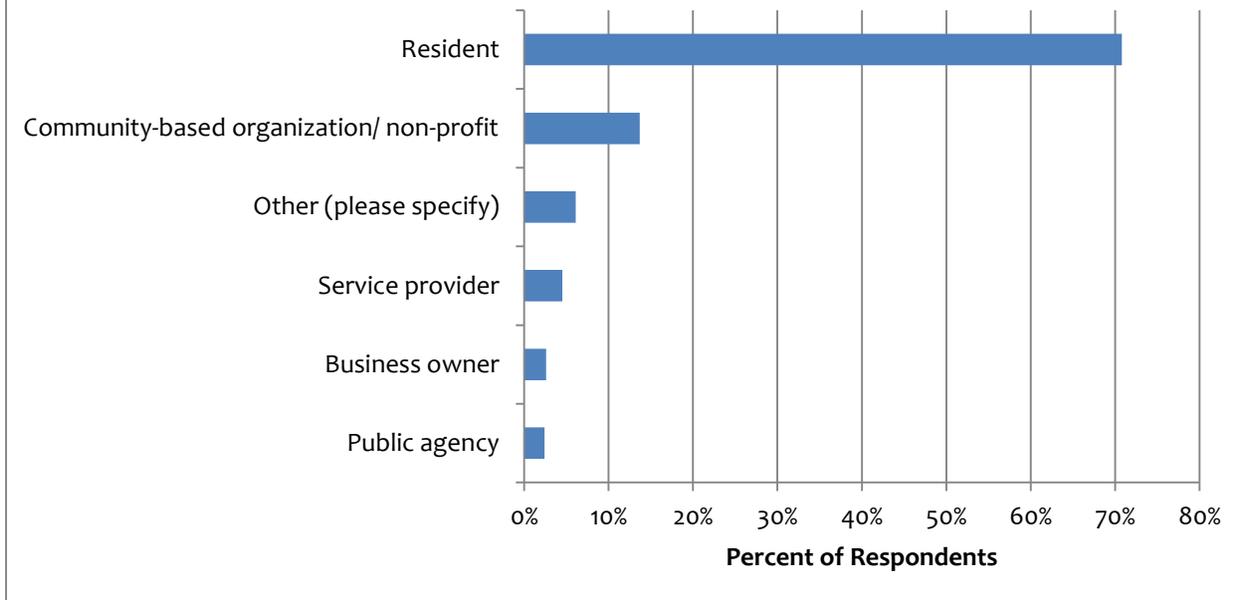
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Figure 4 – Percent of Where Respondents Work by Jurisdiction



Respondents were primarily residents (70%), but also Community-Based Organizations (14%), Service Providers (5%), Business Owners (3%), and Public Agencies (2%). The remaining 6% of respondents indicated “Other” for their response. Many of the “Other” respondents specified themselves as homeless, educators, developers, retired, landlords, or property managers. More detailed information about respondents can be seen in **Figure 5**.

Figure 5 –Percent of Respondents by Category



Survey Ranking Methodology

Respondents designated their level of need as low, medium, high, or “don’t know.” This rating system was chosen to simplify responses and better gauge the level of need. To maintain consistency, the low, medium, high, and “don’t know” rating system was used throughout the survey.

Need Ratings in Overall Areas

The survey asked respondents to rate the level of need for 63 specific improvement types that fall into five distinct categories. These five categories were: Housing, Public Facilities, Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements, Public Services, and Economic Development. The level of need indicated within these categories provides additional insight into broad priorities.

Respondents rated the level of need in their neighborhood in five overall areas:

1. Create additional affordable housing available to low income residents
2. Improve non-profit community services (such as senior, youth, health, homeless, and fair housing services)
3. Create more jobs available to low income residents
4. Improve city facilities that provide public services (such as parks, recreation or senior centers, parking facilities, and street improvements)
5. Other

Table 4 below shows the percentage of respondents who rated each overall need as high.

Table 4 - Overall Areas: High Level of Need

Overall Need Area	High Level of Need
Create additional affordable housing available to low-income residents	62.1%
Improve non-profit community services (such as senior, youth, health, homeless, and fair housing services)	54.7%
Create more jobs available to low-income residents	52.5%
Other	46.3%
Improve county facilities that provide public services (such as parks, recreation or senior centers, parking facilities, and street improvements)	37.1%

In addition to the four overall need areas, 373 respondents provided open-ended feedback through the “Other” survey response option. Below are the key themes and needs identified by survey respondents, organized by categories of need.

Economic Development

- Increase funding for senior services
- Provide financial assistance for small business expansion
- Develop jobs for working class
- Ensure workers are given a living wage

Public Facilities

- Provide more public facilities for homeless
- Expand library operation hours
- Build more parks to encompass people of all ages
- Develop cultural and arts community center
- Improve school infrastructure through extensive remodeling
- Build higher quality schools

Housing

- Increase availability of senior housing
- Provide housing for LGBT/HIV population

- Create housing for median income population
- Provide more subsidized housing for disabled population

Public Services

- Expand supportive services for the homeless population
- Provide affordable daycare options
- Increase availability of healthcare services
- Expand youth engagement activities
- Ensure transportation for seniors is accessible and affordable
- Expand transportation services to unincorporated areas of the County
- Address the middle class' inability to access services due to the inability to qualify for low income services
- Increase availability of senior services
- Expand crime prevention and enhance gang reduction programs
- Address resident fears of making too much money to qualify for low-income services

Infrastructure

- Address climate change through infrastructure improvements
- Address flooding through street improvements
- Improve and expand bike infrastructure
- Improve and expand pedestrian infrastructure including sidewalks and crosswalks

Highest Priority Needs

Top priority needs within all categories are described below based on the highest percentage of respondents for each improvement item. **Table 5** summarizes the ten highest priority needs and the percentage of respondents that selected the particular need.

- Among the five need categories, “increase affordable rental housing inventory” was rated as the highest need. More than 63% of individuals indicated this category as “high level of need.”
- Four housing needs appear among the top ten priorities on this list: 1) increase affordable rental housing inventory, 2) rental assistance for homeless, 3) affordable housing located near transit, and 4) housing for other special needs.
- Homeless facilities and facilities for abused, abandoned and/or neglected children both appear among the ten highest level of needs, ranked third and seventh, respectively.
- Job training for the homeless received the eighth highest level of need, which is the only economic development priority to make the top ten priorities.

- Three public service improvements appear among the top ten priorities, including emergency housing assistance, access to fresh and nutritious foods, and homeless services.

Table 6 - Ten Highest Priority Needs in All Categories

Priority Rank	Category	Specific Need	Percentage of Respondents
1	Housing	Increase affordable rental housing inventory	63.1%
2	Public Service	Emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness, such as utility and rental assistance	52.3%
3	Public Facilities	Homeless facilities (temporary housing and emergency shelters)	51.3%
4	Housing	Rental assistance for the homeless	51.0%
5	Public Services	Access to fresh and nutritious foods	49.8%
6	Public Services	Homeless services	49.6%
7	Public Facilities	Facilities for abused, abandoned and/or neglected children	49.5%
8	Economic Development	Job training for the homeless	48.8%
9	Housing	Affordable housing located near transit	48.6%
10	Housing	Housing for other special needs (such as seniors and persons with disabilities)	48.0%

Housing Needs

Respondents rated the need for 13 different housing-related improvements in their neighborhoods. The five highest priorities in this area were:

1. Increase of affordable rental housing inventory
2. Rental assistance for the homeless
3. Affordable housing located near transit
4. Housing for other special needs
5. Permanent supportive rental housing for the homeless

The table below shows the highest level of need for each of the housing-related improvements and the share of respondents who rated each category as “high level” of need.

Table 7 - High Level of Need for Specific Housing Improvements

Priority Rank	Housing: High Level of Need	Share of Respondents
1	Increase affordable rental housing inventory	63.1%

Priority Rank	Housing: High Level of Need	Share of Respondents
2	Rental assistance for the homeless	51.0%
3	Affordable housing located near transit	48.6%
4	Housing for other special needs (such as seniors and persons with disabilities)	48.0%
5	Permanent supportive rental housing for the homeless	46.8%
6	Energy efficiency and sustainability improvements	41.6%
7	Healthy homes	37.5%
8	Down-payment assistance to purchase a home	33.8%
9	Code enforcement, in coordination with a neighborhood plan	33.4%
10	Housing accessibility improvements	29.7%
11	Rental housing rehabilitation	27.7%
12	Emergency home improvement/repair	24.9%
13	Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation	18.5%

Public Facilities

Respondents rated the level of need for 14 public facility types in their neighborhoods. The six highest priorities in this area were:

1. Homeless facilities
2. Facilities for abused, abandoned and/or neglected children
3. Educational facilities
4. Mental health care facilities
5. Youth centers
6. Drop-in day center for the homeless

The table below shows the highest level of need for each of the public facilities types and the share of respondents who rated each category as “high level” of need.

Table 8 - High Level of Need for Specific Public Facility Types

Priority Rank	Public Facilities: High Level of Need	Share of Respondents
1	Homeless facilities (temporary housing and emergency shelters)	51.3%
2	Facilities for abused, abandoned and/or neglected children	49.5%
3	Educational facilities	46.9%
4	Mental health care facilities	45.5%

Priority Rank	Public Facilities: High Level of Need	Share of Respondents
5	Youth centers	42.6%
6	Drop-in day center for the homeless	41.2%
7	Healthcare facilities	39.0%
8	Child care centers	35.4%
9	Recreation facilities	33.2%
10	Parks and park facilities	32.2%
11	Centers for the disabled	32.0%
12	Senior centers	29.9%
13	Parking facilities	22.5%
14	Facilities for persons with HIV/AIDS	20.5%

Public Services

Respondents rated the level of need for 23 public service improvements in their neighborhoods. The five highest priorities in this area were:

1. Emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness
2. Access to fresh and nutritious foods
3. Homeless services
4. Abused, abandoned and/or neglected children services
5. Transportation services

The table below shows the highest level of need for each of the public service improvements and the share of respondents who rated each category as “high level” of need.

Table 9 - High Level of Need for Specific Public Services Improvements

Priority Rank	Public Services: High Level of Need	Share of Respondents
1	Emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness – such as utility and rental assistance	52.3%
2	Access to fresh and nutritious foods	49.8%
3	Homeless services	49.6%
4	Abused, abandoned and/or neglected children services	46.5%

Priority Rank	Public Services: High Level of Need	Share of Respondents
5	Transportation services	46.4%
6	Mental health services	46.4%
7	Youth services	44.1%
8	Crime awareness/prevention services	44.0%
9	Employment training services	43.4%
10	Neighborhood cleanups (trash, graffiti, etc.)	42.9%
11	Services to increase neighborhood and community engagement	40.6%
12	Financial literacy	39.3%
13	Battered and abused spouses services	37.9%
14	Food banks	36.7%
15	Veteran services	36.7%
16	Fair housing activities	36.5%
17	Child care services	36.0%
18	Senior services	35.8%
19	Disability services	35.4%
20	Tenant/landlord counseling services	30.8%
21	Legal services	30.1%
22	Housing counseling for homebuyers and owners	24.4%
23	Lead-based paint/lead hazard screens	19.1%
24	Services for persons with HIV/AIDS	18.7%

Economic Development

Respondents rated the level of need for five economic development areas in their neighborhoods. The three highest priorities in this area were:

1. Job training for homeless
2. Financial assistance for low income residents for small business expansion and job creation
3. Storefront improvements in low income neighborhoods

The table below shows the highest level of need for each of the economic development areas and the share of respondents who rated each category as “high level” of need.

Table 10 - High Level of Need for Specific Economic Development Areas

Priority Rank	Economic Development: High Level of Need	Share of Respondents
1	Job training for the homeless	48.8%

2	Financial assistance for low-income residents for small business expansion and job creation	35.3%
3	Storefront improvements in low-income neighborhoods	33.9%
4	Microenterprise assistance for small business expansion (5 or fewer employees)	24.1%
5	Public improvements to commercial/industrial sites	20.3%

Infrastructure and Neighborhood

Respondents rated the level of need for 15 infrastructure and neighborhood improvements within their neighborhoods. The five highest priorities in this area were:

1. Cleanup of contaminated sites
2. Street improvements
3. Lighting improvement
4. Sidewalk improvements
5. Water/sewer improvements

The table below shows the highest level of need for each of the infrastructure and neighborhood improvements and the share of respondents who rated each category as “high level” of need.

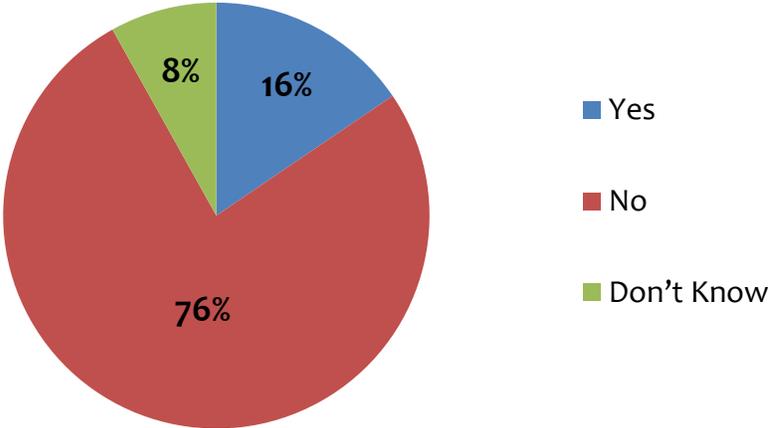
Table 11 - High Level of Need for Specific Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements

Priority Rank	Infrastructure and Neighborhood: High Level of Need	Share of Respondents
1	Cleanup of contaminated sites	44.9%
2	Street improvements	41.1%
3	Lighting improvements	35.7%
4	Sidewalk improvements	35.2%
5	Water/sewer improvements	34.7%
6	Community gardens	31.5%
7	Stormwater and drainage improvements	30.2%
8	Slowing traffic speed	29.8%
9	New or renovated playgrounds	29.4%
10	Trails	28.8%
11	Acquisition and clearance of vacant lots	26.4%
12	ADA accessibility to public facilities	23.0%
13	Neighborhood signage	21.7%
14	Landscaping improvements	19.5%

Fair Housing

Respondents were asked to answer a series of questions related to Fair Housing. Four questions were used to gauge each individuals experience with housing discrimination.

Figure 6 – Percent of Individuals Who Have Experienced Housing Discrimination in Santa Clara County

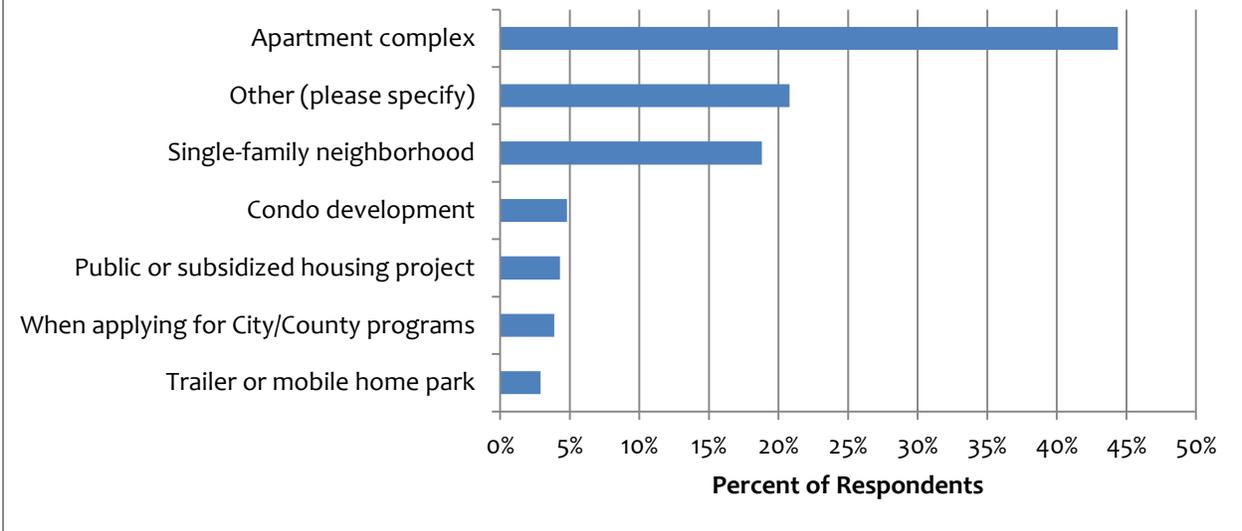


Of the 1,472 total respondents, 192 (16%) said they have experienced some form of housing discrimination. The majority of discrimination occurred within an apartment complex (19%). The next highest location for discrimination was indicated by the “Other” category. Within this category, duplexes, condos, and private renters were the most commonly indicated. Many respondents who selected “Other” expressed experiencing discrimination in multiple locations. The three highest locations of discrimination were:

- Apartment Complex
- Other
- Single-family neighborhood

The figure below shows where respondents experienced discrimination.

Figure 7 – Locations Where Respondents Reported Experiencing Discrimination

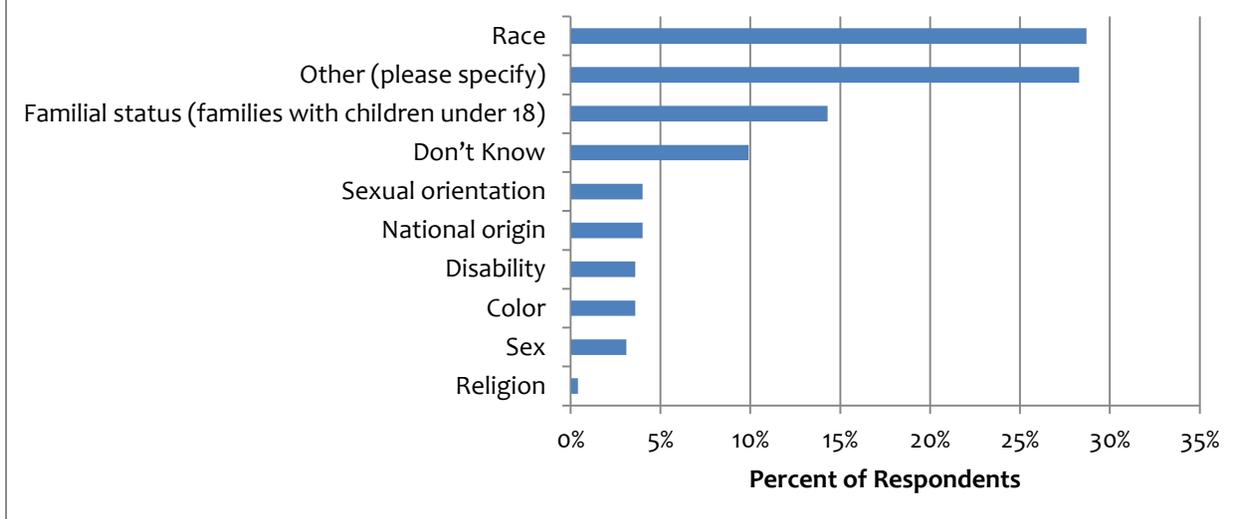


The majority of respondents (29%) who experienced discrimination indicated that race was the primary factor for that discrimination. Respondents selected “Other” as the next highest basis of discrimination. Within the “Other” category respondents indicated race, inability to speak English, religion, credit, and marital status as the cause for discrimination. The three highest basis of discrimination were:

1. Race
2. Other
3. Familial Status

The **Figure 8** below depicts what respondents believe is the basis for discrimination they have experienced.

Figure 8 – The Reason Respondents Believe They Experienced Discrimination

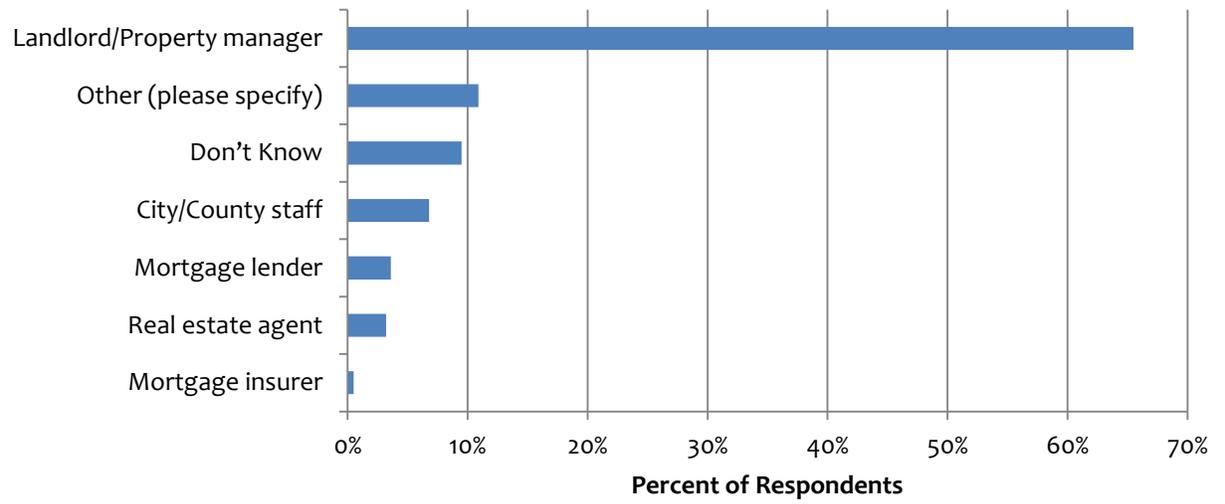


Respondents were then asked to identify who they felt had discriminated against them. The majority of respondents (66%) indicated they were discriminated against by a landlord or property manager. Respondents selected “Other” as the next highest category of who discriminated against them. Within the “Other” selection respondents indicated they experienced discrimination from landlords, property managers, existing residents, and home owner associations. The three highest categories that respondents believed discriminated against them were:

1. Landlord/Property Manager
2. Other
3. Don't Know

Figure 9 on the following page illustrates who respondents believe is responsible for the discrimination they have experienced.

Figure 9 – Who Respondents Believe Discriminated Against Them



Appendix D: Public Comment Letter



April 24, 2015

Tracy Cunningham
County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
3180 Newberry Drive, Suite 150
San Jose, CA 95118

Re: Comments on Draft 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan for the County of Santa Clara

Dear Ms. Cunningham,

The Aging Services Collaborative (ASC) is a consortium of organizations and individuals working together to support and improve the lives of older adults and their caregivers. ASC submits this letter in response to your request for comments on the proposed 2015-2020 CON Plan for the County of Santa Clara.

We understand the Public Comment period ends April 30 and Board of Supervisors will be approving the final CON Plan on May 5, 2015. We ask that our comments be considered in any review or revisions related to the plan.

ASC's Policy Agenda

ASC is committed to making Santa Clara County a livable community for all of us as we age. This means the inclusion and sustainability of a continuum of services and support systems that are affordable, coordinated, and easily accessible to enable older adults to maintain optimum health, to live independently and safely, and to remain in their homes for as long as possible.

One of our priorities is to secure and maintain reliable funding for the aging services infrastructure – the continuum of safety net services designed to support older adults to **age in place**. ASC stressed the importance of supporting and increasing these services at community forums and other opportunities for input that took place earlier in the CON Plan process.

The Age Wave in Santa Clara County

According to the 2012-2016 Area Plan prepared by Area Agency on Aging, Sourcewise, in 2010 almost 1 in 6 Santa Clara County residents (15.7%) were age 60 or older. By 2030, more than 1 out of 4 County residents (27.6%) are projected to be 60 or older.

To prepare for this "**Age Wave**", in April 2012 the Board of Supervisors adopted the Santa Clara County Seniors' Agenda identifying 10 key areas of countywide need to keep seniors safe and independent and to help them age in place with dignity and choice:

- Coordinated comprehensive Information services
- Transportation
- Affordable housing
- Senior Center programs and services
- Home based support services
- Mental Health Services
- Caregiver supports
- Food and nutrition services
- Isolated seniors
- Elder Abuse prevention and legal services

Many of these safety net needs are also identified in Sourcewise's 2012-2016 Area Plan for aging services.

Comments on Con Plan Needs Assessment and Priorities

Planning for a growing older population is a priority for ASC, particularly to meet the changing needs of the frail, disabled, and homebound seniors. ASC is pleased that the CON Plan recognizes that the needs of the senior population are expected to increase as the Baby Boom generation ages. (Section NA-45).

While the CON Plan does not include statistics for person age 60 or older, the Plan notes in Section NA-45 that persons age 65 or older currently comprise **14%** of the Urban County population.

The CON Plan states that elderly residents generally face “*a unique set of housing needs*”, largely due to physical limitations, lower household incomes (as they are most likely to be Low/Moderate income), and the rising cost of health care (see NA-45). ASC agrees that this creates a priority need for affordable and supportive housing for seniors as identified in the CON Plan.

That being said, the above factors also establish a **priority** for a continuum of supportive services addressing a full range of needs, such as those identified in the Seniors' Agenda, to help seniors remain independent and age in place. Moreover, seniors in affordable and stable housing situations may need one or more supportive service if they are having problems with other basic needs (e.g., public benefits, transportation, in home services), if they are victims of elder abuse or neglect, or if they have physical disabilities or dementia.

As noted in Con Plan Section NA-50, input from participants at public forums confirms this. In addition to housing issues faced by the elderly, these primary service needs impacting older adults were also identified: accessible and affordable transportation; food assistance and nutrition programs for seniors; health care services for seniors; and supportive services to reduce senior isolation. The continuum of supportive services for seniors is designed to address such needs either directly or by ensuring their access to benefits, entitlements, and services.

We are also pleased that the CON Plan embraces the goal of aging in place in Section MA-35, an outcome that ASC has been promoting since our inception. It states: “*Aging on place supports older adults remaining in their homes as long a possible and is an important strategy for a growing older adult population.*” While the discussion in MA-35 takes place in the context of supportive housing needs, ASC hopes that the intent was to include the full range of supportive services for seniors to address the goal of aging on place.

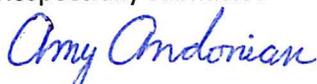
Lastly, ASC is pleased that following goal is included in the 5 year Strategic Plan: **Goal 3: Support activities that provide community services to low income and special needs households.**

We are also pleased that the Strategic Plan prioritizes the elderly and frail elderly as special needs populations and recognizes the need for a multi-faceted network of community services to address special populations' basic needs.

ASC supports this goal and priorities because it is imperative that CON Plan priorities and objectives address the full range of housing and supportive service needs of older adults to help them age in place and keep pace with the Age Wave.

We thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Respectfully submitted



Amy Andonian

Co-Chair, Aging Services Collaborative

cc: Supervisor Cindy Chavez

Appendix E: Additional Appendices

Outreach/Publication Items

1. Outreach List
2. Newspaper Ad Proof of Publication
3. Regional Forum Flyers (English And Spanish)
4. Regional Survey (5 Languages)
5. Certifications

Appendix

- A. Complete Outreach List
- B. Proof of Publication
- C. Flyers
- D. Survey – All Languages
- E. Detached – Survey Responses

Appendix A – Complete Outreach List

Group 1: Children & Youth Services
Adolescents Counseling Services
Bill Wilson Center
Center for Healthy Development
Community Partners for Youth, Inc. (CCPY)
El Camino YMCA
Family and Children's Services Department
Filipino Youth Coalition
First 5 Santa Clara County
Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)
Friends for Youth
Gilroy Youth Center, City Recreation Dept.
Healthier Kids Foundation
Junior Achievement of Silicon Valley and Monterey Bay
Mountain View Los Altos Los Altos Hills Challenge Team
Project Cornerstone
Rebekah Children's Services
Santa Clara County Department of Family & Children's Services - Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline (Non-Emergency)
South County Youth Task Force
St. Elizabeth's Day Home
Unity Care Group, Inc.
Walter E. Schmidt Youth Activity Center
YMCA
YWCA Silicon Valley

Group 2: Senior Services
Aging Adult Services: Stanford Hospital and Clinics
Aging Services Collaborative
Avenidas Senior Day Health Center
Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County
Community SVCS. Agency of Mtn. View and Los Altos
Gilroy Senior Center, City Recreation Dept.
Health Trust-Meals on Wheels Program
Heart of the Valley
La Comida de California
Live Oak Adult Day Services
Lytton Gardens
Mountain View Senior Center

Outreach Transportation Services
Respite & Research Alzheimer's Disease
Santa Clara Methodist Retirement Foundation
Santa Clara Senior Center
Self-Help for the Elderly
Senior Adult Legal Assistance
Senior Lunch Program
Silicon Valley Independent Living Center
Social Services Agency : Dept. of Aging & Adult Services
Sourcewise
Stevenson House
Sunrise Center- Self-Help
Valley Village
West Valley Community Services (WVCS)
Yu-Ai Kai Japanese-American Community Senior Service

Group 3: Health Services

Chamberlain's Mental Health Services
Community Health & Older Adult Services: El Camino Hospital
Community Health Awareness Council (CHAC)
CSA-Alpha Omega Program and Emergency Services Program
El Camino Hospital
Gardner Medical Clinic
Health Trust
Healthier Kids Foundation
Indian Health Center of Santa Clara Valley
Kaiser Mountain View
Kaiser Permanente Clinic
Lucille Packard Children's Hospital - Teen Clinic
MayView Community Health Center
Momentum for Mental Health
Palo Alto Medical Foundation - Druker Center
Rape Crisis Center Hotline South Bay (YWCA)
Red Cross of Silicon Valley
Roadrunners
RotaCare Free Clinic
San Benito County Health and Human Services Agency
Second Harvest Food Bank
St. Louise Regional Hospital
Suicide and Crisis Services of Santa Clara County - Suicide Hotline
Valley Health center

Group 4: HIV/AIDS Services

Billy DeFrank LGBT Community Center

Centre for Living with Dying

Health Trust AIDS Services

United Way Silicon Valley

Group 5: Employment and Job Training Services

Center for Training and Careers, Inc.

Dayworker Center of Mountain View

Downtown Streets Team

Employment Services, St. Joseph's Family Center

HOPE

Mission College

NOVA Workforce Development

San José Conservation Corp.

SCUSD - Educational Options

South County One Stop Work 2 Future

Working Partnerships USA

Group 6: Education Services

Adult Education

Cupertino Unified School District (K-8 Schools in Cupertino)
--

Foothill College Adaptive Education

Fremont High School District (High Schools in Cupertino)
--

Gavilan College

Gilroy Early College Academy

Gilroy Prep School

Gilroy Unified School District

HeadStart Preschool

Junior Achievement

Mountain View - Los Altos Adult Education

Mountain View Whisman School District

MVLA High School District

Santa Clara Unified School District

Santa Clara University Ignation Center
--

State Preschool

Group 7: Housing

Gilroy Apartments

Gilroy Garden & Gilroy Park Apts.

Housing Action Coalition (HAC) of Santa Clara County
Rebuilding Together Peninsula
Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley

Group 8: Homeless Services
Boccardo Family Living Center
Community Services Agency of Mountain View and Los Altos
Community Technology Alliance (CTA) Homeless Management Information System
Community Working Group
Destination:Home
Emergency Housing Consortium
Faith in Action Silicon Valley Rotating Shelter
Gilroy Armory (Shelter)
Gilroy Compassion Center
Health Trust
HomeFirst
InnVision Shelter Network
Loaves & Fishes Family Kitchen
Mayview Health Center
Peninsula Health Connections
Red Cross of Silicon Valley
SCC Collaborative on Hsg. and Homelessness
Shelter Network of San Mateo County
Sobrato Transitional Housing
St. Joseph's Family Center
West Valley Community Services - Rotating Shelter Program

Group 9: Affordable Housing Developers
ABHOW
Abode Services
Affirmed Housing Group
BRIDGE Housing
Charities Housing
Christian Church Homes of Northern California
Community Housing Developers
Core Developers
EAH
EBALDC
Eden Housing
First Community Housing

For the Future Housing
Habitat for Humanity East Bay/Silicon Valley
Mid Pen Housing
Palo Alto Housing Corporation
Resources for Community Development (RCD)
Related
ROEM Developers
SAHA
South County Housing
St. Anton Partners
The Nicholson Company
Urban Housing Communities
USA Properties Fund

Group 10: Lenders, Brokers, First-Time Home Buyers Programs

BalCal Financial Corp.
Bank of America
CalHFA Santa Clara County Staff
City of Santa Clara Below Market Purchase (BMP) Program
City of Santa Clara Housing Rehabilitation Loan Committee
Countrywide Home Loans
County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
Eden Council for Hope and Opportunity (ECHO Fair Housing)
Housing Trust of Silicon Valley (HTSV)
Lenders for Community Development
Meriwest Mortgage
MetLife Home Loans
Neighborhood Housing Services Silicon Valley
Opportunity Fund Northern California
Star One Credit Union
Wells Fargo Home Mortgage

Group 11: Public Housing Authorities

Housing Authority of Santa Clara County

Group 12: Disabled Services

Abilities United
Alliance for Community Care
Deaf Counseling, Advocacy & Referral Agency (DCARA)
Health Trust-Meals on Wheels Program
Hope Services

Housing Choices Coalition
Live Oak Adult Day Services
Outreach Transportation Services
Pacific Autism Center for Education (PACE)
Parents Helping Parents
Santa Clara Valley Blind Center
Silicon Valley Independent Living Center
Vista Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired

Group 13: Domestic Violence Services

Asian Americans for Community Involvement
Community Solutions
MAITRI
Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence
YWCA – Support Network Crisis Hotline

Group 14: Government Agencies: Local, County, State and Federal

California Highway Patrol
Campbell City Council
Cupertino City Council
Gilroy City Council
Los Altos City Council
Los Altos Hills City Council
Los Gatos City Council
Milpitas City Council
Monte Sereno City Council
Morgan Hill City Council
Mountain View City Council
Palo Alto City Council
San José City Council
Santa Clara City Council
Saratoga City Council
Sunnyvale City Council
County of Santa Clara Social Services Agency

Group 15: Business (Major Employers, Chambers of Commerce, Associations, Real Estate)

Alberta Court Maintenance Association
Baker's Acres Association
Bellomo Avenue Townhomes Association

BIA Bay Area
Birdland Neighbors
California Avenue Homeowner's Association
California Israel Chamber of Commerce
Campbell Chamber of Commerce
Charles Street 100 NA
Cherrywood HOA
Cheyenne North Homeowner's Association
Chinese American Chamber of Commerce
Coldwell Banker
Corte Madera Court Common HOA
Crescent Common Homeowner's Association
Crestview Association (Massingham Management, Inc)
Cupertino Chamber of Commerce
Cypress Terrace HOA
Danbury Place (Merit Property Management)
Fremont Plaza Association Inc (Victoria Terrace)
Gilroy Chamber of Commerce
Gilroy Economic Development Corporation
Gilroy Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Gilroy Premium Outlets
HBA of Northern Ca - Southern Division
Heritage Oaks HOA
Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Silicon Valley
Hollenbeck Condominium Association
Intero Real Estate
Lakewood Village NA
Los Altos Chamber of Commerce

Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce
Manet Terrace
Milpitas Chamber of Commerce
Moffet Park Business and Trans. Assoc.
Mountain View Chamber of Commerce
NAIOP Silicon Valley
Palm Square Homeowner's Association
Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce
Palo Alto Downtown Business and Professional Association
Quaint Villa South Homeowner's Association
Rhonda Village III Homeowner's Association
San José Silicon Valley Chamber
Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce

Saratoga Chamber of Commerce
Silicon Valley Association of Realtors
Silicon Valley Black Chamber of Commerce
Silicon Valley Leadership Group
Sunny Trees HOA
Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce
Sunnyvale Crescent HOA
Sunnyvale Townhomes
Sunset Park HOA
Traditions of Sunnyvale Homeowners Association
Verona at Sunnyvale (The Helsing Group, Inc)
Villas at Cortez (Baranca Terrace)
White Pines Terrace Homeowner's Association
Woodgate Townhouses HOA

Group 16: Neighborhood Associations

Birdland Neighbors Association
Braly Corners Neighborhood Association
Canary Drive Neighborhood Association
Charles Street 100 Neighborhood Association
Cherry Chase Neighborhood Association
Cherry Orchard Neighbors Association
Cherryhill Neighborhood Association
Cumberland South Neighborhood Association
Cumberland West Neighborhood Association
Gavello Glen Neighborhood Association
Gilroy Arts Alliance
Gilroy Demonstration Garden
Gilroy Farmer's Market
Heritage District Neighborhood Assoc. (HDNA)
Lakewood Village Neighborhood Association
Lowlanders Neighborhood Association
Morse Park Neighborhood Association
Nimitz Neighborhood Community Communications and Advocacy Association
Ortega Park Neighborhood Association
Panama Park Neighborhood Association
Ponderosa Park Neighborhood Association
Raynor Park Neighborhood Association
San Miguel Neighbors Association
Stevens Creek Neighbors
Stowell Orchard

Stratford Gardens Neighborhood Association
SunnyArts
Sunnyvale Neighbors of Arbor Including La Linda (SNAIL)
Sunnyvale West Neighborhood Association
West Valley Neighborhood Association
Wisteria Terrace Neighborhood Association
Wrightmont Corners Neighborhood Association

Group 17: Citizen/ Advisory Committees

City of Gilroy Citizens Advisory Committee
San Ysidro Park Advisory Committee

Group 18: Fair Housing and Legal

Advocates for Affordable Housing (local Mountain View group)
Asian Law Alliance
Bay Area Legal Aid
Catholic Charities Long-Term Ombudsman Program
Centro de Ayuda Legal para Imigrantes
Dept. of Veteran's Affairs, State of CA
Eden Council for Hope and Opportunity (ECHO Fair Housing)
Family Supportive Housing, Inc.
Housing for Independent People, Inc.
Katherine & George Alexander Community Law Center
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley
Legal Aid Society of Santa Clara County
North County Homeless Housing Coalition
Pro Bono Project
Project Sentinel
Sacred Heart Community Service
Senior Adult Legal Assistance
South County Collaborative
Stanford Community Law Clinic

Group 19: Faith-Based Organizations

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
City Team Ministries
Congregation Emeth
Gilroy Presbyterian Church
Salvation Army
South Valley Community Church
St. Justin Community Ministry

St. Mary's Church

Group 20: Cultural Organizations

Asian Americans for Community Involvement
Bay Area Cultural Connections
Chinese American Cultural Center
Community Agency for Resources, Advocacy, and Services (CARAS)
Eastern European Service Agency
Ethiopian Community Services, Inc.
India Community Center
Iraqi Community Association
Korean-American Community Services (KACS)
Latino Family Fund
MCA Islamic Center
Mexican American Community Services Agency, Inc. (MACSA)
Polish American Engineers Club
Portuguese Org. for Social Services & Opportunities (POSSO)
San José / Silicon Valley NAACP
Sangeet Dhwani
Sociedad Cervantes
South India Fine Arts
Vietnamese Voluntary Foundation (VIVO)
Voz de la Gente

Group 21: Publically Funded Institution/ System of Care
--

County Mental Health Department - see Homeless Services
Public Health Department
Valley Verde

Group 22: Community/Family Services and Organizations
--

Adobe Wells Mobile Home Community
American Legion Post 558
Community School of Music and Art
Community Services Agency of Mountain View, Los Altos & Los Altos Hills
EMQ Families First
Family & Children Services
Friends of Magical Bridge
Friends Outside
Kiwanis Club of Mountain View
Los Altos Community Foundation
Mountain View Women's Club

Rotary Club of Gilroy
Rotary Club of Mountain View
San José Conservation Corps & Charter School
Silicon Valley Lions Club
United Way 2-1-1
Victim Witness Assistance Center

Group 23: Environmental Sustainability

Community Action Agency - Weatherization Program
GRID Alternatives
San José Conservation Corp

Group 24: Immigration Services

Catholic Charities Immigration Legal Services
CET Immigration Services
County of Santa Clara office of Human Relations' Immigrant Relations and Integration Services (IRIS)
Services, Immigrant Rights & Education Network (SIREN)

Appendix B – Proof of Publication

SAN MATEO

Public lewd acts reported

By Katie Nelson
knelson@sjonline.com
SAN MATEO — Police are asking for the public's help to find a man who has committed lewd acts in public over the past week. According to police, the first incident reported was at 8 a.m. on Sept. 11, when a 15-year-old girl walking just north of San Mateo High School on Delaware Street was followed by a man driving a white 2005 Mitsubishi Lancer, police said. The driver made eye contact with the teen before he apparently began to masturbate, police said. Despite an extensive search, officers could not find the man or the car. On Friday about 7:30 a.m., the man was seen again in his Lancer while parked in the Woodlake Shopping Center, about a block north of San Mateo High. Again, he began masturbating after he spotted a group of teenage girls, police said. The man is believed to be between 35 and 40 years old, but police could not provide a more detailed description. Anyone with information on this case can contact the San Mateo Police Department at 650-522-7600 or leave an anonymous tip at 650-522-7676.



SAN DIEGO

Four children contract rare virus

SAN DIEGO (AP) — California's first cases of the uncommon respiratory infection enterovirus D68 months and have since been reported by San Diego County health authorities. The federal Centers for Disease Control says the virus has been identified as causing cases of severe respiratory illness across more than a dozen other states since mid-August, usually in young children and among with adults. Additional samples from San Diego patients are being tested.

2015 - 2020 Consolidated Plan

REGIONAL FORUMS

Please join the County and Cities of Santa Clara for a series of Regional Forums to help **identify housing and community improvement needs** over the next five years.

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.

You can participate by attending one of our forums or by taking our short survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SOC_Regional_Survey

We want to hear from you!

Join the Discussion! Attend one of our interactive regional forums.

Thurs. Sept. 25, 2014 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Sat. Sept. 27, 2014 10:00 am - 12:00 pm	Wed. Oct. 22, 2014 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Mountain View City Hall 500 Castro Street, 2nd floor Piazza Conference Room Mountain View, CA 94041	San Jose City Hall Village Room 100 200 E. Santa Clara Street San Jose, CA 95113	Gilroy Library 359 W. Sixth Street Gilroy, CA 95020

For more information, visit: <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oa/h/>



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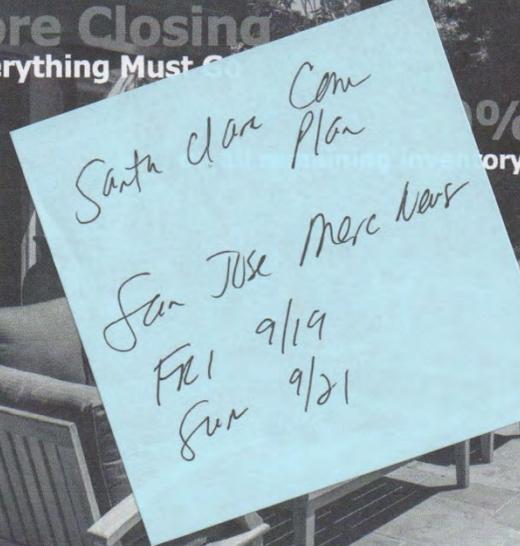
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www.BlueMountainAir.net

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www.BlueSky-Furnishings.com



2015 – 2020 Consolidated Plan

REGIONAL FORUM

Please join the County and Cities of Santa Clara for a Regional Forum to help identify housing and community improvement needs over the next five years.

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.

You can participate by attending our forum or by taking our short survey:

English: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

Español: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish

We want to hear from you!

Join the Discussion! Attend our interactive regional forum.

Wed. Oct. 22, 2014

6:30 pm – 8:30 pm

Gilroy Library, 350 W. Sixth Street, Gilroy, CA 95020

For more information, visit: <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/>

*Santa Clara Com Plan
Gilroy Asptate In 10/17*

dólares de hoy) para cubrir sus gastos médicos durante su período. Los que planean jubilarse a los 62, pueden tener unos \$17,000 más de gastos médicos por año.

U\$306 después de los 60 días (\$608 por día después de los 90 días).

Medicare Parte B paga los servicios de salud que sean médicamente necesarios, la atención ambulatoria, los

costo, co-pagos, deducibles y medicamentos cubiertos. La prima mensual promedio de 2014 a nivel nacional es de aproximadamente U\$32, aunque el plan puede llegar a costar unos U\$5175 por mes. Además, las personas de mayores ingresos pagan un recargo. Seguramente no encontrará un plan que cubra todos sus medicamentos pero, al menos, intente encontrar el que le cubra los medicamentos más caros.

Utilice el buscador de planes de Medicare de www.medicare.gov para comparar los planes Parte D y Advantage de su área. Para más información sobre cómo funciona Medicare o qué cubre y qué no cubre, lea "Medicare & You 2014" en el mismo sitio web.

En resumen: Aunque Medicare pague una parte importante de su atención médica como jubilado, al hacer el presupuesto para su retiro asegúrese de tener en cuenta los abultados gastos que seguramente deberá pagar de su bolsillo.

*2 copias
Santa Clara Cm Plan
Et Observada
Fui 9/19*

El cálculo de los gastos médicos durante su período de jubilación puede ser complejo. Consulte con un asesor financiero para obtener una estimación más precisa de sus costos de salud en el retiro. Esto dista mucho de la realidad.

Si está planeando jubilarse en los próximos años y le preocupa no haber

FOROS REGIONALES

Únase al Condado y las Ciudades de Santa Clara para una serie de foros regionales para ayudar a identificar las necesidades de vivienda asequible, de personas sin hogar y de mejoramiento de la comunidad en los próximos cinco años. **¡Queremos saber de usted!**

Jueves, Sept. 25, 2014	Sábado, Sept. 27, 2014	Miércoles, Oct. 22, 2014
2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	10:00 am - 12:00 pm	6:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Mountain View City Hall	San José City Hall	Gilroy Library
500 Castro Street, 2nd floor	Wing Room 120	350 W. Sixth Street
Plaza Conference Room	200 E. Santa Clara Street	Gilroy, CA 95020
Mountain View, CA 94041	San José, CA 95113	

¿Por qué es importante para usted?

Su participación nos ayudará a priorizar el financiamiento para servicios importantes y mejoras en la comunidad. Veniga a uno de nuestros foros o llame nuestra breve encuesta: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SOC_Regional_Survey_Spanish

Para obtener más información, visite: <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/eah/>



Appendix C - Flyers



2015 - 2020 Consolidated Plan REGIONAL FORUMS

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

Thurs. Sept. 25, 2014

2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Mountain View City Hall
500 Castro Street, 2nd floor
Plaza Conference Room
Mountain View, CA 94041

Sat. Sept. 27, 2014

10:00 am – 12:00 pm
San José City Hall
Wing Room 120
200 E. Santa Clara Street
San José, CA 95113
Parking is located across from City Hall at 65 N. 5th Street.

Wed. Oct. 22, 2014

6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Gilroy Library
350 W. Sixth Street
Gilroy, CA 95020

Refreshments will be provided.

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/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

Español: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish

For more information, please visit: <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/> or the websites of the cities listed below.

Participating jurisdictions include: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, 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 toward the inclusion of all participants. We need at least five business days to accommodate requests for language interpretation, translation and/or disability-related assistance. Please contact Jamillah Jordan at (510) 845-7549 or jamillah@migcom.com to request assistance.



2015 - 2020 Plan Consolidado

FOROS REGIONALES

Es usted un residente, proveedor de servicios, dueño de negocios, o profesional en el sector de viviendas? **Participa en la discusión!**

Jueves Sept. 25, 2014

2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Mountain View City Hall
500 Castro Street, 2nd Floor
Plaza Conference Room
Mountain View, CA 94041

Sabado Sept. 27, 2014

10:00 am – 12:00 pm
San José City Hall
Wing Room 120
200 E. Santa Clara Street
San José, CA 95113
Estacionamiento está ubicado al otro lado de City Hall a 65 N. 5th Street.

Miercoles Oct. 22, 2014

6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Gilroy Library
350 W. Sixth Street
Gilroy, CA 95020

Refrescos van a estar ofrecido.

Por favor únase con el Condado y las Ciudades de Santa Clara para una serie de Foros Regionales para ayudar el proceso de identificar las necesidades sobre **viviendas asequibles, la población sin hogar, y mejora general de la comunidad** para los próximos cinco años. **Queremos escuchar sus opiniones!**

¿Por qué son importantes para usted estos foros?

El Condado y las Ciudades de Santa Clara reciben fondos federales para invertir en la mejora de comunidades locales. **¿Cómo deben gastar estos fondos?** Su participación ayudará los líderes del Condado y las Ciudades priorizar el gasto para servicios importantes y mejoras de la comunidad.

¿Cómo se puede participar?

1. Viene a uno de nuestros Foros Regionales interactivos
2. Hace nuestra breve encuesta:

Inglés: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

Español: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish

Para más información, por favor visite a: <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/> o uno de los sitios de las ciudades enumerados abajo.

Las ciudades participantes incluyen: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, City of Santa Clara, San Jose, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, y Unincorporated Santa Clara County.

Proveeremos medidas razonables para la inclusión de todos los participantes. Necesitamos al menos cinco días hábiles para atender las solicitudes para interpretación de idiomas, traducción, y/o asistencia relacionada con la discapacidad. Por favor contacte a Jamillah Jordan a (510) 845-7549 o a jamillahj@migcom.com para solicitar asistencia.



Help Shape Our City's Future
We want to hear from you!



2015-2020 Consolidated Plan
COMMUNITY FORUMS

Please join the City of San José for a series of Community Forums to help identify and prioritize **affordable housing, community services, and homeless needs** over the next five years.

How can you participate?

1. Attend one of our interactive Community Forums
2. Take our short survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

For more information and to take our survey in other languages, please visit: www.sanjoseca.gov/housingconplan

The **Consolidated Plan** outlines the City's housing and community development needs and provides an action plan on how the City intends to use its federal funds to address those needs. These funds, which include the Community Development Block Grant, the Emergency Solutions Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, are expected to average about \$12 million annually.

Para obtener más información y para tomar nuestra encuesta en otros idiomas, por favor visite: www.sanjoseca.gov/housingconplan

Para sa higit pang impormasyon at kunin ang aming survey sa ibat ibang wika, bisitahin ang: www.sanjoseca.gov/housingconplan

欲知更多資料,或參與問卷調查,請查詢 www.sanjoseca.gov/housingconplan

Để biết thêm thông tin và để có cuộc khảo sát của chúng tôi trong các ngôn ngữ khác, xin vui lòng nhấn vào đây để tham gia: www.sanjoseca.gov/housingconplan

The City of San José will provide reasonable accommodations toward the inclusion of all participants. We need at least five business days to accommodate requests for language interpretation, translation, and/or disability-related assistance. Please contact Jamillah Jordan at (510) 845-7549 or jamillahj@migcom.com to request assistance.

Sat. Sept. 27, 2014

10:00 am - 12:00 pm
San José City Hall,
Wing Room 120
200 E. Santa Clara St.
San José, CA 95113

Parking is located across from City Hall at 65 N. 5th Street.

Tues. Sept. 30, 2014

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Roosevelt Community
Center, Room 1 and 2
901 E. Santa Clara St.
San José, CA 95116

Wed. Oct. 1, 2014

10:00 am - 12:00 pm
Seven Trees Community
Center, Room 3
3590 Cas Drive
San José, CA 95111

Thurs. Oct. 2, 2014

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Mayfair Community
Center, Chavez Hall
2039 Kammerer Ave.
San José, CA 95116

Tues. Oct. 7, 2014

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Tully Community
Branch Library
Community Room
880 Tully Rd.
San José, CA 95111

*Light refreshments
will be provided.*



¡Ayúdenos a formar el futuro de San José!



2015-2020 Plan Consolidado **FOROS COMUNITARIOS**

Por favor de juntarse con la Ciudad de San José para una serie de Foros Comunitarios para ayudar a identificar y priorizar las necesidades sobre **viviendas de bajo ingreso, personas sin hogar, y servicios para la comunidad** para los proximos cinco años. **¡Queremos escuchar su opinión!**

¿Cómo se puede participar?

1. Atender a uno de nuestros Foros Comunitarios interactivos
2. Tomar nuestra encuesta: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish

El Plan Consolidado documenta las necesidades sobre viviendas y desarrollo de la comunidad y también producir un plan de acción sobre cómo la Ciudad intenciona a gastar sus fondos federales para atender a estas necesidades. Se espera que estos fondos, que incluye Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), y Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), genera aproximadamente \$12 millones anualmente.

Para mas información, por favor visite a: <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/>

sáb. 27 sept., 2014

10:00 am - 12:00 pm
San José City Hall,
Wing Room 120
200 E. Santa Clara St.
San José, CA 95113

Estacionamiento está localizado al otro lado de City Hall a 65 N. 5th Street.

mar. 30 sept., 2014

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Roosevelt Community Center, Room 1 y 2
901 E. Santa Clara St.
San José, CA 95116

mié. 1 oct., 2014

10:00 am - 12:00 pm
Seven Trees Community Center, Room 3
3590 Cas Drive
San José, CA 95111

jue. 2 oct., 2014

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Mayfair Community Center, Chavez Hall
2039 Kammerer Ave.
San José, CA 95116

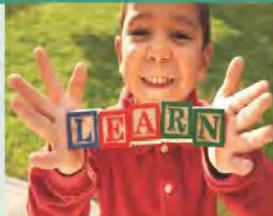
mar. 7 oct., 2014

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Tully Community Branch Library
Community Room
880 Tully Rd.
San José, CA 95111

Habra refrescos.

La Ciudad de San José proveerá medidas razonables para la inclusión de todos los participantes. Necesitamos, al menos, cinco días de negocios para atender las solicitudes para interpretación de idiomas, traducción, y/o asistencia relacionada con la discapacidad. Por favor contacte a Jamillah Jordan a (510) 845-7549 o a jamillahj@migcom.com para solicitar

COME TO A COMMUNITY FORUM!



Are you a resident, service provider, business owner or housing professional in Mountain View? **Join the Discussion!**

2015 - 2020 Consolidated Plan

Please join the City of Mountain View for a Community Forum hosted by the Human Relations Commission to help **identify and prioritize 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 City of Mountain View receives federal funds to invest in local communities. **How should these funds be spent?** Your input will help City leaders prioritize spending for important services and community improvements.

Please join us!

Thursday,
October 23rd

6:30 to 8:30 pm
Mountain View City Hall
500 Castro Street, 2nd floor
Plaza Conference Room
Mountain View, CA 94041

Refreshments will be provided.

Visit www.mountainview.gov/ to learn more.

How can you participate?

1. Come to our interactive Community Forum
2. Take our short online survey:

English: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

Español: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish



We will provide reasonable accommodations toward the inclusion of all participants. We need at least five business days to accommodate requests for language interpretation, translation and/or disability-related assistance. Please contact Jamillah Jordan at (510) 845-7549 or jamillahj@mjgcom.com to request assistance.

VENGA A UN FORO COMUNITARIO!



Es usted un residente, proveedor de servicios, dueño de negocio, o profesional en el sector de viviendas en Mountain View? **Participe en la discusión!**

2015 - 2020 Plan Consolidado

Por favor únase con la Ciudad de Mountain View para una Foro Comunitario organizada por la Comisión de Relaciones Humanas para ayudar en el proceso de **identificar y priorizar las necesidades sobre viviendas asequibles, la población sin hogar, y mejor general de la comunidad** para los proximos cinco años. **¡Queremos escuchar su opinión!**

¿Por qué es importante para usted ?

La Ciudad de Mountain View recibe fondos federales para invertir en la mejoras de comunidades locales. **¿Cómo se deben gastar estos fondos?** Su participación ayudará a los líderes de la Ciudad priorizar los gastos para servicios importantes y mejoras de la comunidad .

Por favor, únase a nosotros!

Jueves,
Octubre 23rd

6:30 to 8:30 pm
Mountain View City Hall
500 Castro Street, 2nd floor
Plaza Conference Room
Mountain View, CA 94041

Se proporcionarán refrescos.

Visita www.mountainview.gov/ para aprender más.

¿Cómo se puede participar?

1. Venga a nuestro Foro Comunitario interactivo
2. Tome nuestra breve encuesta por internet:

English: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

Español: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish



La Ciudad de Mountain View proveerá medidas razonables para la inclusión de todos los participantes. Necesitamos, al menos, cinco días de negocios para atender las solicitudes para interpretación de idiomas, traducción, y asistencia relacionada con la discapacidad. Por favor contacte a Jamillah Jordan a (510) 845-7549 o a jamillahj@migcom.com para solicitar.



Santa Clara County's "Urban County" Region | 2015–2020 Consolidated Plan
COMMUNITY FORUMS

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

Sat. Nov. 1, 2014
11:00 am – 1:00 pm
 Centennial Recreation Center
 North Room
 171 W. Edmundson Avenue
Morgan Hill, CA 95037

Wed. Nov. 5, 2014
2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
 Prospect Center
 Grace Room
 19848 Prospect Road
Saratoga, CA 95070

Thurs. Nov. 20, 2014
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
 Neighborhood Center
 208 E. Main Street
Los Gatos, CA 95030

Refreshments will be provided.

Please join the Cities and Unincorporated Areas of the "Urban County" region of Santa Clara County for a series of Community Forums to help identify housing and community service needs over the next five years. **We want to hear from you!**

Why is this important to you?

The "Urban County" region of Santa Clara County receives federal funds to invest in improving your communities. **How should these funds be spent?** Your input will help decision-makers prioritize spending for important services and community improvements throughout the region.

How can you participate?

1. Come to one of our interactive Community Forums
2. Take our short online survey:
 English: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey
 Español: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish

For more information, please visit: <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/>

Participating jurisdictions include: Campbell, Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Saratoga, and Unincorporated Santa Clara County.

We will provide reasonable accommodations toward the inclusion of all participants. We need at least five business days to accommodate requests for language interpretation, translation and/or disability-related assistance. Please contact Jamillah Jordan at (510) 845-7549 or jamillahj@migcom.com to request assistance.



La Región del Condado Urbano de Santa Clara | 2015–2020 Plan Consolidado

FOROS COMUNITARIOS

Es usted un residente, proveedor de servicios, dueño de negocios, o profesional en el sector de viviendas? **Participa en la discusión!**

Sábado Nov. 1, 2014

11:00 am – 1:00 pm
Centennial Recreation Center
North Room
171 W. Edmundson Avenue
Morgan Hill, CA 95037

Miércoles Nov. 5, 2014

2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Prospect Center
Grace Room
19848 Prospect Road
Saratoga, CA 95070

Jueves Nov. 20, 2014

6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
Neighborhood Center
208 E. Main Street
Los Gatos, CA 95030

**Habra
refrescos.**

Por favor únase con el Condado y las Ciudades de Santa Clara para una serie de Foros Comunitarios para ayudar el proceso de identificar las necesidades sobre viviendas asequibles, la población sin hogar, y mejora general de la comunidad para los próximos cinco años. **Queremos escuchar sus opiniones!**

¿Por qué son importantes para usted estos foros?

El Condado y las Ciudades de Santa Clara reciben fondos federales para invertir en la mejora de comunidades locales. **¿Cómo deben gastar estos fondos?** Su participación ayudará los líderes del Condado y las Ciudades priorizar el gasto para servicios importantes y mejoras de la comunidad.

¿Cómo se puede participar?

1. Viene a uno de nuestros Foros Comunitarios interactivos
2. Hace nuestra breve encuesta:

Ingles: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

Español: https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish

Para más información, por favor visite a: <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/> o uno de los sitios de las ciudades enumerados abajo.

Las ciudades participantes incluyen: Campbell, Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Saratoga, y las áreas no incorporadas del Condado de Santa Clara.

Proveeremos medidas razonables para la inclusión de todos los participantes. Necesitamos al menos cinco días hábiles para atender las solicitudes para interpretación de idiomas, traducción, y/o asistencia relacionada con la discapacidad. Por favor contacte a Jamillah Jordan a (510) 845-7549 o a jamillahj@migcom.com para solicitar asistencia.

Appendix D – Survey

County and Cities of Santa Clara | 2015 - 2020 CONSOLIDATED PLANS
REGIONAL NEEDS SURVEY

What are the housing and community improvement needs in your neighborhood?

The County and Cities of Santa Clara are working together to update their five-year Consolidated Plans. The Consolidated Plan identifies housing and community improvement needs, and outlines how federal funding will be used to address those needs.

This survey lets you tell us which improvements and services are most needed for your community. Your responses will help prioritize investments over the next five years. **We want to hear from you!** If you prefer to complete this survey online, please visit: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

- Do you live in the County of Santa Clara? Yes No Don't Know
 If yes, what city?
 Campbell Cupertino Gilroy Los Altos Los Altos Hills Los Gatos Milpitas
 Monte Sereno Morgan Hill Mountain View Palo Alto City of Santa Clara
 San Jose Saratoga Sunnyvale Unincorporated Santa Clara County Don't Know
- Please provide your ZIP code: _____
- Do you work in the County of Santa Clara? Yes No Don't Know
 If yes, what city?
 Campbell Cupertino Gilroy Los Altos Los Altos Hills Los Gatos Milpitas
 Monte Sereno Morgan Hill Mountain View Palo Alto City of Santa Clara
 San Jose Saratoga Sunnyvale Unincorporated Santa Clara County Don't Know
- Please check the box that best represents you [please select one]:
 Resident Business owner Service provider Public agency
 Community-based organization/ non-profit Other (please specify): _____
- Thinking about your neighborhood and the facilities and services currently available, please rate the level of need for improvements in the areas below.

Circle a number between 1 and 3 for each topic below. A rating of 1 indicates low need for improvement, a rating of 2 indicates medium need for improvement, and a rating of 3 indicates high need for improvement. A rating of “?” indicates you do not know or have no opinion.

Overall Needs	Level of Need Low... High ?	Level of Need Low... High ?
Improve city facilities that provide public services (such as parks, recreation or senior centers, parking facilities, and street improvements)	1 2 3 ?	Improve non-profit community services (such as senior, youth, health, homeless, and fair housing services)
Create additional affordable housing available to low-income residents	1 2 3 ?	Create more jobs available to low-income residents
Other(s):	1 2 3 ?	
Housing	Level of Need Low... High ?	Level of Need Low... High ?
Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation	1 2 3 ?	Rental housing rehabilitation
Downpayment assistance to purchase a home	1 2 3 ?	Permanent supportive rental housing for the homeless
Increase affordable rental housing inventory	1 2 3 ?	Housing accessibility improvements
Rental assistance (tenant-based rental assistance) for the homeless	1 2 3 ?	Energy efficiency and sustainability improvements
Affordable housing located near transit	1 2 3 ?	Healthy homes
Code enforcement, in coordination with a neighborhood plan	1 2 3 ?	Housing for other special needs (such as seniors and persons with disabilities)
Emergency home improvement/repair	1 2 3 ?	Other(s)
Public Facilities	Level of Need Low... High ?	Level of Need Low... High ?
Senior centers	1 2 3 ?	Parks and park facilities
Youth centers	1 2 3 ?	Healthcare facilities
Centers for the disabled	1 2 3 ?	Educational facilities
Homeless facilities (temporary housing and emergency shelters)	1 2 3 ?	Facilities for abused, abandoned and/or neglected children
Child care centers	1 2 3 ?	Facilities for persons with HIV/AIDS
Mental health care facilities	1 2 3 ?	Parking facilities
Recreation facilities	1 2 3 ?	Other(s)
Drop-in day center for the homeless	1 2 3 ?	

Public Services	Level of Need Low... High ?	Level of Need Low... High ?
Senior services	1 2 3 ?	Services for persons with HIV/AIDS
Disability services	1 2 3 ?	Crime awareness/prevention services
Legal services	1 2 3 ?	Tenant/landlord counseling services
Youth services	1 2 3 ?	Child care services
Transportation services	1 2 3 ?	Abused, abandoned and/or neglected children services
Battered and abused spouses services	1 2 3 ?	Mental health services
Employment training services	1 2 3 ?	Homeless services
Services to increase neighborhood and community engagement	1 2 3 ?	Housing counseling for homebuyers and owners
Food banks	1 2 3 ?	Fair housing activities
Access to fresh and nutritious foods	1 2 3 ?	Emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness – such as utility and rental assistance
Veteran services	1 2 3 ?	Financial literacy
Lead-based paint/lead hazard screens	1 2 3 ?	Neighborhood cleanups (trash, graffiti, etc.)
Other(s)	1 2 3 ?	
Economic Development: Job Creation in Low-Income Neighborhoods	Level of Need Low... High ?	Level of Need Low... High ?
Financial assistance for low-income residents for business expansion and job creation	1 2 3 ?	Microenterprise assistance for small business expansion (5 or fewer employees)
Public improvements to commercial/industrial sites	1 2 3 ?	Storefront improvements in low-income neighborhoods
Job training for the homeless	1 2 3 ?	Other(s)
Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements	Level of Need Low... High ?	Level of Need Low... High ?
Water/sewer improvements	1 2 3 ?	Sidewalk improvements
Street improvements	1 2 3 ?	Lighting improvements
Stormwater and drainage improvements	1 2 3 ?	Neighborhood signage
ADA accessibility to public facilities	1 2 3 ?	Landscaping improvements
Public art	1 2 3 ?	New or renovated playgrounds
Community gardens	1 2 3 ?	Cleanup of contaminated sites
Trails	1 2 3 ?	Slowing traffic speed
Acquisition and clearance of vacant lots	1 2 3 ?	Other(s)

Please answer the following survey questions related to Fair Housing. Fair Housing is a right protected by federal and state laws. Every resident is entitled to equal access to housing opportunities regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, familial status, marital status, age, ancestry, sexual orientation, source of income, or any other arbitrary reason.

- Have you ever personally experienced housing discrimination?
 Yes No Don't Know (If no, please skip to Question # 10.)
- Where did the act of discrimination occur?
 Apartment complex Condo development When applying for City/County programs
 Single-family neighborhood Public or subsidized housing project Trailer or mobile home park
 Other (please specify): _____
- On what basis do you believe you were discriminated against?
 Race Color Religion Sex National origin Disability Sexual orientation
 Familial status (families with children under 18) Don't Know
 Other (please specify): _____
- Who do you believe discriminated against you?
 Landlord/Property manager Real estate agent Mortgage lender City/County staff
 Mortgage insurer Don't Know Other (please specify): _____
- Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns?

- If you would like to receive updates on this planning process, please provide your email address:

THANK YOU for completing this survey!
 Please return this survey by **November 15th** to:
 Jamillah Jordan, MIG, Inc., 800 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94710,
 or FAX to 510-845-8750, or email to jamillahj@migcom.com.

Participating jurisdictions in the Consolidated Plan process include: Camobell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, City of Santa Clara, San Jose, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, and Unincorporated Santa Clara County.

El Condado y Las Ciudades de Santa Clara | 2015 - 2020 PLAN CONSOLIDADO

ENCUESTA SOBRE NECESIDADES REGIONALES

¿Qué mejoras comunitarias y a la vivienda se necesitan en donde usted vive?

El Condado y las Ciudades de Santa Clara trabajan juntos para actualizar su Plan Consolidado a cinco años. El Plan Consolidado identifica las necesidades de mejoras comunitarias y a la vivienda, y describe la manera en la que se utilizarán fondos federales para atender dichas necesidades.

Esta encuesta le permite darnos informamos qué mejoras y servicios son los que más se necesitan en su comunidad. Sus respuestas ayudarán a establecer prioridades para las inversiones durante los próximos cinco años. **¡Queremos conocer su opinión!** Si se prefiere completar esta encuesta en línea, por favor visite:

https://es.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey_Spanish

1. ¿Vive usted en el Condado de Santa Clara? Sí No No sé
Si respondió sí, ¿en qué ciudad?
 Campbell Cupertino Gilroy Los Altos Los Altos Hills Los Gatos Milpitas
 Monte Sereno Morgan Hill Mountain View Palo Alto La Ciudad de Santa Clara
 San José Saratoga Sunnyvale Zona no incorporada del Condado de Santa Clara No sé
2. Por favor, escriba su código postal: _____
3. ¿Trabaja usted en el Condado de Santa Clara? Sí No No sé
Si respondió sí, ¿en qué ciudad?
 Campbell Cupertino Gilroy Los Altos Los Altos Hills Los Gatos Milpitas
 Monte Sereno Morgan Hill Mountain View Palo Alto La Ciudad de Santa Clara
 San José Saratoga Sunnyvale Zona no incorporada del Condado de Santa Clara No sé
4. Por favor, seleccione la que mejor describa su situación (por favor, sólo seleccione una opción):
 Residente Dueño de negocio Proveedor de servicios Agencia gubernamental
 Organización comunitaria/sin fines de lucro Otro (especificar): _____
5. Piense en las instalaciones y servicios disponibles actualmente en la zona donde usted vive y, por favor, califique el nivel de necesidad de mejoras para las áreas señaladas a continuación:

Encierre en un círculo un número entre 1 y 3 para cada tema señalado a continuación. Una calificación de 1 implica poca necesidad de mejoras, una calificación de 2 implica necesidad moderada de mejoras, y una calificación de 3 implica una alta necesidad de mejoras. La calificación con el signo "?" implica que usted no sabe o que usted no tiene opinión al respecto.

Necesidades Generales		Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?	Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?
Mejorar instalaciones municipales que provee servicios públicos (como parques, centros de recreación, centros para mayores, instalaciones para estacionamiento, y mejoras en las calles)	1 2 3 ?	Mejorar servicios comunitarios de organizaciones sin fines de lucro (como servicios para mayores, jóvenes, salud, personas sin hogar, y la equidad en la vivienda)	1 2 3 ?
Crear viviendas asequibles adicionales para los residentes de bajos ingresos	1 2 3 ?	Crear más oportunidades de empleo para los residentes de bajos ingresos	1 2 3 ?
Otro(s): _____	1 2 3 ?		
Viviendas		Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?	Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?
Rehabilitación de viviendas ocupadas por sus propietarios	1 2 3 ?	Rehabilitación de viviendas ocupadas por inquilinos	1 2 3 ?
Asistencia de pago inicial para comprar una casa	1 2 3 ?	Vivienda alquilada de apoyo permanente para las personas sin hogar	1 2 3 ?
Aumentar el inventario de viviendas asequibles para alquilar	1 2 3 ?	Mejorar la accesibilidad de viviendas	1 2 3 ?
Asistencia para el alquiler para las personas sin hogar	1 2 3 ?	Mejoras de la eficiencia energética y la sostenibilidad	1 2 3 ?
Viviendas asequibles cerca de tránsito	1 2 3 ?	Hogares saludables	1 2 3 ?
La aplicación del código, en coordinación con el plan del vecindario	1 2 3 ?	Viviendas para otras necesidades especiales (como mayores y personas con discapacidades)	1 2 3 ?
Mejoras/repación de emergencia para el hogar	1 2 3 ?	Otro(s) _____	1 2 3 ?
Instalaciones Públicas		Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?	Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?
Centros para mayores	1 2 3 ?	Parques y sus instalaciones	1 2 3 ?
Centros para jóvenes	1 2 3 ?	Centros de salud	1 2 3 ?
Centros para personas con discapacidades	1 2 3 ?	Instalaciones educativas	1 2 3 ?
Instalaciones para personas sin hogar (viviendas temporales y refugios de emergencia)	1 2 3 ?	Instalaciones para niños abusados, abandonados, y/o descuidados	1 2 3 ?
Centros de cuidado infantil	1 2 3 ?	Instalaciones para personas con SIDA	1 2 3 ?
Clínicas de salud mental	1 2 3 ?	Instalaciones para estacionamiento	1 2 3 ?
Instalaciones recreativas	1 2 3 ?	Otro(s) _____	1 2 3 ?
Centros de día sin cita para las personas sin hogar	1 2 3 ?		

Servicios Públicos		Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?	Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?
Servicios para mayores		1 2 3 ?	Servicios para personas con SIDA
Servicios para personas con discapacidades		1 2 3 ?	Servicios de prevención del delito
Servicios legales		1 2 3 ?	Servicios de asesoramiento para relaciones entre inquilinos y propietarios
Servicios para jóvenes		1 2 3 ?	Servicios de cuidado infantil
Servicios de transporte		1 2 3 ?	Servicios para niños abusados, abandonados, y/o descuidados
Servicios de esposos maltratados y abusados		1 2 3 ?	Servicios de salud mental
Servicios de capacitación de empleo		1 2 3 ?	Servicios para personas sin hogar
Servicios para aumentar participación comunitario en el vecindario		1 2 3 ?	Consejería para compradores y propietarios de viviendas
Bancos de alimentos		1 2 3 ?	Actividades para la equidad en la vivienda
El acceso a alimentos frescos y nutritivos		1 2 3 ?	Asistencia de vivienda de emergencia para prevenir la falta de vivienda como asistencia para utilidades y alquiler
Servicios para veteranos		1 2 3 ?	Educación financiera
Pruebas del peligro de pintura a base de plomo		1 2 3 ?	Limpezas de vecindario (basura, grafiti, etc.)
Otro(s)		1 2 3 ?	
Desarrollo Económico: La Creación de Empleo en Vecindarios de Bajos Ingresos		Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?	Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?
Asistencia financiera para los residentes de bajos ingresos para la expansión empresarial y la creación de empleo		1 2 3 ?	Asistencia de la microempresa para la expansión de la pequeña empresa (5 o menos empleados)
Mejoras públicas para sitios comerciales/industriales		1 2 3 ?	Mejoras de fachadas en vecindarios de bajos ingresos
Capacitación de empleo para personas sin hogar		1 2 3 ?	Otro(s)
Infraestructura y Mejoras del Vecindario		Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?	Nivel de Necesidad Poca... Alta ?
Mejoras de instalaciones para agua y la alcantarilla		1 2 3 ?	Mejoras en las aceras
Mejoras en las calles		1 2 3 ?	Mejoras en la iluminación
Mejoras de instalaciones de aguas pluviales y drenaje		1 2 3 ?	Mejoras en la señalización
Accesibilidad para personas con discapacidades para instalaciones públicas		1 2 3 ?	Mejoras de paisajismo
Arte público		1 2 3 ?	Áreas de recreo nuevas o renovadas
Jardines comunitarios		1 2 3 ?	Limpieza de sitios contaminados
Caminos y senderos		1 2 3 ?	Reducir la velocidad del tráfico
Adquisición y limpieza de terrenos baldíos		1 2 3 ?	Otro(s)

Por favor, responda las siguientes preguntas sobre la Equidad en la Vivienda. La Equidad en la Vivienda, o "Fair Housing," se refiere a un derecho protegido por leyes federales y estatales. Todos los residentes tienen derecho a un acceso igualitario a oportunidades de vivienda, sin importar su raza, color, religión, sexo, origen nacional, discapacidades, situación familiar, estado civil, edad, ascendencia, orientación sexual, fuente de ingresos, o cualquier otra razón arbitraria.

- ¿Alguna vez ha enfrentado personalmente discriminación relacionada con la vivienda?
 Sí No No sé (Si respondió no, por favor, pase a la pregunta #10.)
- ¿Dónde ocurrió dicha discriminación?
 Complejo de apartamentos Condominio Al presentar solicitudes a programas municipales o del Condado
 Vivienda unifamiliar Proyecto de vivienda pública o subsidiada Remolque o parque de casas móviles
 Otro (especificar): _____
- ¿Cuál es la razón por la que cree usted que fue víctima de discriminación?
 Raza Color Religión Sexo Origen nacional Discapacidad Orientación sexual
 Situación familiar (familias con hijos menores de 18 años) No sé
 Otro (especificar): _____
- ¿Quién cree usted que lo/la discriminó?
 Propietario/administrador de la propiedad Agente de bienes raíces Prestamista hipotecario
 Personal del Condado o de la Ciudad Asegurador hipotecario No sé
 Otro (especificar): _____
- ¿Tiene cualquier otro comentario, pregunta, o preocupación?

- Si desea recibir actualizaciones sobre este proceso de planeamiento, por favor, proporcione su correo electrónico:

(Gracias por completar esta encuesta!)

Por favor, devuélvala esta antes del 15 de noviembre a:
 Jamillah Jordan, MIG, Inc., 800 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94710,
 o FAX a 510-845-8750, o email a jamillahj@migcom.com.

Las jurisdicciones participantes en el proceso del Plan Consolidado incluyen: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, La Ciudad de Santa Clara, San José, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, y Zonas no incorporadas del Condado de Santa Clara.

圣克拉拉县及其各个城市 | 2015 - 2020 年综合计划 地区需要问卷调查

您所在的邻里街区有哪些住房及社区改善需要？

圣克拉拉县及其各个城市正在齐心协力更新其五年综合计划。综合计划旨在确定住房和社区改善需要，现制定如何使用联邦政府提供的资金满足上述需要的纲要。

此问卷调查请您告诉我们您所在社区最需要进行哪些改善和服务。您的回复将有助于我们确定对今后五年的投资确定优先顺序。我们期望得到您的回复！如果您希望在线上填写本问卷调查，请浏览网站：

https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

- 您是否住在圣克拉拉县？ 是 否 不知道
如果回答“是”，住在哪个城市？
 坎贝尔 库比蒂诺 吉尔罗伊 洛斯阿托斯 洛斯阿图斯希尔斯 洛斯加托斯
 米尔皮塔斯 蒙特塞伦诺 摩根希尔 芒廷维尤 帕洛阿托 圣克拉拉市
 圣何塞 萨拉托加 桑尼维尔 未包括在圣克拉拉县内 不知道
- 请提供您的邮政编码。 _____
- 您是否在圣克拉拉县工作？ 是 否 不知道
如果回答“是”，是在哪个城市？
 坎贝尔 库比蒂诺 吉尔罗伊 洛斯阿托斯 洛斯阿图斯希尔斯 洛斯加托斯
 米尔皮塔斯 蒙特塞伦诺 摩根希尔 芒廷维尤 帕洛阿托 圣克拉拉市
 圣何塞 萨拉托加 桑尼维尔 未包括在圣克拉拉县内 不知道
- 请勾选最能代表您现状的方框 [请选择一项]：
 居民 企业主 服务提供者 公共机构
 社区组织 / 非盈利 其他 (请具体说明)： _____
- 仔细考虑您所在的邻里街区及现可提供的设施和服务之后，请评估以下方面需要改善的等级。

针对以下每个主题，请在 1 至 3 之间圈选一个数字。评分 1 表示改善需要等级较低，评分 2 改善需要等级中等，而评分 3 表示改善需要等级较高。评分 “?” 表示您不知道或没有任何意见。

整体需要	需要等级 低...高 ?	需要等级 低...高 ?	
改善旨在提供公共服务的城市设施 (例如：公园、休闲场所或老年人中心、停车场设施以及街道的改善)	1 2 3 ?	改善非盈利社区服务 (例如：老年人、青年人、健康、无家可归者以及公平住房的服务)	1 2 3 ?
建造更多适于低收入居民购买得起的住房	1 2 3 ?	创造更多适于低收入居民的工作机会	1 2 3 ?
其他： _____	1 2 3 ?		
住房	需要等级 低...高 ?	需要等级 低...高 ?	
自住房修缮	1 2 3 ?	出租房修缮	1 2 3 ?
购房首付援助	1 2 3 ?	永久支援性无家可归者出租房	1 2 3 ?
增加付得起房租的出租房库存	1 2 3 ?	无障碍住房改善	1 2 3 ?
无家可归者的租金援助 (租户租金援助)	1 2 3 ?	节能、可持续性改善	1 2 3 ?
买得起的交通便利地区住房	1 2 3 ?	健康之家	1 2 3 ?
法规实施, 与邻里街区规划相互配合	1 2 3 ?	其他特殊需要的住房 (例如：老年人及残障人士)	1 2 3 ?
急救之家改善 / 修缮	1 2 3 ?	其他 _____	1 2 3 ?
公共设施	需要等级 低...高 ?	需要等级 低...高 ?	
老年活动中心	1 2 3 ?	公园及公园设施	1 2 3 ?
青年活动中心	1 2 3 ?	医疗保健设施	1 2 3 ?
残疾人活动中心	1 2 3 ?	教育设施	1 2 3 ?
无家可归者设施 (临时住房及紧急庇护所)	1 2 3 ?	受虐待儿童、被遗弃儿童和 / 或无人照管儿童的设施	1 2 3 ?
幼儿园	1 2 3 ?	HIV / 艾滋病患者设施	1 2 3 ?
精神健康护理设施	1 2 3 ?	停车场设施	1 2 3 ?
休闲设施	1 2 3 ?	其他 _____	1 2 3 ?
无家可归者救助中心	1 2 3 ?		

公共服务	需要等级 低...高 ?	需要等级 低...高 ?
老年人服务	1 2 3 ?	HIV / 艾滋病患者服务 1 2 3 ?
残疾人服务	1 2 3 ?	犯罪意识 / 预防服务 1 2 3 ?
法定服务	1 2 3 ?	租户 / 房东咨询服务 1 2 3 ?
青年人服务	1 2 3 ?	儿童照管服务 1 2 3 ?
交通服务	1 2 3 ?	受虐待儿童、被遗弃儿童和 / 或无人照管儿童的服务 1 2 3 ?
遭受暴力及虐待的配偶服务	1 2 3 ?	精神健康服务 1 2 3 ?
就业培训服务	1 2 3 ?	无家可归者服务 1 2 3 ?
增进邻里街区及社区关系的服务	1 2 3 ?	针对房屋购买者和所有者的住房咨询 1 2 3 ?
食品库	1 2 3 ?	公平住房活动 1 2 3 ?
获得新鲜及有营养食物的机会	1 2 3 ?	防止无家可归的住房援助——例如：公用事业及租金援助 1 2 3 ?
退伍军人服务	1 2 3 ?	财务技能 1 2 3 ?
含铅涂料 / 铅危害防护物	1 2 3 ?	邻里街区清理（垃圾、涂鸦等） 1 2 3 ?
其他	1 2 3 ?	
经济发展， 在低收入邻里街区创造就业机会	需要等级 低...高 ?	需要等级 低...高 ?
提供给低收入者用于公司扩大和创造就业的财务援助	1 2 3 ?	针对小型公司扩大（5名或5名以下雇员）的微型企业援助 1 2 3 ?
商业 / 工业场所公共设施改善	1 2 3 ?	低收入邻里街区的店面改善 1 2 3 ?
无家可归者的就业培训	1 2 3 ?	其他 1 2 3 ?
基础设施及邻里街区 改善	需要等级 低...高 ?	需要等级 低...高 ?
水 / 污水系统改善	1 2 3 ?	人行道改善 1 2 3 ?
街道改善	1 2 3 ?	照明改善 1 2 3 ?
雨水及排水系统改善	1 2 3 ?	邻里街区标志 1 2 3 ?
《美国残障人士法案》(ADA) 规定的无障碍公共设施	1 2 3 ?	景观美化 1 2 3 ?
公共艺术品	1 2 3 ?	新建或翻新的操场 1 2 3 ?
社区花园	1 2 3 ?	受污染场所的清理 1 2 3 ?
小径	1 2 3 ?	减速慢行 1 2 3 ?
空地的收购和清理	1 2 3 ?	其他 1 2 3 ?

请回答以下涉及公平住房的问题。公平住房是一项受联邦法律及州法律保护的权利。每位居民无论其种族、肤色、宗教、性别、族裔、残疾、家庭状况、婚姻状况、年龄、门第、性取向、收入来源或任何其他主观原因，均有权利享有获得公平住房的机会。

6. 您是否曾亲身遭遇过住房歧视？
 是 否 不知道（如果回答“否”，请直接回答第10个问题。）
7. 歧视行为发生在何处？
 公寓大厦 住宅公寓开发 申请市 / 县计划时
 独立房的邻里街区 公共或补贴性住房项目 拖车或活动房屋园区
 其他（请具体说明）：_____
8. 您确认在哪些方面受到了歧视？
 种族 肤色 宗教 性别 族裔 残疾 性取向
 家庭状况（有18岁以下儿童的家庭） 不知道
 其他（请具体说明）：_____
9. 您确认何人对您有过歧视？
 房东 / 房地产经纪人 房地产经纪方 市 / 县政府工作人员
 抵押贷款保险公司 不知道 其他（请具体说明）：_____
10. 您是否还有什么其他意见、疑问或疑虑？

11. 如果您希望收到有关本计划流程的最新消息，请提供您的电子邮箱地址：

感谢您填写本问卷调查！

请于11月15日之前将本调查问卷投递至：

Jamillah Jordan, MIG, Inc., 800 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94710,
 或传真至：510-845-8750，或发送电子邮件至 jamillahj@migcom.com。

参与本综合计划流程的司法管辖区有：坎贝尔、库比蒂诺、吉尔罗伊、洛斯阿托斯、洛斯阿图斯希尔斯、洛斯拉托斯、米尔皮塔斯、蒙特塞拉诺、摩根希尔、平廷维尤、帕洛阿托、圣克拉拉市、圣何塞、萨拉托加、桑尼维尔及圣克拉拉县内非建制区域。

County at mga Lungsod ng Santa Clara | 2015 – 2020 MGA PINAGTIBAY NA PLANO SURVEY NG MGA PANGANGAILANGANG PANGREHIYON

Anu-ano ang mga kinakailangang pagpapabuti sa pabahay at komunidad sa inyong kapitbahayan?

Nagtutulungan ang County at mga Lungsod ng Santa Clara para i-update ang kanilang limang-taong mga Pinagtibay na Plano. Kinikilala ng Pinagtibay na Plano ang mga kinakailangang pagpapabuti sa pabahay at komunidad, at binabalangkas kung papaanong gagamitin ang pagpopondo ng pederal para mapangasiwaan ang mga kinakailangan na iyon.

Bibigyan kang kakayahan ng survey na ito na sabihin sa amin kung aling mga pagpapabuti at serbisyo ang pinaka-kinakailangan para sa inyong komunidad. Ang inyong mga sagot ay makatutulong iprayoridad ang mga pamumuhunan sa susunod na limang taon. **Gusto naming marinig mula sa inyo!** Kung mas gusto ninyong kumpletuhin ang survey na ito nang online, mangyaring bisitahin ang: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

- Naninirahan ka ba sa County ng Santa Clara? Oo Hindi Hindi Alam
Kung oo, anong lungsod?
 Campbell Cupertino Gilroy Los Altos Los Altos Hills Los Gatos Milpitas
 Monte Sereno Morgan Hill Mountain View Palo Alto Lungsod ng Santa Clara
 San Jose Saratoga Sunnyvale Unincorporated Santa Clara County Hindi Alam
- Mangyaring ibigay ang inyong ZIP code. _____
- Nagtatrabaho ka ba sa County ng Santa Clara? Oo Hindi Hindi Alam
Kung oo, anong lungsod?
 Campbell Cupertino Gilroy Los Altos Los Altos Hills Los Gatos Milpitas
 Monte Sereno Morgan Hill Mountain View Palo Alto Lungsod ng Santa Clara
 San Jose Saratoga Sunnyvale Unincorporated Santa Clara County Hindi Alam
- Mangyaring tsekan ang kahon na pinakakumakatawan sa inyo (mangyaring pumili ng isa):
 Residente May-ari ng negosyo Service provider Pampublikong ahensya
 Organisasyong nakabatay-sa-komunidad/ hindi-kumikita Iba pa (mangyaring tukuyin): _____
- Iniiisip ang inyong kapitbahayan at ang mga pasilidad at serbisyo na kasalukuyang nakalaan, mangyaring i-rate ang antas ng pangangailangan para sa mga pagpapabuti sa mga lugar sa ibaba.

Bilugan ang isang numero sa pagitan ng 1 at 3 para sa bawat paksa sa ibaba. Ang rating na 1 ay nagpapahiwatig na mababa para sa pagpapabuti, ang rating na 2 ay nagpapahiwatig na katamtaman para sa pagpapabuti, at ang rating na 3 ay nagpapahiwatig na pataas na pangangailangan para sa pagpapabuti. Ang rating na “?” ay nagpapahiwatig na hindi mo alam o walang opinyon.

Pangkalahatang Pangangailangan	Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas [?]	Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas [?]
Pabutihin ang mga pasilidad ng lungsod na nagbibigay ng mga pampublikong serbisyo (tulad ng mga parke, mga tampan ng libangan o ng nakatatanda, mga pasilidad ng parking, at mga pagpapabuti ng kalye)	1 2 3 [?]	Pabutihin ang mga hindi-kumikitang mga serbisyo sa komunidad (tulad ng mga serbisyo ng patas na pabahay sa nakatatanda, kabataan, at walang tirahan)
Lumikha ng karagdagan abot-kayang pabahay na nakalaan sa mga residenteng mababa-ang-kinikita	1 2 3 [?]	Lumikha ng maraming trabaho na nakalaan sa mga residenteng mababa-ang-kinikita
Iba pa: _____	1 2 3 [?]	
Pabahay	Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas [?]	Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas [?]
Pagpapanibagong-ayos ng pabahay na okupado-ng-may-ari	1 2 3 [?]	Pagpapanibagong-ayos sa pag-upa sa pabahay
Tulong sa down payment para bumili ng bahay	1 2 3 [?]	Permanenteng mapangsuportang upa sa pabahay para sa mga walang tirahan
Taasan ang abot-kayang imbentaryo ng renta sa pabahay	1 2 3 [?]	Mga pagpapabuti sa accessibility ng pabahay
Tulong sa renta (tulong sa rentang batay-sa-nangungupahan) para sa walang bahay	1 2 3 [?]	Mga pagpapabuti sa pagkae-isyente ng enerhiya
Abot-kayang pabahay na matatagpuan malapit sa pagdaraan	1 2 3 [?]	Malulusog na tahanan
Pagpapatupad ng code, bilang koordinasyon sa isang planong pangkapitbahayan	1 2 3 [?]	Pabahay para sa ibang espesyal na pangangailangan (tulad ng mga nakatatanda at mga taong may mga kapansanan)

Emergency na pagpapabuti/pagkukumpuni ng bahay	1 2 3 ?	Iba pa _____	1 2 3 ?
Mga pampublikong Pasilidad	Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas ?		Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas ?
Mga tampukan ng nakatatanda	1 2 3 ?	Mga parke at pasilidad ng parke	1 2 3 ?
Mga tampukan ng kabataan	1 2 3 ?	Mga pasilidad ng healthcare	1 2 3 ?
Mga tampukan para sa may kapansanan	1 2 3 ?	Mga pasilidad na pang-edukasyon	1 2 3 ?
Mga pasilidad ng walang tirahan (pansamantalang pabahay) at mga emergency na kanlungan	1 2 3 ?	Mga pasilidad para sa naabuso, inabandona at/o napabayaang mga bata	1 2 3 ?
Mga tampukan sa pangangalaga ng bata	1 2 3 ?	Mga pasilidad para sa mga taong may HIV/AIDS	1 2 3 ?
Mga pasilidad sa pangangalaga sa kalusugan sa pag-iisip	1 2 3 ?	Mga pasilidad ng parking	1 2 3 ?
Mga pasilidad ng libangan	1 2 3 ?	Iba pa _____	1 2 3 ?
Tampukan sa araw para sa drop-in para sa walang tirahan	1 2 3 ?		

Mga pampublikong Serbisyo	Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas ?		Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas ?
Mga serbisyo sa nakatatanda	1 2 3 ?	Mga serbisyo para sa mga taong may HIV/AIDS	1 2 3 ?
Mga serbisyo ng disabilidad	1 2 3 ?	Mga serbisyo sa kamaayan sa krimen/paghadlang	1 2 3 ?
Mga serbisyong alisunod sa batas	1 2 3 ?	Mga serbisyo ng pagpapayo sa nangungupahan/may-ari ng lupa	1 2 3 ?
Mga serbisyo sa kabataan	1 2 3 ?	Mga serbisyo sa pangangalaga sa bata	1 2 3 ?
Mga serbisyo sa transportasyon	1 2 3 ?	Mga serbisyo sa inabuso, inabandona at/o pinabayaang mga bata	1 2 3 ?
Mga serbisyo sa binubugbog at inaabusong asawa	1 2 3 ?	Mga serbisyong pangkalusugan ng pag-iisip	1 2 3 ?
Mga serbisyo sa pagsasanay sa trabaho	1 2 3 ?	Mga serbisyo sa mga walang tirahan	1 2 3 ?
Mga serbisyo para pataasin ang pagsali ng kapitbahayan at ng komunidad	1 2 3 ?	Pagpapayo sa pabahay para sa mga bibili ng bahay at mga may-ari	1 2 3 ?
Mga bangko ng pagkain	1 2 3 ?	Mga aktibidad ng patas na pabahay	1 2 3 ?
Access sa sariliwa at masusustansyang pagkain	1 2 3 ?	Emergency na tulong sa pabahay para maiwasan ang kawalang matirhan – tulad ng tulong sa palingkurang-bayan at renta	1 2 3 ?
Mga serbisyo sa beterano	1 2 3 ?	Karunungan hinggil sa pinansiya	1 2 3 ?
Pinturang lead-based/mga screen na lead hazard	1 2 3 ?	Paglilinis ng kapitbahayan (basura, graffiti, atbp.)	1 2 3 ?
Iba pa _____	1 2 3 ?		

Ekonomiko	Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas ?		Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas ?
Paglikha ng Trabaho sa mga Kapitbahayang Mababa-ang-Kita			
Pinansiyal na tulong para sa mga residenteng mababa-ang-kita para sa pagpapalawak ng negosyo at paglikha ng trabaho	1 2 3 ?	Tulong na microenterprise para sa maliit na pagpapalawak ng negosyo (5 o mas kaunting empleyado)	1 2 3 ?
Mga pampublikong pagpapabuti sa mga pook na komersyal/industriyal	1 2 3 ?	Pagpapabuti sa harap ng tinadahan sa mga kapitbahayang mababa-ang-kita	1 2 3 ?
Pagsasanay sa trabaho para sa walang tirahan	1 2 3 ?	Iba pa _____	1 2 3 ?

Mga pagpapabuti sa Imprastraktura at Kapitbahayan	Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas ?		Antas ng Pangangailangan Mababa... Mataas ?
Mga pagpapabuti sa tubig/pagugusan	1 2 3 ?	Mga pagpapabuti sa bangketa	1 2 3 ?
Mga pagpapabuti sa kalye	1 2 3 ?	Mga pagpapabuti sa pag-iilaw	1 2 3 ?
Mga pagpapabuti sa tubig ng bagyo at kanal	1 2 3 ?	Karatula ng kapitbahayan	1 2 3 ?
Accessibility ng ADA sa mga pampublikong pasilidad	1 2 3 ?	Mga pagpapabuti sa tanawin	1 2 3 ?
Pampublikong sining	1 2 3 ?	Bago o mga kinumpunang playground	1 2 3 ?
Mga pangkomunidad na hardin	1 2 3 ?	Paglilinis ng mga kontaminadong pook	1 2 3 ?
Mga landas	1 2 3 ?	Pagpapabalag ng bilis ng trapiko	1 2 3 ?
Pagbili at clearance ng mga bakanteng lote	1 2 3 ?	Iba pa _____	1 2 3 ?

Mangyaring sagutin ang sumusunod na mga katanungan ng survey na kaugnay sa Patas na Pabahay. Ang Patas na Pabahay ay isang karapatan na pinoprotektahan ng mga batas pederal at ng estado. Ang bawat residente ay karapat-dapat sa patas na pag-access sa mga oportunidad ng pabahay nang walang pagtatangi sa lahi, kulay, relihiyon, kasarian, pinanggaling bansa, disabilidad, katayuan hinggil sa pamilya, katayuan tungkol sa kasal, edad, lipi, oryentasyon ng seks, pinagkukunang kita, o anumang iba pang nagkataong dahilan.

6. Personal ka na bang nakaranas ng diskriminasyon sa pabahay?
 Oo Hindi Hindi Alam (Kung hindi, mangyaring lumaktaw sa Tanong # 10.)
7. Saan naganap ang pagsasagawa ng diskriminasyon?
 Apartment complex Condo development Nang nag-a-apply para sa mga programa ng Lungsod/County
 Kapitbahayang pang-isahang pamilya Pampubliko o tinutulungang proyektong pabahay Trailer o mobile home park
 Iba pa (mangyaring tukuyin): _____
8. Sa anong batayang pinaniniwalaan mo na nadiskrimina ka?
 Lahi Kulay Relihiyon Kasarian Pinagalingan bansa Disabilidad Oryentasyon ng seks Katayuan hinggil sa pamilya (mga pamilya na mayroong mga batang mababa sa 18) Hindi Alam
 Iba pa (mangyaring tukuyin): _____
9. Sinong pinaniniwalaan mong nangdiskrimina sa iyo?
 May-ari ng lupa/Manager ng ari-arian Ahente ng real estate Nagpapahiram ng mortgage Kawani ng Lungsod/County
 Nagseseguro ng mortgage Hindi Alam Iba pa (mangyaring tukuyin): _____
10. Mayroon ka bang anumang ibang komentaryo, mga tanong, o alalahanin?

11. Kung gusto mong makatanggap ng mga update sa proseso ng pagpaplanong ito, mangyaring ibigay ang inyong email address:

SALAMAT SA IYÓ sa pagkumpleto sa survey na ito!
Mangyaring ibalik ang survey na ito sa **ika-15 ng Nobyembre** sa:
Jamillah Jordan, MIG, Inc., 800 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94710,
o FAX to 510-845-8750, o email jamiljah@migccm.com.

Kasama sa mga kalahok na nasasakupan sa proseso ng Pinagtibay na Plano ang: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, City of Santa Clara, San Jose, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, at UnIncorporated Santa Clara County.

Quận và thành phố Santa Clara | KẾ HOẠCH HỢP NHẤT 2015 - 2020

KHẢO SÁT NHU CẦU KHU VỰC

Nhu cầu cải tạo nhà ở và cộng đồng trong khu phố của bạn là gì?

Quận và Thành phố Santa Clara đang phối hợp với nhau để cập nhật Kế Hoạch Hợp Nhất 5 năm. Kế Hoạch Hợp Nhất xác định nhu cầu cải tạo nhà ở và cộng đồng, đồng thời vạch ra kế hoạch sử dụng nguồn vốn tài trợ của liên bang nhằm giải quyết những nhu cầu đó.

Khảo sát này là cơ hội để bạn cho chúng tôi biết những cải tạo và dịch vụ nào cần thiết nhất đối với cộng đồng của bạn. Câu trả lời của bạn sẽ giúp chúng tôi dành ưu tiên các khoản đầu tư trong vòng 5 năm tới. Chúng tôi muốn biết ý kiến của bạn! Nếu bạn muốn điền bản khảo sát này trực tuyến, vui lòng truy cập:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SCC_Regional_Survey

- Bạn sống ở Quận Santa Clara? Có Không Không biết
 Nếu có thì ở thành phố nào?
 Campbell Cupertino Gilroy Los Altos Los Altos Hills Los Gatos
 Milpitas Monte Sereno Morgan Hill Mountain View Palo Alto
 Thành phố Santa Clara San Jose Saratoga Sunnyvale
 Các khu vực chưa hợp nhất của Quận Santa Clara Không biết
- Vui lòng cung cấp mã bưu điện của bạn. _____
- Bạn làm việc ở Quận Santa Clara? Có Không Không biết
 Nếu có thì ở thành phố nào?
 Campbell Cupertino Gilroy Los Altos Los Altos Hills Los Gatos
 Milpitas Monte Sereno Morgan Hill Mountain View Palo Alto
 Thành phố Santa Clara San Jose Saratoga Sunnyvale
 Các khu vực chưa hợp nhất của Quận Santa Clara Không biết
- Vui lòng đánh dấu vào ô mô tả chính xác nhất về bạn [chỉ chọn một ô]:
 Dân cư Chủ doanh nghiệp Nhà cung cấp dịch vụ Cơ quan công quyền
 Tổ chức hoạt động cộng đồng/phi lợi nhuận Khác (hãy nêu rõ): _____
- Nghĩ về khu phố của bạn cùng các cơ sở vật chất và dịch vụ hiện có, hãy đánh giá mức nhu cầu cải tạo trong các lĩnh vực dưới đây.

Khoanh tròn một số từ 1 đến 3 cho mỗi chủ đề dưới đây. Đánh giá mức 1 cho thấy nhu cầu cải tạo thấp, đánh giá mức 2 cho thấy nhu cầu cải tạo trung bình, và đánh giá mức 3 cho thấy nhu cầu cải tạo cao. Đánh giá mức "?" cho thấy bạn không biết hoặc không có ý kiến.

Các nhu cầu chung	Mức nhu cầu Thấp .. Cao ?	Mức nhu cầu Thấp .. Cao ?	
Cải tạo cơ sở vật chất đô thị nhằm cung cấp các dịch vụ công (như công viên, trung tâm giải trí hoặc dưỡng lão, bãi đỗ xe và nâng cấp đường phố)	1 2 3 ?	Cải thiện dịch vụ cộng đồng phi lợi nhuận (như dịch vụ đường lão, thanh thiếu niên, y tế, vô gia cư và nhà ở công bằng)	1 2 3 ?
Tạo thêm nhà ở giá rẻ cho người dân có thu nhập thấp	1 2 3 ?	Tạo thêm việc làm cho người dân có thu nhập thấp	1 2 3 ?
Khác: _____	1 2 3 ?		
Nhà ở	Mức nhu cầu Thấp .. Cao ?	Mức nhu cầu Thấp .. Cao ?	
Cải tạo nhà ở cá nhân	1 2 3 ?	Cải tạo nhà cho thuê	1 2 3 ?
Hỗ trợ phân tiền đặt cọc mua nhà	1 2 3 ?	Nhà cho thuê hỗ trợ lâu dài cho người vô gia cư	1 2 3 ?
Tăng số lượng nhà cho thuê giá rẻ	1 2 3 ?	Nâng cao khả năng tiếp cận nhà ở	1 2 3 ?
Hỗ trợ thuê nhà (hỗ trợ tiền thuê cho người thuê nhà) cho người vô gia cư	1 2 3 ?	Nâng cao tính bền vững và hiệu quả sử dụng năng lượng	1 2 3 ?
Nhà ở giá rẻ gần nơi vật chuyên	1 2 3 ?	Nhà ở lành mạnh	1 2 3 ?
Thực thi pháp luật phù hợp với kế hoạch của khu phố	1 2 3 ?	Nhà ở cho các nhu cầu đặc biệt khác (như người cao tuổi và người khuyết tật)	1 2 3 ?
Cải tạo/sửa chữa nhà ở khẩn cấp	1 2 3 ?	Khác	1 2 3 ?
Phương tiện công cộng	Mức nhu cầu Thấp .. Cao ?	Mức nhu cầu Thấp .. Cao ?	
Trung tâm dưỡng lão	1 2 3 ?	Công viên và cơ sở vật chất công viên	1 2 3 ?
Trung tâm thanh thiếu niên	1 2 3 ?	Cơ sở chăm sóc sức khỏe	1 2 3 ?
Trung tâm người khuyết tật	1 2 3 ?	Cơ sở giáo dục	1 2 3 ?
Trung tâm dành cho người vô gia cư (nhà ở và nơi ở khẩn cấp tạm thời)	1 2 3 ?	Trung tâm chăm sóc trẻ em bị lạm dụng, bỏ rơi và/hoặc vô thừa nhận	1 2 3 ?
Trung tâm giữ trẻ	1 2 3 ?	Trung tâm chăm sóc bệnh nhân nhiễm HIV/AIDS	1 2 3 ?

Cơ sở chăm sóc sức khỏe tâm thần	1 2 3/?	Bãi đỗ xe	1 2 3/?
Trung tâm giải trí	1 2 3/?	Khác	1 2 3/?
Trung tâm tã tũm ban ngày cho người vô gia cư	1 2 3/?		

Dịch vụ công	Mức nhu cầu Thấp... Cao /?	Mức nhu cầu Thấp... Cao /?	
Dịch vụ đường lão	1 2 3/?	Dịch vụ chăm sóc bệnh nhân nhiễm HIV/AIDS	1 2 3/?
Dịch vụ người khuyết tật	1 2 3/?	Dịch vụ nhận thức/phong chống tội phạm	1 2 3/?
Dịch vụ pháp lý	1 2 3/?	Dịch vụ tư vấn chủ nhà/người thuê nhà	1 2 3/?
Dịch vụ thanh thiếu niên	1 2 3/?	Dịch vụ giữ trẻ	1 2 3/?
Dịch vụ vận tải	1 2 3/?	Dịch vụ chăm sóc trẻ em bị lạm dụng, bỏ rơi và/hoặc vô thừa nhận	1 2 3/?
Dịch vụ chăm sóc phụ nữ bị lạm dụng và bạo hành	1 2 3/?	Dịch vụ sức khỏe tâm thần	1 2 3/?
Dịch vụ đào tạo việc làm	1 2 3/?	Dịch vụ cho người vô gia cư	1 2 3/?
Dịch vụ tăng cường gắn kết khu phố và cộng đồng	1 2 3/?	Tư vấn nhà ở cho người mua nhà và chủ nhà	1 2 3/?
Ngân hàng thực phẩm	1 2 3/?	Các hoạt động nhà ở công bằng	1 2 3/?
Tiếp cận thực phẩm tươi sống và bổ dưỡng	1 2 3/?	Hỗ trợ nhà ở khẩn cấp để ngăn chặn nạn vô gia cư – chẳng hạn như tiện ích và hỗ trợ cho thuê	1 2 3/?
Dịch vụ cựu chiến binh	1 2 3/?	Tư vấn tài chính	1 2 3/?
Phòng chống nguy cơ nhiễm chì/sơn gốc chì	1 2 3/?	Đọn vệ sinh khu phố (rác, hình vẽ bậy trên tường, v.v...)	1 2 3/?
Khác	1 2 3/?		

Phát triển kinh tế: Tạo việc làm cho các khu phố có thu nhập thấp	Mức nhu cầu Thấp... Cao /?	Mức nhu cầu Thấp... Cao /?	
Hỗ trợ tái chính cho người dân có thu nhập thấp để mở rộng kinh doanh và tạo việc làm	1 2 3/?	Hỗ trợ doanh nghiệp siêu nhỏ mở rộng kinh doanh nhỏ (có 5 nhân viên trở xuống)	1 2 3/?
Cải thiện dịch vụ công đối với các khu công nghiệp/thương mại	1 2 3/?	Cải tạo mặt tiền cửa hàng ở khu phố có thu nhập thấp	1 2 3/?
Đào tạo nghề cho người vô gia cư	1 2 3/?	Khác	1 2 3/?

Cải tạo cơ sở hạ tầng và khu phố	Mức nhu cầu Thấp... Cao /?	Mức nhu cầu Thấp... Cao /?	
Cải tạo nguồn nước/cống rãnh	1 2 3/?	Cải tạo vỉa hè	1 2 3/?
Cải tạo đường phố	1 2 3/?	Cải tạo hệ thống chiếu sáng	1 2 3/?
Cải tạo hệ thống cống rãnh và thoát nước mưa	1 2 3/?	Biển báo khu phố	1 2 3/?
Tiếp cận tiêu chuẩn ADA đối với các công trình công cộng	1 2 3/?	Cải tạo cảnh quan	1 2 3/?
Nghệ thuật công chúng	1 2 3/?	Cải tạo hoặc xây mới sân chơi	1 2 3/?
Công viên công cộng	1 2 3/?	Vệ sinh các khu vực bị ô nhiễm	1 2 3/?
Đường riêng	1 2 3/?	Giảm tốc độ giao thông	1 2 3/?
Mua lại và giải phóng mặt bằng các lô đất trống	1 2 3/?	Khác	1 2 3/?

Vui lòng trả lời các câu hỏi khảo sát sau đây liên quan đến lĩnh vực Nhà Ở Công Bằng. Nhà Ở Công Bằng là quyền lợi được bảo vệ bởi luật liên bang và tiểu bang. Mọi người dân đều có quyền tiếp cận bình đẳng cơ hội nhà ở bất kể chủng tộc, màu da, tôn giáo, giới tính, nguồn gốc quốc gia, khuyết tật, tình trạng gia đình, tình trạng hôn nhân, tuổi tác, tổ tiên, khuynh hướng tình dục, nguồn thu nhập hoặc bất cứ lý do nào khác.

- Cá nhân bạn đã từng bị phân biệt đối xử về nhà ở?
 Có Không Không biết (Nếu không, vui lòng chuyển sang Câu hỏi số 10.)
- Hành vi phân biệt đối xử đó xảy ra ở đâu?
 Khu căn hộ Khu chung cư Khi nộp đơn xin các chương trình của Thành phố/Quận
 Khu nhà biệt lập Dự án nhà ở công cộng hoặc trợ cấp Xe kéo hoặc khu nhà di động
 Khác (hãy nêu rõ): _____
- Bạn tin rằng mình bị phân biệt đối xử dựa trên cơ sở nào?
 Chủng tộc Màu da Tôn giáo Giới tính Nguồn gốc quốc gia Khuyết tật
 Khuynh hướng tình dục Tình trạng gia đình (gia đình có trẻ em dưới 18) Không biết
 Khác (hãy nêu rõ): _____
- Bạn tin rằng ai đã phân biệt đối xử với bạn?
 Chủ nhà/Quản lý khu nhà Công ty bất động sản Người cho vay thế chấp
 Nhân viên thành phố/quận Công ty bảo hiểm thế chấp Không biết
 Khác (hãy nêu rõ): _____
- Bạn có bất kỳ nhận xét, thắc mắc hay mối quan tâm nào khác?

11. Nếu muốn nhận thông tin cập nhật về quy trình hoạch định này, vui lòng cung cấp địa chỉ email của bạn:

CẢM ƠN bạn đã hoàn tất bản khảo sát!

Vui lòng gửi lại bản khảo sát trước ngày **15 tháng 11** về địa chỉ:
Jamillah Jordan, MIG, Inc., 800 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94710,
hoặc FAX đến số 510-845-8750 hoặc gửi email đến jamillahj@migcom.com.

Chính quyền tham gia quy trình lập Kế Hoạch Hợp Nhất bao gồm: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, City of Santa Clara, San Jose, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, và Các khu vực chưa hợp nhất của Quận Santa Clara.

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature Authorized Official

Jeffrey V. Smith,

County Executive, County of Santa Clara

Date

5/11/15

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);
2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2014, 2015(a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its

jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.



Signature/Authorized Official
Jeffrey V. Smith

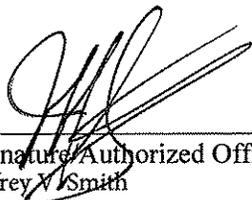
5/11/15
Date

County Executive, County of Santa Clara
Title

**OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG**

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.



Signature/Authorized Official
Jeffrey X. Smith



Date

County Executive, County of Santa Clara
Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;



Signature/Authorized Official
Jeffrey V. Smith

5/11/15

Date

County Executive, County of Santa Clara
Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.



SF 424

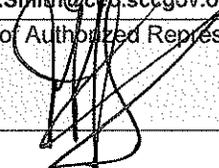
The SF 424 is part of the CPMP Annual Action Plan. SF 424 form fields are included in this document. Grantee information is linked from the 1CPMP.xls document of the CPMP tool.

SF 424

Complete the fillable fields (blue cells) in the table below. The other items are pre-filled with values from the Grantee Information Worksheet.

Date Submitted	Applicant Identifier	Type of Submission	
Date Received by state	State Identifier	Application	Pre-application
Date Received by HUD	Federal Identifier	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Construction
Applicant Information			
Jurisdiction	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA	JOG Code	CA69085
Street Address Line 1	3180 Newberry Drive, Ste 150	Organizational DUNS	101375728
Street Address Line 2		Organizational Unit	County of Santa Clara
City	San Jose	State	California
ZIP	95118	Department	Behavioral Health Services
		Division	Supportive Housing
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		County	County of Santa Clara
	94-6000533	Program Year Start Date (MM/DD)	July 1
Applicant Type:		Specify Other Type if necessary:	
Local Government:	County of Santa Clara	Specify Other Type	
Program Funding		U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers; Descriptive Title of Applicant Project(s); Areas Affected by Project(s) (cities, Counties, localities etc.); Estimated Funding			
Community Development Block Grant-CDBG		14.218 Entitlement Grant	
CDBG Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by CDBG Project(s)	
\$CDBG Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$1,429,675			
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income	Other (Describe) Uncommitted prior year grant		
\$484,720	\$362,126		
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-based Project(s)			
HOME Investment Partnerships Program		14.239 HOME	
HOME Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by HOME Project(s)	
\$HOME Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$721,946			
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	

\$Anticipated Program Income \$59,577		Other (Describe) Uncommitted prior year grant \$155,133	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOME-based Project(s)			
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS		14.241 HOPWA	
HOPWA Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by HOPWA Project(s)	
\$HOPWA Grant Amount N/A	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOPWA-based Project(s)			
Emergency Shelter Grants Program		14.231 ESG	
ESG Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by ESG Project(s)	
\$ESG Grant Amount N/A	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for ESG-based Project(s)			
Congressional Districts of:		Is application subject to review by state Executive Order 12372 Process?	
Applicant Districts 10, 12, 13	Project Districts 10, 12, 13		
Is the applicant delinquent on any federal debt? If "Yes" please include an additional document explaining the situation.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	This application was made available to the state EO 12372 process for review on DATE
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Program is not covered by EO 12372
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
			Program has not been selected by the state for review

Person to be contacted regarding this application		
First Name JEFFREY	Middle Initial V.	Last Name SMITH
Title County Executive	Phone (408) 299-5102	Fax (408) 293-5649
eMail Jeff.Smith@ccf.sccgov.org	Grantee Website www.sccgov.org	Other Contact Ky Le
Signature of Authorized Representative 		Date Signed May 11, 2015