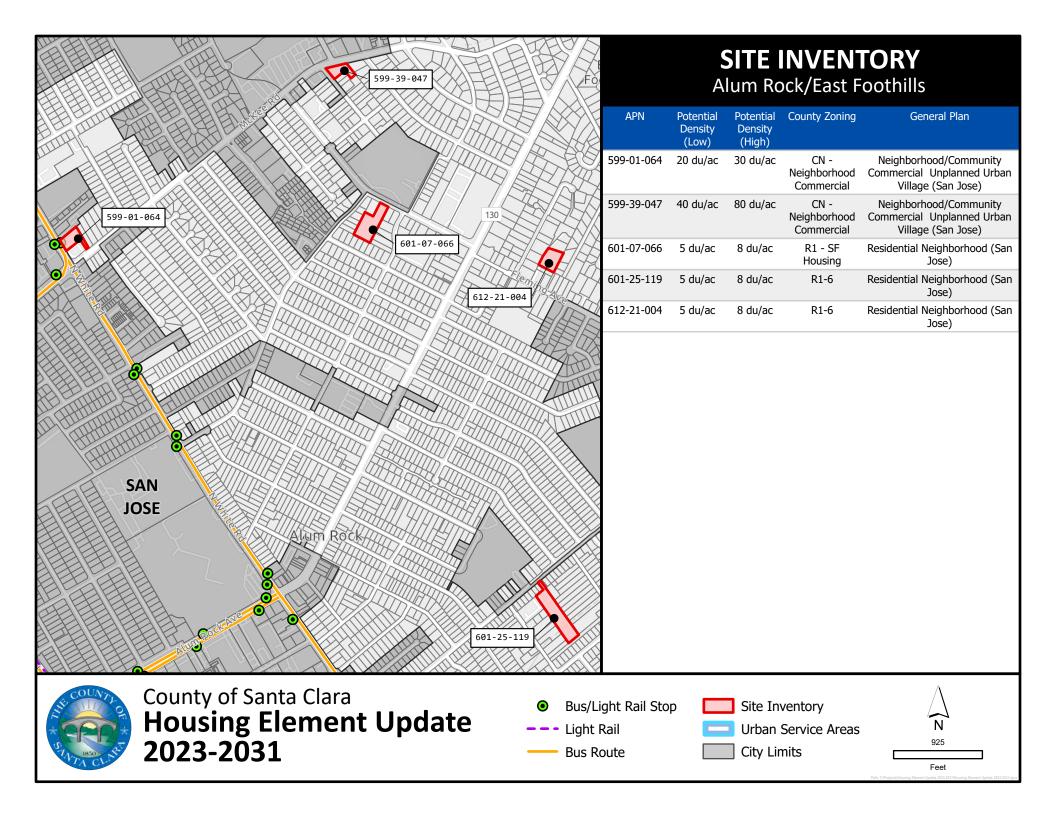
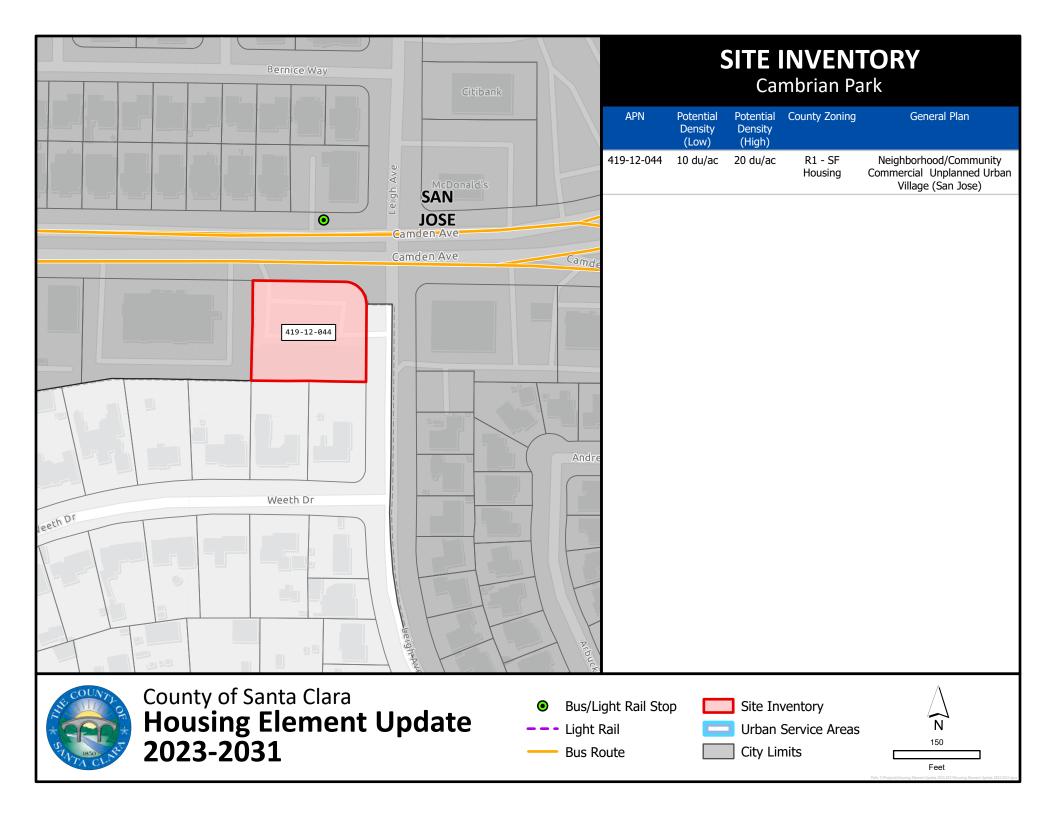
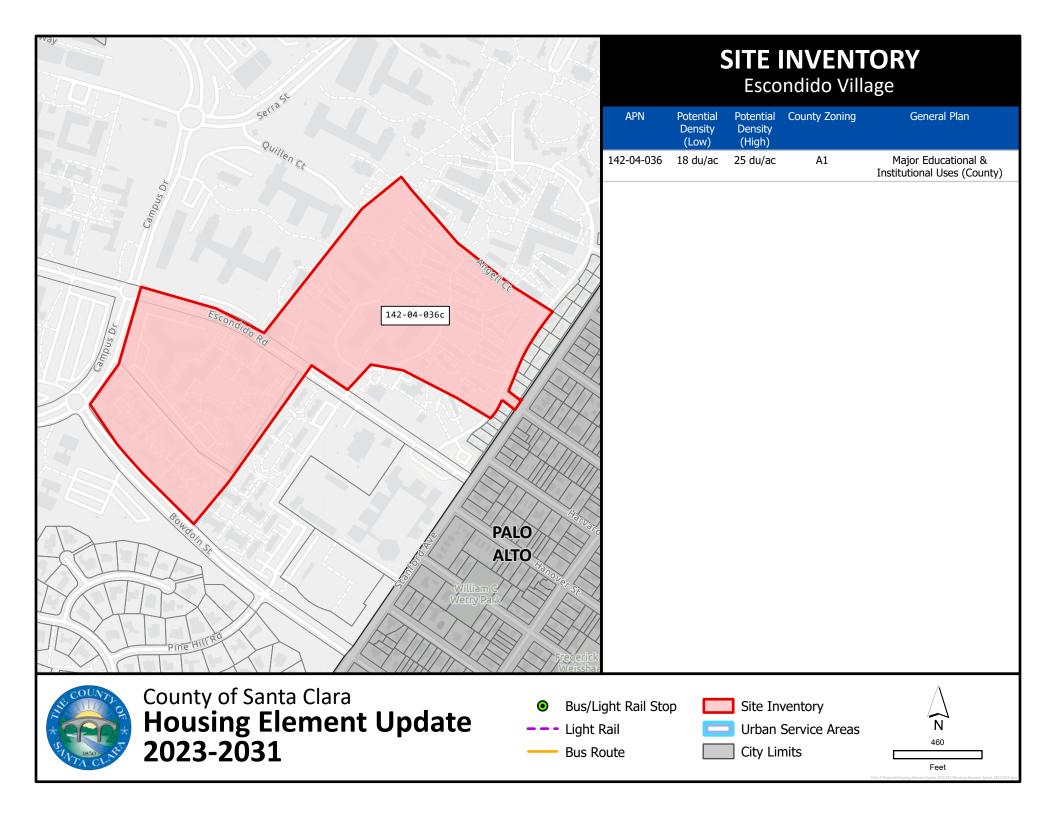
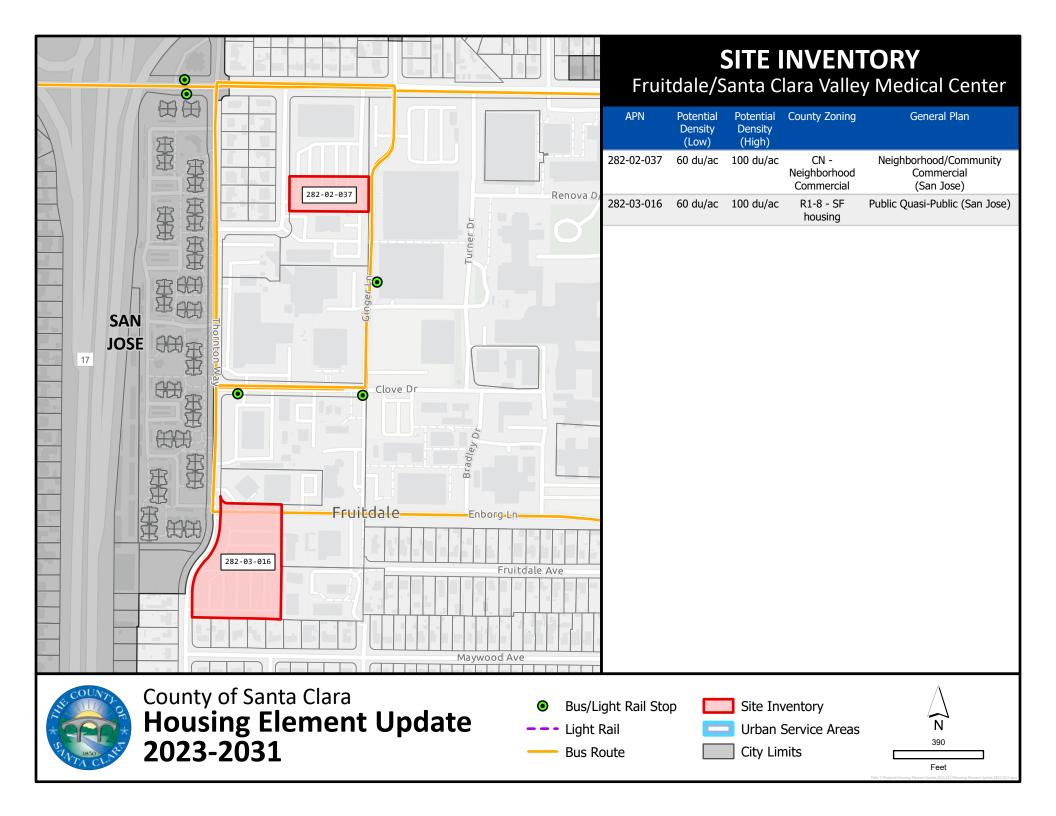


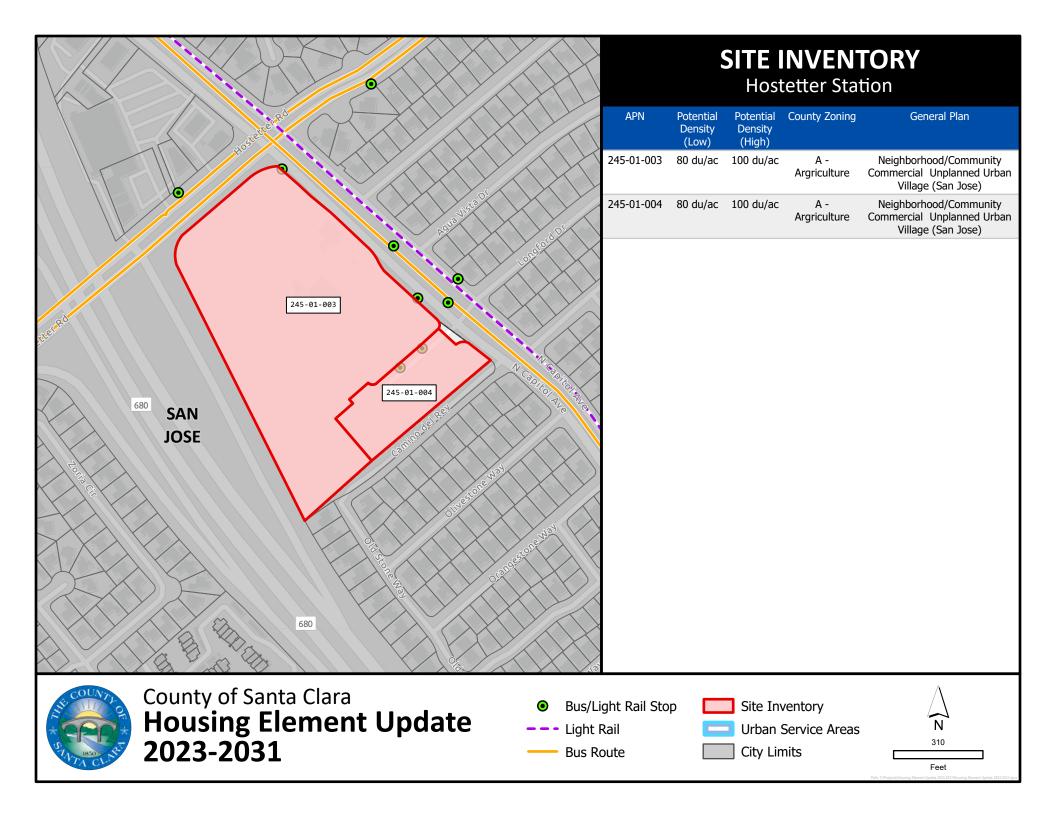
Appendix A: County Site Inventory

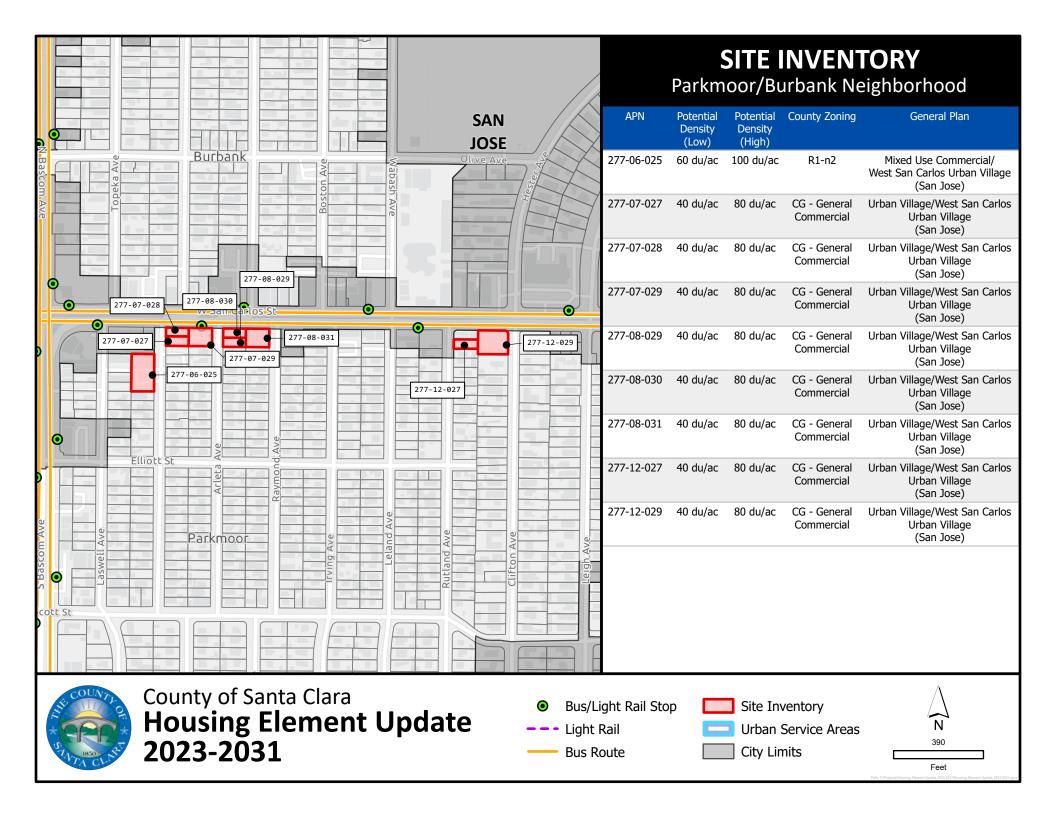


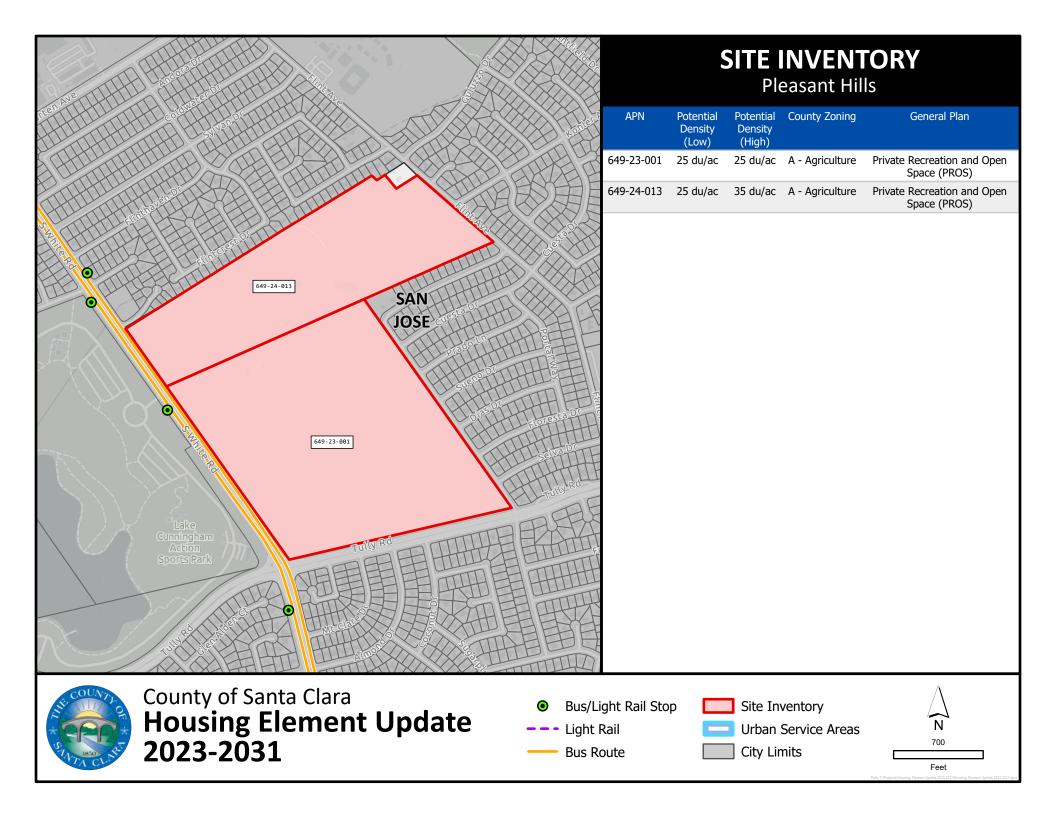


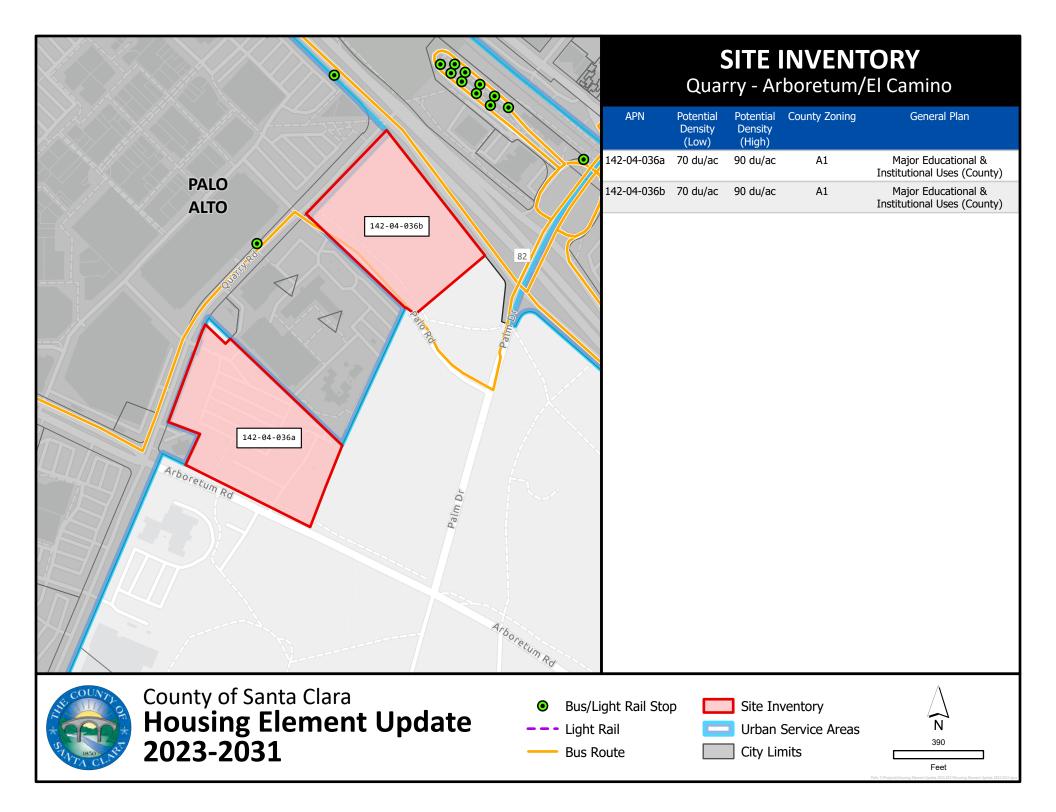


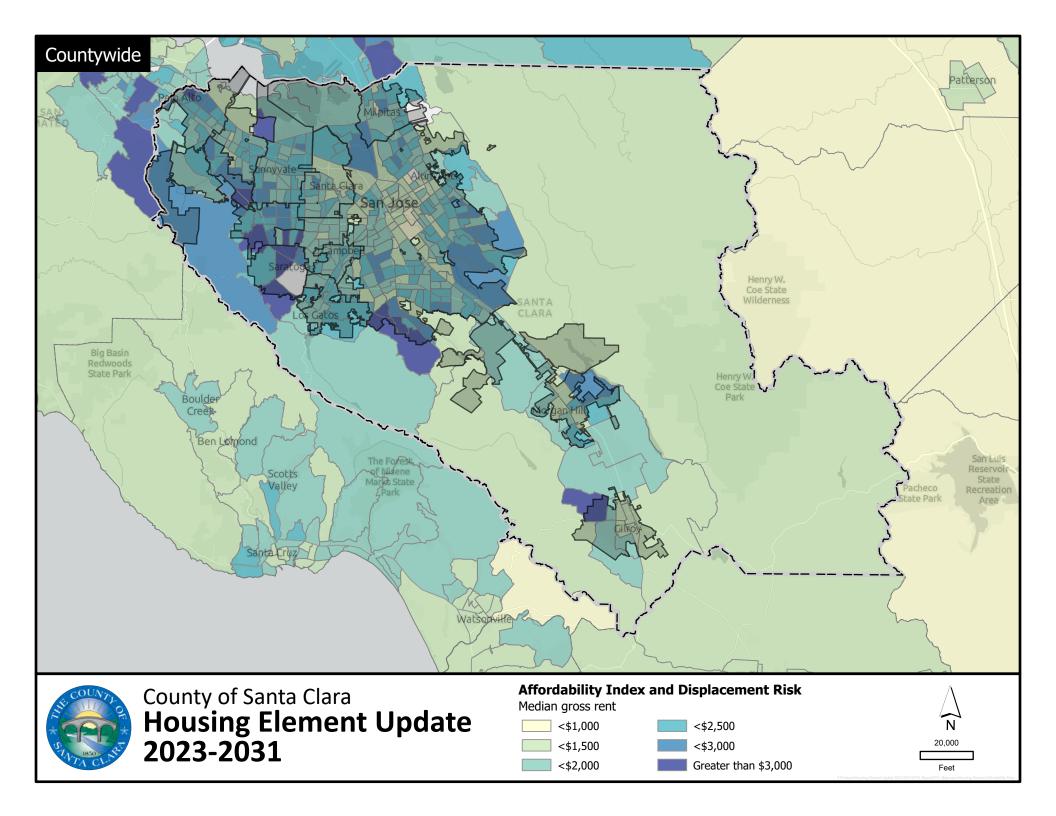


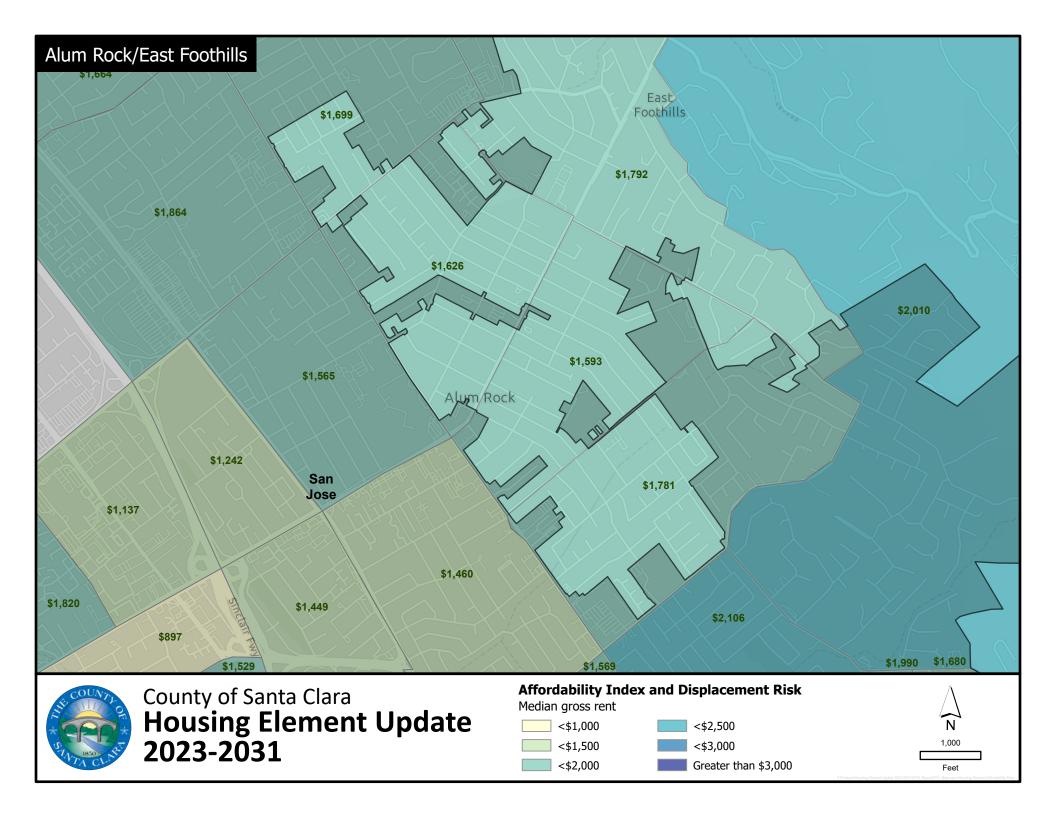


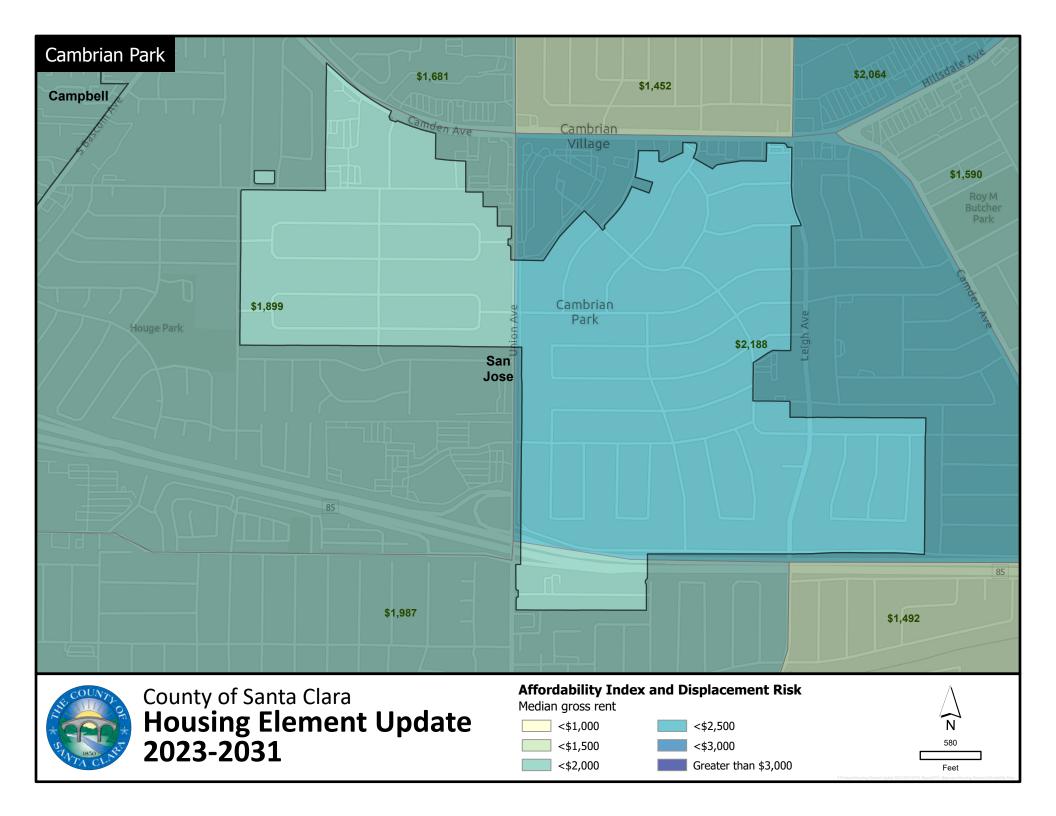


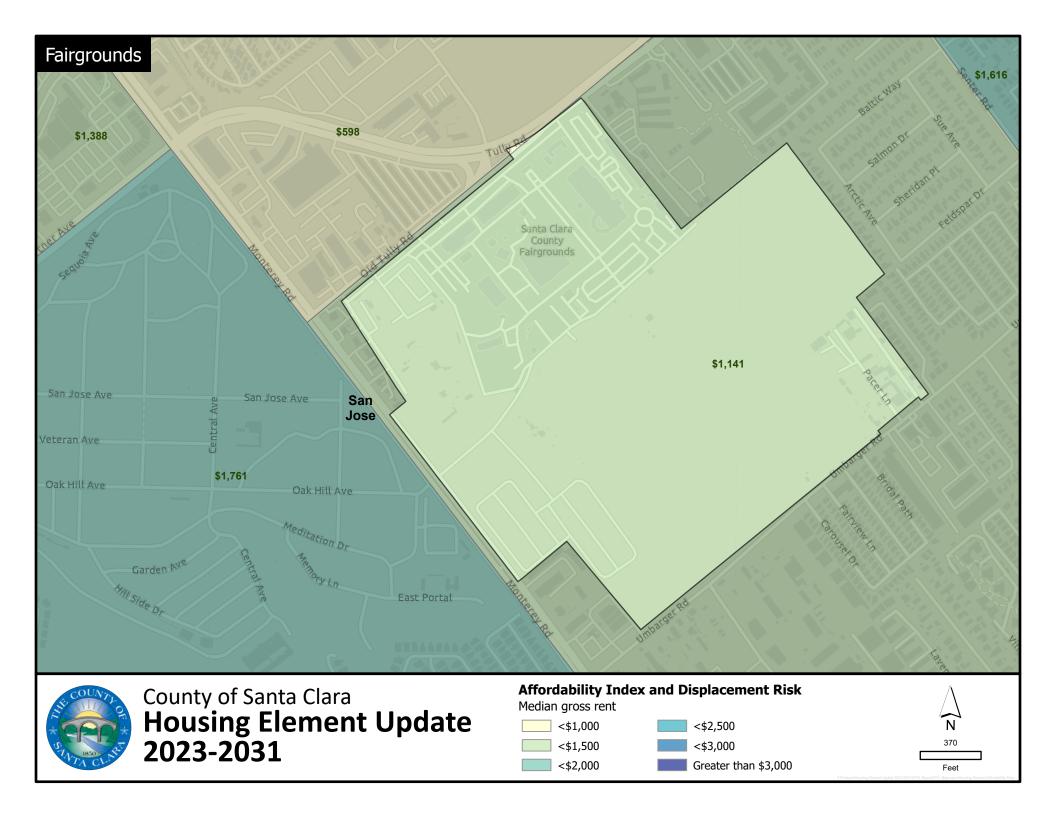


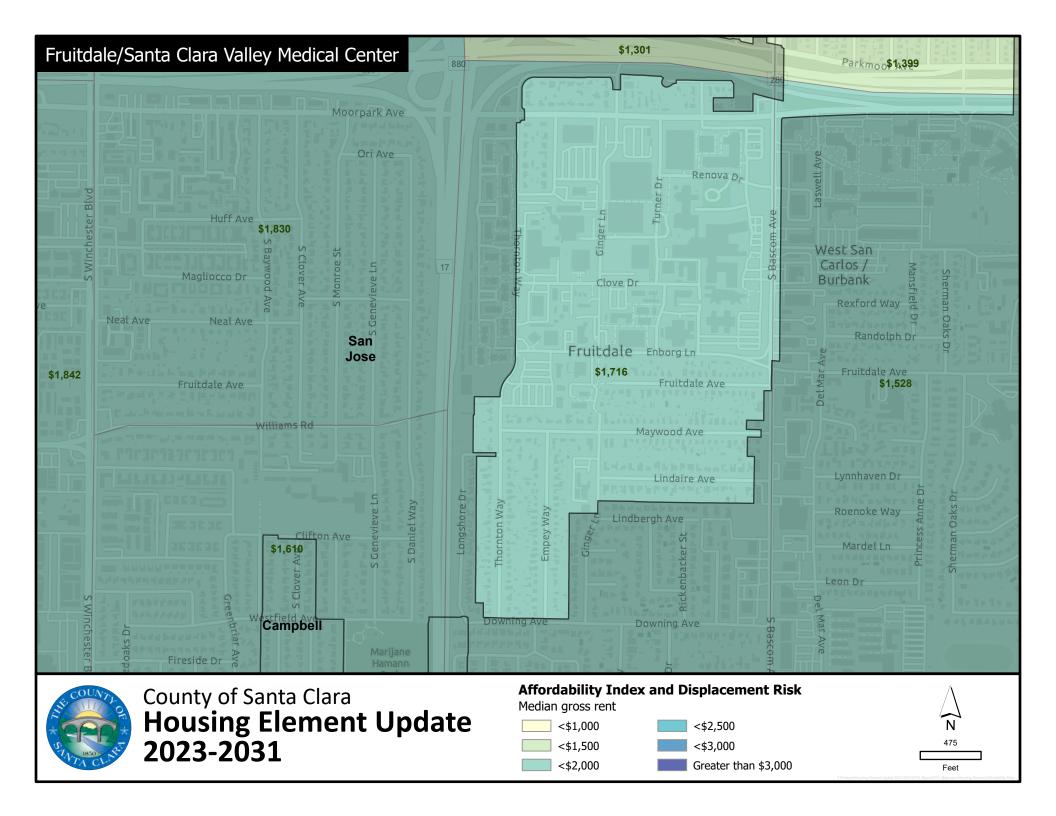


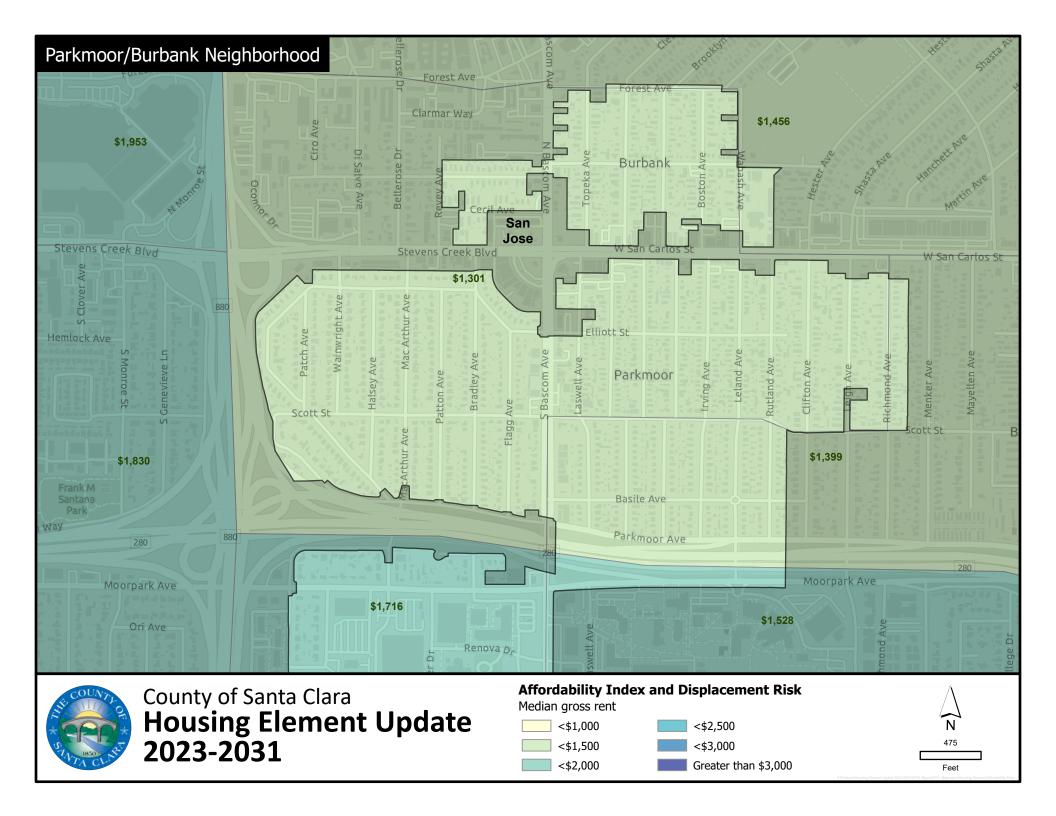


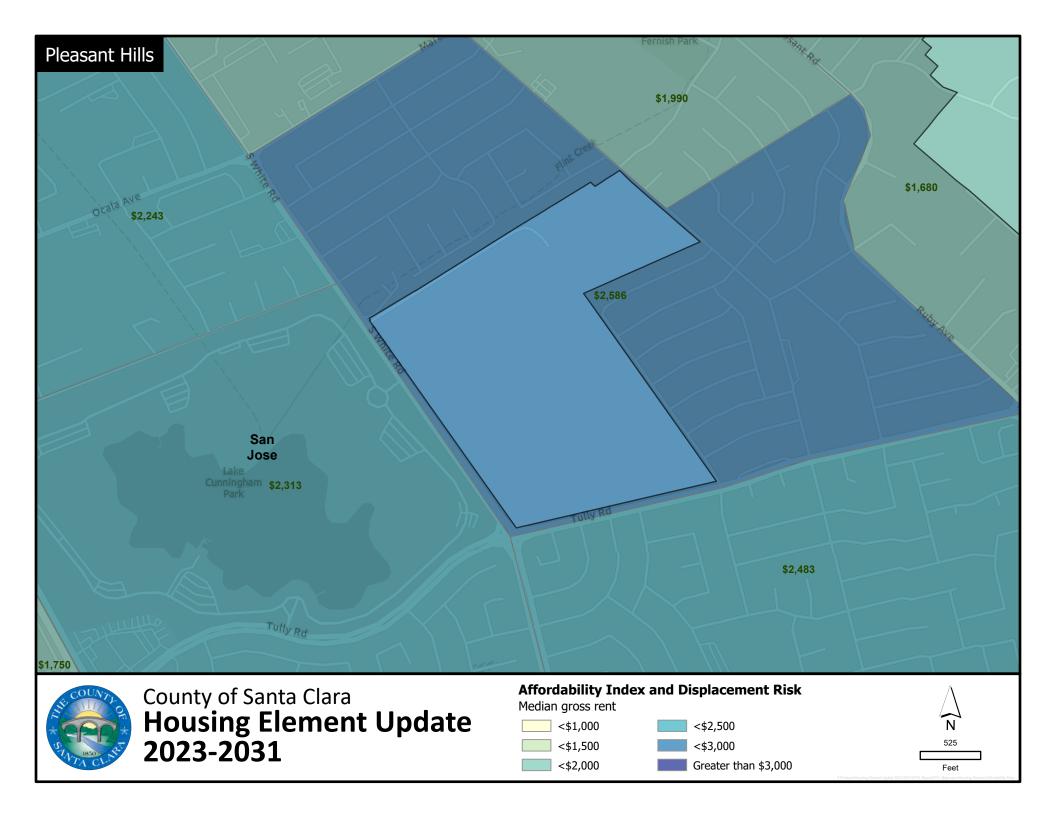


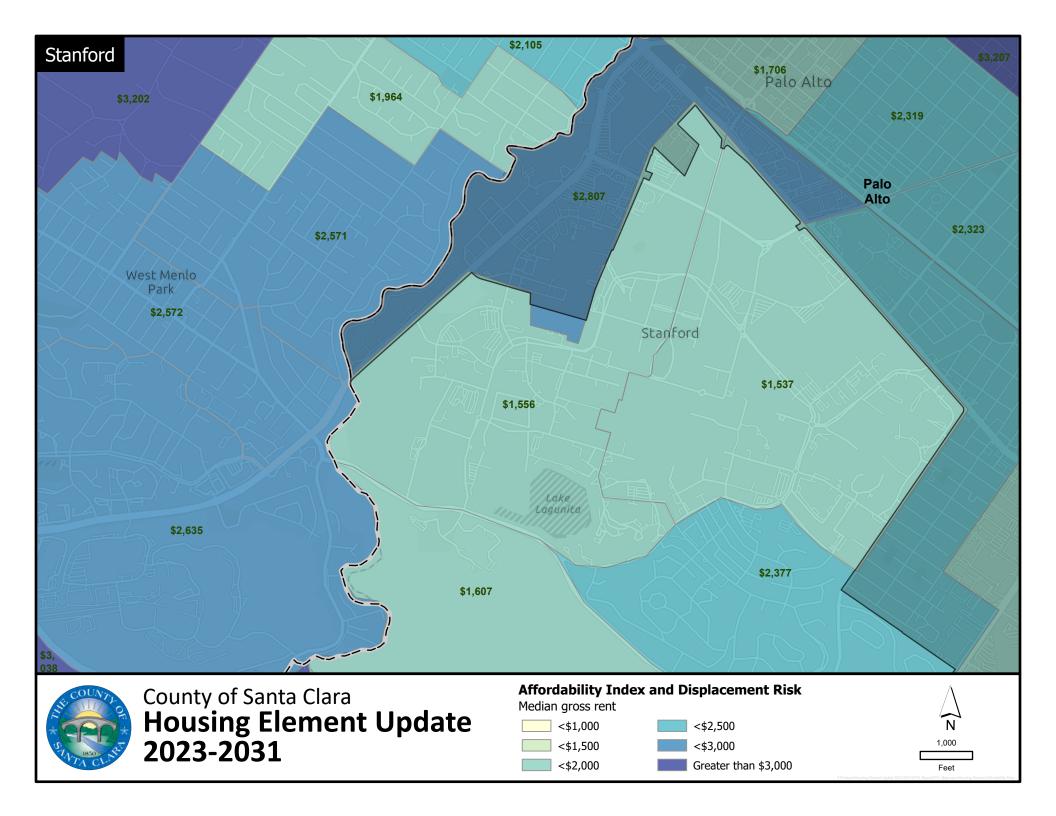


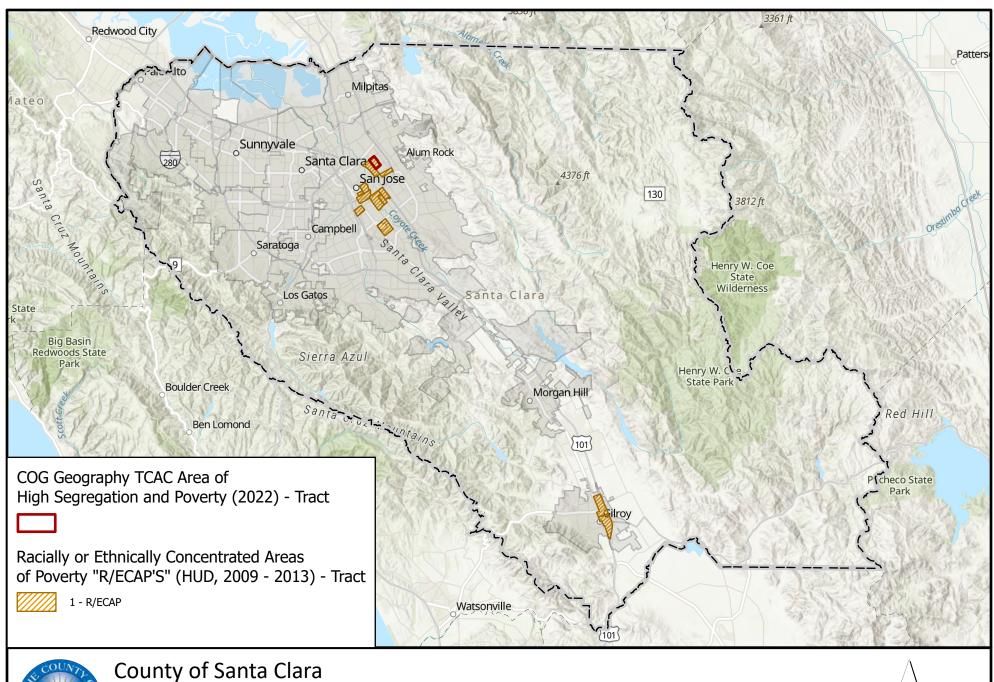






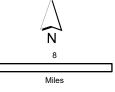


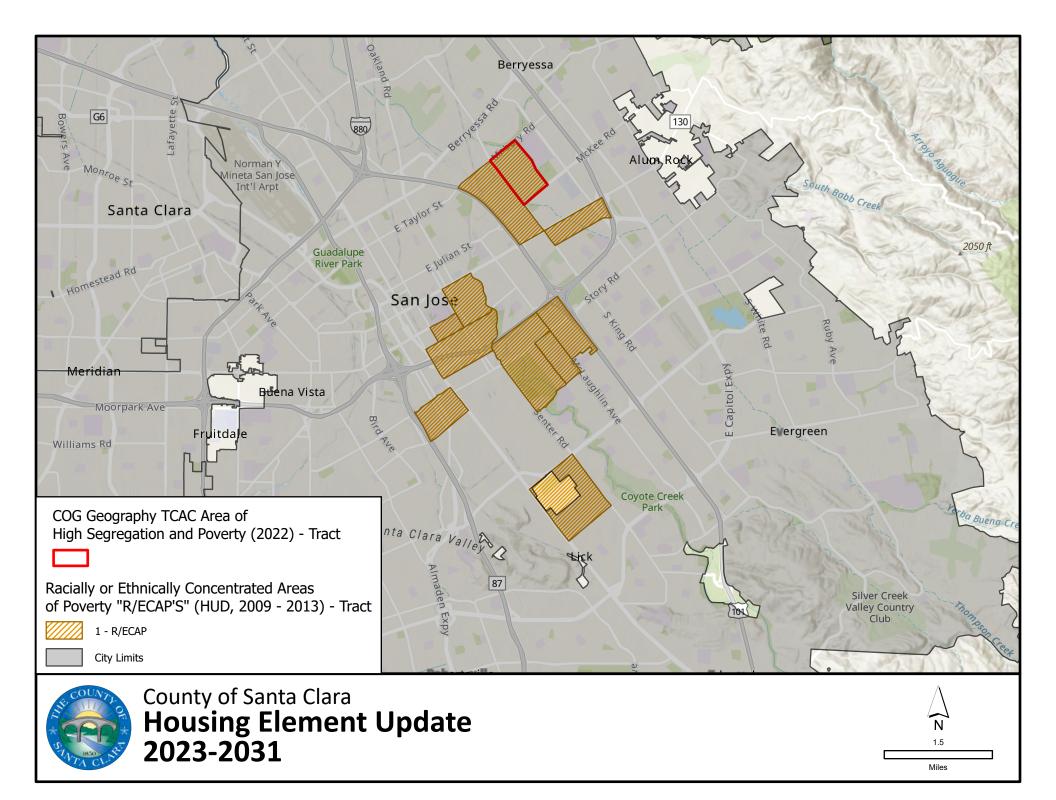


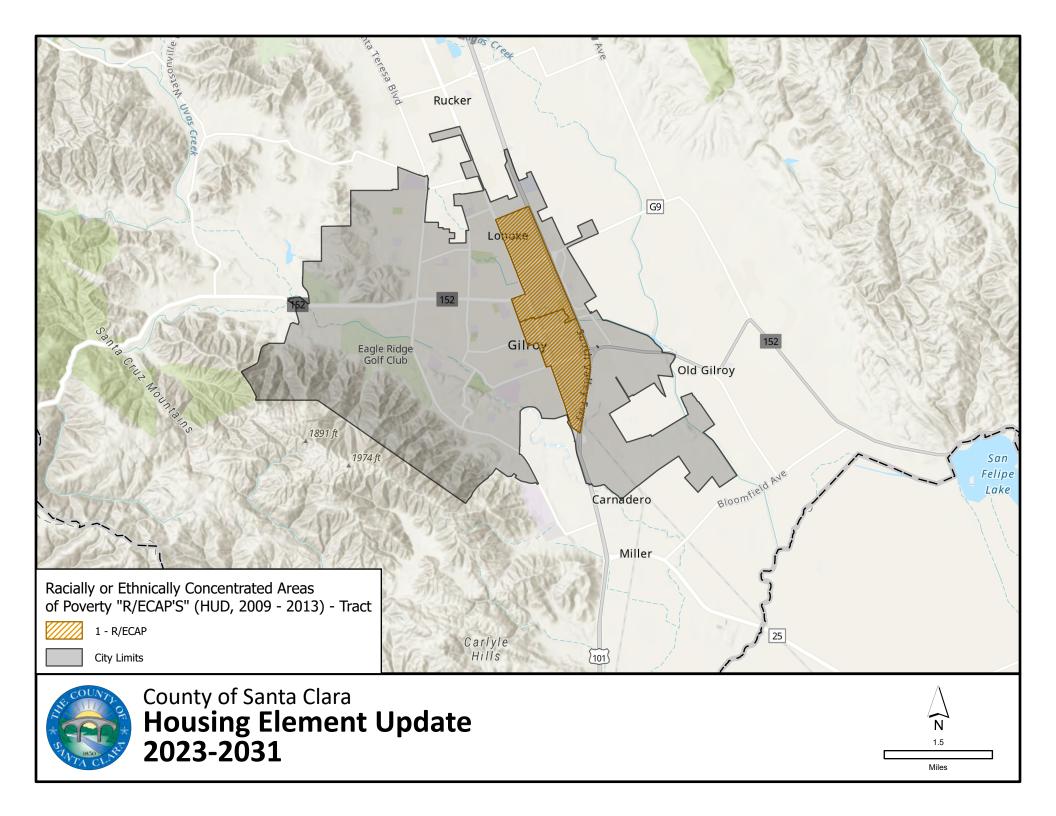


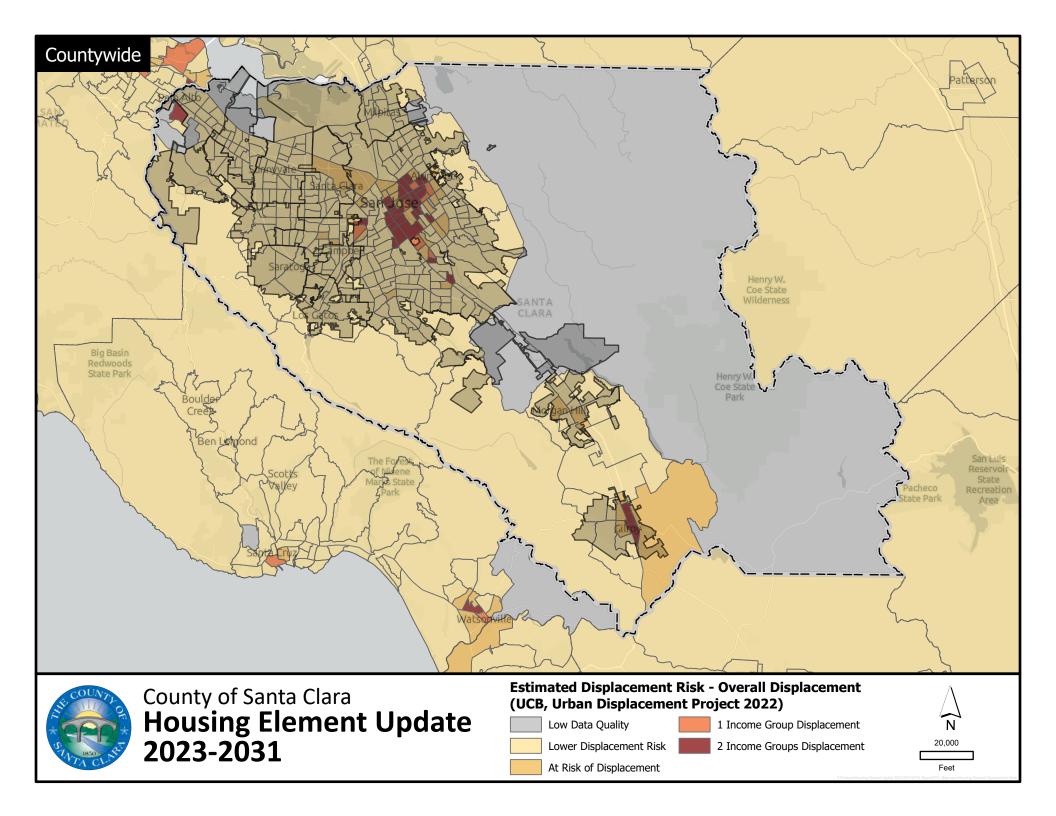


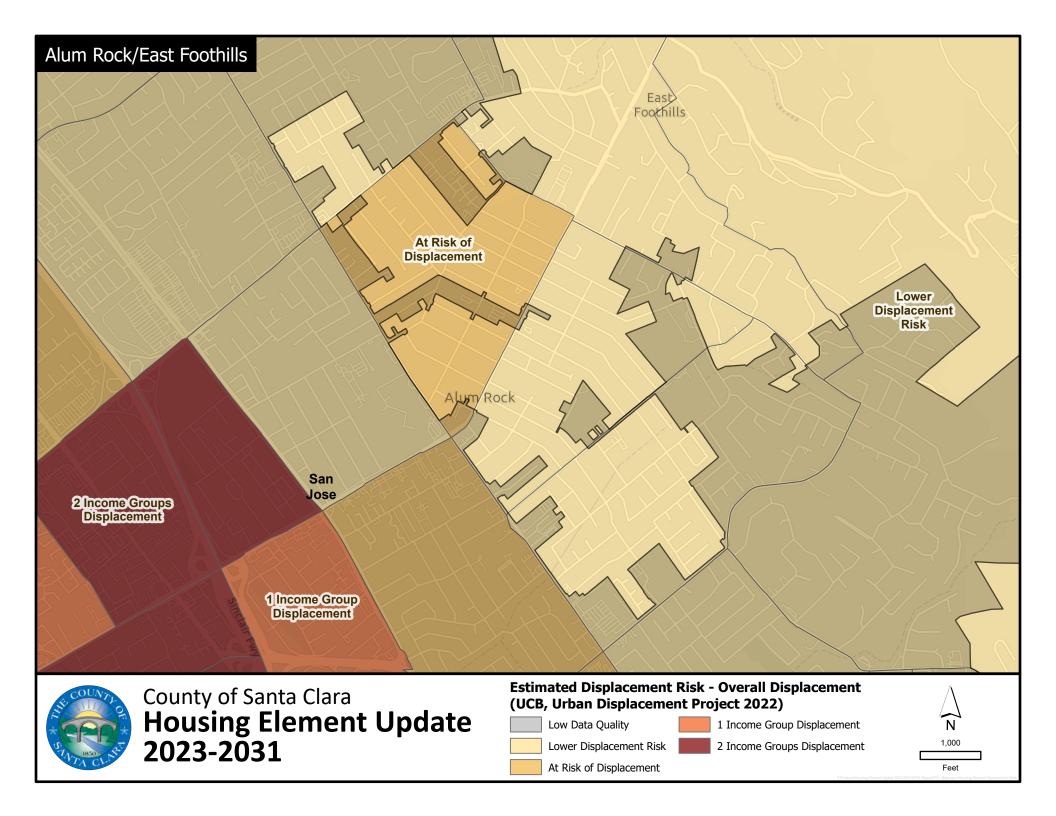
County of Santa Clara
Housing Element Update
2023-2031

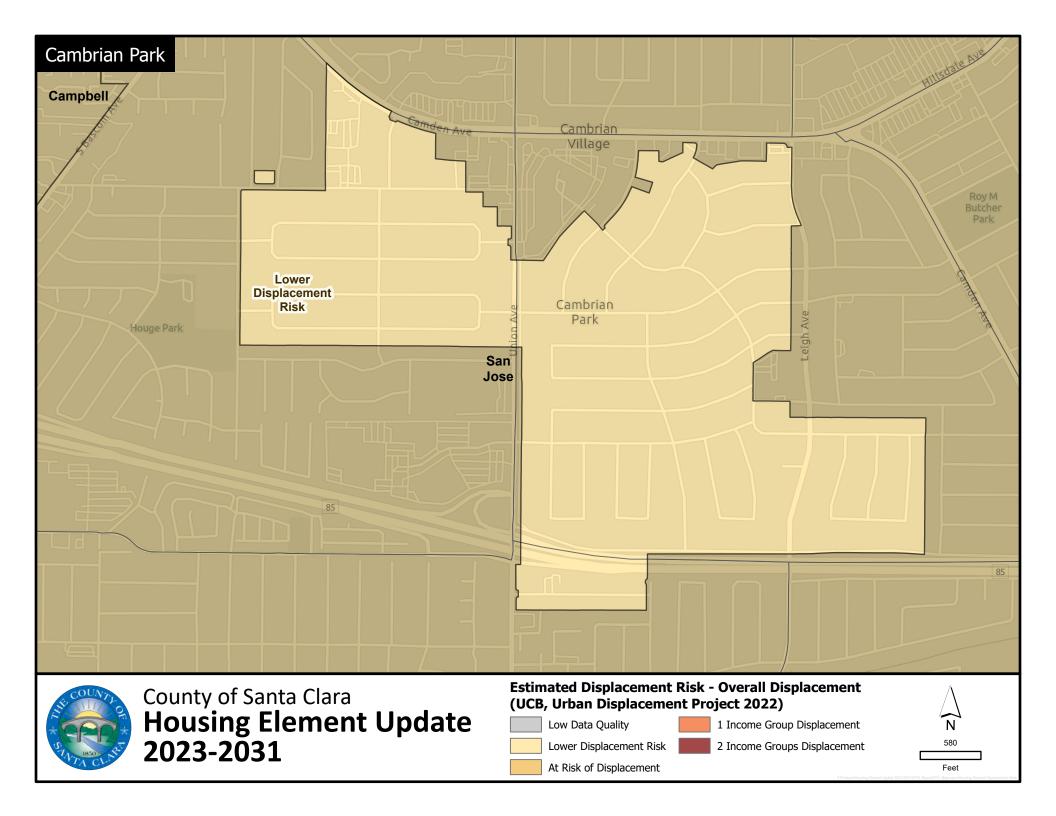


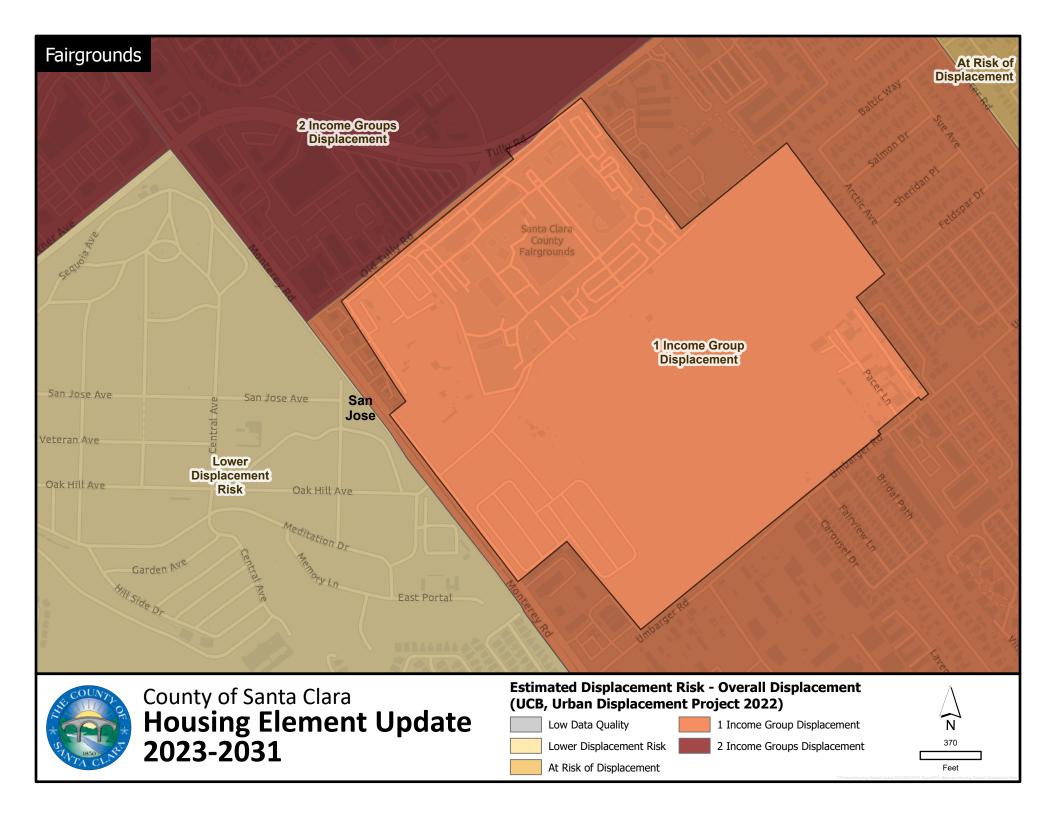


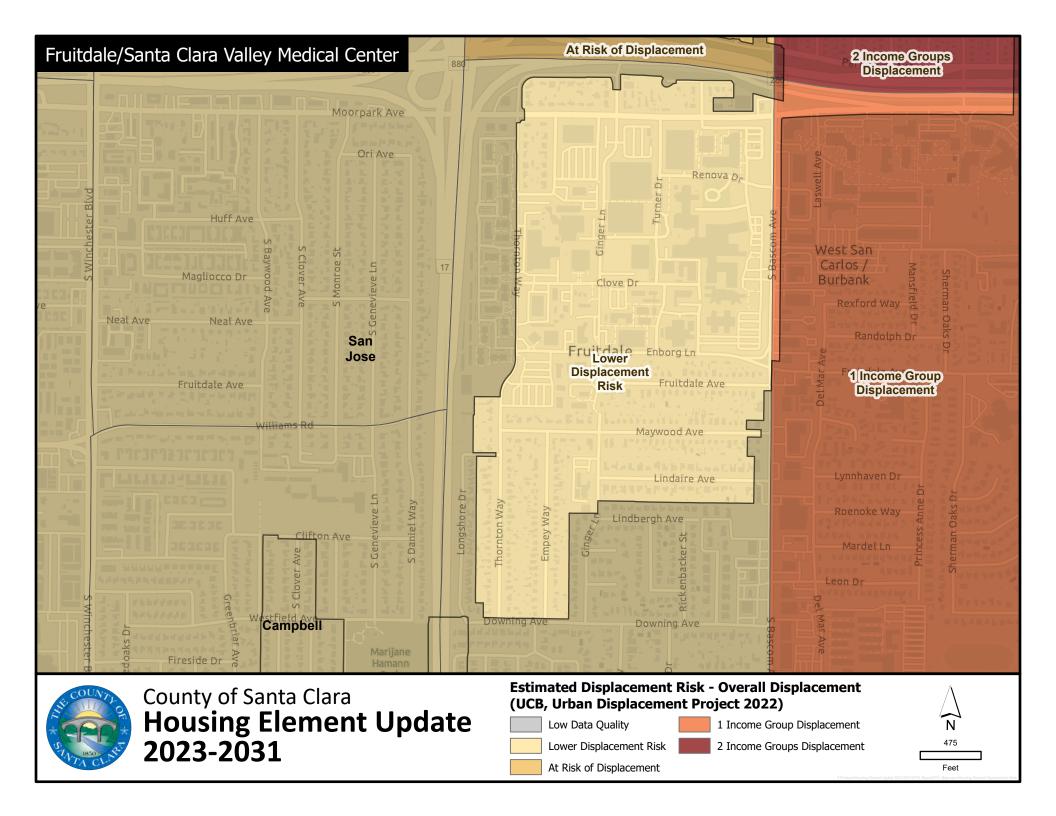


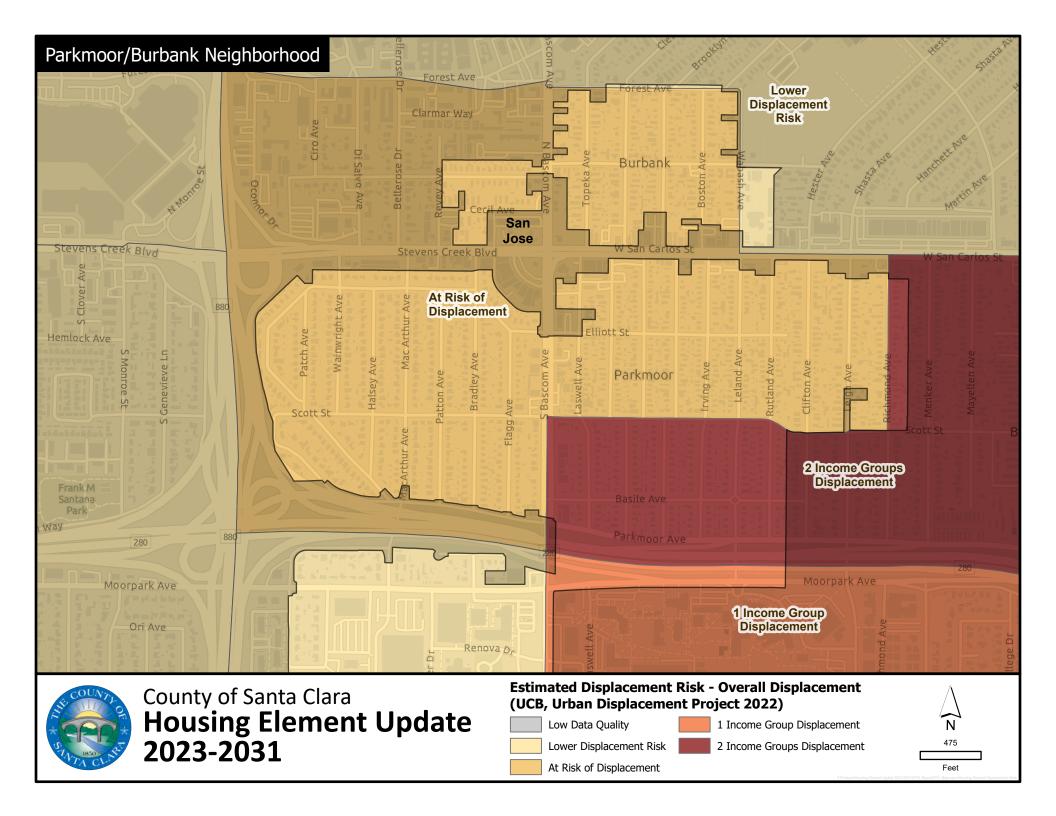


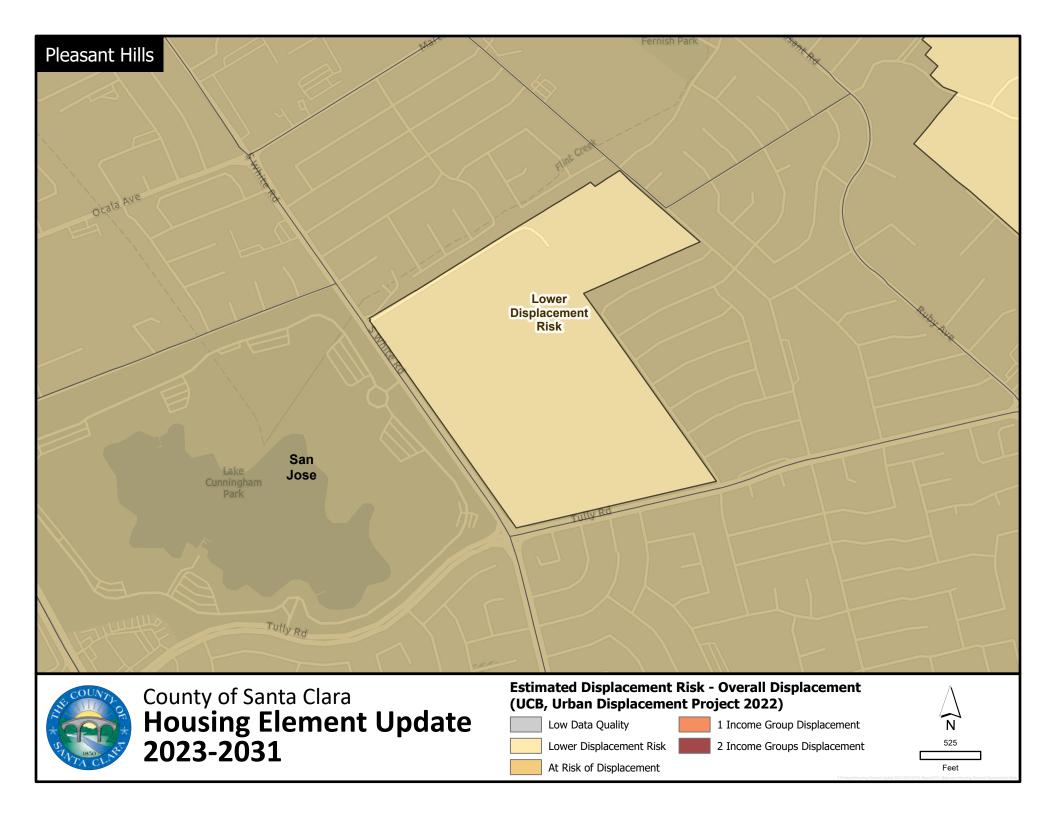


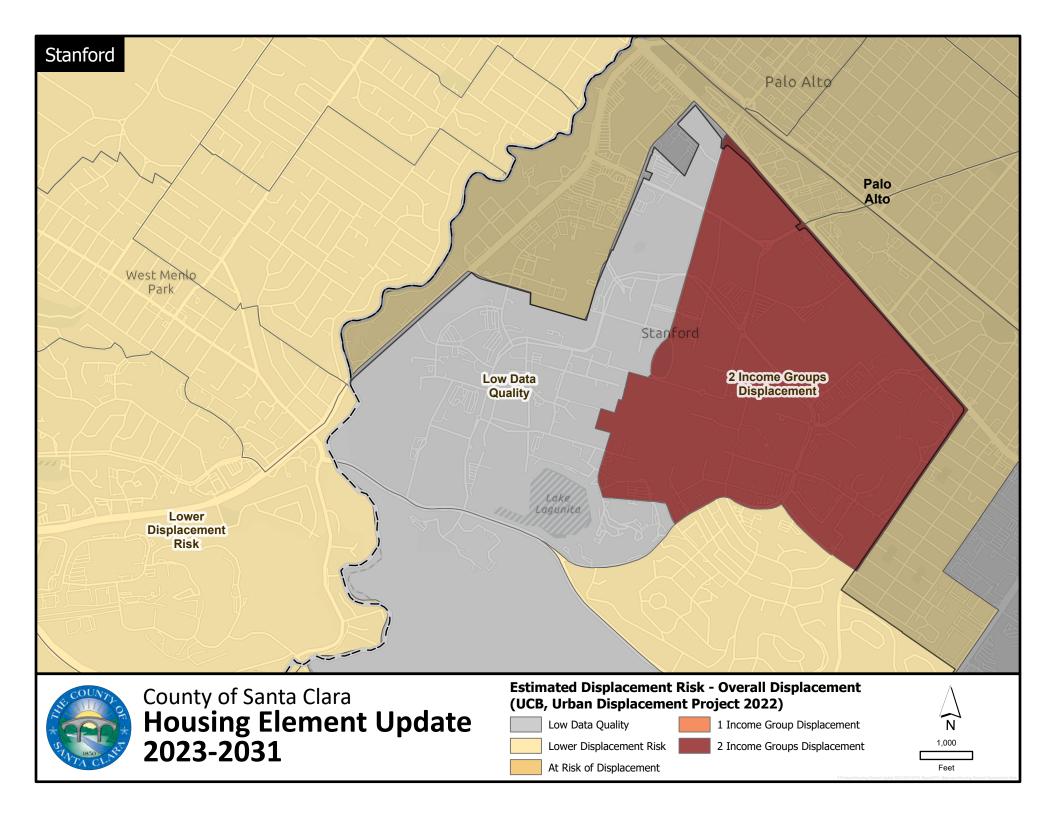


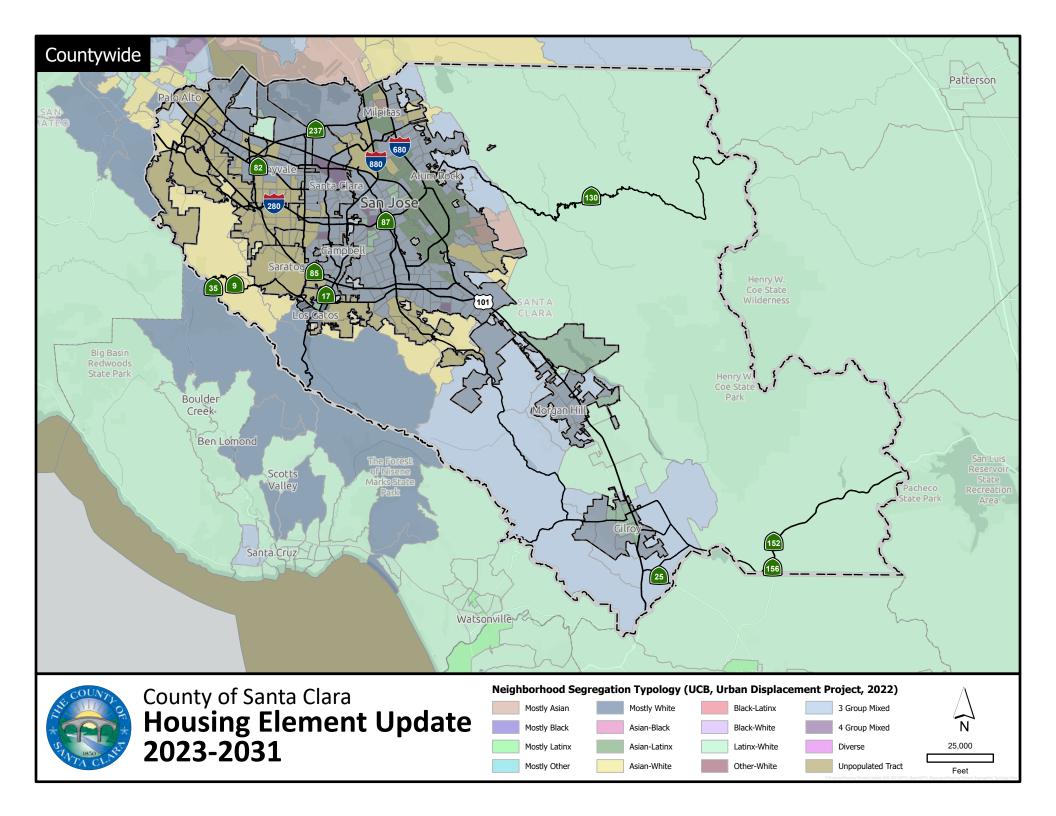


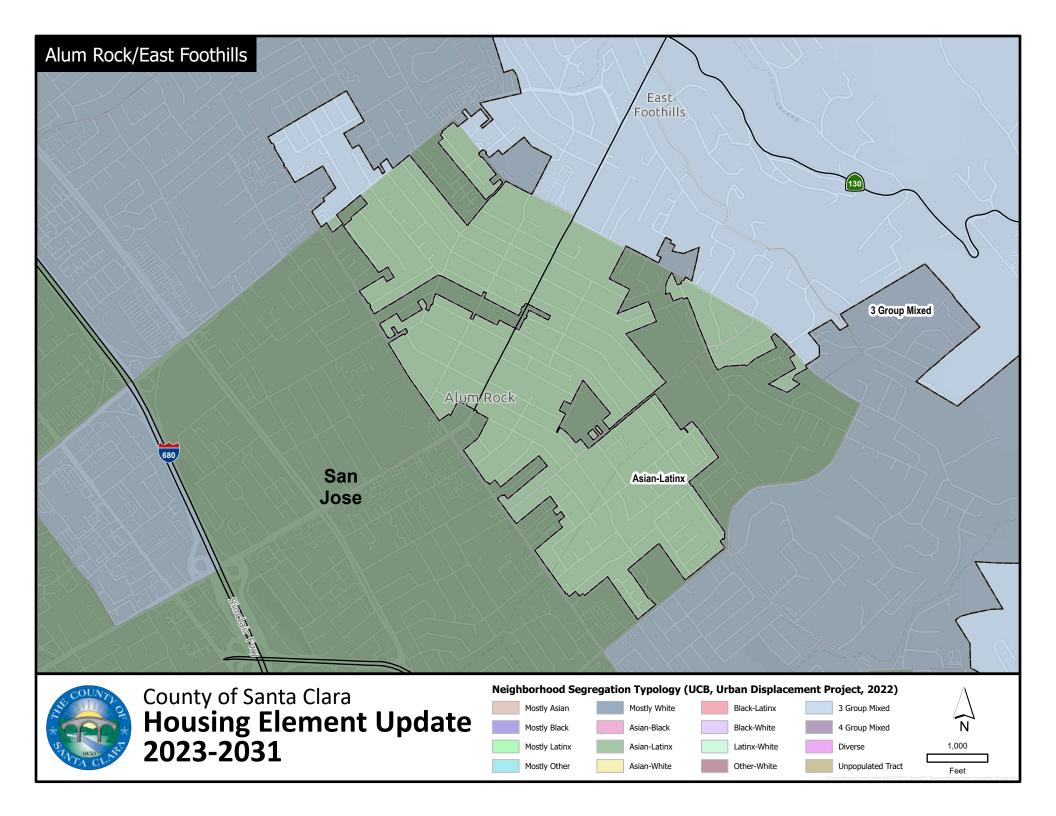


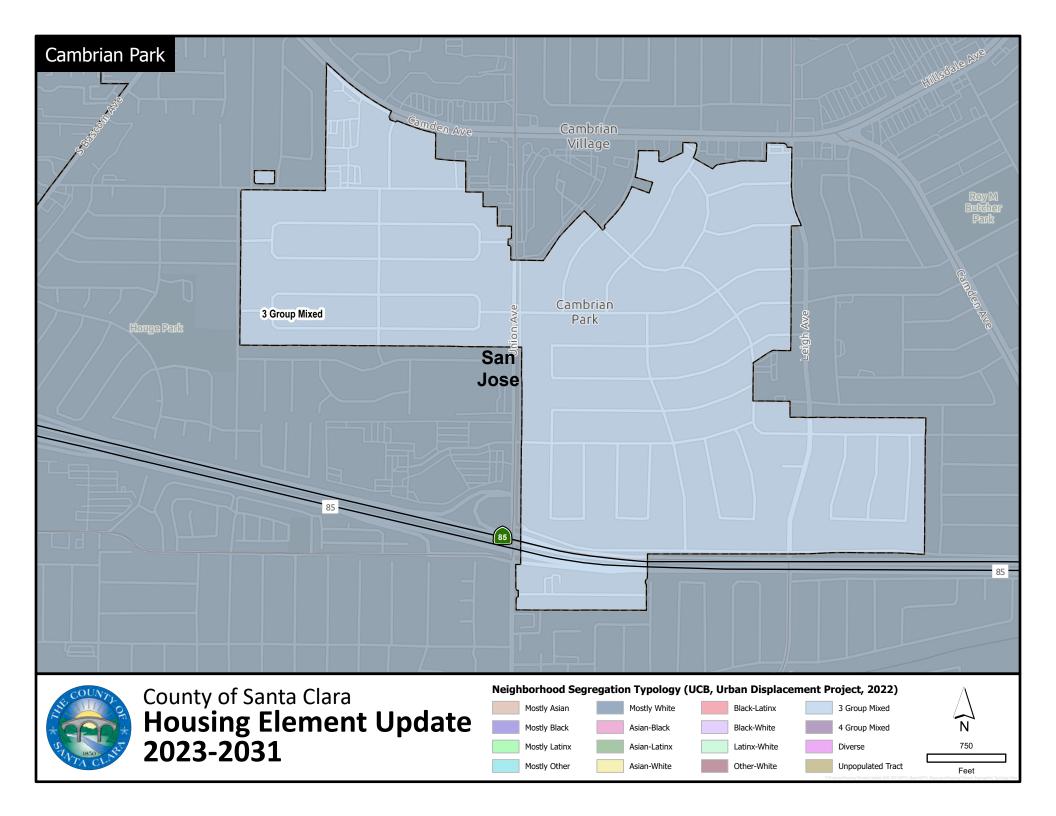


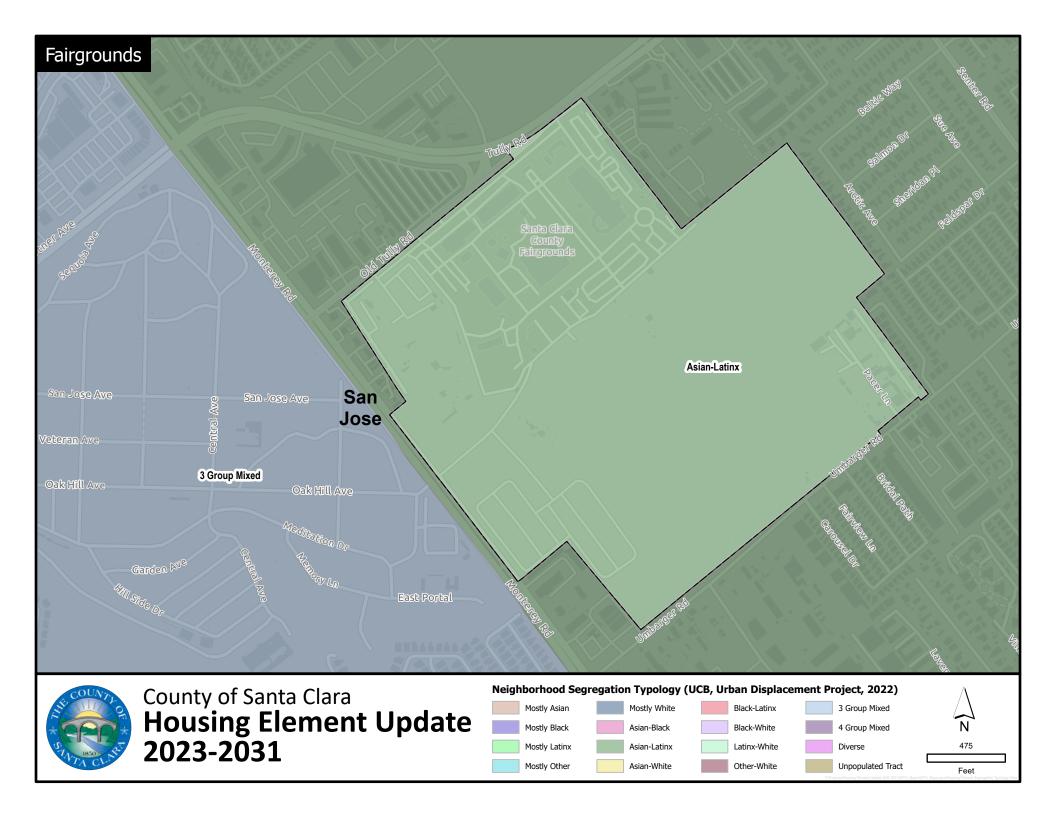


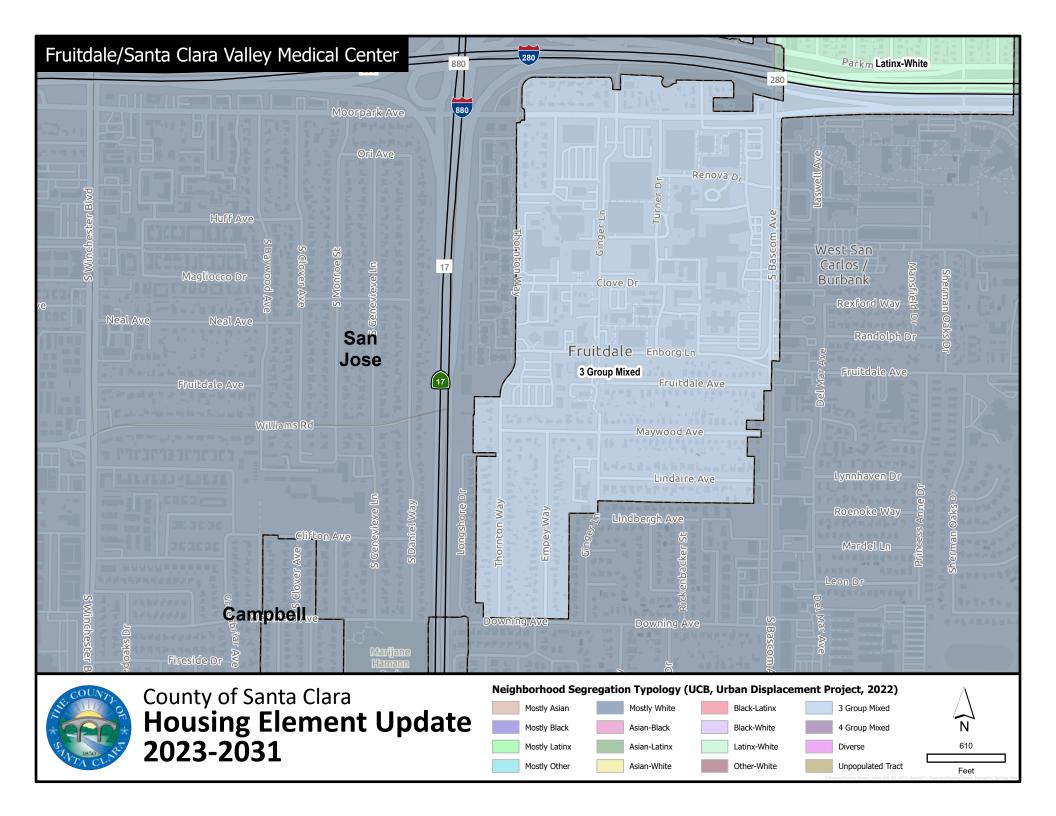


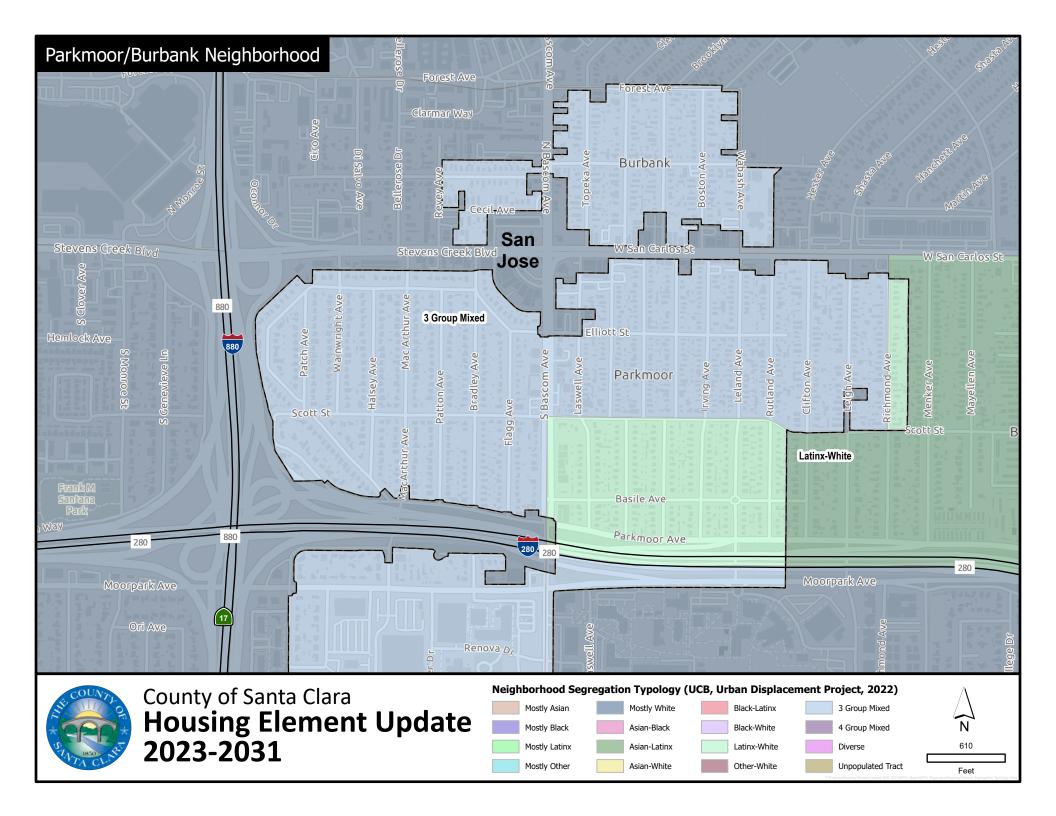


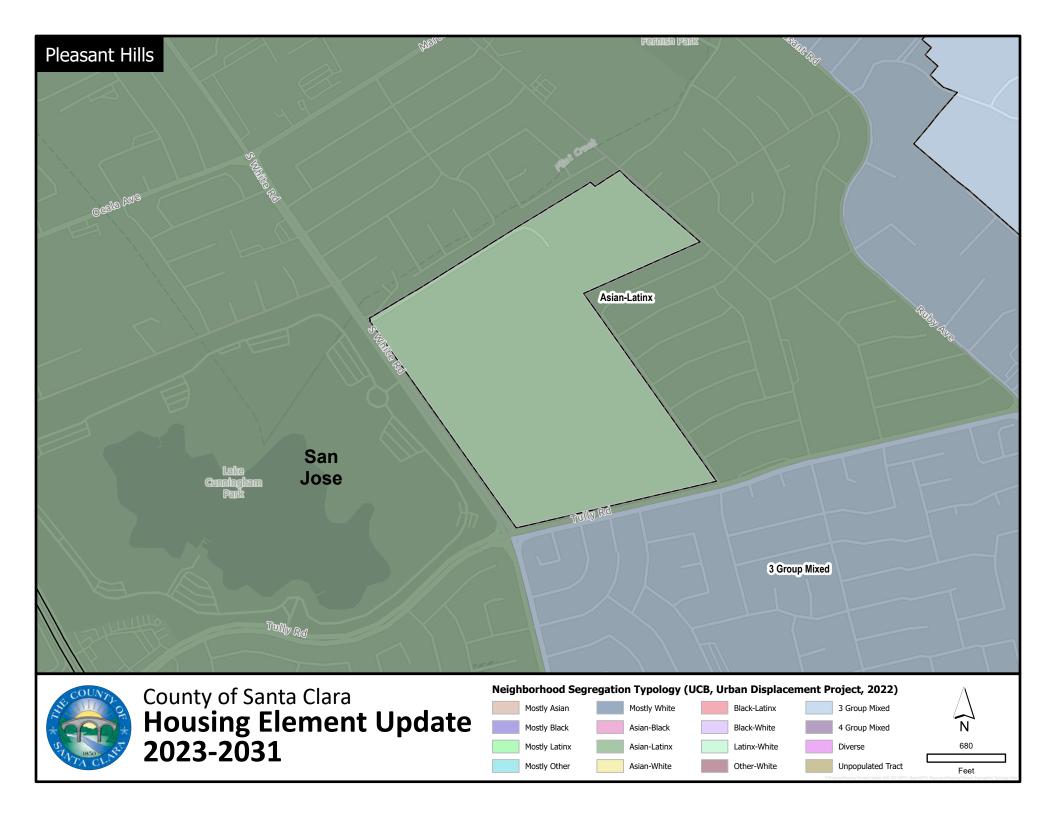


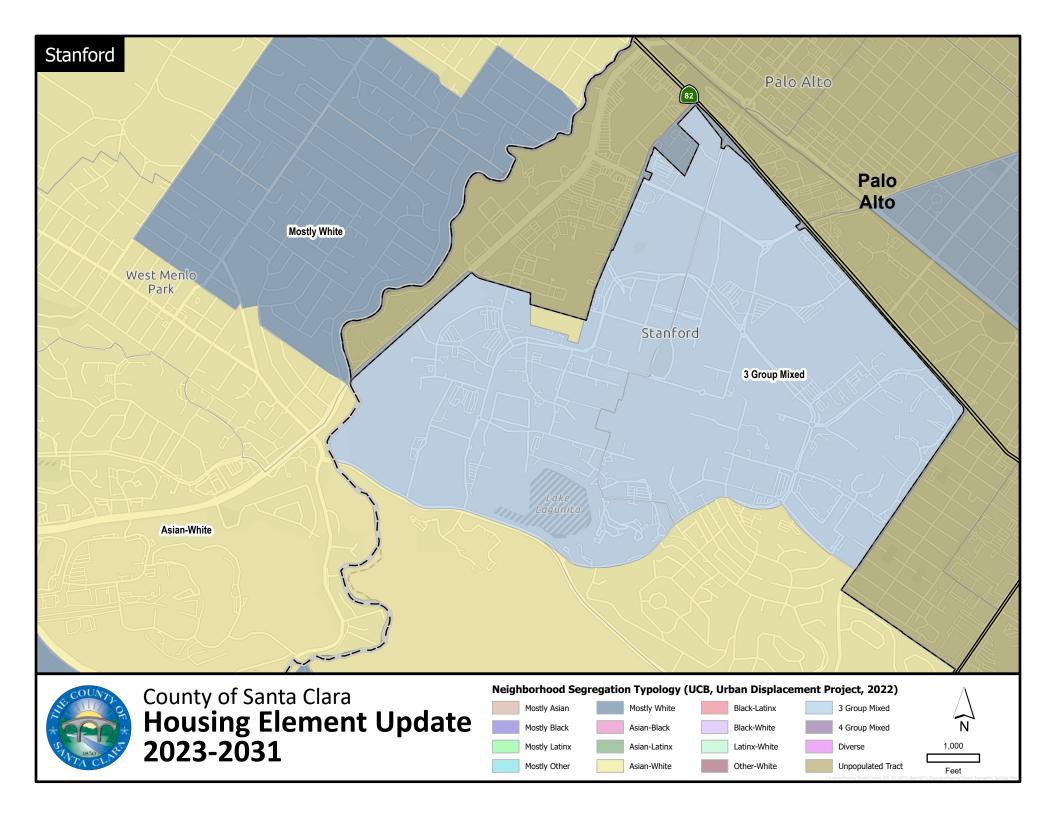


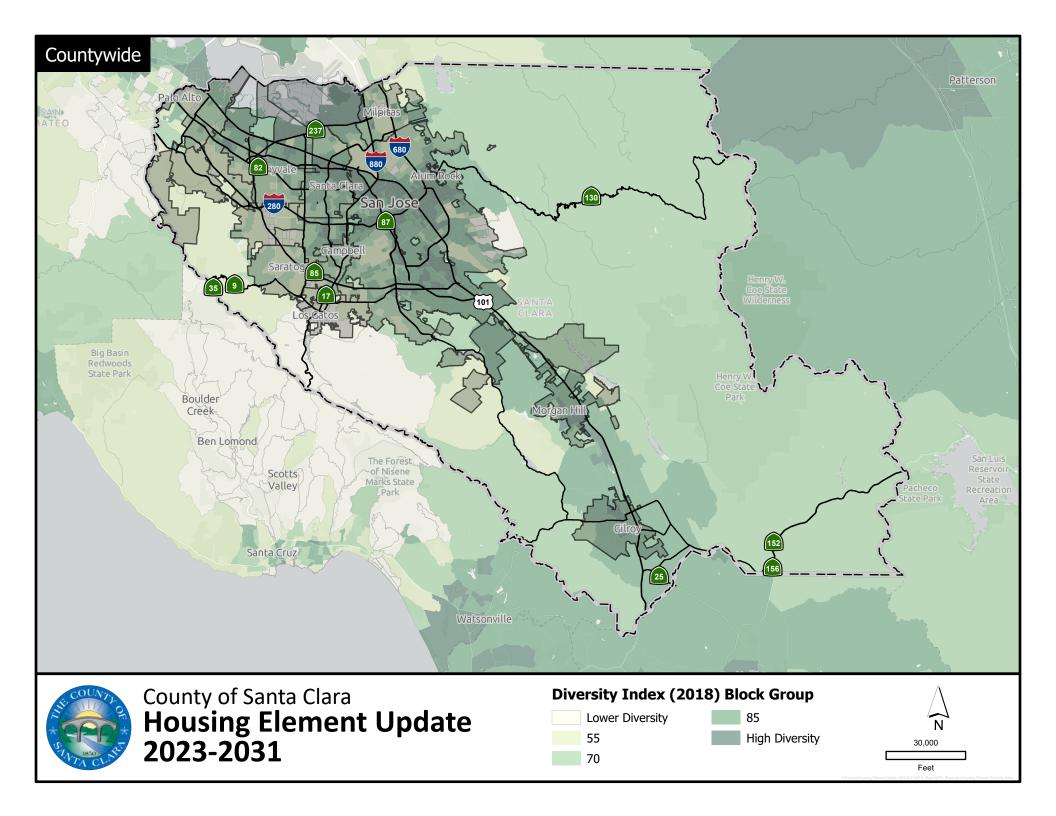


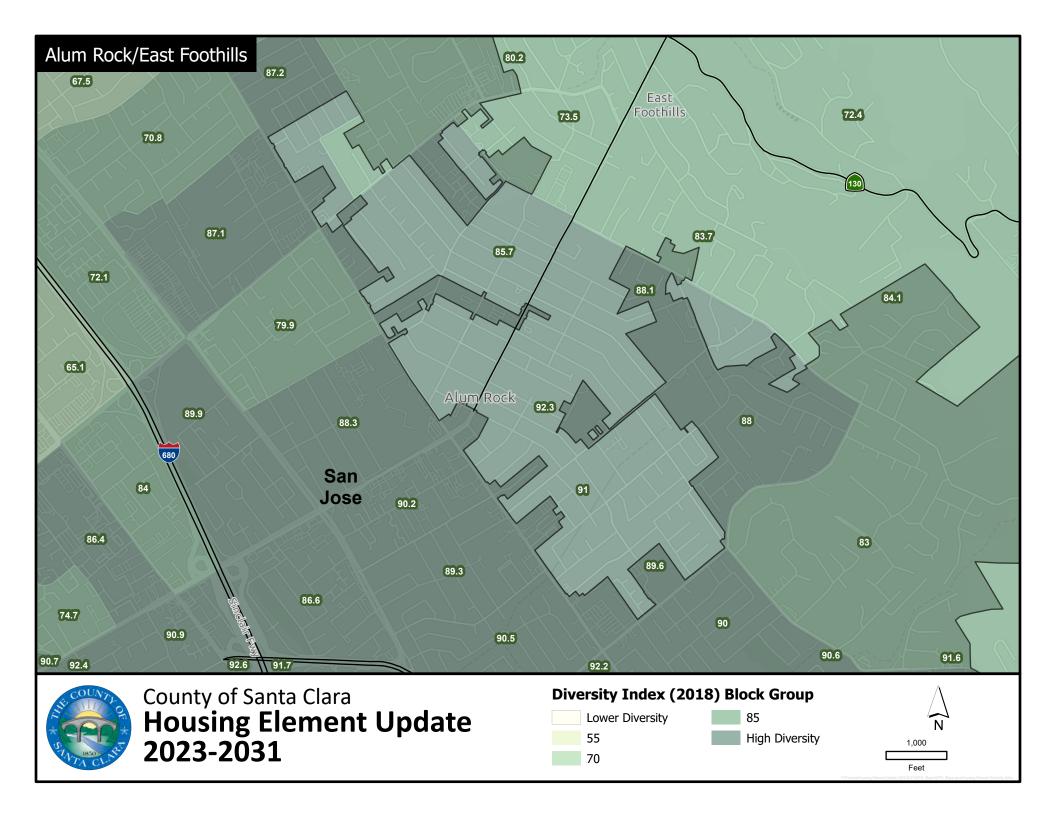


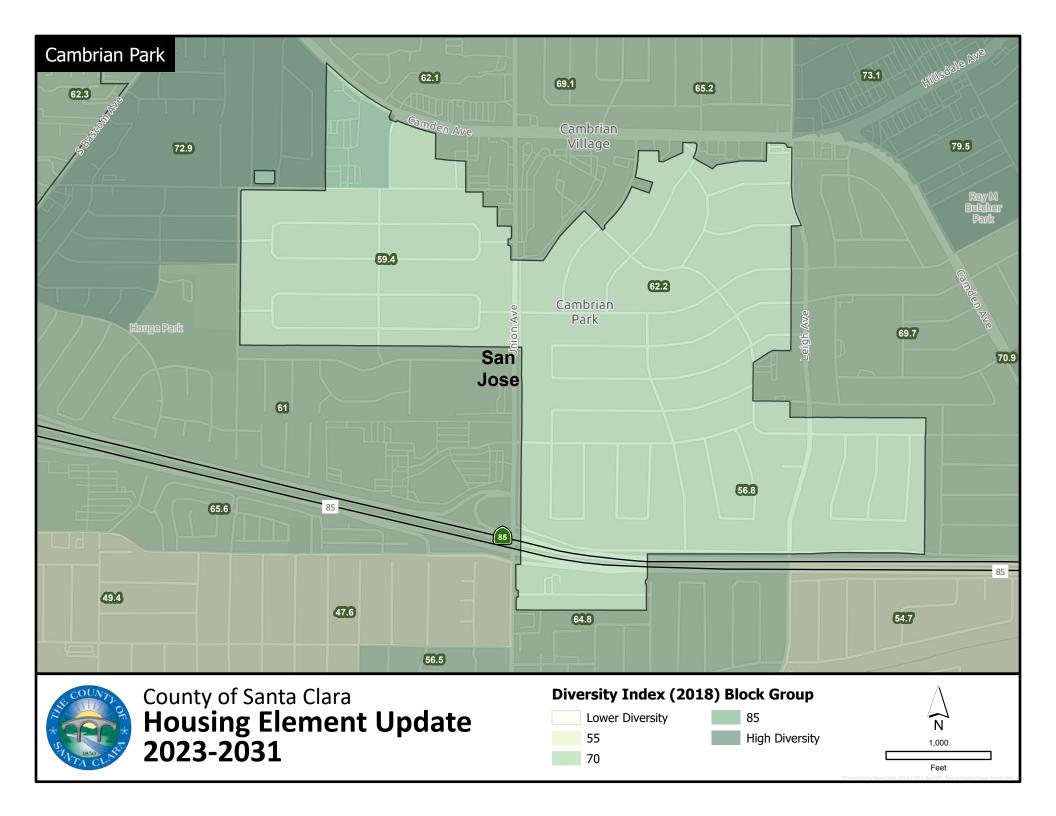


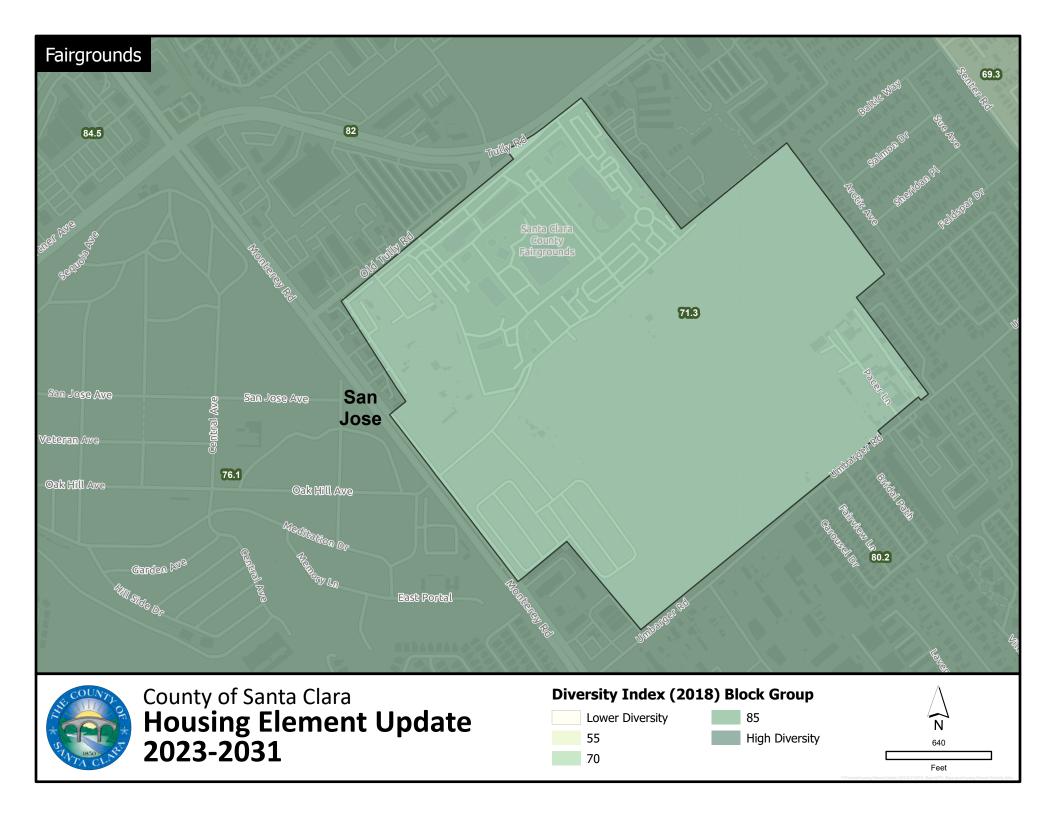


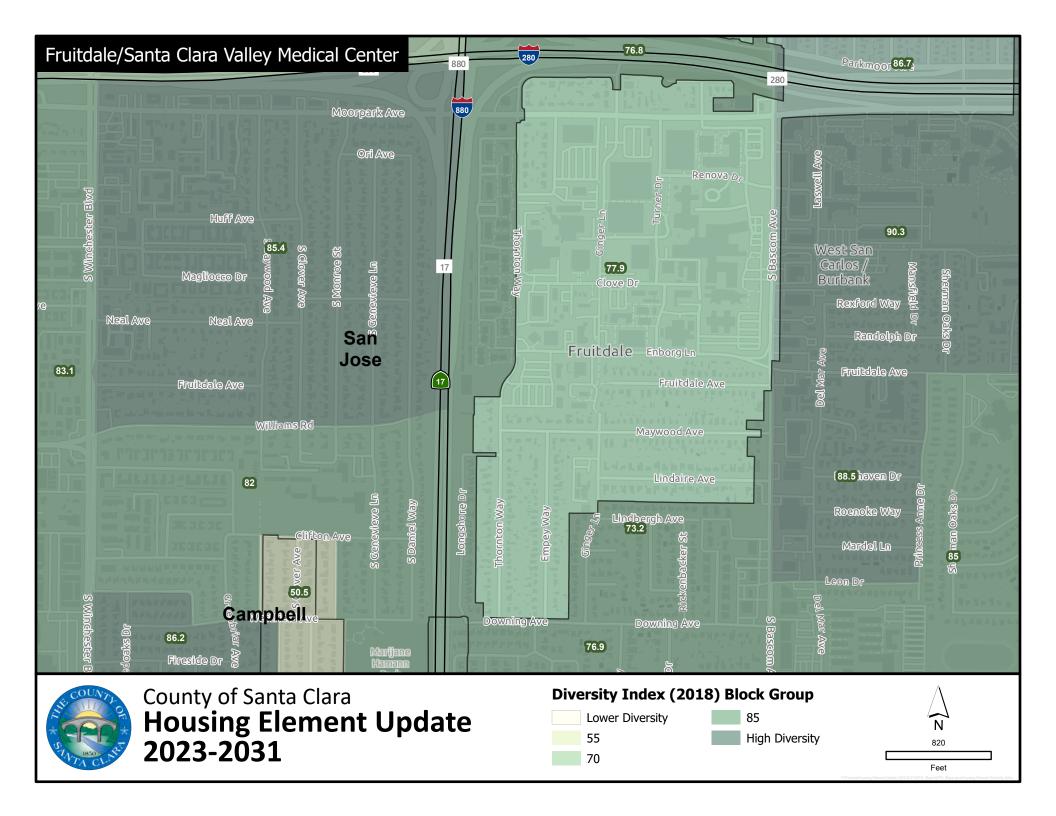


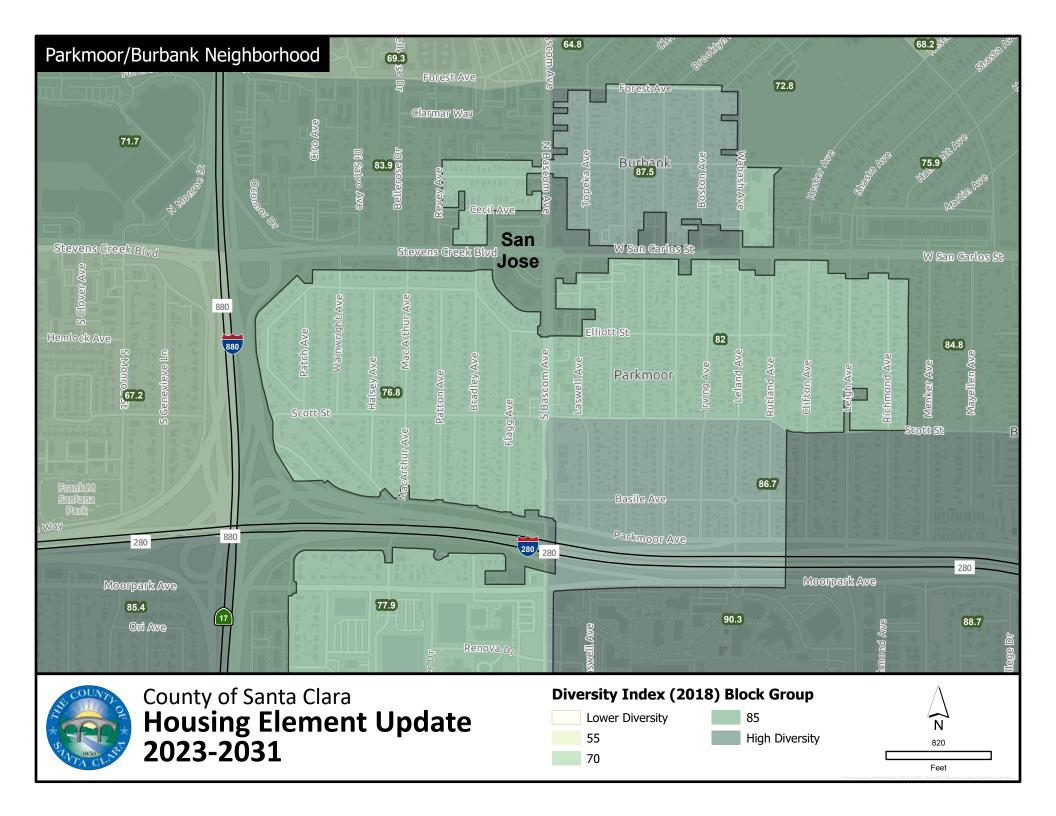


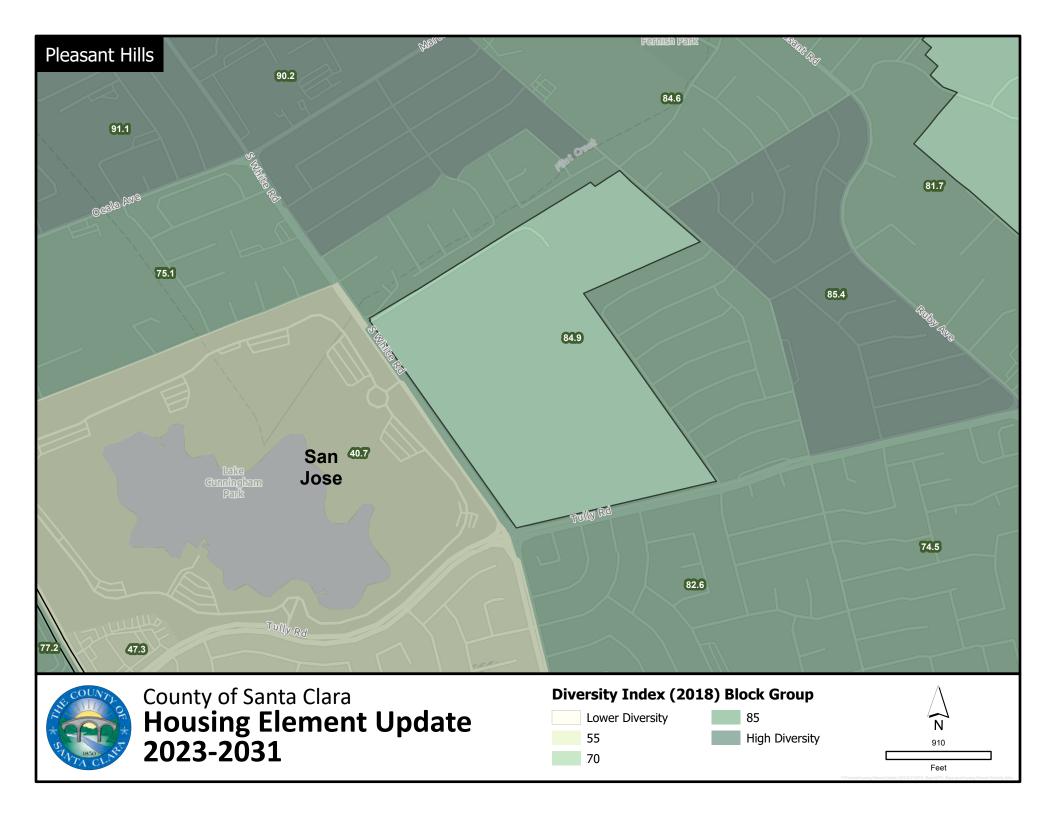


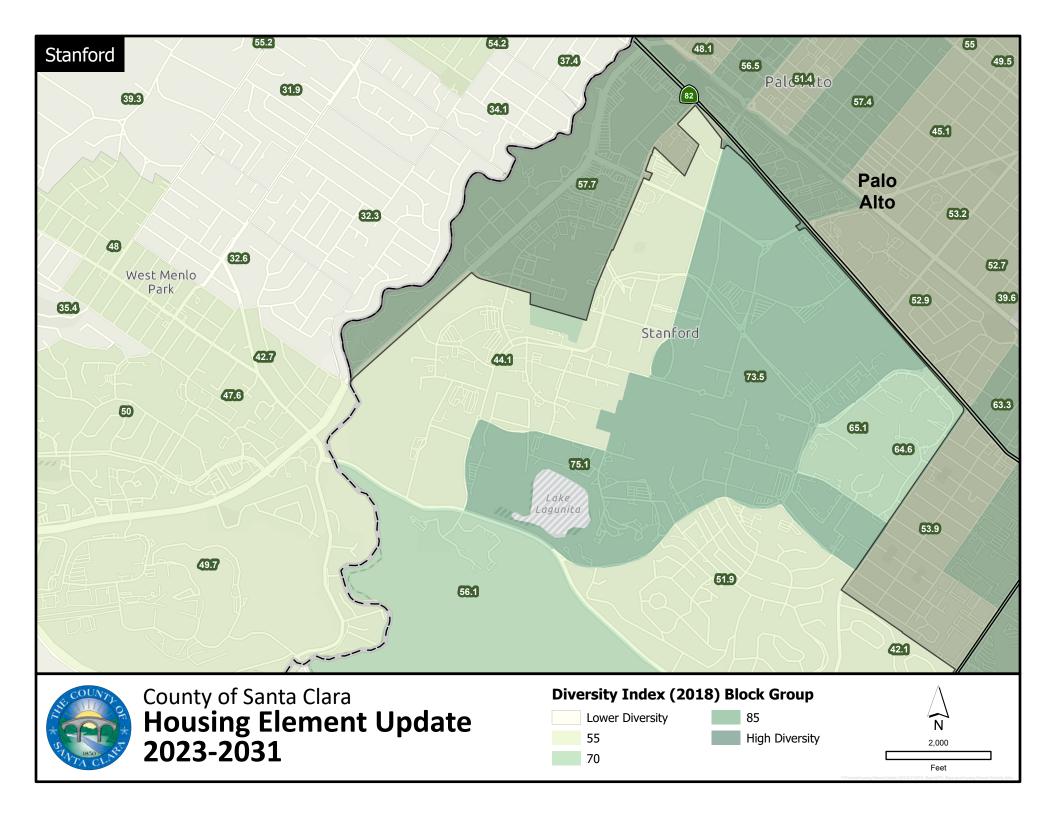














Appendix B: Engagement Summaries

Housing Element Update: Stakeholder Workshop #1

Meeting Summary

Subject	County of Santa Clara Housing Element – Stakeholder Workshop #1
Date Time	July 6, 2022 10:00am – 11:30am
Location	Zoom (Meeting Recording – here)

Workshop Purpose

The County of Santa Clara (County) invited stakeholders to a workshop to launch the **2023-2031 Housing Element Update**. The County assembled a list of organizations, service providers, advocacy groups and other stakeholders to discuss key housing issues occurring and emerging in the County. Feedback from this meeting will be used to identify a series of opportunities and challenges to be addressed when engaging the County's broader community. The meeting agenda can be found in **Appendix A**.

Attendance

Representatives from local organizations were invited to the first Stakeholder Workshop to solicit input in support of identifying housing challenges and opportunities. The following list demonstrates the organizations present at the workshop:

- Burbank Community Association
- County of Santa Clara Department of Aging and Adult Services
- County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
- County of Santa Clara Parks and Recreation Department
- County of Santa Clara Public Health Department

- Green Foothills
- Greenbelt Alliance
- Latinos United for a New America
- Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District
- Milligan Land Company
- Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley
- San Antonio Hills Homeowners Association

- San Martin
 Neighbourhood
 Association
- Silicon Valley at Home (SV@Home)
- Silicon Valley Leadership Group
- Silicon Valley Open Space Authority
- South Bay YIMBY
- Stanford University

Feedback Summary

The workshop focused on gathering input from attendees regarding housing opportunities and challenges in the County. This section includes the questions asked and a summary of the participant feedback. The participants were randomly partitioned into four breakout groups for a 45-minute in-depth discussion.

The participants' input were grouped by topics, demonstrating the key themes from the discussion. The meeting agenda can be found in **Appendix A**. Notes taken during the facilitation can be found in **Appendix B**.



1. Icebreaker question: What is the top housing issue that should be addressed in the Housing Element?



2. Question: What are the greatest housing challenges facing the County?

Key theme: Housing Affordability

- Rising ownership and rent costs are driven by a lack of supply
- There is a rise in people who are house rich but cash poor due to high mortgage payments relative to income. Others are priced out and have to move out of their communities to find more affordable housing
- Rules for access to Section 8 vouchers create challenges for families seeking housing relief from the state
- Information on how to access affordable housing can be complex and difficult to find

Key theme: Housing Accessibility

- Lack of options in rural areas
- Limited availability of housing for vulnerable populations (e.g., seniors)
- Universal design is needed to make housing accessible for those of varying needs such as people with disabilities and seniors
- Housing discrimination is an issue for people of color and other marginalized communities
- People who have been incarcerated face difficulties in securing housing due to stigma

Key theme: Housing Supply

- Permit and process barriers including wait times, parking minimums, traffic policies and red tape create challenges for developers seeking to commence development projects
- The Regional Housing Needs Allocation for this cycle is high, which may be a challenge for the County to achieve



- The high cost of construction is impacting the production of new housing
- Infill development is not being prioritized as it should be, difficulties exist in changing the character of neighbourhoods that are already built out and sometimes underutilized
- Local Agency Formation Commission has shown some aversion to annexation, which could free up land for new development
- New development tends to be out of the price range of low-income residents
- Anti-development and Not in My Backyard (NIMBY) sentiments can hinder the approval of new development
- Consider expediting the annexation of unincorporated urban service area pockets into cities
- The gradual aging of the County's housing stock poses an issue related to the expense of upkeep and maintenance. The County is reliant on property owners to invest in the responsible upkeep of private property
- Some older housing units may not meet the current safety standards identified in the building code (e.g., lead paint)
- The quality of affordable units needs to be maintained without associated increases in affordability
- Foreign investment in housing development may exacerbate housing supply issues

Key theme: Environmental Impact

- The protection of farmland should be prioritized
- Water resources are limited, particularly in Southern Santa Clara County
- Climate change poses a threat to all residents and the housing supply (e.g., flooding, fire in the east and west mountain ranges)
- Address nitrate issues due to septic density in areas like San Martin
- New development in proximity to active farms can limit agricultural productivity (e.g., managing pesticide plumes and dust)

Key theme: Farm Worker Housing

Adequate servicing and utilities are needed in rural areas to support farm worker housing.
 Sourcing water and building independent septic systems can be prohibitive

Key theme: Services

- Certain areas cannot accommodate more housing due to insufficient services (e.g., water, septic)
- Access to support services (e.g., social services, healthcare, community services) and amenities (e.g., grocery stores, green space, recreation) is lacking in some areas
- A diversity in transportation options is missing from some communities (e.g., public transit, cycling routes, trails)
- New development out of range of high-quality jobs can be detrimental to quality of life
- Increased investment is needed for vulnerable communities (e.g., people with disabilities)
- Affordable housing is sometimes concentrated in underprivileged communities leading to issues
 of concentrated poverty
- The cost burden of upgrading a septic system can be prohibitive for the creating of new housing opportunities



3. Question: What are the greatest housing challenges facing the County?

Key theme: Housing Affordability

- Provide funding opportunities to subsidize ADU development, particularly for low-income residents
- Create policies that provide tenants with an opportunity to purchase their rental unit (Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Act)
- Create programming to address homelessness such as a Heading Home Campaign or a community plan to end homelessness
- Strengthen rent stabilization, just cause eviction and create a tenant right to counsel
- Remove barriers to and prioritize affordable housing unit development in areas with community amenities
- Create education campaigns and engage with the public more on the RHNA process
- Create preferential policies for displaced residents

Key theme: Housing Accessibility

- Streamlining the review and approval process for ADUs can increase housing availability
- Create incentive programs to convert existing uses into housing (e.g., office buildings, warehouses, historic buildings)
- Create incentives and education programs regarding SB9 to encourage individual homeowners to build ADUs
- Refer to the County's new Master Plan on Aging for solutions to housing for people of all ages and stages

Key theme: Housing Supply

- Create efficiency by streamlining permitting (e.g., remove parking minimums in proximity to higher order transit, reduce public hearings, limit discretionary language) and other regulatory processes for new development, particularly for affordable housing
- Consider consultation with housing developers to pinpoint challenges in the permitting process
- Coordinate with LAFCO to annex more unincorporated lands and introduce services to develop more housing
- Additional student housing on Stanford Campus can alleviate some housing pressure
- Explore opportunities for development in urban services areas such as Los Altos, Los Gatos and Morgan Hill
- Explore development opportunities in northeast San Jose
- Encourage infill development in urban areas and dense development along urban corridors and near transit hubs (e.g., Bascom Avenue in San Jose)
- Partner with and provide funding for community development organizations
- Incentivize dense development
- Prioritize 100% deed restricted development on public owned land

Key theme: Farmworker Housing

- Create policy that allows onsite development on agricultural land
- Create farmworker housing funding opportunities



Key theme: Aging Housing Stock

 Create a retrofit program that incentivizes landlords and property managers to invest in upgrades and property maintenance

Key theme: Environmental Impact

- Incorporate conservation goals into Housing Element policies
- Incorporate urban forestry and greening into affordable housing development policies
- Create education programs on water availability including information on where water coms from, how much water is available and how water availability impacts development
- Address the potential for urban sprawl that may threaten natural areas
- Collaborate with the Office of Sustainability on a climate action plan that considers the housing stock and development standards
- Maintain collaboration with community partners who provide relief from extreme weather (e.g., cooling centers)
- Develop a program to provide air filters to those affected by wildfire smoke and other air quality issues

Key theme: Services

- Create affordable transportation policies (trip-based policies)
- Ensure access to green space and parks in proximity to affordable housing
- Prioritize development in areas where multimodal transportation opportunities exist

4. Question: What are the top five priorities for the Housing Element Update?

Participants were asked to identify the top five priorities that should be considered for the Housing Element Update. Participants were encouraged to reflect on the input they provided for the previous two questions in identifying priorities. The table below demonstrates the priorities chosen by each breakout discussion group.

Breakout Group 1

- Land availability
- Stanford as an opportunity for new housing
- Servicing Infrastructure (water and public sewer)
- Affordability (re-use of existing structures, homelessness)
- Strategies for aging in place

Breakout Group 3

- Incentives
- Homelessness
- Affordability

Breakout Group 2

- Incentives
- Streamline permitting process
- Good development policies in urban centers
- Access for affordable housing
- Clustering development (density)

Breakout Group 4

- Streamlining permit process
- Understand process barriers affecting development
- Address threat of climate change



Breakout Group 1

- Lessening barriers for communities to obtain housing
- Regulatory streamlining to expedite affordable housing development

Breakout Group 2

- Incentivizing infill development
- Increasing access to affordable housing for residents of all races and incomes

Next Steps

Feedback collected from stakeholders during this workshop will be used to inform engagement with the community in upcoming public workshops. All inputs will help inform the project team's development of preliminary policies for inclusion in the draft Housing Element.

A second Stakeholder Workshop is tentatively scheduled for August 2, 2022, where results from the first round of meetings will be shared. Visit sccqov.org/housing-element for event updates.



Appendix A: Meeting Agenda

Time	Item	Lead
10:00	Opening Remarks	The County
10:02	Welcome	WSP
	 Project team introductions Meeting purpose Agenda review 	
10:05	Attendee Introductions	WSP
10:15	Presentation	The County
	 What is a Housing Element? County role in housing County profile Areas of focus Housing Element Requirements RHNA Previous Housing Element Strategies What We're Hearing 	
10:35	 What are the greatest housing challenges facing the County? What opportunities are available to the County to support housing needs? What should the top five priorities be? 	All
11:20	Next Steps Report Back How will feedback be used? Project timeline Thank you and closing remarks	WSP and The County



Appendix B: Discussion Activity





Housing Element Update: Community Workshop #1 - Rural Focus

Meeting Summary

Subject	County of Santa Clara Housing Element – Community Workshop #1 – Rural Focus
Date Time	July 19, 2022 6:00pm – 7:00pm
Location	Zoom (Meeting Recording can be found on the project website)

Workshop Purpose

The County of Santa Clara (County) invited community members to a workshop to support the **2023-2031 Housing Element Update**. The meeting presented an opportunity to hear from residents of rural parts of the county on housing issues occurring and emerging in the County. Feedback from this meeting will be used to identify a series of opportunities and challenges to be addressed in the Housing Element Update.

A total of 32 members of the community attended the workshop.

Feedback Summary

The workshop focused on gathering input from attendees regarding housing opportunities and challenges in the County. Feedback opportunities included a series of poll questions asking for participants to choose their top opportunities for the Housing Element Update under the themes of housing affordability, housing accessibility, housing supply, environmental impact and services. The polling exercises were followed by an open discussion where participants could ask questions or provide additional feedback. The following section summarizes the feedback heard from participants.

Polling Exercises

Attendees were asked to participate in a series of polls to identify the top opportunities for the Housing Element Update. Each poll provided a series of five options to choose from selected from input received during the first Stakeholder Workshop hosted on July 6, 2022. The information below shows how the opportunities were prioritized under each key theme area where 1 is the top priority and 5 is the lowest priority. Pictures of the polling results can be found in **Appendix A**.

Housing Affordability

- 1. Secondary unit subsidies
- 2. Fund development & streamline development (tie)
- 3. Homelessness support programs
- 4. Education on government programs

Housing Supply

- 1. Housing for vulnerable populations
- 2. Rural housing & promote secondary units (tie)
- 3. Address housing discrimination & accessible unit design (tie)



Housing Supply

- 1. Fund farmworker housing
- 2. Permit on-site farmworker housing & development efficiencies (tie)
- 3. Address construction costs & retrofit programs (tie)

Environmental Impact

- 1. Preserve agricultural land
- 2. Climate change resilience
- 3. Environmental conservation
- 4. Maintain agricultural uses
- 5. Address septic nitrates

Services

- 1. Transportation opportunities
- 2. Access to greenspace & access to support services (tie)
- 3. Develop near jobs
- Fund septic system upgrades

Discussion

Following the polling exercises, participants were given the opportunity to provide input to the team. Discussion was centered around the question, "What additional housing opportunities should we consider?" Input received during this discussion has been thematically organized below reflecting the key points raised by attendees. Picture of the discussion notes can be found in **Appendix B**.

Affordability

- Expand tenant protections currently available in urban areas like San Jose, Palo Alto and Mountainview to residents in unincorporated areas
- Provide education on what housing support benefits are available to residents in unincorporated areas

Supply

- Communities like Morgan Hill need farmworker housing
- Farmworker housing needs to be close to agricultural operations as possible
- Provide opportunities for financing to support the development of farmworker housing
- Consider a program where farmworker housing can be opened to other populations when not occupied for farming operations



Environment

- The preservation of agricultural land is critical when considering where to develop new affordable housing
- Development should be focused within and around existing urbanized areas to avoid consuming essential habitats that are important to natural lands

Services

- Provide opportunities for basic shelter and safe parking to provide people experiencing homelessness with privacy, security and dignity
- Ensure services (e.g., sanitary sewers and emergency services) in rural areas are adequate to support new housing development

Next Steps

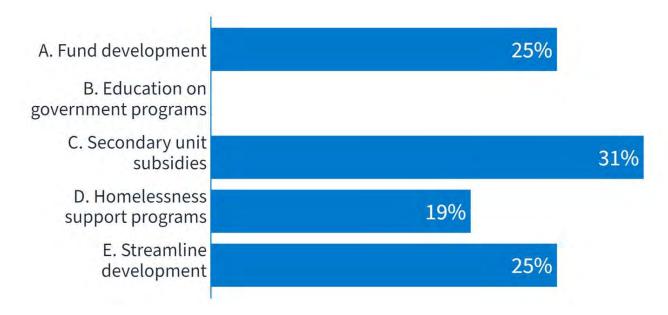
Feedback collected during this workshop will be used to inform the County's research of housing challenges and opportunities. A second community workshop will be hosted on July 21, 2022, focusing on urban housing. All inputs from both meetings will help inform the project team's development of preliminary policies for inclusion in the draft Housing Element.

The next round of community workshops will be held in September 2022 where draft policies will be shared for awareness and input. Visit sccgov.org/housing-element for event updates.

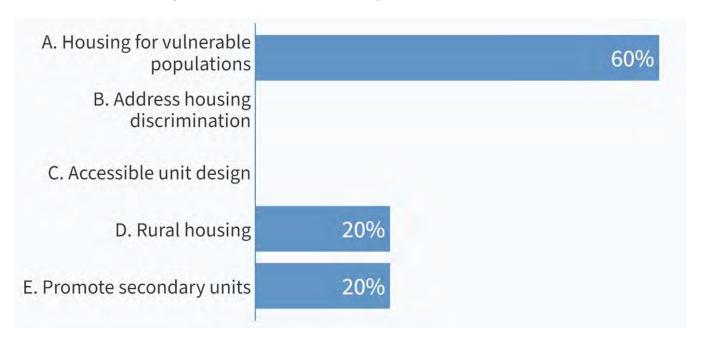


Appendix A: Polling Exercises

Affordable Housing: Vote for the top opportunity

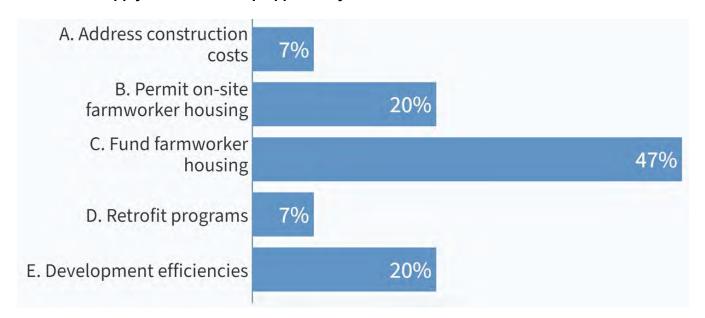


Affordable Accessibility: Vote for the top opportunity

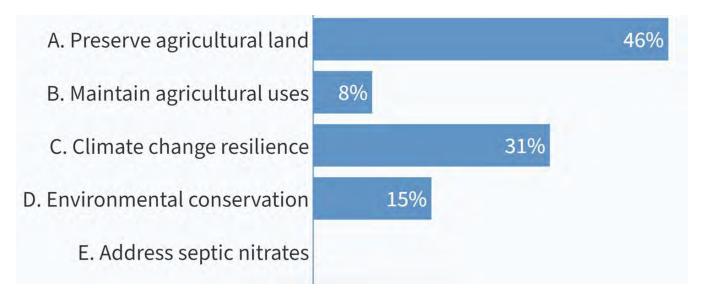




Affordable Supply: Vote for the top opportunity

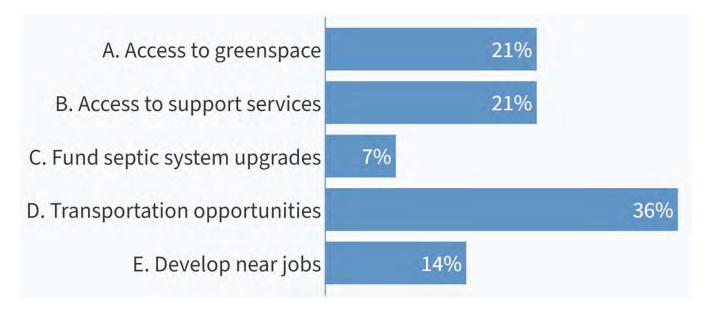


Environmental Impact: Vote for the top opportunity





Services: Vote for the top opportunity





Appendix B: Discussion notes







Housing Element Update: Community Workshop #2 - Urban Focus

Meeting Summary

Subject	County of Santa Clara Housing Element – Community Workshop #2 – Urban Focus
Date Time	July 21, 2022 6:00pm – 7:00pm
Location	Zoom (Meeting Recording can be found on the project website)

Workshop Purpose

The County of Santa Clara (County) invited community members to a workshop to support the **2023-2031 Housing Element Update**. The meeting presented an opportunity to hear from residents of urban parts of the county on housing issues occurring and emerging in the County. Feedback from this meeting will be used to identify a series of opportunities and challenges to be addressed in the Housing Element Update.

A total of 30 members of the community attended the workshop.

Feedback Summary

The workshop focused on gathering input from attendees regarding housing opportunities and challenges in urban areas of the County. Feedback opportunities included a series of poll questions asking for participants to choose their top opportunities for the Housing Element Update under the themes of housing affordability, housing accessibility, housing supply, environmental impact and services. The polling exercises were followed by an open discussion where participants could ask questions or provide additional feedback. The following section summarizes the feedback heard from participants.

Polling Exercises

Attendees were asked to participate in a series of polls to identify the top opportunities for the Housing Element Update. Each poll provided a series of five options to choose from selected from input received during the first Stakeholder Workshop hosted on July 6, 2022. The information below shows how the opportunities were prioritized under each key theme area where 1 is the top priority and 5 is the lowest priority. Pictures of the polling results can be found in **Appendix A**.

Housing Affordability

- 1. Streamline development
- 2. Fund development & homelessness support programs (tie)
- 3. Secondary unit subsidies
- 4. Education on government programs

Housing Supply

- 1. Housing for vulnerable populations
- 2. Address housing discrimination, building reuse (e.g., offices, warehouse), promote secondary units (tie)
- 3. Accessible unit design



Housing Supply

- 1. Address anti-development attitudes
- 2. Dense development
- 3. Address construction costs
- 4. Retrofit programs & development efficiencies (tie)

Environmental Impact

- 1. Climate change resilience
- 2. Limit urban sprawl
- 3. Environmental conservation
- 4. Preserve agricultural land & maintain agricultural uses (tie)

Services

- 1. Transportation opportunities
- 2. Develop near jobs
- 3. Distribute affordable housing
- 4. Access to greenspace
- 5. Access to support services

Discussion

Following the polling exercises, participants were given the opportunity to provide input to the team. Discussion was centered around the question, "What additional housing opportunities should we consider?" Input received during this discussion has been thematically organized below reflecting the key points raised by attendees. A picture of the discussion notes can be found in **Appendix B**.

Affordability

- Expand rent control to low-income tax credit and below market rate units to expand rent control
- Develop policies focused on anti-displacement initiatives

Accessibility

- Develop accessible units that adhere to universal design standards
- Require ADUs to meeting accessibility standards

Supply

- Prioritize the development of affordable and deeply affordable housing units on the County's surplus lands
- Develop housing policies that seek to rectify injustices related to economic segregation, racial segregation and historic redlining in various county communities (e.g., Burbank, Seven Trees)
- Apply Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing policies to build housing across the county to combat patterns of segregation and to foster inclusive communities
- Apply an incentive-based strategy for developers rather than a restrictive policy to encourage affordable housing development



• Streamline the ADU process through planning and permitting. Pair streamlining initiatives with education to encourage uptake

Environment

- Prevent urban sprawl and the premature conversion of natural habitat by prioritizing development in urban areas
- Prioritize dense development in urban areas rather than expanding the footprint of development

Services

- Build within proximity of transportation options
- Develop in existing urban services areas (including farmworker housing)
- Prioritize services for people with physical and mental disabilities
- Invest in improvements in low-income neighbourhoods to improve infrastructure such as sidewalks
- Prioritize the development of mixed-use housing to ensure affordable housing residents are near amenities and resources
- Develop in proximity to established employment centers
- Leverage programs from government agencies like MTC that allow cities to receiving funding for transit oriented affordable housing developments (learn more <u>here</u>)

Other Feedback

 Develop policies with specific language describing how the County intends to reach an intended outcome

Next Steps

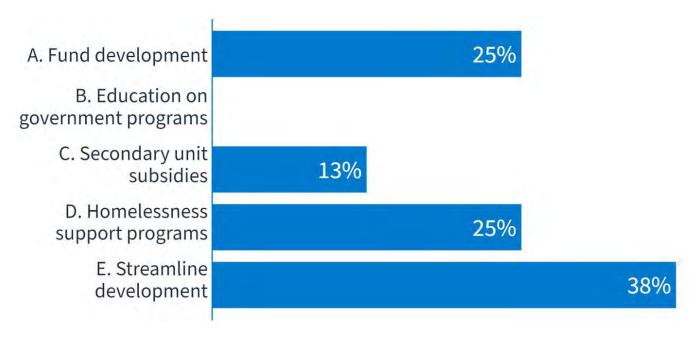
Feedback collected during this workshop will be used to inform the County's research of housing challenges and opportunities. All inputs from this workshop and the previous community workshop held on July 19th (focusing on rural areas) will help inform the project team's development of preliminary policies for inclusion in the draft Housing Element.

The next round of community workshops will be held in September 2022 where draft policies will be shared for awareness and input. Visit sccgov.org/housing-element for event updates.

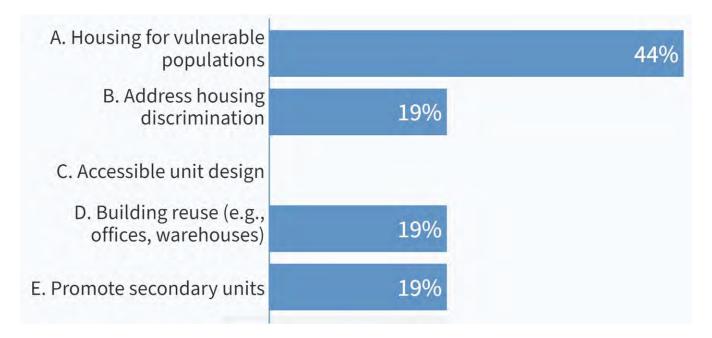


Appendix A: Polling Exercises

Affordable Housing: Vote for the top opportunity

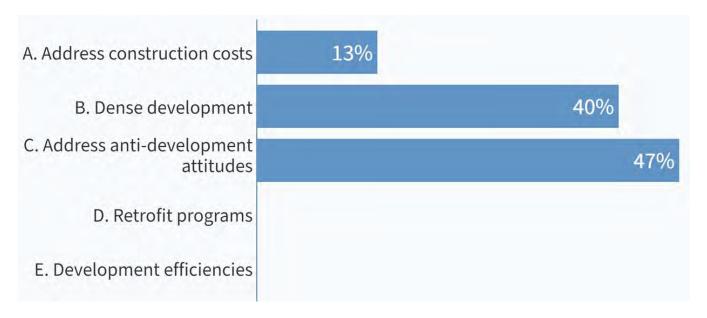


Affordable Accessibility: Vote for the top opportunity

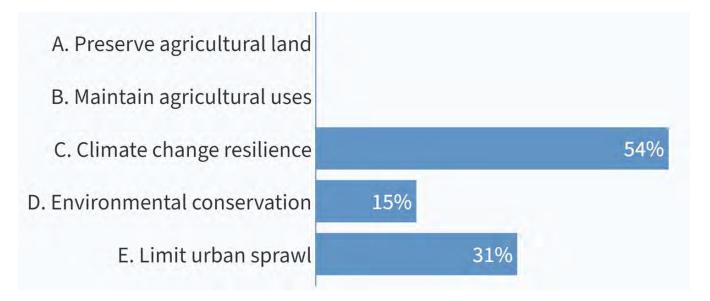




Affordable Supply: Vote for the top opportunity

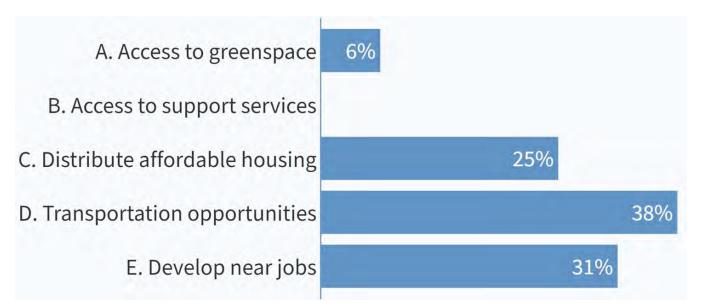


Environmental Impact: Vote for the top opportunity





Services: Vote for the top opportunity





Appendix B: Discussion notes







Housing Element Update: Stakeholder Workshop (Development Focus)

Meeting Summary

Subject	County of Santa Clara Housing Element – Stakeholder Workshop (Development Focus)
Date Time	August 2, 2022 10:00am – 11:00am
Location	Zoom (Meeting Recording – visit the project website)

Workshop Purpose

The County of Santa Clara (County) invited select development-focused stakeholders and housing advocates to a second workshop in support of the **2023-2031 Housing Element Update**. The meeting asked participants to provide feedback specific to the challenges encountered when developing affordable housing in unincorporated areas of the County. Feedback from this meeting will be used to identify strategies and policies to streamline development to meet the County's Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allotment for the 2023-2031 Housing Element cycle.

Attendance

Representatives from local development organizations and housing advocacy organizations invited to attend the workshop. The following list demonstrates the organizations that attended:

- Adobe Services
- City of Gilroy
- Housing Trust Silicon Valley
- Santa Clara County Office of Supportive Housing
- Eden Housing
- Santa Clara LAFCO

- Santa Clara County Housing Authority
- Housing Choices
- Silicon Valley at Home (SV@Home)
- Allied Housing
- Charities Housing
- Bay Area Building Industry Association

- Dividend Homes
- Santa Clara County Office of the County Counsel
- Greenbelt Alliance
- MH Engineering
- Habitat East Bay/Silicon Valley

Feedback Summary

Following the presentation, participants were led through a facilitated group discussion focused to identify challenges in the development process and opportunities for streamlining. Three questions were posed:

- 1. What constraints have you encountered in the development process? What would simplify or streamline this process?
- 2. What are other jurisdictions doing well?
- 3. What types of incentives should the County consider?

The following is a thematic summary of the feedback heard. Pictures of the live notetaking can be found in **Appendix A**.

Theme: General Plan

- Identified Challenge:
 - The County General Plan's low-density zoning, limited density allowances and protection of agricultural land limits the ability to construct small urban developments in Unincorporated



Santa Clara. These factors make development unattractive or unfeasible for private and nonprofit developers.

Proposed Solutions:

- Revise the General Plan to allow for development through conforming zoning and revising densities and make development more attractive
- Examine the General Plan for areas that are suitable for higher density designation and conforming rezoning

Theme: LAFCO Process

• Identified Challenge:

The LAFCO annexation process is lengthy and can be cost prohibitive due to the Environmental Impact Report process. Additionally, LAFCO has a different definition of vacant developable land than Counties, which leads to the assumption that all vacant land in a city must be developed prior to the annexation of additional lands. However, it may be the case that some vacant lands are not suitable for development.

• Proposed Solutions:

- Facilitate dialogue between county, municipalities and LAFCO to settle on an agreeable definition of vacant land to rationalize the need for more annexation of unincorporated county land
- Engage in dialogue with LAFCO to streamline timelines for annexation to reduce costs
- Communicate housing goals with LAFCO to reach RHNA allocation numbers through annexation as necessary

Theme: Streamlined Process

• Identified Challenge:

 Required coordination between the County and local municipalities can create confusion for developers about regulatory overlay, policy interpretation and approval authority.

Proposed Solutions:

 Establish a process for early coordination meetings between the county and local jurisdictions to streamline communication and mutual understanding between involved parties. This includes policy interpretation, regulatory overlay, timeline, oversight and identifying who has final approval.

Theme: Incentives

• Identified Challenge:

 Development in Unincorporated in Santa Clara County can be undesirable due to reduced densities, high construction costs, distance from services and amenities and other reasons.
 Targeted incentives may help to attract development to achieve the County's RHNA allocation.

Proposed Solutions:

- Reduce processing times and fees and exactions
- Waving fees (e.g., exactions, impact fees) for infrastructure improvements (e.g., traffic impact mitigation) can help incentivize development
- Reduce the number of development application reviews as multiple rounds of review increases costs and can be prohibitive



- Consider density bonuses and incentives for alternatives to fees and exactions, a menu of choices developers can take regarding future development
- Look at the sites that are available for development and consider incentives tailored to having those sites developed
- o Survey developers for sites of interest for development to understand market interest

Theme: Services

• Identified Challenge:

 A lack of servicing infrastructure, transportation options, social services and community amenities limits the attractiveness and feasibility of development in certain areas of Unincorporated Santa Clara County. This is especially true when infrastructure improvements are required to be made by developers.

• Proposed Solutions:

- Coordinate with municipalities for infrastructure agreements for improvements such as sidewalks, sewer, water and stormwater management to facilitate housing
- o Make sites available for development that are approximate to services and transportation

Theme: Additional Feedback

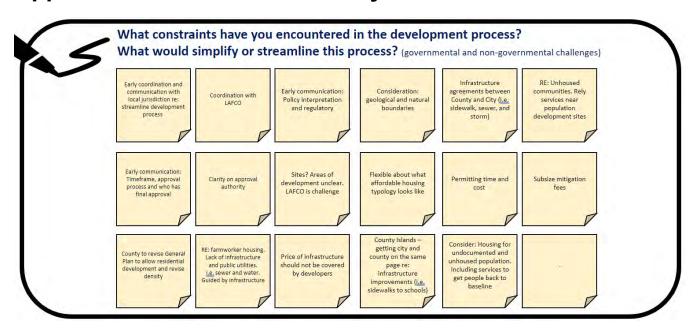
- Consider creative interpretations of what housing can look like, or what forms affordable housing can take (e.g., moderate density through townhomes that blend into existing community character)
- Consider partnerships with community developers
- Facilitate housing for the unhoused, formerly incarcerated and undocumented residents

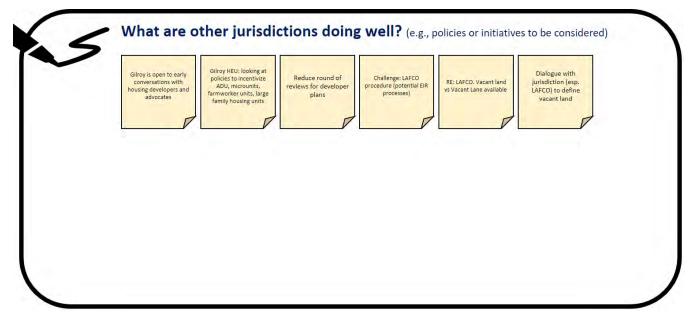
Next Steps

Feedback collected from stakeholders during this workshop will be used to inform policies and strategies to streamline the development process. A second Stakeholder Workshop is scheduled for August 17th, 2022. Visit sccqov.org/housing-element for event updates.

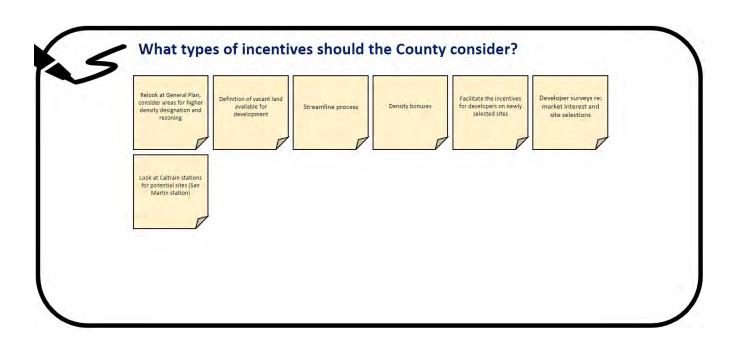


Appendix A: Discussion Activity











Housing Element Update: Stakeholder Workshop #2

Meeting Summary

Subject	County of Santa Clara Housing Element – Stakeholder Workshop #2
Date Time	August 17, 2022 10:00am – 11:30am
Location	Virtual
Details	Visit the project website for the meeting recording and slide deck

Workshop Purpose

The County of Santa Clara (County) invited stakeholders to a second workshop in support of the 2023-2031 Housing Element Update. Building off the previous workshops, participants reviewed previous strategies, actions taken, and feedback heard to date; asking stakeholders for input on how the strategies could be updated to reflect current and forecasted housing challenges. The discussion focused on seeking input related to five key challenges, including housing production, housing affordability, access to housing, homelessness and climate change. Feedback from this meeting will be used to refine the strategies as the project team works to create policies for implementation over the 2023-2031 Housing Element cycle.

Attendance

Representatives from various stakeholder interest groups representing developers, advocates, county departments and other organizations were invited to attend the workshop. Over 30 participants attended the meeting representing the following organizations, groups or county departments:

- Burbank Community Association
- City of Morgan Hill
- County of Santa Clara Board of Supervisors
- County of Santa Clara Department of Aging and Adult Services
- County of Santa Clara Department of Public Health
- County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing

- Eden Housing
- Gilroy Historical Society
- Green Foothills
- Greenbelt Alliance
- Housing Choices
- Law Foundation of Silicon Valley
- LUNA
- Mountain View YIMBY
- New York Life
- Ruggeri-Jensen-Azar

- San Martin
 Neighbourhood
 Association
- Silicon Valley at Home (SV@Home)
- Silicon Valley Coalition for the Unhoused
- Silicon Valley Independent Living Center
- Stanford University
- West Valley Community Services

Feedback Summary

The County of Santa Clara team provided a brief presentation to review the most pressing housing-related challenges facing the county and outlined the strategies developed for the previous Housing Element relative to each challenge. The review also included a summary of the actions taken by the county to address each of the five challenges and a summary of feedback heard from the stakeholders and the community through the Housing Element Engagement Process to date. The presentation was followed by breakout group discussions to seek input on updates needed to refine the strategies to meet current and forecasted conditions. The following is a thematic summary of the feedback heard tied to each of the discussion questions.



A picture of the live notetaking Mural exercise can be found in **Appendix A**.

1. Question: How should existing Housing Element strategies be updated?

Key Theme: Current strategy update suggestions:

- Define what "balanced" means when planning for countywide housing supply, including a
 definition of affordability levels currently most new housing is provided on Stanford lands
- Examine the effectiveness of coordination between the County and cities in developing housing and what the challenges are to update the strategy
- Update the "remove unnecessary barriers to housing" strategy to include and address the specific barriers to developing housing (e.g., public perception, financial barriers, development barriers)
- o Clarify what a "continued review" of land use policies means (e.g., what policies would be reviewed and what actions might be taken)

Key Theme: Factors to be considered when updating current strategies:

- Build more extremely low-income housing
- Expand rent control
- Create equitable access to housing
- Explicitly address racism not just discriminatory practices
- o Create a strategy for farmworker housing
- o Ensure services are increased to match the demand for housing units
- o Ensure increased housing does not impact community services and health
- Protect the health and wellbeing of all residents (e.g., in light of impacts of sewage runoff from Morgan Hill to San Martin)

2. Question: What do we need to consider when developing new strategies/policies related to...

Housing Production

- Preserve the existing stock of affordable units through rehab, maintaining protections and providing financing
- o Prioritize the reuse existing vacant buildings for affordable housing
- o Create more funding or subsidize accessory dwelling unit (ADU) production
- o Incentivize the production and rental of ADUs for low-income populations
- Analyze threats to the existing housing stock and create safeguards tailored to address the threats

Housing Affordability

- Create rent control policies
- Prioritize affordable housing on Stanford lands

Access to Housing

- Develop more socially and racially inclusive neighbourhoods that overcome past and present discrimination
- Unit rehabilitation should consider the Americans with Disabilities Act
- Expand County rental assistance to offset evictions
- Create outreach to communities with high rates of rental assistance to prevent evictions and loss of housing
- Create policies to prevent evictions and displacement (e.g., COVID housing programs)



Homelessness

- Secure state funding to create new housing for low-income populations
- Create equal opportunity housing for all demographics
- o Create access to transitional housing

Climate Change

- Concentrate development in urban zones away from fire hazard and flood zones
- o Provide access to open space in proximity of new housing development
- Consider environmental justice issues (e.g., natural resource disasters and inequitable impacts)
- New housing development and existing housing stock needs to be adaptable to climate change
- Limit the climate impacts caused by urban sprawl by prioritizing housing development in urban islands within unincorporated Santa Clara

Next Steps

Feedback collected during this meeting will inform refinements to the draft Housing Element Update strategies that will be presented for additional feedback during the third Stakeholder Workshop. The third stakeholder workshop is currently scheduled for August 29th, 2022. Visit sccgov.org/housing-element for event updates.



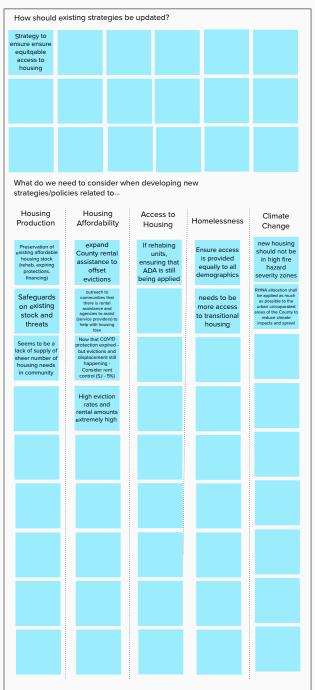
Appendix A: Discussion Activity



Group 1

Facilitator: Lara Tran How should existing strategies be updated? Strategy to bring in more ELI (Extremely Low Income housing Strategy for expanding rent control What do we need to consider when developing new strategies/policies related to... Housing Housing Access to Climate Homelessness Production Affordability Housing Change Housing growth Develop more socially and racially inclusive Prioritizing Preserving should be affordable and expand concentrated in housing on neighborhoods that overcome pa urban areas (not affordable Stanford in fire hazard, and present discrimination. units lands flood zones). Access to Infill/reusing open space existing vacant in relation to buildings for housing affordable production housing More funding or subsidizina funding for ADÜ production

Group 2Facilitator: Val Negrete



Group 3

		Facilitat	or: Joa		Wilk	
How should	l existing strat	egies be upo	lated?			
explicity call out leed to address racism (not just discremintory practices)		define and be clear about what "balance" means. Housing across Countywide affordability levels etc housing mostly provided by Stanford		has besnt re has work untys	removing barriers - public perception barriers, financial etc. be specific what the barriers are - ask developers barriers to building housing	specific review of what "continued review" of land use policies.
health and well being of all residents. (ex. sewage from MH impacting SM)	Ensuring that increasing housing does not impact services/health impacts	farmworker housing is needed.	making s services provided the increa housing u	are I for ise in		
	need to cons olicies related		eveloping	new		
Housing Production	Housi Affordal		cess to ousing	Но	melessness	Climate Change
be creative with ADUs having them be built for lov income folks				ne	funding from tate to create ew housing for low income. working with suing authority	needs to adapt to climate change (housing quality & stock)
						environmental justice issues (natural resource disasters)



Housing Element Update: Stakeholder Workshop #3

Meeting Summary

Subject	County of Santa Clara Housing Element – Stakeholder Workshop #3
Date Time	August 29, 2022 10:00am – 11:30am
Location	Virtual
Details	Visit the project website for the meeting recording and slide deck

Workshop Purpose

The County of Santa Clara (County) invited stakeholders to a third workshop in support of the 2023-2031 Housing Element Update. The meeting presented new and updated Housing Element strategies based on input from the previous Stakeholder and Community Workshops. The purpose of the meeting was to seek feedback on refined and proposed policies to address each of the broader housing challenges. Feedback received during this workshop will help confirm and validate new/updated policies for the 2023-2031 Housing Element cycle.

Attendance

Representatives from various stakeholder interest groups representing developers, advocates, county departments and other organizations were invited to attend the workshop. A total of 32 participants attended the meeting representing the following organizations, groups or county departments:

- Boys & Girls Club of Silicon Valley
- CARAS
- City of Morgan Hill
- City of Santa Clara
- County of Santa Clara Agricultural Division
- County of Santa Clara Department of Aging and Adult Services
- County of Santa Clara Department of Planning

- County of Santa Clara Department of Public Health
- County of Santa Clara Office of County Counsel
- County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive housing
- County of Santa Clara Office of Sustainability
- Eden Housing
- Gilroy Dispatch
- Gilroy Historical Society

- Law Foundation of Silicon Valley
- MidPen Housing
- Ruggeri-Jensen-Azar
- San Antonio Hills Homeowners' Association
- Santa Clara LAFCO
- Santa Clara Valley
 Open Space Authority
- Silicon Valley at Home (SV@Home)
- South Bay YIMBY
- Stanford University

Feedback Summary

The County of Santa Clara provided a presentation systematically outlining strategies related to six housing challenges to be addressed by the Housing Element Update:

- 1. Housing Production
- 2. Housing Affordability
- 3. Access to Housing
- 4. Fairness in Housing
 (Affirmatively
 Furthering Fair
 Housing)
- 5. Homelessness
- 6. Climate Change



In addition to the identified strategies, the County team provided existing policies and proposed policy goals for participant consideration. In between each of the six challenge areas, participants were asked to provide feedback to determine priorities and what additional policies should be included in the Housing Element Update. Participants were asked the following questions:

- What should the focus be under these goals?
- What is missing that we should consider?

The following is a thematic summary of feedback received about the proposed policies tied to each challenge area. A picture of the live notetaking captured during discussion can be found in **Appendix A**. The full presentation and recording can be found on the <u>project website</u>.

1. Challenge: Housing Production

Strategies

- Plan for a balanced countywide housing supply.
- Promote cooperation and collaboration on residential development.

Proposed Policy Goals

- Plan for housing development within USAs not planned for annexation during a RHNA cycle.
- Ensure housing projects contain an equitable mix of housing type & household income levels. Plan
 new housing near transit & prioritize building active transportation infrastructure in existing
 neighborhoods.

Participant Feedback

- Consider how development will occur within Urban Service Areas given General Plan and Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) policies
- Streamline the housing approval process in addition to streamlining policies
- Include more non-government organizations (e.g., affordable housing developers) in collaboration for residential development
- In addition to planning development in proximity of existing transportation services, coordinate with the Santa Clara Valley Transit Authority (VTA) to plan for transit network expansion in growing communities where development is approved and proposed
 - Attempting to build affordable housing that does not have existing access to transit can act as a barrier to project financing
- Collaborate with VTA to expand services to South County
- Ensure the financial feasibility of desired development
- Create specific policies and programs to ensure robust affordable housing development for lowincome populations on Stanford lands, especially near transit. These policies/program can be in the form of land dedication, zoning overlays, rezoning, specific percentage of affordable housing dedications, and/or funding structures to make development viable



2. Challenge: Housing Affordability

Strategies

- Plan for a balanced countywide housing supply.
- Provide financial assistance for extremely low-income housing.

Proposed Policy Goals

- Prioritize suitable county-owned surplus lands for affordable housing development.
- Streamline of affordable housing permit process in areas with high amenities and resources.

Participant Feedback

- Prioritize tenant protections for tenants already in affordable units with policies such as a Tenant Protection Ordinance and Fair Chance at Housing Ordinance
- Supportive programs and services are needed in proximity to extremely low-income housing like case management services
- Prioritize extremely low-income housing to boost opportunities for extremely low-income populations
- Reduced regulation on affordable housing to incentivize development (i.e. higher height, higher floor area ratio)
- Avoid development in Morgan Hill and Gilroy areas outside Urban Service Areas (USAs) as it may set a dangerous precedent for overdevelopment

3. Access to Housing

Strategies

- Remove unnecessary barriers to housing.
- Maintain and expand the supply of farm worker housing.

Proposed Policy Goals

- Streamline & prioritize housing development that includes low-income units.
- Provide permanent farmworker housing by prioritizing and incentivizing it outside of USAs.

Participant Feedback

- Prioritize agricultural workers' housing through streamlined approvals
- Consider subsidy programs to encourage low-income ADU development
- Collaborate with Water Districts to create policies and ordinances to support farmworker housing due to the reliance on existing wells and septic systems
- Provide farmworker housing that accommodates both families and single occupants



4. Challenge: Fairness in Housing (AFFH)

Strategies

Ensure support for fair laws and practices.

Proposed Policy Goals

- Support cities in improving opportunities within HUD identified Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs).
- Increase access to opportunity for residents of historically disinvested low-income communities.
 - o Example: Burbank and Alum Rock/East Foothills.
- Promote racial/ethnic integration and reduce displacement by increasing the supply of affordable housing in high opportunity areas, areas with ongoing and risk of displacement.

Participant Feedback

- Offer fair housing and housing law workshops to areas with concentrated areas of poverty to provide education and awareness to residents for where to access resources
- Create a rent registry that serves as a database of rent costs in unincorporated Santa Clara County to determine which communities may be more at risk of displacement
- Create policies to support formally incarcerated persons and undocumented immigrants

5. Challenge: Homeless

Strategies

Reduce homelessness consistent with housing first principles.

Proposed Policy Goals

- Promote racial equity in homeless services and permanent housing supportive services.
- Diversity sensitivity training for service providers.

Participant Feedback

- Consider a case management approach as a key protective measure to address chronic homelessness
- Support housing for reentry clients (those returning to housing after experiencing homelessness, addiction treatment or incarceration)
- Integrate policies from the Community Plan to End Homelessness



6. Challenge: Climate Change

Strategies

• Plan for Climate Change impacts on Existing and Future Housing Stock.

Proposed Policy Goals

- Promote energy efficiency in new and existing residential buildings.
- Limit development of new housing in high climate risk areas (wildfire, floods etc.).
- Facilitate programs & assistance to upgrade existing housing stock against extreme weather events.
- Educate property owners in high-risk areas in methods to reduce their risk of an event.

Participant Feedback

- Promote energy efficiency in new and existing residential buildings in order to reduce energy costs, provide quality and resiliency housing, improve building comfort, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Incorporate air conditioning or other measures in new housing to help adapt to extreme heat
- Create local energy and green building standards for new residential construction, renovations, and existing buildings
- Address climate justice, prioritize low-income and Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC) communities for upgrades, risk reduction, adaptions etc.
- Provide community services/trainings and workshops to communities that focus on climate vulnerabilities and where to seek services and resources
- Consider streamline permitting for Electric Vehicles, solar and other green energy initiatives

Next Steps

Feedback collected during this meeting will inform refinements to the draft policies for the Housing Element Update.

Further engagement will occur at the third Community Workshop scheduled for September 7th, 2022.



Appendix A: Discussion Notetaking



Housing Production







Strategies

- Plan for a balanced countywide housing supply
- Promote cooperation and collaboration on residential development

® Proposed Policy Goals

- Plan for housing development within USAs not planned for annexation during a RHNA cycle.
- Ensure housing projects contain an equitable mix of housing type & household income levels. *
- Plan new housing near transit & prioritize building active transportation infrastructure in existing neighborhoods.



What should the focus be under these goals? What is missing that we should consider?



*AFFH: Affirmatively Further Fair Housing goal (HUD)



Housing Affordability









Strategies

- Plan for a balanced countywide housing supply
- Provide financial assistance for extremely low-income housing

Mathematical MethodsMethods Methods Method

- HG 6: Local funds to target households under 30% of county AMI & special needs populations.
- HG 7: Prioritize ELI households in housing assistance programs

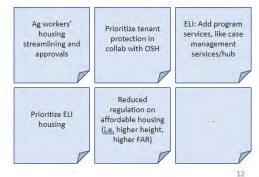
® Proposed Policy Goals

- Prioritize suitable county-owned surplus lands for affordable housing development.
- Streamline of affordable housing permit process in areas with high amenities and resources *

*AFFH: Affirmatively Further Fair Housing goal (HUD)



What should the focus be under these goals? What is missing that we should consider?







Access to Housing









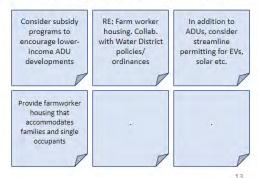
Strategies

- · Remove unnecessary barriers to housing
- · Maintain and expand the supply of farm worker housing

® Proposed Policy Goals

- Streamline regulations to encourage the development of ADU & SB9 Units.
- · Review Parking standards for housing near transit
- Streamline & prioritize housing development that includes low-income units.
- Provide permanent farmworker housing by prioritizing and incentivizing it outside of USAs.

What should the focus be under these goals? What is missing that we should consider?



*AFFH: Affirmatively Further Fair Housing goal (HUD)



Fairness in Housing (AFFH)









Strategy

Ensure support for fair laws and practices

Troposed Policy Goals

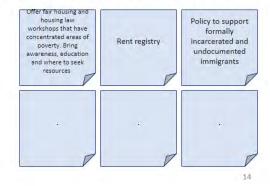
- Support cities in improving opportunities within HUD identified Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs) *
- Increase access to opportunity for residents of historically disinvested low-income communities.*

 Example: Burbank and Alum Rock/East Foothills.
- Promote racial/ethnic integration and reduce displacement by increasing the supply of affordable housing in high opportunity areas, areas with ongoing and risk of displacement*

*AFFH: Affirmatively Further Fair Housing goal (HUD)



What should the focus be under these goals? What is missing that we should consider?







Homelessness









Strategy

Reduce homelessness consistent with housing first principles

Material Report of MaterialsMaterial Report of Materials and Materia

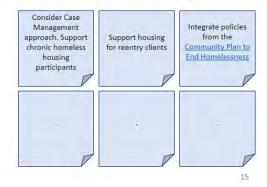
- HG 16: Prioritize provision of transitional & permanent supportive housing
- HG 17: Needs of the chronic homeless to be met with transitional & permanent supportive housing
- HG 18: Fund organizations & programs on quick intervention to reduce chronic homelessness

Troposed Policy Goals

- Promote racial equity in homeless services and permanent housing supportive services. *
- Diversity sensitivity training for service providers.
 *AFFH: Affirmatively Further Fair Housing goal (HUD)



What should the focus be under these goals? What is missing that we should consider?





Climate Change









Strategy

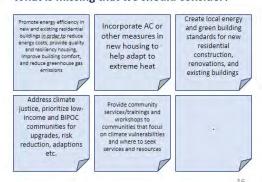
Plan for Climate Change impacts on Existing and Future Housing Stock

S Proposed Policy Goals

- Promote energy efficiency in new and existing residential buildings
- Limit development of new housing in high climate risk areas (wildfire, floods etc.)
- Facilitate programs & assistance to upgrade existing housing stock against extreme weather events.
- Educate property owners in high-risk areas in methods to reduce their risk of an event.



What should the focus be under these goals? What is missing that we should consider?





Housing Element Update: Community Workshop #3

Meeting Summary

Subject	County of Santa Clara Housing Element – Community Workshop #3
Date Time	September 7, 2022 6:00pm – 7:30pm
Location	Zoom (Meeting recording can be found on the project website)

Workshop Purpose

The County of Santa Clara (County) invited community members to a workshop to support the **2023-2031 Housing Element Update**. The meeting presented an opportunity to gather input from the community on the site selection process and the development of draft strategies and policy goals. Feedback from this meeting will be used to prepare the draft Housing Element Update for a thirty-day comment period prior to submission to the California Department of Housing and community Development (HCD).

A total of 35 members of the community attended the workshop.

Feedback Summary

Part 1: Draft Policy Goals

The community workshop consisted of two presentation and two discussion segments. During the first portion of the meeting, County staff presented policy goals related to housing production, housing affordability, access to housing, fairness in housing (Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing), homelessness and climate change. The presentation was followed by a discussion asking participants for feedback on the policy goals and any additions that should be considered.

The following is a summary of feedback received regarding the draft policy goals:

Housing Production

- Prioritize infill development in areas close to jobs and transit to reduce the overreliance on cars
- Avoid the unintended risk of stimulating development in unincorporated areas
- Distribute housing types throughout cities across the county
- Educate homeowners about the need for diverse housing types in their communities to reduce fears of affects to property values and not-in-my-backyard attitudes (NIMBY)

Housing Affordability

- Look at ways to provide more rent stabilization and shallow rent subsidies for older adults who
 are on fixed income
- Prioritize the development of housing for extremely low-income communities as they experience
 the highest housing cost burden and are at the highest risk of experiencing homelessness
- Build extremely low-income housing for seniors on fixed incomes facing pressures from rising costs and for people with disabilities and chronic illness
- Create policies to focus on the preservation of existing affordable housing



Fairness to Housing (AFFH)

Create policies that go beyond AFFH standards to maximize inclusivity in housing

Climate Change

- Include a policy to locate affordable housing on or near public transit lines or near transit stations as a strategy to reduce community emissions
- Protect open natural space to protect food production and natural resources
- Prevention urban sprawl and preservation of farmland

General Feedback

- Add specificity to the policy goals as words like "review" and "consider" are too abstract
- Review the City of Alameda's Housing Element as it was the first Association of Bay Area Governments Housing Element to be approved by HCD

Part 2: Initial Site Selection

For the second half of the presentation, County staff provided information on proposed site selection including site suitability criteria, considerations for urban and rural settings, and the location of initial sites in Stanford, San Jose, Gilroy and Morgan Hill. The following is a summary of feedback on initial site selection:

- Collaborate with Gilroy and Morgan Hill on density for affordable housing, including urban services
- Provide incentives to increase feasibility for developers to build extremely low-income housing in south county
- Include income brackets intended for housing development in the site selection test feasibility with developers
- Adhere to long-standing General Plan policies to prioritize development in urban service areas to prevent sprawl and development outside of urban service areas
- Consider plan to annex the urban islands to address Regional Housing Needs Allocation numbers

Screenshots of the notes taken live during the discussion exercise can be found in **Appendix A**.

Next Steps

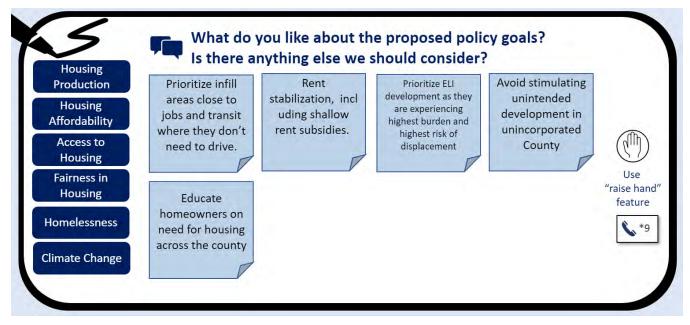
Feedback collected during this workshop will be used to inform the preparation of the Housing Element Update. The draft Housing Element Update will be released in the fourth quarter of 2022 for a 30-day public comment period prior to submission to HCD. Stay tuned to sccgov.org/housing-element for updates and subscribe for notice of the release of the draft HEU for event updates.



Appendix A: Live Discussion Notetaking

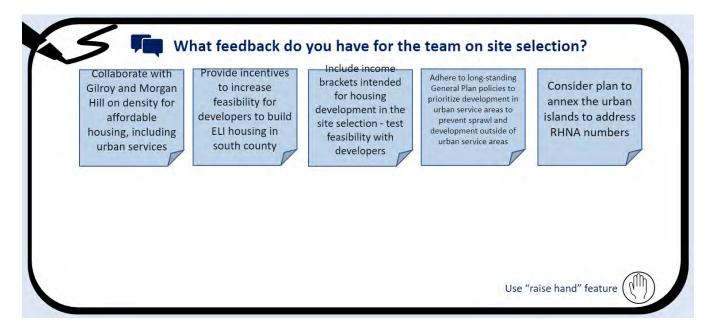
Draft Policy Goals







Initial Site Selection







Appendix C: ABAG Housing Needs Data Report

HOUSING NEEDS DATA REPORT: UNINCORPORATED SANTA CLARA

ABAG/MTC Staff and Baird + Driskell Community Planning 2021-04-02







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1 INTRODUCTION

The Bay Area continues to see growth in both population and jobs, which means more housing of various types and sizes is needed to ensure that residents across all income levels, ages, and abilities have a place to call home. While the number of people drawn to the region over the past 30 years has steadily increased, housing production has stalled, contributing to the housing shortage that communities are experiencing today. In many cities, this has resulted in residents being priced out, increased traffic congestion caused by longer commutes, and fewer people across incomes being able to purchase homes or meet surging rents.

The 2023-2031 Housing Element Update provides a roadmap for how to meet our growth and housing challenges. Required by the state, the Housing Element identifies what the existing housing conditions and community needs are, reiterates goals, and creates a plan for more housing. The Housing Element is an integral part of the General Plan, which guides the policies of Unincorporated Santa Clara County.



2 SUMMARY OF KEY FACTS

- Population Generally, the population of the Bay Area continues to grow because of natural
 growth and because the strong economy draws new residents to the region. The population of
 Unincorporated Santa Clara County decreased by 12.8% from 2000 to 2020, which is below the
 growth rate of the Bay Area.
- Age In 2019, Unincorporated Santa Clara County's youth population under the age of 18 was 15,398 and senior population 65 and older was 12,360. These age groups represent 18.4% and 14.8%, respectively, of Unincorporated Santa Clara County's population.
- Race/Ethnicity In 2020, 46.1% of Unincorporated Santa Clara County's population was White while 1.9% was African American, 15.8% was Asian, and 31.1% was Latinx. People of color in Unincorporated Santa Clara County comprise a proportion below the overall proportion in the Bay Area as a whole.¹
- Employment Unincorporated Santa Clara County residents most commonly work in the *Health & Educational Services* industry. From January 2010 to January 2021, the unemployment rate in Unincorporated Santa Clara County decreased by 12.2 percentage points. Since 2010, the number of jobs located in the jurisdiction increased by 13,520 (85.9%). Additionally, the jobshousehold ratio in Unincorporated Santa Clara County has increased from 0.87 in 2002 to 1.1 jobs per household in 2018.
- Number of Homes The number of new homes built in the Bay Area has not kept pace with the demand, resulting in longer commutes, increasing prices, and exacerbating issues of displacement and homelessness. The number of homes in Unincorporated Santa Clara County decreased, 6.3% from 2010 to 2020, which is *below* the growth rate for Santa Clara County and *below* the growth rate of the region's housing stock during this time period.
- Home Prices A diversity of homes at all income levels creates opportunities for all Unincorporated Santa Clara County residents to live and thrive in the community.
 - Ownership The largest proportion of homes had a value in the range of \$2M+ in 2019. Home prices increased by 92.4% from 2010 to 2020.
 - Rental Prices The typical contract rent for an apartment in Unincorporated Santa Clara County was \$1,630 in 2019. Rental prices increased by 42.9% from 2009 to 2019. To rent a typical apartment without cost burden, a household would need to make \$65,200 per year.²

¹ The Census Bureau's American Community Survey accounts for ethnic origin separate from racial identity. The numbers reported here use an accounting of both such that the racial categories are shown exclusive of Latinx status, to allow for an accounting of the Latinx population regardless of racial identity. The term Hispanic has historically been used to describe people from numerous Central American, South American, and Caribbean countries. In recent years, the term Latino or Latinx has become preferred. This report generally uses Latinx, but occasionally when discussing US Census data, we use Hispanic or Non-Hispanic, to clearly link to the data source.

² Note that contract rents may differ significantly from, and often being lower than, current listing prices.





- Housing Type It is important to have a variety of housing types to meet the needs of a community today and in the future. In 2020, 77.1% of homes in Unincorporated Santa Clara County were single family detached, 3.8% were single family attached, 4.0% were small multifamily (2-4 units), and 13.0% were medium or large multifamily (5+ units). Between 2010 and 2020, the number of multi-family units increased more than single-family units. Generally, in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the share of the housing stock that is detached single family homes is above that of other jurisdictions in the region.
- Cost Burden The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development considers housing to be affordable for a household if the household spends less than 30% of its income on housing costs. A household is considered "cost-burdened" if it spends more than 30% of its monthly income on housing costs, while those who spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs are considered "severely cost-burdened." In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 20.6% of households spend 30%-50% of their income on housing, while 17.0% of households are severely cost burden and use the majority of their income for housing.
- Displacement/Gentrification According to research from The University of California, Berkeley, 0.0% of households in Unincorporated Santa Clara County live in neighborhoods that are susceptible to or experiencing displacement, and 0.0% live in areas at risk of or undergoing gentrification. 68.6% of households in Unincorporated Santa Clara County live in neighborhoods where low-income households are likely excluded due to prohibitive housing costs. There are various ways to address displacement including ensuring new housing at all income levels is built.
- Neighborhood 39.0% of residents in Unincorporated Santa Clara County live in neighborhoods identified as "Highest Resource" or "High Resource" areas by State-commissioned research, while 32.1% of residents live in areas identified by this research as "Low Resource" or "High Segregation and Poverty" areas. These neighborhood designations are based on a range of indicators covering areas such as education, poverty, proximity to jobs and economic opportunities, low pollution levels, and other factors.³
- Special Housing Needs Some population groups may have special housing needs that require specific program responses, and these groups may experience barriers to accessing stable housing due to their specific housing circumstances. In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 8.3% of residents have a disability of any kind and may require accessible housing. Additionally, 12.2% of Unincorporated Santa Clara County households are larger households with five or more people, who likely need larger housing units with three bedrooms or more. 8.1% of households are female-headed families, which are often at greater risk of housing insecurity.

Note on Data

³ For more information on the "opportunity area" categories developed by HCD and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, see this website: https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/opportunity.asp. The degree to which different jurisdictions and neighborhoods have access to opportunity will likely need to be analyzed as part of new Housing Element requirements related to affirmatively furthering fair housing. ABAG/MTC will be providing jurisdictions with technical assistance on this topic this summer, following the release of additional guidance from HCD.





Many of the tables in this report are sourced from data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey or U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Comprehensive Housing

Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, both of which are samples and as such, are subject to sampling variability. This means that data is an estimate, and that other estimates could be possible if another set of respondents had been reached. We use the five-year release to get a larger data pool to minimize this "margin of error" but particularly for the smaller cities, the data will be based on fewer responses, and the information should be interpreted accordingly.

Additionally, there may be instances where there is no data available for a jurisdiction for particular data point, or where a value is 0 and the automatically generated text cannot perform a calculation. In these cases, the automatically generated text is "NODATA." Staff should reword these sentences before using them in the context of the Housing Element or other documents.

Note on Figures

Any figure that does not specify geography in the figure name represents data for Unincorporated Santa Clara County.



3 LOOKING TO THE FUTURE: REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS

3.1 Regional Housing Needs Determination

The Plan Bay Area 2050⁴ Final Blueprint forecasts that the nine-county Bay Area will add 1.4 million new households between 2015 and 2050. For the eight-year time frame covered by this Housing Element Update, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has identified the region's housing need as 441,176 units. The total number of housing units assigned by HCD is separated into four income categories that cover housing types for all income levels, from very low-income households to market rate housing. This calculation, known as the Regional Housing Needs Determination (RHND), is based on population projections produced by the California Department of Finance as well as adjustments that incorporate the region's existing housing need. The adjustments result from recent legislation requiring HCD to apply additional adjustment factors to the baseline growth projection from California Department of Finance, in order for the regions to get closer to healthy housing markets. To this end, adjustments focus on the region's vacancy rate, level of overcrowding and the share of cost burdened households, and seek to bring the region more in line with comparable ones. These new laws governing the methodology for how HCD calculates the RHND resulted in a significantly higher number of housing units for which the Bay Area must plan compared to previous RHNA cycles.

3.2 Regional Housing Needs Allocation

A starting point for the Housing Element Update process for every California jurisdiction is the Regional Housing Needs Allocation or RHNA - the share of the RHND assigned to each jurisdiction by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). State Housing Element Law requires ABAG to develop a methodology that calculates the number of housing units assigned to each city and county and distributes each jurisdiction's housing unit allocation among four affordability levels. For this RHNA cycle, the RHND increased by 135%, from 187,990 to 441,776. For more information on the RHNA process this cycle, see ABAG's website: https://abag.ca.gov/our-work/housing/rhna-regional-housing-needs-allocation

Almost all jurisdictions in the Bay Area are likely to receive a larger RHNA this cycle compared to the last cycle, primarily due to changes in state law that led to a considerably higher RHND compared to previous cycles.

In January 2021, ABAG adopted a Draft RHNA Methodology, which is currently being reviewed by HCD. For Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the proposed RHNA to be planned for this cycle is 3,125 units, a slated increase from the last cycle. Please note that the previously stated figures are merely illustrative, as ABAG has yet to issue Final RHNA allocations. The Final RHNA allocations that local

Very Low-income: 0-50% of Area Median Income Low-income: 50-80% of Area Median Income Moderate-income: 80-120% of Area Median Income

Above Moderate-income: 120% or more of Area Median Income

⁶ For more information on HCD's RHND calculation for the Bay Area, see this letter sent to ABAG from HCD on June 9, 2020: https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/housing-element/docs/abagrhna-final060920(r).pdf





⁴ Plan Bay Area 2050 is a long-range plan charting the course for the future of the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area. It covers four key issues: the economy, the environment, housing and transportation

⁵ HCD divides the RHND into the following four income categories:

jurisdictions will use for their Housing Elements will be released at the end of 2021. The potential allocation that Unincorporated Santa Clara County would receive from the Draft RHNA Methodology is broken down by income category as follows:

Table 1: Illustrative Regional Housing Needs Allocation from Draft Methodology

Income Group	Unincorporated Santa Clara Units	Santa Clara County Units	Bay Area Units	Unincorporated Santa Clara Percent	Santa Clara County Percent	Bay Area Percent
Very Low Income (<50% of AMI)	828	32316	114442	26.5%	24.9%	25.9%
Low Income (50%-80% of AMI)	477	18607	65892	15.3%	14.4%	14.9%
Moderate Income (80%- 120% of AMI)	508	21926	72712	16.3%	16.9%	16.5%
Above Moderate Income (>120% of AMI)	1312	56728	188130	42.0%	43.8%	42.6%
Total	3125	129577	441176	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Association of Bay Area Governments Methodology and tentative numbers were approved by ABAG's Executive board on January 21, 2021 (Resolution No. 02-2021). The numbers were submitted for review to California Housing and Community Development in February 2021, after which an appeals process will take place during the Summer and Fall of 2021. THESE NUMBERS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE PER HCD REVIEW





4 POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Population

The Bay Area is the fifth-largest metropolitan area in the nation and has seen a steady increase in population since 1990, except for a dip during the Great Recession. Many cities in the region have experienced significant growth in jobs and population. While these trends have led to a corresponding increase in demand for housing across the region, the regional production of housing has largely not **kept pace with job and population growth. Since 2000, Unincorporated Santa Clara County's population** has decreased by 12.8%; this rate is below that of the region as a whole, at 14.8%. In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, roughly 15.9% of its population moved during the past year, a number 2.5 percentage points greater than the regional rate of 13.4%.

Table 2: Population Growth Trends

Geography	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Unincorporated Santa Clara	106173	107705	99813	97844	89960	88323	86989
Santa Clara County	1497577	1594818	1682585	1752696	1781642	1912180	1961969
Bay Area	6020147	6381961	6784348	7073912	7150739	7595694	7790537

Universe: Total population

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series

For more years of data, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-01.

In 2020, the population of Unincorporated Santa Clara County was estimated to be 86,989 (see Table 2). From 1990 to 2000, the population decreased by 6.0%, while it decreased by 9.9% during the first decade of the 2000s. In the most recent decade, the population decreased by 3.3%. The population of Unincorporated Santa Clara County makes up 4.4% of Santa Clara County.⁷

⁷ To compare the rate of growth across various geographic scales, Figure 1 shows population for the jurisdiction, county, and region indexed to the population in the year 1990. This means that the data points represent the population growth (i.e. percent change) in each of these geographies relative to their populations in 1990.





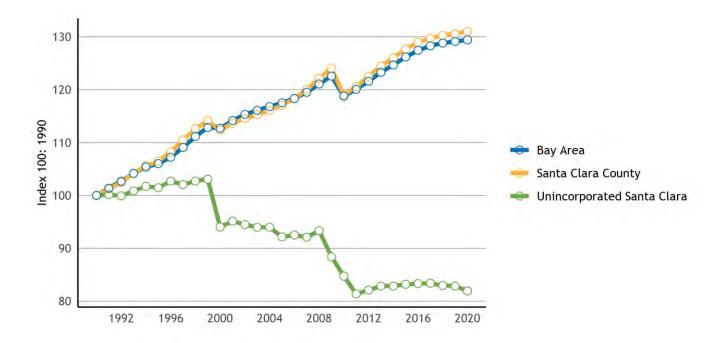


Figure 1: Population Growth Trends

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series Note: The data shown on the graph represents population for the jurisdiction, county, and region indexed to the population in the first year shown. The data points represent the relative population growth in each of these geographies relative to their populations in that year. For some jurisdictions, a break may appear at the end of each decade (1999, 2009) as estimates are compared to census counts. DOF uses the decennial census to benchmark subsequent population estimates.

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-01.

4.2 Age

The distribution of age groups in a city shapes what types of housing the community may need in the near future. An increase in the older population may mean there is a developing need for more senior housing options, while higher numbers of children and young families can point to the need for more family housing options and related services. There has also been a move by many to age-in-place or downsize to stay within their communities, which can mean more multifamily and accessible units are also needed.

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the median age in 2000 was 32.6; by 2019, this figure had increased, landing at around 35 years. More specifically, the population of those under 14 has decreased since 2010, while the 65-and-over population has increased (see Figure 2).





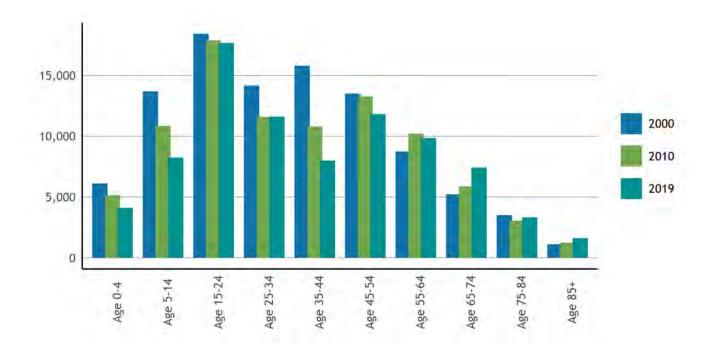


Figure 2: Population by Age, 2000-2019

Universe: Total population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1, Table P12; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 SF1, Table P12; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-04.

Looking at the senior and youth population by race can add an additional layer of understanding, as families and seniors of color are even more likely to experience challenges finding affordable housing. People of color⁸ make up 23.4% of seniors and 38.4% of youth under 18 (see Figure 3).

⁸ Here, we count all non-white racial groups







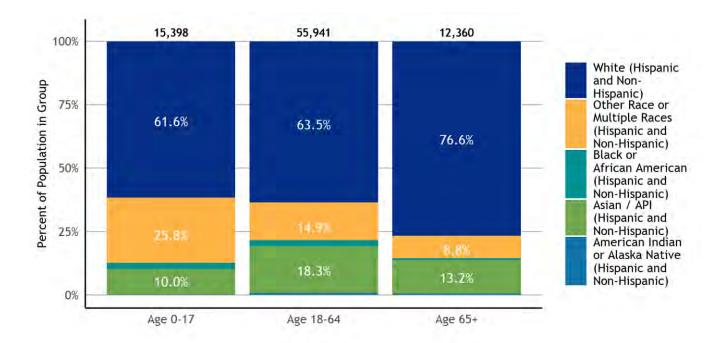


Figure 3: Senior and Youth Population by Race

Universe: Total population

Notes: In the sources for this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity, and an overlapping category of Hispanic / non-Hispanic groups has not been shown to avoid double counting in the stacked bar chart. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001(A-G) For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table SEN-02.

4.3 Race and Ethnicity

Understanding the racial makeup of a city and region is important for designing and implementing effective housing policies and programs. These patterns are shaped by both market factors and government actions, such as exclusionary zoning, discriminatory lending practices and displacement that has occurred over time and continues to impact communities of color today. Since 2000, the percentage of residents in Unincorporated Santa Clara County identifying as White has decreased - and by the same token the percentage of residents of all *other* races and ethnicities has *increased* - by 10.6 percentage points, with the 2019 population standing at 38,599 (see Figure 4). In absolute terms, the *Other Race or Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic* population increased the most while the *White, Non-Hispanic* population decreased the most.

⁹ See, for example, Rothstein, R. (2017). The color of law: a forgotten history of how our government segregated America. New York, NY & London, UK: Liveright Publishing.







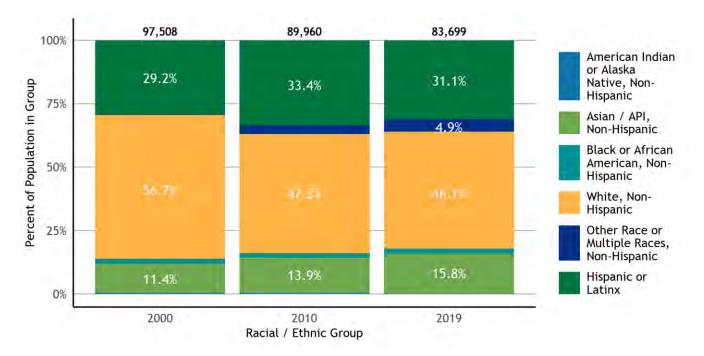


Figure 4: Population by Race, 2000-2019

Universe: Total population

Notes: Data for 2019 represents 2015-2019 ACS estimates. The Census Bureau defines Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity separate from racial categories. For the purposes of this graph, the "Hispanic or Latinx" racial/ethnic group represents those who identify as having Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity and may also be members of any racial group. All other racial categories on this graph represent those who identify with that racial category and do not identify with Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B03002

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-02.

4.4 Employment Trends

4.4.1 Balance of Jobs and Workers

A city houses employed residents who either work in the community where they live or work elsewhere in the region. Conversely, a city may have job sites that employ residents from the same city, but more often employ workers commuting from outside of it. Smaller cities typically will have more employed residents than jobs there and export workers, while larger cities tend to have a surplus of jobs and import workers. To some extent the regional transportation system is set up for this flow of workers to the region's core job centers. At the same time, as the housing affordability crisis has illustrated, local imbalances may be severe, where local jobs and worker populations are out of sync at a sub-regional scale.

One measure of this is the relationship between *workers* and *jobs*. A city with a surplus of workers "exports" workers to other parts of the region, while a city with a surplus of jobs must conversely "import" them. Between 2002 and 2018, the number of jobs in Unincorporated Santa Clara County increased by 9.9% (see Figure 5).





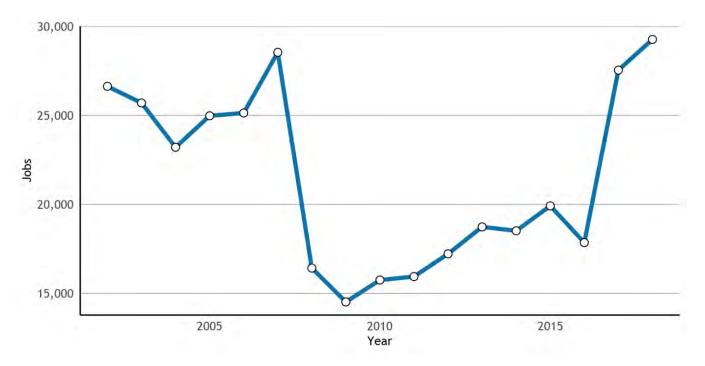


Figure 5: Jobs in a Jurisdiction

Universe: Jobs from unemployment insurance-covered employment (private, state and local government) plus United States Office of Personnel Management-sourced Federal employment

Notes: The data is tabulated by place of work, regardless of where a worker lives. The source data is provided at the census block level. These are crosswalked to jurisdictions and summarized.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) files, 2002-2018 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-11.

There are 40,111 employed residents, and 54,132 jobs¹⁰ in Unincorporated Santa Clara County - the ratio of jobs to resident workers is 1.35; Unincorporated Santa Clara County is *a net importer of workers*.

Figure 6 shows the balance when comparing jobs to workers, broken down by different wage groups, offering additional insight into local dynamics. A community may offer employment for relatively low-income workers but have relatively few housing options for those workers - or conversely, it may house residents who are low wage workers but offer few employment opportunities for them. Such relationships may cast extra light on potentially pent-up demand for housing in particular price categories. A relative *surplus* of jobs relative to residents in a given wage category suggests the need to import those workers, while conversely, surpluses of workers in a wage group relative to jobs means the community will export those workers to other jurisdictions. Such flows are not inherently bad, though over time, sub-regional imbalances may appear. Unincorporated Santa Clara County has more low-wage *jobs* than low-wage *residents* (where low-wage refers to jobs paying less than \$25,000). At

¹⁰ Employed *residents* in a jurisdiction is counted by place of residence (they may work elsewhere) while *jobs* in a jurisdiction are counted by place of work (they may live elsewhere). The jobs may differ from those reported in Figure 5 as the source for the time series is from administrative data, while the cross-sectional data is from a survey.







the other end of the wage spectrum, the city has more high-wage *jobs* than high-wage *residents* (where high-wage refers to jobs paying more than \$75,000) (see Figure 6).¹¹

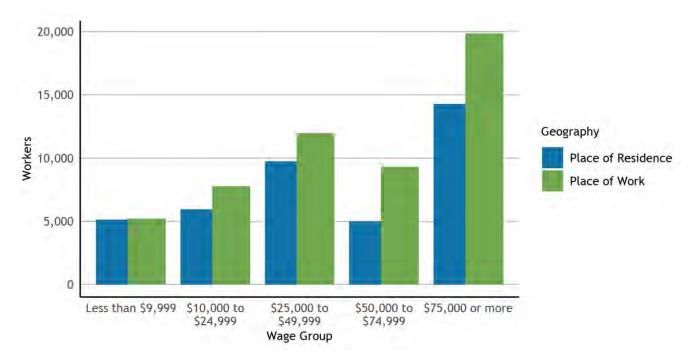


Figure 6: Workers by Earnings, by Jurisdiction as Place of Work and Place of Residence

Universe: Workers 16 years and over with earnings Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data 2015-2019, B08119, B08519 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-10.

Figure 7 shows the balance of a jurisdiction's resident workers to the jobs located there for different wage groups as a ratio instead - a value of 1 means that a city has the same number of jobs in a wage group as it has resident workers - in principle, a balance. Values above 1 indicate a jurisdiction will need to import workers for jobs in a given wage group. At the regional scale, this ratio is 1.04 jobs for each worker, implying a modest import of workers from outside the region (see Figure 7).

¹¹ The source table is top-coded at \$75,000, precluding more fine grained analysis at the higher end of the wage spectrum.





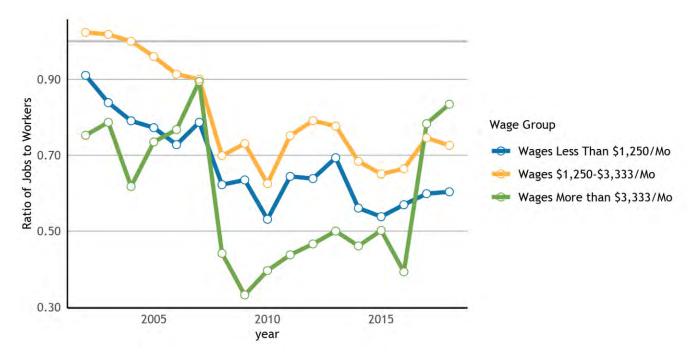


Figure 7: Jobs-Worker Ratios, By Wage Group

Universe: Jobs in a jurisdiction from unemployment insurance-covered employment (private, state and local government) plus United States Office of Personnel Management-sourced Federal employment

Notes: The ratio compares job counts by wage group from two tabulations of LEHD data: Counts by place of work relative to counts by place of residence. See text for details.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) files (Jobs); Residence Area Characteristics (RAC) files (Employed Residents), 2010-2018

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-14.

Such balances between jobs and workers may directly influence the housing demand in a community. New jobs may draw new residents, and when there is high demand for housing relative to supply, many workers may be unable to afford to live where they work, particularly where job growth has been in relatively lower wage jobs. This dynamic not only means many workers will need to prepare for long commutes and time spent on the road, but in the aggregate it contributes to traffic congestion and time lost for all road users.

If there are more jobs than employed residents, it means a city is relatively jobs-rich, typically also with a high jobs to household ratio. Thus bringing housing into the measure, the *jobs-household ratio* in Unincorporated Santa Clara County has increased from 0.87 in 2002, to 1.1 jobs per household in 2018 (see Figure 8).





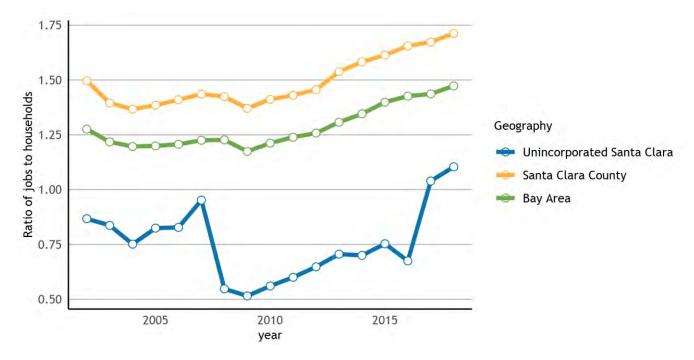


Figure 8: Jobs-Household Ratio

Universe: Jobs in a jurisdiction from unemployment insurance-covered employment (private, state and local government) plus United States Office of Personnel Management-sourced Federal employment; households in a jurisdiction Notes: The data is tabulated by place of work, regardless of where a worker lives. The source data is provided at the census block level. These are crosswalked to jurisdictions and summarized. The ratio compares place of work wage and salary jobs with households, or occupied housing units. A similar measure is the ratio of jobs to housing units. However, this jobs-household ratio serves to compare the number of jobs in a jurisdiction to the number of housing units that are actually occupied. The difference between a jurisdiction's jobs-housing ratio and jobs-household ratio will be most pronounced in jurisdictions with high vacancy rates, a high rate of units used for seasonal use, or a high rate of units used as short-term rentals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) files (Jobs), 2002-2018; California Department of Finance, E-5 (Households)

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-13.

4.4.2 Sector Composition

In terms of sectoral composition, the largest industry in which Unincorporated Santa Clara County residents work is *Health & Educational Services*, and the largest sector in which Santa Clara residents work is *Health & Educational Services* (see Figure 9). For the Bay Area as a whole, the *Health & Educational Services* industry employs the most workers.





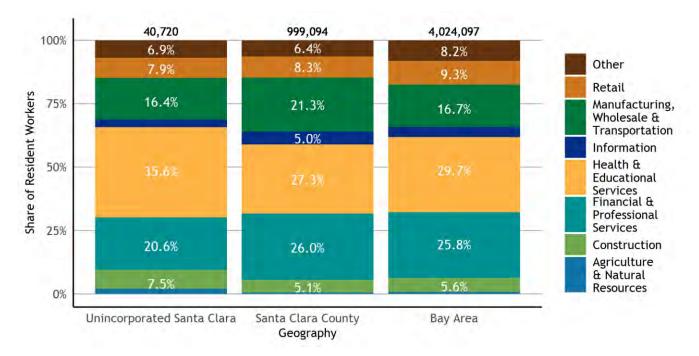


Figure 9: Resident Employment by Industry

Universe: Civilian employed population age 16 years and over

Notes: The data displayed shows the industries in which jurisdiction residents work, regardless of the location where those residents are employed (whether within the jurisdiction or not). Categories are derived from the following source tables: Agriculture & Natural Resources: C24030_003E, C24030_030E; Construction: C24030_006E, C24030_033E; Manufacturing, Wholesale & Transportation: C24030_007E, C24030_034E, C24030_008E, C24030_035E, C24030_010E, C24030_037E; Retail: C24030_009E, C24030_036E; Information: C24030_013E, C24030_040E; Financial & Professional Services: C24030_014E, C24030_041E, C24030_017E, C24030_044E; Health & Educational Services: C24030_021E, C24030_024E, C24030_048E, C24030_051E; Other: C24030_027E, C24030_054E, C24030_028E, C24030_055E

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table C24030 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-06.

4.4.3 Unemployment

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, there was a 12.2 percentage point decrease in the unemployment rate between January 2010 and January 2021. Jurisdictions through the region experienced a sharp rise in unemployment in 2020 due to impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic, though with a general improvement and recovery in the later months of 2020.





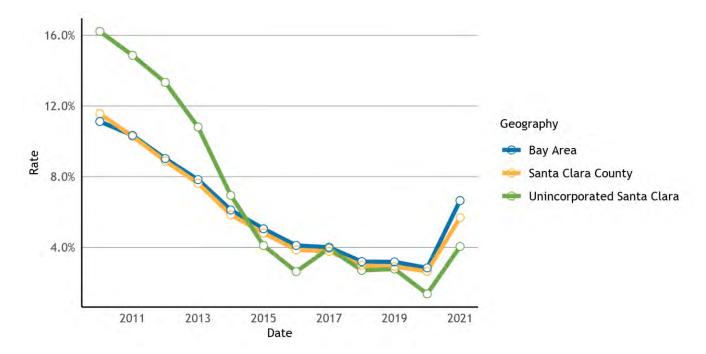


Figure 10: Unemployment Rate

Universe: Civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older

Notes: Unemployment rates for the jurisdiction level is derived from larger-geography estimates. This method assumes that the rates of change in employment and unemployment are exactly the same in each sub-county area as at the county level. If this assumption is not true for a specific sub-county area, then the estimates for that area may not be representative of the current economic conditions. Since this assumption is untested, caution should be employed when using these data. Only not seasonally-adjusted labor force (unemployment rates) data are developed for cities and CDPs.

Source: California Employment Development Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Sub-county areas monthly updates, 2010-2021.

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-15.

4.5 Extremely Low-Income Households

Despite the economic and job growth experienced throughout the region since 1990, the income gap has continued to widen. California is one of the most economically unequal states in the nation, and the Bay Area has the highest income inequality between high- and low-income households in the state¹².

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 54.5% of households make more than 100% of the Area Median Income (AMI)¹³, compared to 11.5% making less than 30% of AMI, which is considered extremely low-income (see Figure 11).

¹³ Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located. Households making between 80 and 120







¹² Bohn, S.et al. 2020. Income Inequality and Economic Opportunity in California. *Public Policy Institute of California*.

Regionally, more than half of all households make more than 100% AMI, while 15% make less than 30% AMI. In Santa Clara County, 30% AMI is the equivalent to the annual income of \$39,900 for a family of four. Many households with multiple wage earners - including food service workers, full-time students, teachers, farmworkers and healthcare professionals - can fall into lower AMI categories due to relatively stagnant wages in many industries.

Note on Estimating the Projected Number of Extremely Low-Income Households

Local jurisdictions are required to provide an estimate for their projected extremely low-income households in their Housing Elements. HCD's official Housing Element guidance notes that jurisdictions can use their RHNA for very low-income households (those making 0-50% AMI) to calculate their projected extremely low-income households. For more information, visit HCD's Building Blocks page on Extremely Low-Income Housing Needs.

This document does not contain the required data point of projected extremely low-income households, as Bay Area jurisdictions have not yet received their final RHNA numbers. Once Unincorporated Santa Clara County receives its 6th Cycle RHNA, staff can estimate the projected extremely low-income households using one of the following three methodologies:

Option A: Assume that 59.8% of Unincorporated **Santa Clara County's very low**-income RHNA is for extremely low-income households.

According to HCD's Regional Housing Need Determination for the Bay Area, 15.5% of the region's housing need is for 0-30% AMI households while 25.9% is for 0-50% AMI households. Therefore, extremely low-income housing need represents 59.8% of the region's very low-income housing need, as 15.5 divided by 25.9 is 59.8%. This option aligns with HCD's guidance to use U.S. Census data to calculate the percentage of very low-income RHNA that qualifies for extremely low-income households, as HCD uses U.S. Census data to calculate the Regional Housing Need Determination.

Option B: Assume that 45.4% of Unincorporated Santa Clara County's very low-income RHNA is for extremely low-income households.

According to the data shown below (Figure 11), 6,474 of Unincorporated Santa Clara County's households are 0-50% AMI while 2,942 are extremely low-income. Therefore, extremely low-income households represent 45.4% of households who are 0-50% AMI, as 2,942 divided by 6,474 is 45.4%. This option aligns with HCD's guidance to use U.S. Census data to calculate the percentage of very low-income RHNA that qualifies for extremely low-income households, as the information in Figure 11 represents a tabulation of Census Bureau Data.

Option C: Assume that 50% of Unincorporated Santa Clara County's very low-income RHNA is for extremely low-income households.

HCD's guidance notes that instead of using use U.S. Census data to calculate the percentage of very low-income RHNA that qualifies for extremely low-income households, local jurisdictions can presume that 50% of their RHNA for very low-income households qualifies for extremely low-income households.

percent of the AMI are moderate-income, those making 50 to 80 percent are low-income, those making 30 to 50 percent are very low-income, and those making less than 30 percent are extremely low-income. This is then adjusted for household size.





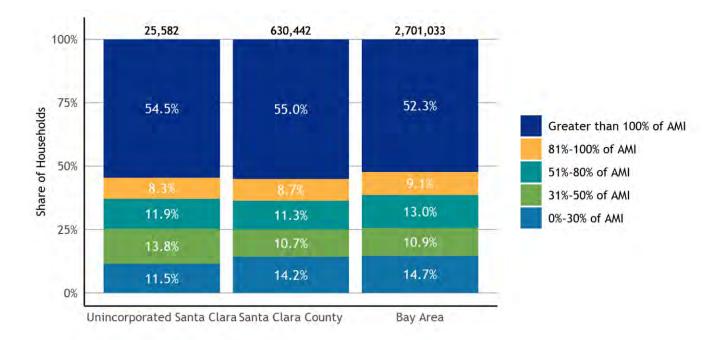


Figure 11: Households by Household Income Level

Notes: Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located. The data that is reported for the Bay Area is not based on a regional AMI but instead refers to the regional total of households in an income group relative to the AMI for the county where that household is located. Local jurisdictions are required to provide an estimate for their projected extremely low-income households (0-30% AMI) in their Housing Elements. HCD's official Housing Element guidance notes that jurisdictions can use their RHNA for very low-income households (those making 0-50% AMI) to calculate their projected extremely low-income households. As Bay Area jurisdictions have not yet received their final RHNA numbers, this document does not contain the required data point of projected extremely low-income households. The report portion of the housing data needs packet contains more specific guidance for how local staff can calculate an estimate for projected extremely low-income households once jurisdictions receive their 6th cycle RHNA numbers.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table ELI-01.

Throughout the region, there are disparities between the incomes of homeowners and renters. Typically, the number of low-income renters greatly outpaces the amount of housing available that is affordable for these households.

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the largest proportion of renters falls in the *Greater than 100%* of AMI income group, while the largest proportion of homeowners are found in the *Greater than 100%* of AMI group (see Figure 12).





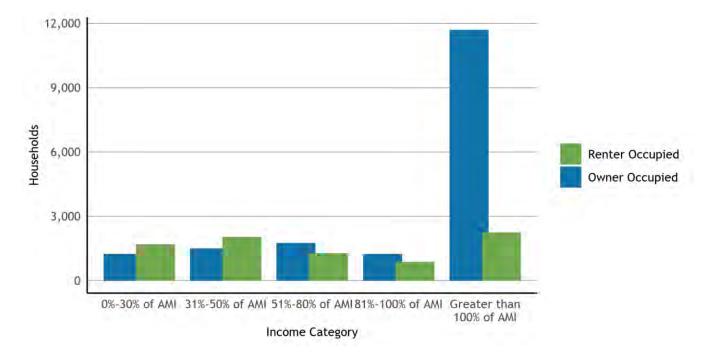


Figure 12: Household Income Level by Tenure

Notes: Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-21.

Currently, people of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to white residents. ¹⁴ These economic disparities also leave communities of color at higher risk for housing insecurity, displacement or homelessness. In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, Other Race or Multiple Races (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents experience the highest rates of poverty, followed by Asian / API (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents (see Figure 13).

¹⁴ Moore, E., Montojo, N. and Mauri, N., 2019. Roots, Race & Place: A History of Racially Exclusionary Housing the San Francisco Bay Area. *Hass Institute*.







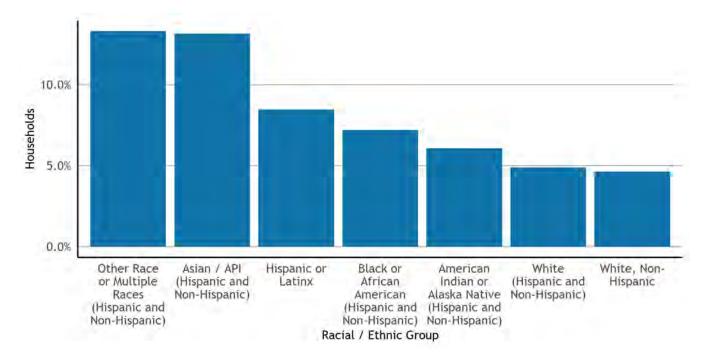


Figure 13: Poverty Status by Race

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined

Notes: The Census Bureau uses a federally defined poverty threshold that remains constant throughout the country and does not correspond to Area Median Income. For this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity. However, data for the white racial group is also reported for white householders who are not Hispanic/Latinx. Since residents who identify as white and Hispanic/Latinx may have very different experiences within the housing market and the economy from those who identify as white and non-Hispanic/Latinx, data for multiple white sub-groups are reported here. The racial/ethnic groups reported in this table are not all mutually exclusive. Therefore, the data should not be summed as the sum exceeds the population for whom poverty status is determined for this jurisdiction. However, all groups labelled "Hispanic and Non-Hispanic" are mutually exclusive, and the sum of the data for these groups is equivalent to the population for whom poverty status is determined.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B17001(A-I) For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table ELI-03.

4.6 Tenure

The number of residents who own their homes compared to those who rent their homes can help identify the level of housing insecurity - ability for individuals to stay in their homes - in a city and region. Generally, renters may be displaced more quickly if prices increase. In Unincorporated Santa Clara County there are a total of 24,801 housing units, and fewer residents rent than own their homes: 31.3% versus 68.7% (see Figure 14). By comparison, 43.6% of households in Santa Clara County are renters, while 44% of Bay Area households rent their homes.





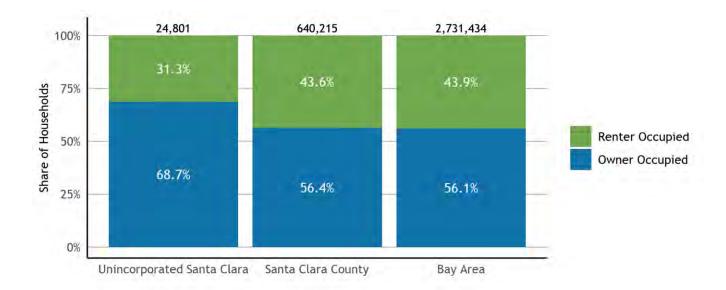


Figure 14: Housing Tenure

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25003 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-16.

Homeownership rates often vary considerably across race/ethnicity in the Bay Area and throughout the country. These disparities not only reflect differences in income and wealth but also stem from federal, state, and local policies that limited access to homeownership for communities of color while facilitating homebuying for white residents. While many of these policies, such as redlining, have been formally disbanded, the impacts of race-based policy are still evident across Bay Area communities. ¹⁵ In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 33.9% of Black households owned their homes, while homeownership rates were 61.6% for Asian households, 56.2% for Latinx households, and 74.2% for White households. Notably, recent changes to state law require local jurisdictions to examine these dynamics and other fair housing issues when updating their Housing Elements.

¹⁵ See, for example, Rothstein, R. (2017). The color of law: a forgotten history of how our government segregated America. New York, NY & London, UK: Liveright Publishing.





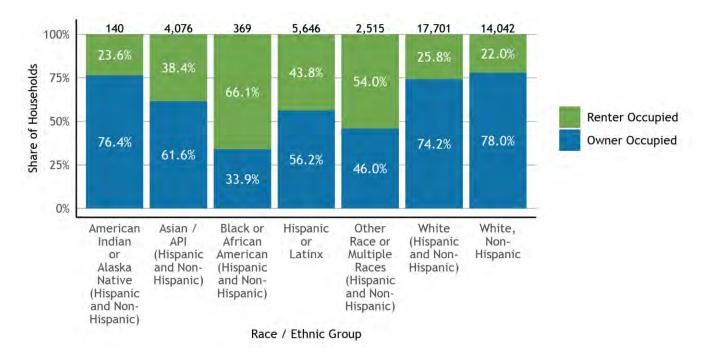


Figure 15: Housing Tenure by Race of Householder

Notes: For this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity. However, data for the white racial group is also reported for white householders who are not Hispanic/Latinx. Since residents who identify as white and Hispanic/Latinx may have very different experiences within the housing market and the economy from those who identify as white and non-Hispanic/Latinx, data for multiple white sub-groups are reported here. The racial/ethnic groups reported in this table are not all mutually exclusive. Therefore, the data should not be summed as the sum exceeds the total number of occupied housing units for this jurisdiction. However, all groups labelled "Hispanic and Non-Hispanic" are mutually exclusive, and the sum of the data for these groups is equivalent to the total number of occupied housing units.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25003(A-I)

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-20.

The age of residents who rent or own their home can also signal the housing challenges a community is experiencing. Younger households tend to rent and may struggle to buy a first home in the Bay Area due to high housing costs. At the same time, senior homeowners seeking to downsize may have limited options in an expensive housing market.

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 62.0% of householders between the ages of 25 and 44 are renters, while 6.8% of householders over 65 are (see Figure 16).





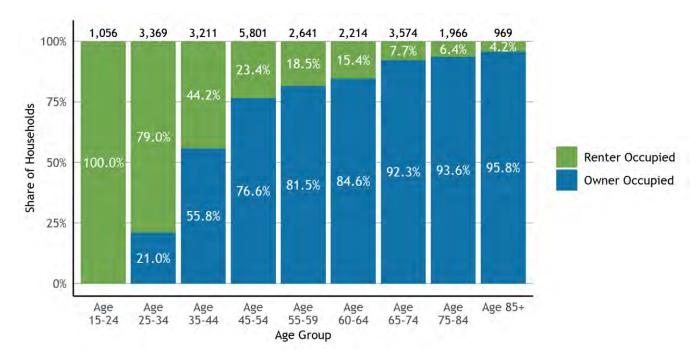


Figure 16: Housing Tenure by Age

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25007 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-18.

In many cities, homeownership rates for households in single-family homes are substantially higher than the rates for households in multi-family housing. In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 83.7% of households in detached single-family homes are homeowners, while 4.2% of households in multi-family housing are homeowners (see Figure 17).

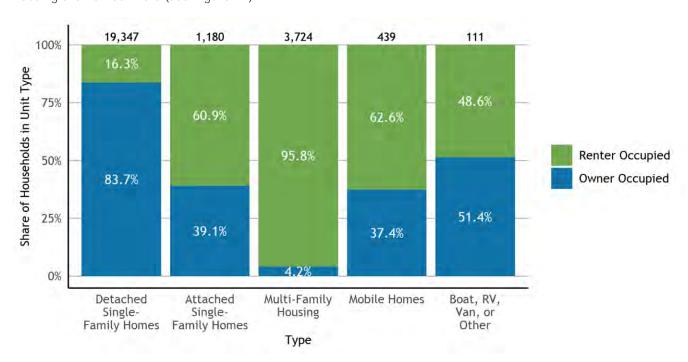






Figure 17: Housing Tenure by Housing Type

Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25032 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-22.

4.7 Displacement

Because of increasing housing prices, displacement is a major concern in the Bay Area. Displacement has the most severe impacts on low- and moderate-income residents. When individuals or families are forced to leave their homes and communities, they also lose their support network.

The University of California, Berkeley has mapped all neighborhoods in the Bay area, identifying their risk for gentrification. They find that in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 0.0% of households live in neighborhoods that are susceptible to or experiencing displacement and 0.0% live in neighborhoods at risk of or undergoing gentrification.

Equally important, some neighborhoods in the Bay Area do not have housing appropriate for a broad section of the workforce. UC Berkeley estimates that 68.6% of households in Unincorporated Santa Clara County live in neighborhoods where low-income households are likely to be excluded due to prohibitive housing costs. ¹⁶

¹⁶ More information about this gentrification and displacement data is available at the Urban Displacement **Project's webpage:** https://www.urbandisplacement.org/. Specifically, one can learn more about the different gentrification/displacement typologies shown in Figure 18 at this link: https://www.urbandisplacement.org/sites/default/files/typology_sheet_2018_0.png. Additionally, one can view maps that show which typologies correspond to which parts of a jurisdiction here: https://www.urbandisplacement.org/san-francisco/sf-bay-area-gentrification-and-displacement





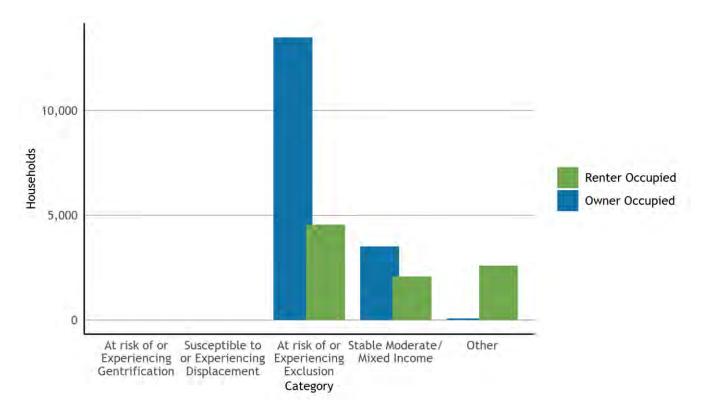


Figure 18: Households by Displacement Risk and Tenure

Universe: Households

Notes: Displacement data is available at the census tract level. Staff aggregated tracts up to jurisdiction level using census 2010 population weights, assigning a tract to jurisdiction in proportion to block level population weights. Total household count may differ slightly from counts in other tables sourced from jurisdiction level sources. Categories are combined as follows for simplicity: At risk of or Experiencing Exclusion: At Risk of Becoming Exclusive; Becoming Exclusive; Stable/Advanced Exclusive At risk of or Experiencing Gentrification: At Risk of Gentrification; Early/Ongoing Gentrification; Advanced Gentrification Stable Moderate/Mixed Income Susceptible to or Experiencing Displacement: Low-Income/Susceptible to Displacement; Ongoing Displacement Other: High Student Population; Unavailable or Unreliable Data Source: Urban Displacement Project for classification, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25003 for tenure.

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-25.





5 HOUSING STOCK CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Housing Types, Year Built, Vacancy, and Permits

In recent years, most housing produced in the region and across the state consisted of single-family homes and larger multi-unit buildings. However, some households are increasingly interested in "missing middle housing" - including duplexes, triplexes, townhomes, cottage clusters and accessory dwelling units (ADUs). These housing types may open up more options across incomes and tenure, from young households seeking homeownership options to seniors looking to downsize and age-in-place.

The housing stock of Unincorporated Santa Clara County in 2020 was made up of 77.1% single family detached homes, 3.8% single family attached homes, 4.0% multifamily homes with 2 to 4 units, 13.0% multifamily homes with 5 or more units, and 2.0% mobile homes (see Figure 19). In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the housing type that experienced the most growth between 2010 and 2020 was *Multifamily Housing: Five-plus Units*.

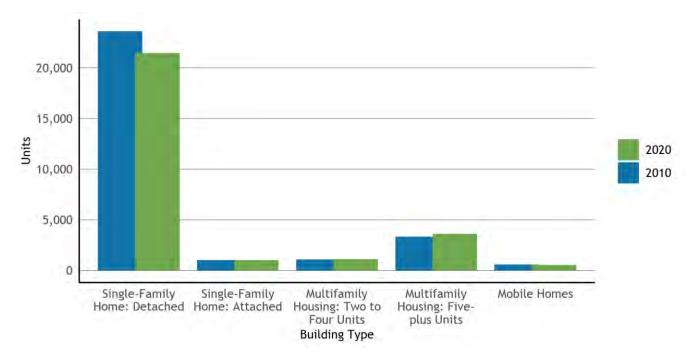


Figure 19: Housing Type Trends

Universe: Housing units

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-01.

Production has not kept up with housing demand for several decades in the Bay Area, as the total number of units built and available has not yet come close to meeting the population and job growth experienced throughout the region. In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the largest proportion of the housing stock was built 1940 to 1959, with 8,282 units constructed during this period (see Figure 20). Since 2010, 3.5% of the current housing stock was built, which is 951 units.





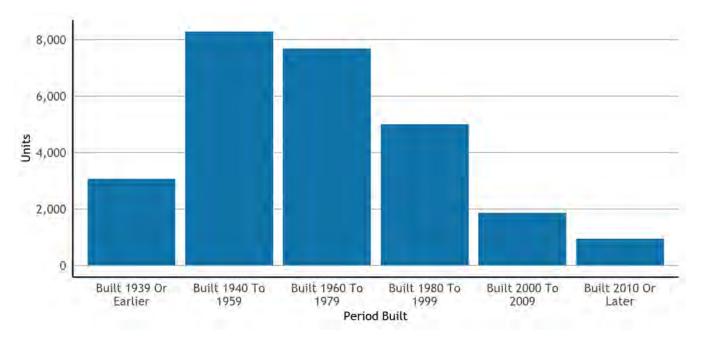


Figure 20: Housing Units by Year Structure Built

Universe: Housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25034 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-04.

Vacant units make up 7.6% of the overall housing stock in Unincorporated Santa Clara County. The rental vacancy stands at 5.6%, while the ownership vacancy rate is 1.5%. Of the vacant units, the most common type of vacancy is *Other Vacant* (see Figure 21).¹⁷

Throughout the Bay Area, vacancies make up 2.6% of the total housing units, with homes listed for rent; units used for recreational or occasional use, and units not otherwise classified (other vacant) making up the majority of vacancies. The Census Bureau classifies a unit as vacant if no one is occupying it when census interviewers are conducting the American Community Survey or Decennial Census. Vacant units classified as "for recreational or occasional use" are those that are held for short-term periods of use throughout the year. Accordingly, vacation rentals and short-term rentals like AirBnB are likely to fall in this category. The Census Bureau classifies units as "other vacant" if they are vacant due to foreclosure, personal/family reasons, legal proceedings, repairs/renovations, abandonment, preparation for being rented or sold, or vacant for an extended absence for reasons such as a work assignment, military duty, or incarceration. ¹⁸ In a region with a thriving economy and housing market like the Bay Area, units being renovated/repaired and prepared for rental or sale are likely to represent a large portion of the "other vacant" category. Additionally, the need for seismic retrofitting

¹⁸ For more information, see pages 3 through 6 of this list of definitions prepared by the Census Bureau: https://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/definitions.pdf.





¹⁷ The vacancy rates by tenure is for a smaller universe than the total vacancy rate first reported, which in principle includes the full stock (7.6%). The vacancy by tenure counts are rates relative to the rental stock (occupied and vacant) and ownership stock (occupied and vacant) - but exclude a a significant number of vacancy categories, including the numerically significant *other vacant*.

in older housing stock could also influence the proportion of "other vacant" units in some jurisdictions. ¹⁹

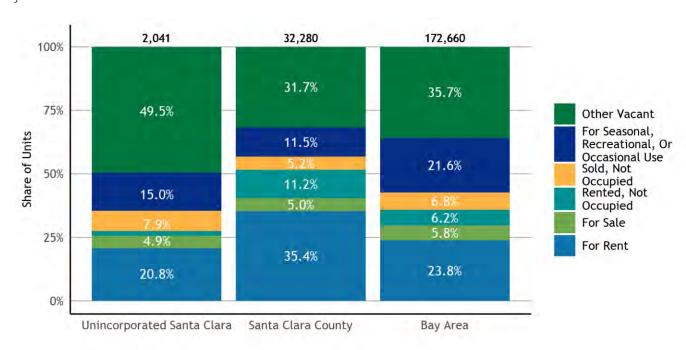


Figure 21: Vacant Units by Type

Universe: Vacant housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25004 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-03.

Between 2015 and 2019, 2,953 housing units were issued permits in Unincorporated Santa Clara County. 9.1% of permits issued in Unincorporated Santa Clara County were for above moderate-income housing, 87.9% were for moderate-income housing, and 3.0% were for low- or very low-income housing (see Table 3).

Table 3: Housing Permitting

Income Group	value
Moderate Income Permits	2597
Above Moderate Income Permits	268
Very Low Income Permits	88
Low Income Permits	0

Universe: Housing permits issued between 2015 and 2019

Notes: HCD uses the following definitions for the four income categories: Very Low Income: units affordable to households making less than 50% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located. Low Income: units

¹⁹ See Dow, P. (2018). Unpacking the Growth in San Francisco's Vacant Housing Stock: Client Report for the San Francisco Planning Department. University of California, Berkeley.







affordable to households making between 50% and 80% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located. Moderate Income: units affordable to households making between 80% and 120% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located. Above Moderate Income: units affordable to households making above 120% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located.

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), 5th Cycle Annual Progress Report Permit Summary (2020)

This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table HSG-11.

5.2 Assisted Housing Developments At-Risk of Conversion

While there is an immense need to produce new affordable housing units, ensuring that the existing affordable housing stock remains affordable is equally important. Additionally, it is typically faster and less expensive to preserve currently affordable units that are at risk of converting to market-rate than it is to build new affordable housing.

The data in the table below comes from the California Housing Partnership's Preservation Database, the state's most comprehensive source of information on subsidized affordable housing at risk of losing its affordable status and converting to market-rate housing. However, this database does not include all deed-restricted affordable units in the state, so there may be at-risk assisted units in a jurisdiction that are not captured in this data table. There are 28 assisted units in Unincorporated Santa Clara County in the Preservation Database. Of these units, 0.0% are at *High Risk* or *Very High Risk* of conversion.²⁰

Note on At-Risk Assisted Housing Developments

HCD requires that Housing Elements list the assisted housing developments at risk of converting to market-rate uses. For more information on the specific properties that are at Moderate Risk, High Risk, or Very High Risk of conversion, local jurisdiction staff should contact Danielle Mazzella, Preservation & Data Manager at the California Housing Partnership, at dmazzella@chpc.net.

Table 4: Assisted Units at Risk of Conversion

Income	Unincorporated Santa Clara	Santa Clara County	Bay Area
Low	28	28001	110177
Moderate	0	1471	3375
High	0	422	1854
Very High	0	270	1053

Low Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in 10+ years and/or are owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.





²⁰ California Housing Partnership uses the following categories for assisted housing developments in its database: Very-High Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate within the next year that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

High Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 1-5 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

Moderate Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 5-10 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

Income	Unincorporated Santa Clara	Santa Clara County	Bay Area
Total Assisted Units in Database	28	30164	116459

Universe: HUD, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), USDA, and CalHFA projects. Subsidized or assisted developments that do not have one of the aforementioned financing sources may not be included.

Notes: While California Housing Partnership's Preservation Database is the state's most comprehensive source of information on subsidized affordable housing at risk of losing its affordable status and converting to market-rate housing, this database does not include all deed-restricted affordable units in the state. Consequently, there may be at-risk assisted units in a jurisdiction that are not captured in this data table. Per HCD guidance, local jurisdictions must also list the specific affordable housing developments at-risk of converting to market rate uses. This document provides aggregate numbers of at-risk units for each jurisdiction, but local planning staff should contact Danielle Mazzella with the California Housing Partnership at dmazzella@chpc.net to obtain a list of affordable properties that fall under this designation. California Housing Partnership uses the following categories for assisted housing developments in its database: Very-High Risk: affordable homes that are atrisk of converting to market rate within the next year that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer. High Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 1-5 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer. Moderate Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 5-10 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer. Low Risk: affordable homes that are atrisk of converting to market rate in 10+ years and/or are owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer. Source: California Housing Partnership, Preservation Database (2020) This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table RISK-01.

5.3 Substandard Housing

Housing costs in the region are among the highest in the country, which could result in households, particularly renters, needing to live in substandard conditions in order to afford housing. Generally, there is limited data on the extent of substandard housing issues in a community. However, the Census Bureau data included in the graph below gives a sense of some of the substandard conditions that may be present in Unincorporated Santa Clara County. For example, 0.6% of renters in Unincorporated Santa Clara County reported lacking a kitchen and 0.3% of renters lack plumbing, compared to 0.4% of owners who lack a kitchen and 0.4% of owners who lack plumbing.

Note on Substandard Housing

HCD requires Housing Elements to estimate the number of units in need of rehabilitation and replacement. As a data source for housing units in need of rehabilitation and replacement is not available for all jurisdictions in the region, ABAG was not able to provide this required data point in this document. To produce an estimate of housing needs in need of rehabilitation and replacement, staff can supplement the data below on substandard housing issues with additional local information from code enforcement, recent windshield surveys of properties, building department data, knowledgeable builders/developers in the community, or nonprofit housing developers or organizations. For more information, visit HCD's Building Blocks page on Housing Stock Characteristics.





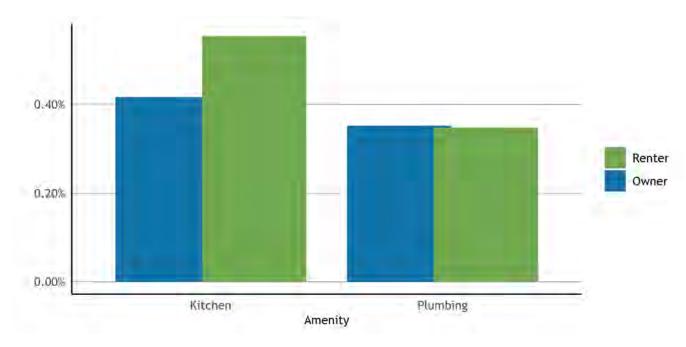


Figure 22: Substandard Housing Issues

Notes: Per HCD guidance, this data should be supplemented by local estimates of units needing to be rehabilitated or replaced based on recent windshield surveys, local building department data, knowledgeable builders/developers in the community, or nonprofit housing developers or organizations.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25053, Table B25043, Table B25049 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-06.

5.4 Home and Rent Values

Home prices reflect a complex mix of supply and demand factors, including an area's demographic profile, labor market, prevailing wages and job outlook, coupled with land and construction costs. In the Bay Area, the costs of housing have long been among the highest in the nation. The typical home value in Unincorporated Santa Clara County was estimated at \$1,775,890 by December of 2020, per data from Zillow. The largest proportion of homes were valued between \$2M+ (see Figure 23). By comparison, the typical home value is \$1,290,970 in Santa Clara County and \$1,077,230 the Bay Area, with the largest share of units valued \$1m-\$1.5m (county) and \$500k-\$750k (region).

The region's home values have increased steadily since 2000, besides a decrease during the Great Recession. The rise in home prices has been especially steep since 2012, with the median home value in the Bay Area nearly doubling during this time. Since 2001, the typical home value has increased 123.3% in Unincorporated Santa Clara County from \$795,190 to \$1,775,890. This change is below the change in Santa Clara County, and below the change for the region (see Figure 24).





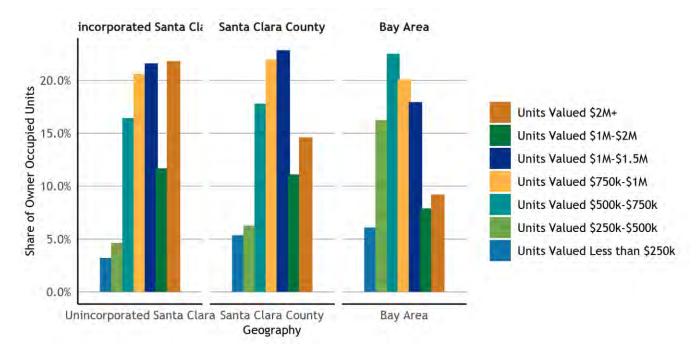


Figure 23: Home Values of Owner-Occupied Units

Universe: Owner-occupied units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25075 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-07.

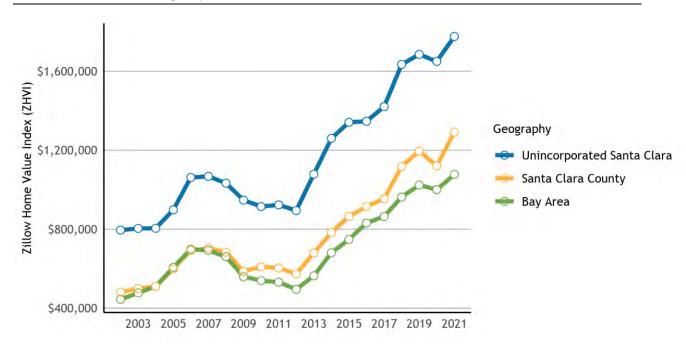


Figure 24: Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI)

Universe: Owner-occupied housing units

Notes: Zillow describes the ZHVI as a smoothed, seasonally adjusted measure of the typical home value and market changes across a given region and housing type. The ZHVI reflects the typical value for homes in the 35th to 65th percentile range. The





ZHVI includes all owner-occupied housing units, including both single-family homes and condominiums. More information on the ZHVI is available from Zillow. The regional estimate is a household-weighted average of county-level ZHVI files, where household counts are yearly estimates from DOF's E-5 series For unincorporated areas, the value is a population weighted average of unincorporated communities in the county matched to census-designated population counts.

Source: Zillow, Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI)

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-08.

Similar to home values, rents have also increased dramatically across the Bay Area in recent years. Many renters have been priced out, evicted or displaced, particularly communities of color. Residents finding themselves in one of these situations may have had to choose between commuting long distances to their jobs and schools or moving out of the region, and sometimes, out of the state.

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the largest proportion of rental units rented in the *Rent \$1000-\$1500* category, totaling 27.5%, followed by 26.1% of units renting in the *Rent \$1500-\$2000* category (see Figure 25). Looking beyond the city, the largest share of units is in the *\$2000-\$2500* category (county) compared to the *\$1500-\$2000* category for the region as a whole.

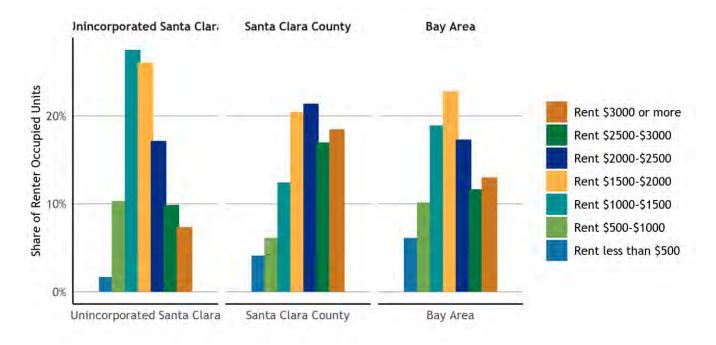


Figure 25: Contract Rents for Renter-Occupied Units

Universe: Renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25056 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-09.

Since 2009, the median rent has increased by 42.9% in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, from \$1,440 to \$1,630 per month (see Figure 26). In Santa Clara County, the median rent has increased 39.4%, from \$1,540 to \$2,150. The median rent in the region has increased significantly during this time from \$1,200 to \$1,850, a 54% increase.²¹

²¹ While the data on home values shown in Figure 24 comes from Zillow, Zillow does not have data on rent prices available for most Bay Area jurisdictions. To have a more comprehensive dataset on rental data for the region, the





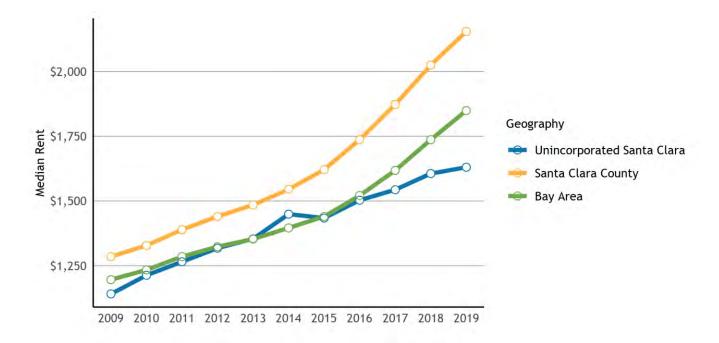


Figure 26: Median Contract Rent

Universe: Renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent

Notes: For unincorporated areas, median is calculated using distribution in B25056.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data releases, starting with 2005-2009 through 2015-2019, B25058, B25056 (for unincorporated areas). County and regional counts are weighted averages of jurisdiction median using B25003 rental unit counts from the relevant year.

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-10.

5.5 Overpayment and Overcrowding

A household is considered "cost-burdened" if it spends more than 30% of its monthly income on housing costs, while those who spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs are considered "severely cost-burdened." Low-income residents are the most impacted by high housing costs and experience the highest rates of cost burden. Spending such large portions of their income on housing puts low-income households at higher risk of displacement, eviction, or homelessness.

rent data in this document comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, which may not fully reflect current rents. Local jurisdiction staff may want to supplement the data on rents with local realtor data or other sources for rent data that are more current than Census Bureau data.





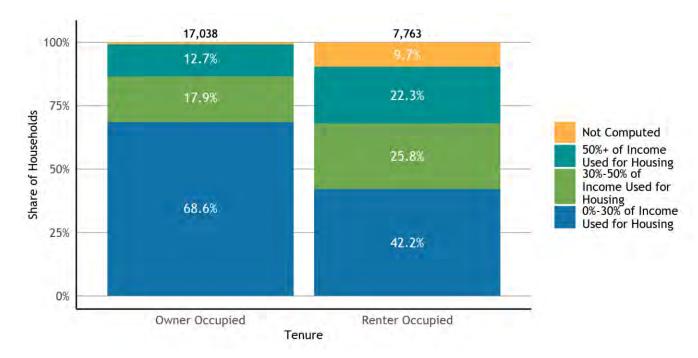


Figure 27: Cost Burden by Tenure

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is "select monthly owner costs", which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25070, B25091 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-06.

Renters are often more cost-burdened than owners. While the housing market has resulted in home prices increasing dramatically, homeowners often have mortgages with fixed rates, whereas renters are more likely to be impacted by market increases. When looking at the cost burden across tenure in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 25.8% of renters spend 30% to 50% of their income on housing compared to 17.9% of those that own (see Figure 27). Additionally, 22.3% of renters spend 50% or more of their income on housing, while 12.7% of owners are severely cost-burdened.

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 17.0% of households spend 50% or more of their income on housing, while 20.6% spend 30% to 50%. However, these rates vary greatly across income categories (see Figure 28). For example, 74.5% of Unincorporated Santa Clara County households making less than 30% of AMI spend the majority of their income on housing. For Unincorporated Santa Clara County residents making more than 100% of AMI, just 1.9% are severely cost-burdened, and 84.0% of those making more than 100% of AMI spend less than 30% of their income on housing.





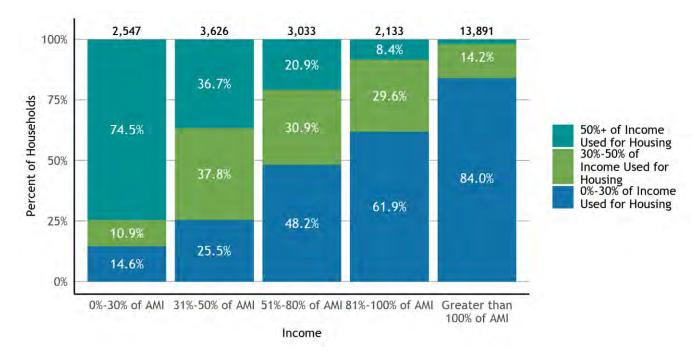


Figure 28: Cost Burden by Income Level

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is "select monthly owner costs", which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-05.

Currently, people of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to white residents. As a result, they often pay a greater percentage of their income on housing, and in turn, are at a greater risk of housing insecurity.

Black or African American, Non-Hispanic residents are the most cost burdened with 26.1% spending 30% to 50% of their income on housing, and American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic residents are the most severely cost burdened with 71.4% spending more than 50% of their income on housing (see Figure 29).





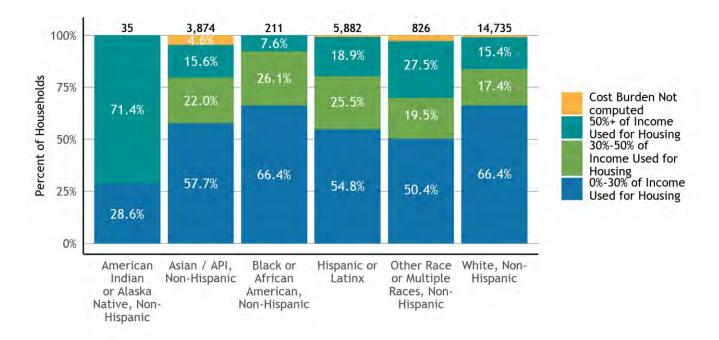


Figure 29: Cost Burden by Race

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is "select monthly owner costs", which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income. For the purposes of this graph, the "Hispanic or Latinx" racial/ethnic group represents those who identify as having Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity and may also be members of any racial group. All other racial categories on this graph represent those who identify with that racial category and do not identify with Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-08.

Large family households often have special housing needs due to a lack of adequately sized affordable housing available. The higher costs required for homes with multiple bedrooms can result in larger families experiencing a disproportionate cost burden than the rest of the population and can increase the risk of housing insecurity.

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 21.1% of large family households experience a cost burden of 30%-50%, while 12.3% of households spend more than half of their income on housing. Some 20.5% of all other households have a cost burden of 30%-50%, with 17.7% of households spending more than 50% of their income on housing (see Figure 30).





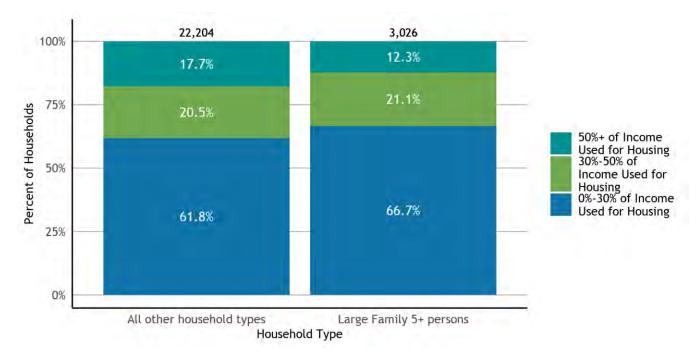


Figure 30: Cost Burden by Household Size

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is "select monthly owner costs", which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-09.

When cost-burdened seniors are no longer able to make house payments or pay rents, displacement from their homes can occur, putting further stress on the local rental market or forcing residents out of the community they call home. Understanding how seniors might be cost-burdened is of particular importance due to their special housing needs, particularly for low-income seniors. 58.8% of seniors making less than 30% of AMI are spending the majority of their income on housing. For seniors making more than 100% of AMI, 83.5% are not cost-burdened and spend less than 30% of their income on housing (see Figure 31).





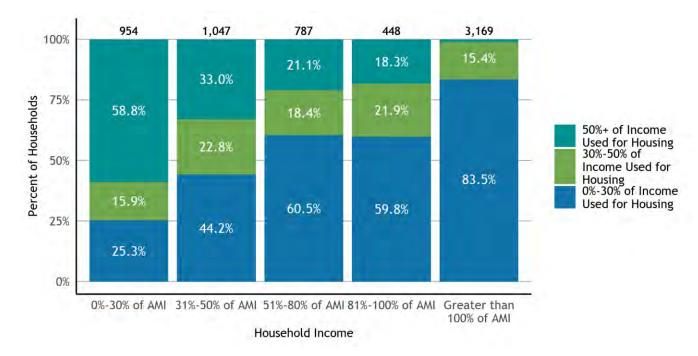


Figure 31: Cost-Burdened Senior Households by Income Level

Universe: Senior households

Notes: For the purposes of this graph, senior households are those with a householder who is aged 62 or older. Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is "select monthly owner costs", which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located. Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table SEN-03.

Overcrowding occurs when the number of people living in a household is greater than the home was designed to hold. There are several different standards for defining overcrowding, but this report uses the Census Bureau definition, which is more than one occupant per room (not including bathrooms or kitchens). Additionally, the Census Bureau considers units with more than 1.5 occupants per room to be severely overcrowded.

Overcrowding is often related to the cost of housing and can occur when demand in a city or region is high. In many cities, overcrowding is seen more amongst those that are renting, with multiple households sharing a unit to make it possible to stay in their communities. In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 3.3% of households that rent are severely overcrowded (more than 1.5 occupants per room), compared to 0.2% of households that own (see Figure 32). In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 4.5% of renters experience moderate overcrowding (1 to 1.5 occupants per room), compared to 2.4% for those own.





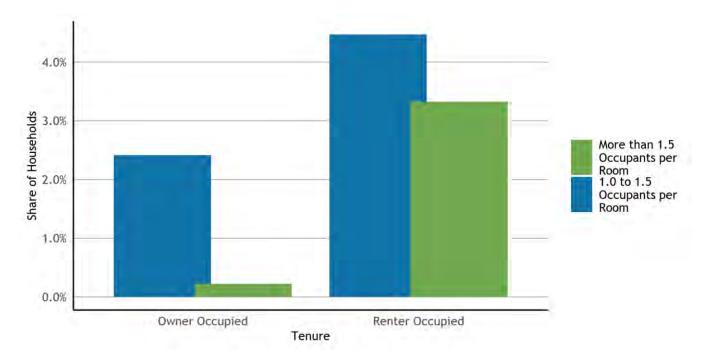


Figure 32: Overcrowding by Tenure and Severity

Notes: The Census Bureau defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by 1.01 persons or more per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens), and units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-01.

Overcrowding often disproportionately impacts low-income households. 2.3% of very low-income households (below 50% AMI) experience severe overcrowding, while 0.9% of households above 100% experience this level of overcrowding (see Figure 33).





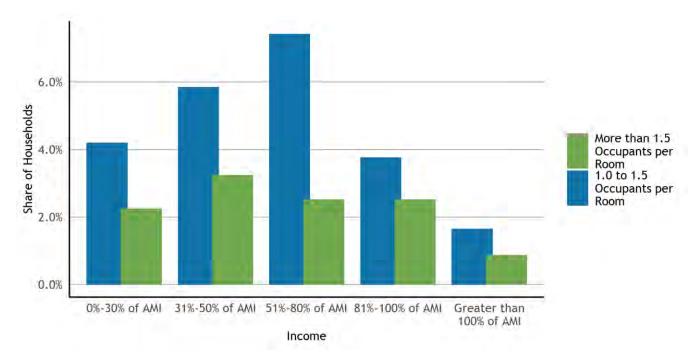


Figure 33: Overcrowding by Income Level and Severity

Notes: The Census Bureau defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by 1.01 persons or more per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens), and units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-04.

Communities of color are more likely to experience overcrowding similar to how they are more likely to experience poverty, financial instability, and housing insecurity. People of color tend to experience overcrowding at higher rates than White residents. In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the racial group with the largest overcrowding rate is *Other Race or Multiple Races (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic)* (see Figure 34)





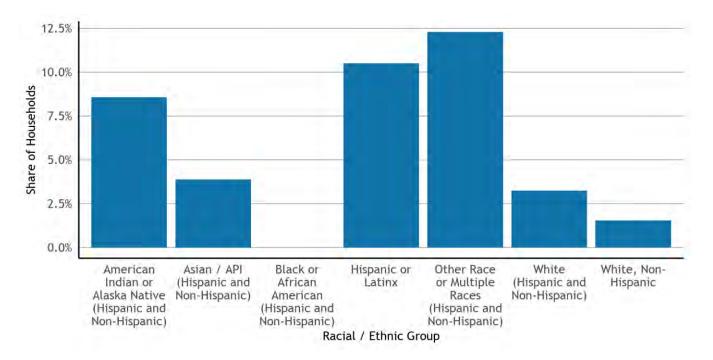


Figure 34: Overcrowding by Race

Notes: The Census Bureau defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by 1.01 persons or more per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens), and units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. For this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity. However, data for the white racial group is also reported for white householders who are not Hispanic/Latinx. Since residents who identify as white and Hispanic/Latinx may have very different experiences within the housing market and the economy from those who identify as white and non-Hispanic/Latinx, data for multiple white sub-groups are reported here. The racial/ethnic groups reported in this table are not all mutually exclusive. Therefore, the data should not be summed as the sum exceeds the total number of occupied housing units for this jurisdiction. However, all groups labelled "Hispanic and Non-Hispanic" are mutually exclusive, and the sum of the data for these groups is equivalent to the total number of occupied housing units.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25014 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-03.





6 SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS

6.1 Large Households

Large households often have different housing needs than smaller households. If a city's rental housing stock does not include larger apartments, large households who rent could end up living in overcrowded conditions. In Unincorporated Santa Clara, for large households with 5 or more persons, most units (74.2%) are owner occupied (see Figure 35). In 2017, 18.0% of large households were very low-income, earning less than 50% of the area median income (AMI).

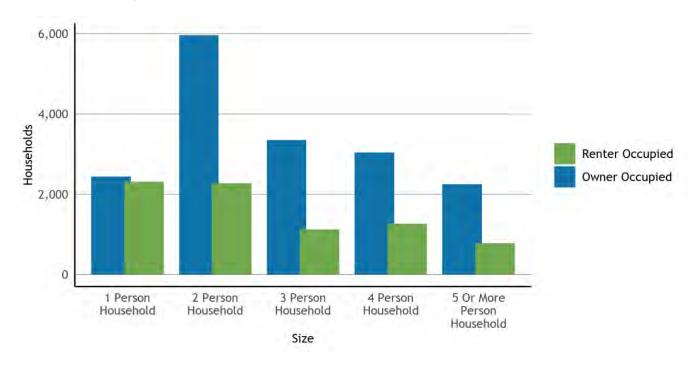


Figure 35: Household Size by Tenure

Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25009 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table LGFEM-01.

The unit sizes available in a community affect the household sizes that can access that community. Large families are generally served by housing units with 3 or more bedrooms, of which there are 17,218 units in Unincorporated Santa Clara County. Among these large units with 3 or more bedrooms, 14.5% are owner-occupied and 85.5% are renter occupied (see Figure 36).





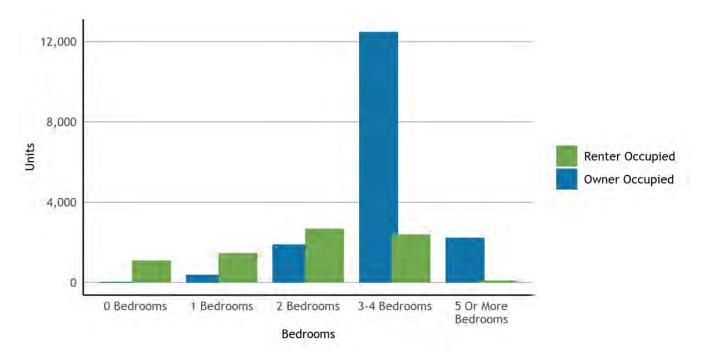


Figure 36: Housing Units by Number of Bedrooms

Universe: Housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25042 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-05.

6.2 Female-Headed Households

Households headed by one person are often at greater risk of housing insecurity, particularly female-headed households, who may be supporting children or a family with only one income. In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the largest proportion of households is *Married-couple Family Households* at 59.9% of total, while *Female-Headed Households* make up 8.1% of all households.





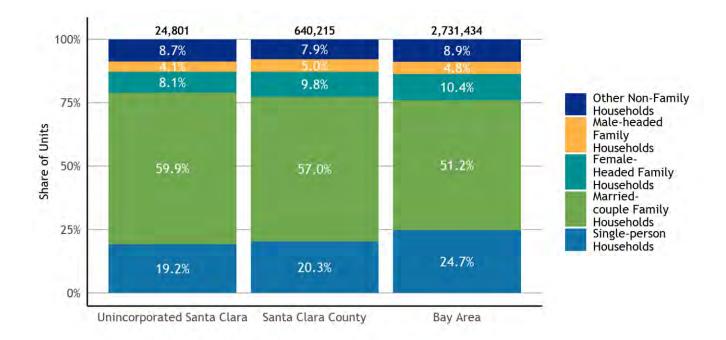


Figure 37: Household Type

Universe: Households

Notes: For data from the Census Bureau, a "family household" is a household where two or more people are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. "Non-family households" are households of one person living alone, as well as households where none of the people are related to each other.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B11001 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-23.

Female-headed households with children may face particular housing challenges, with pervasive gender inequality resulting in lower wages for women. Moreover, the added need for childcare can make finding a home that is affordable more challenging.

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 26.9% of female-headed households with children fall below the Federal Poverty Line, while 8.4% of female-headed households without children live in poverty (see Figure 38).





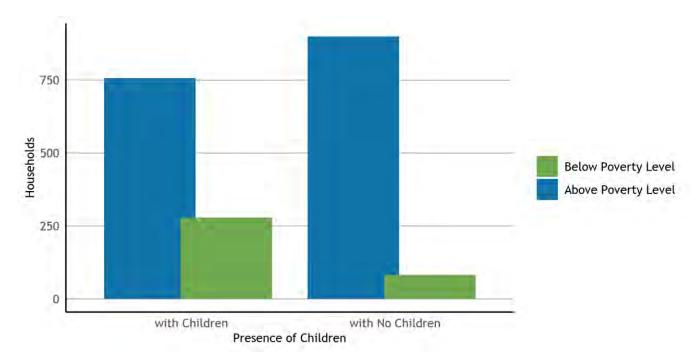


Figure 38: Female-Headed Households by Poverty Status

Universe: Female Households

Notes: The Census Bureau uses a federally defined poverty threshold that remains constant throughout the country and does not correspond to Area Median Income.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B17012 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table LGFEM-05.

6.3 Seniors

Senior households often experience a combination of factors that can make accessing or keeping affordable housing a challenge. They often live on fixed incomes and are more likely to have disabilities, chronic health conditions and/or reduced mobility.

Seniors who rent may be at even greater risk for housing challenges than those who own, due to income differences between these groups. The largest proportion of senior households who rent make 0%-30% of AMI, while the largest proportion of senior households who are homeowners falls in the income group *Greater than 100% of AMI* (see Figure 39).





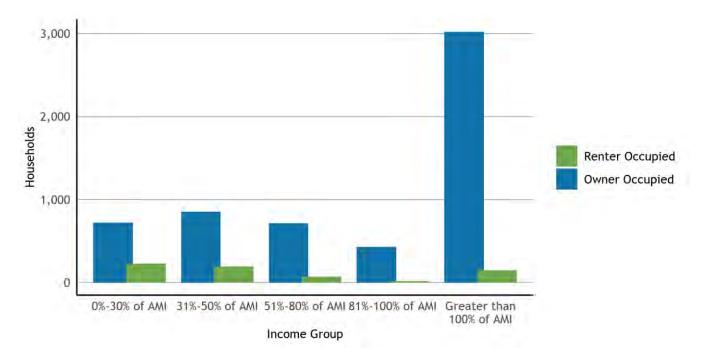


Figure 39: Senior Households by Income and Tenure

Universe: Senior households

Notes: For the purposes of this graph, senior households are those with a householder who is aged 62 or older. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located. Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation. 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table SEN-01.

6.4 People with Disabilities

People with disabilities face additional housing challenges. Encompassing a broad group of individuals living with a variety of physical, cognitive and sensory impairments, many people with disabilities live on fixed incomes and are in need of specialized care, yet often rely on family members for assistance due to the high cost of care.

When it comes to housing, people with disabilities are not only in need of affordable housing but accessibly designed housing, which offers greater mobility and opportunity for independence. Unfortunately, the need typically outweighs what is available, particularly in a housing market with such high demand. People with disabilities are at a high risk for housing insecurity, homelessness and institutionalization, particularly when they lose aging caregivers. Figure 40 shows the rates at which different disabilities are present among residents of Unincorporated Santa Clara County. Overall, 8.3% of people in Unincorporated Santa Clara County have a disability of any kind. ²²

²² These disabilities are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one disability. These counts should not be summed.







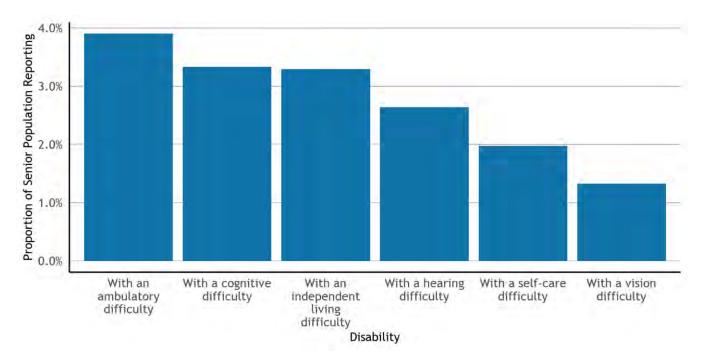


Figure 40: Disability by Type

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 years and over

Notes: These disabilities are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one disability. These counts should not be summed. The Census Bureau provides the following definitions for these disability types: Hearing difficulty: deaf or has serious difficulty hearing. Vision difficulty: blind or has serious difficulty seeing even with glasses. Cognitive difficulty: has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. Ambulatory difficulty: has serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs. Self-care difficulty: has difficulty dressing or bathing. Independent living difficulty: has difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B18102, Table B18103, Table B18104, Table B18105, Table B18106, Table B18107.

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table DISAB-01.

State law also requires Housing Elements to examine the housing needs of people with developmental disabilities. Developmental disabilities are defined as severe, chronic, and attributed to a mental or **physical impairment that begins before a person turns 18 years old. This can include Down's Syndrome,** autism, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, and mild to severe mental retardation. Some people with developmental disabilities are unable to work, rely on Supplemental Security Income, and live with family members. In addition to their specific housing needs, they are at increased risk of housing insecurity after an aging parent or family member is no longer able to care for them.²³

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, of the population with a developmental disability, children under the age of 18 make up 48.3%, while adults account for 51.7%.

²³ For more information or data on developmental disabilities in your jurisdiction, contact the Golden Gate Regional Center for Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties; the North Bay Regional Center for Napa, Solano and Sonoma Counties; the Regional Center for the East Bay for Alameda and Contra Costa Counties; or the San Andreas Regional Center for Santa Clara County.





Table 5: Population with Developmental Disabilities by Age

Age Group	value
Age 18+	878
Age Under 18	820

Universe: Population with developmental disabilities

Notes: The California Department of Developmental Services is responsible for overseeing the coordination and delivery of services to more than 330,000 Californians with developmental disabilities including cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, Down syndrome, autism, epilepsy, and related conditions. The California Department of Developmental Services provides ZIP code level counts. To get jurisdiction-level estimates, ZIP code counts were crosswalked to jurisdictions using census block population counts from Census 2010 SF1 to determine the share of a ZIP code to assign to a given jurisdiction.

Source: California Department of Developmental Services, Consumer Count by California ZIP Code and Age Group (2020) This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table DISAB-04.

The most common living arrangement for individuals with disabilities in Unincorporated Santa Clara County is the home of parent /family /guardian.

Table 6: Population with Developmental Disabilities by Residence

Residence Type	value
Home of Parent /Family /Guardian	1424
Community Care Facility	145
Independent /Supported Living	89
Other	21
Foster /Family Home	15
Intermediate Care Facility	10

Universe: Population with developmental disabilities

Notes: The California Department of Developmental Services is responsible for overseeing the coordination and delivery of services to more than 330,000 Californians with developmental disabilities including cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, Down syndrome, autism, epilepsy, and related conditions. The California Department of Developmental Services provides ZIP code level counts. To get jurisdiction-level estimates, ZIP code counts were crosswalked to jurisdictions using census block population counts from Census 2010 SF1 to determine the share of a ZIP code to assign to a given jurisdiction.

Source: California Department of Developmental Services, Consumer Count by California ZIP Code and Residence Type (2020) This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table DISAB-05.

6.5 Homelessness

Homelessness remains an urgent challenge in many communities across the state, reflecting a range of social, economic, and psychological factors. Rising housing costs result in increased risks of community members experiencing homelessness. Far too many residents who have found themselves housing insecure have ended up unhoused or homeless in recent years, either temporarily or longer term. Addressing the specific housing needs for the unhoused population remains a priority throughout the region, particularly since homelessness is disproportionately experienced by people of color, people with disabilities, those struggling with addiction and those dealing with traumatic life circumstances. In Santa Clara County, the most common type of household experiencing homelessness is those without children in their care. Among households experiencing homelessness that do not have children, 87.1% are unsheltered. Of homeless households with children, most are sheltered in emergency shelter (see Figure 41).







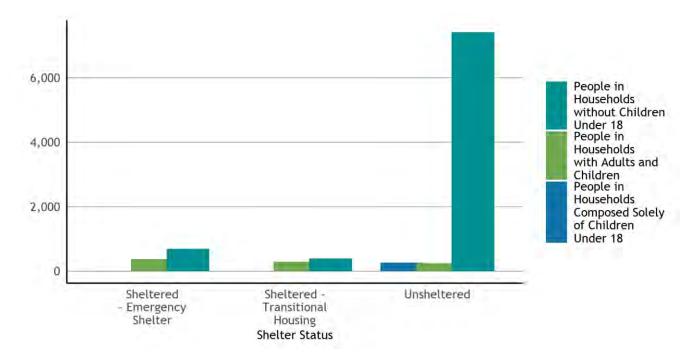


Figure 41: Homelessness by Household Type and Shelter Status, Santa Clara County

Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. Per HCD's requirements, jurisdictions will need to supplement this county-level data with local estimates of people experiencing homelessness.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019)

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HOMELS-01.

People of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to white residents. Consequently, people of color are often disproportionately impacted by homelessness, particularly Black residents of the Bay Area. In Santa Clara County, White (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents represent the largest proportion of residents experiencing homelessness and account for 43.9% of the homeless population, while making up 44.5% of the overall population (see Figure 42).





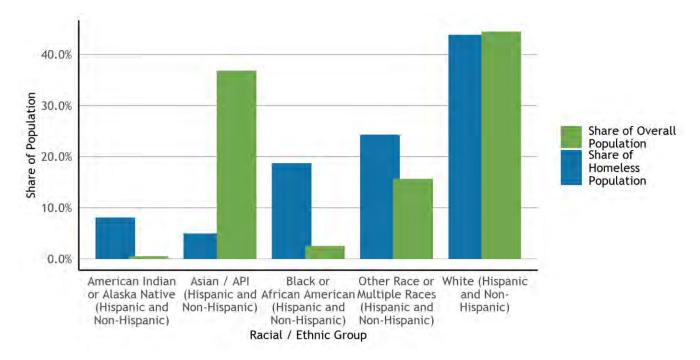


Figure 42: Racial Group Share of General and Homeless Populations, Santa Clara County

Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. Per HCD's requirements, jurisdictions will need to supplement this county-level data with local estimates of people experiencing homelessness. HUD does not disaggregate racial demographic data by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity for people experiencing homelessness in a separate table. Accordingly, the racial group data listed here includes both Hispanic/Latinx and non-Hispanic/Latinx individuals. Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001(A-I) For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HOMELS-02.

In Santa Clara, Latinx residents represent 42.7% of the population experiencing homelessness, while Latinx residents comprise 25.8% of the general population (see Figure 43).





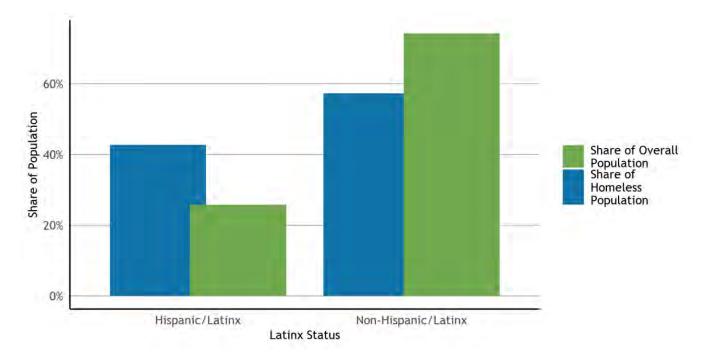


Figure 43: Latinx Share of General and Homeless Populations, Santa Clara County

Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. Per HCD's requirements, jurisdictions will need to supplement this county-level data with local estimates of people experiencing homelessness. The data from HUD on Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity for individuals experiencing homelessness does not specify racial group identity. Accordingly, individuals in either ethnic group identity category (Hispanic/Latinx or non-Hispanic/Latinx) could be of any racial background.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001(A-I) For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HOMELS-03.

Many of those experiencing homelessness are dealing with severe issues - including mental illness, substance abuse and domestic violence - that are potentially life threatening and require additional assistance. In Santa Clara County, homeless individuals are commonly challenged by severe mental illness, with 2,659 reporting this condition (see Figure 12). Of those, some 87.6% are unsheltered, further adding to the challenge of handling the issue.

Note on Homelessness Data

Notably all the data on homelessness provided above is for the entire county. This data comes from the **Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Point in Time count, which is the most comprehensive** publicly available data source on people experiencing homelessness. HUD only provides this data at the county-level and not for specific jurisdictions. However, Housing Element law requires local jurisdictions to estimate or count of the daily average number of people lacking shelter. Therefore, staff will need to supplement the data in this document with additional local data on the number of people experiencing homelessness. If staff do not have estimates of people experiencing homelessness in their jurisdiction readily available, HCD recommends contacting local service providers such as continuum-of-care providers, local homeless shelter and service providers, food





programs, operators of transitional housing programs, local drug and alcohol program service providers, and county mental health and social service departments.²⁴

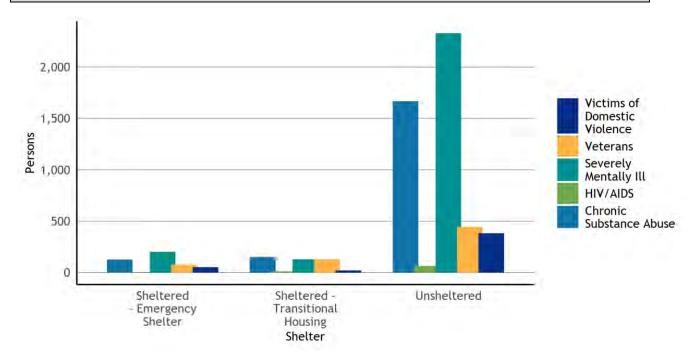


Figure 44: Characteristics for the Population Experiencing Homelessness, Santa Clara County

Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. Per HCD's requirements, jurisdictions will need to supplement this county-level data with local estimates of people experiencing homelessness. These challenges/characteristics are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one challenge/characteristic. These counts should not be summed.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019)

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HOMELS-04.

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the student population experiencing homelessness totaled 299 during the 2019-20 school year and increased by 27.2% since the 2016-17 school year. By comparison, Santa Clara County has seen a 3.5% increase in the population of students experiencing homelessness since the 2016-17 school year, and the Bay Area population of students experiencing homelessness decreased by 8.5%. During the 2019-2020 school year, there were still some 13,718 students experiencing homelessness throughout the region, adding undue burdens on learning and thriving, with the potential for longer term negative effects.

The number of students in Unincorporated Santa Clara County experiencing homelessness in 2019 represents 13.0% of the Santa Clara County total and 2.2% of the Bay Area total.

²⁴ For more information, see HCD's Building Blocks webpage for People Experiencing Homelessness: https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/building-blocks/housing-needs/people-experiencing-homelessness.shtml





Table 7: Students in Local Public Schools Experiencing Homelessness

AcademicYear	Unincorporated Santa Clara	Santa Clara County	Bay Area
2016-17	235	2219	14990
2017-18	320	2189	15142
2018-19	327	2405	15427
2019-20	299	2297	13718

Universe: Total number of unduplicated primary and short-term enrollments within the academic year (July 1 to June 30), public schools

Notes: The California Department of Education considers students to be homeless if they are unsheltered, living in temporary shelters for people experiencing homelessness, living in hotels/motels, or temporarily doubled up and sharing the housing of other persons due to the loss of housing or economic hardship. The data used for this table was obtained at the school site level, matched to a file containing school locations, geocoded and assigned to jurisdiction, and finally summarized by geography.

Source: California Department of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), Cumulative Enrollment Data (Academic Years 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020)
This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table HOMELS-05.

6.6 Farmworkers

Across the state, housing for farmworkers has been recognized as an important and unique concern. Farmworkers generally receive wages that are considerably lower than other jobs and may have temporary housing needs. Finding decent and affordable housing can be challenging, particularly in the current housing market.

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the migrant worker student population totaled 126 during the 2019-20 school year and has decreased by 40.6% since the 2016-17 school year. The trend for the region for the past few years has been a decline of 2.4% in the number of migrant worker students since the 2016-17 school year. The change at the county level is a 49.7% decrease in the number of migrant worker students since the 2016-17 school year.

Table 8: Migrant Worker Student Population

AcademicYear	Unincorporated Santa Clara	Santa Clara County	Bay Area
2016-17	175	978	4630
2017-18	171	732	4607
2018-19	126	645	4075
2019-20	104	492	3976

Universe: Total number of unduplicated primary and short-term enrollments within the academic year (July 1 to June 30), public schools

Notes: The data used for this table was obtained at the school site level, matched to a file containing school locations, geocoded and assigned to jurisdiction, and finally summarized by geography.

Source: California Department of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), Cumulative Enrollment Data (Academic Years 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020)

This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table FARM-01.





According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Census of Farmworkers, the number of permanent farm workers in Santa Clara County has increased since 2002, totaling 2,418 in 2017, while the number of seasonal farm workers has decreased, totaling 1,757 in 2017 (see Figure 45).

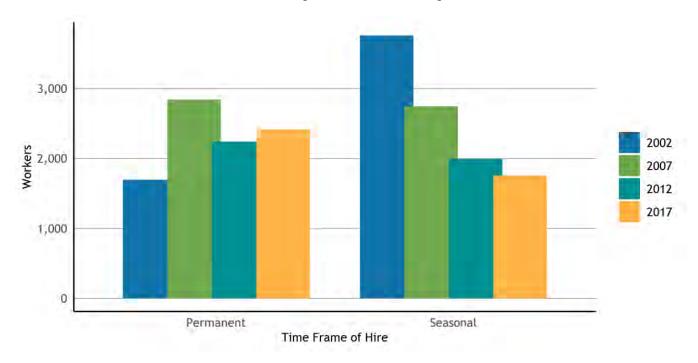


Figure 45: Farm Operations and Farm Labor by County, Santa Clara County

Universe: Hired farm workers (including direct hires and agricultural service workers who are often hired through labor contractors)

Notes: Farm workers are considered seasonal if they work on a farm less than 150 days in a year, while farm workers who work on a farm more than 150 days are considered to be permanent workers for that farm.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Farmworkers (2002, 2007, 2012, 2017), Table 7: Hired Farm Labor For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table FARM-02.

6.7 Non-English Speakers

California has long been an immigration gateway to the United States, which means that many languages are spoken throughout the Bay Area. Since learning a new language is universally challenging, it is not uncommon for residents who have immigrated to the United States to have limited English proficiency. This limit can lead to additional disparities if there is a disruption in housing, such as an eviction, because residents might not be aware of their rights or they might be wary to engage due to immigration status concerns. In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, 5.0% of residents 5 years and older identify as speaking English not well or not at all, which is below the proportion for Santa Clara County. Throughout the region the proportion of residents 5 years and older with limited English proficiency is 8%.





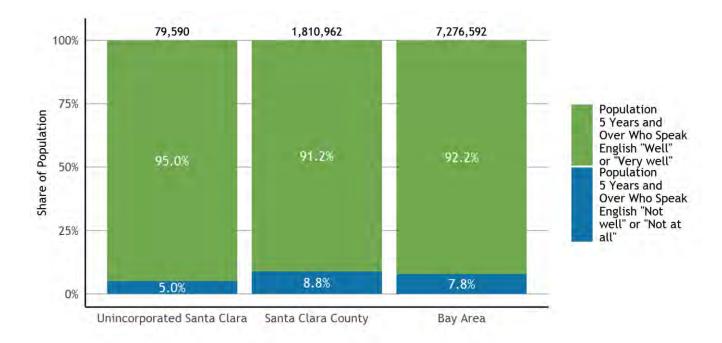


Figure 46: Population with Limited English Proficiency

Universe: Population 5 years and over

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B16005 For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table AFFH-03.





Appendix D: Race and Homelessness in Santa Clara County







RACE AND HOMELESSNESS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

JANUARY 2020











This project is a collaboration between



&

SPARC

with generous support from



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is part of a year-long initiative on racial equity and homelessness in Santa Clara County, California. The initiative is a partnership between Destination: Home, a public-private partnership dedicated to ending homelessness in Santa Clara County, and SPARC (Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities, a national initiative examining structural racism and homelessness. SPARC is a project of Boston-based C4 Innovations.

This report was authored by the SPARC Team: Jeff Olivet, Regina Cannon, Caty Wilkey, and Nastacia' Moore and made possible through the financial support and thought leadership of Cisco, as part of its larger efforts to address homelessness in Santa Clara County.

INTRODUCTION

This report is about helping our community improve and expand services for homeless men, women and children who are disproportionately people of color. Homelessness is an extreme manifestation of poverty. Along the continuum of safety-net services, our supportive housing system is at the end of the line. This report is about making sure that supportive housing services do not exacerbate or perpetuate the racial and social disparities in our community.

This report is also a lens through which we begin to perceive our circumstances more clearly. In a March 2018 report, SPARC (Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities), wrote: "People of color are dramatically more likely than White people to experience homelessness in the United States. This is no accident; it is the result of centuries of structural racism that have excluded historically oppressed people—particularly Black and Native Americans—from equal access to housing, community supports, and opportunities for economic mobility." To an extent, homelessness is the result of policy choices we've made.

We asked SPARC to help bring a racial equity lens to the valiant and amazing work that so many social workers, property managers, volunteers, doctors, nurses, and public servants are performing each day. From this effort, two things have become apparent. One, homelessness in Santa Clara County is characterized by many of the same racial and ethnic disparities seen in communities across the country. And two, we are only beginning to scratch the surface when it comes to understanding and addressing the underlying causes that are pushing individuals and families – especially people of color – into homelessness.

We hope this report serves as a jumping off point for the challenging, yet vital, work to eliminate these disparities in our community. By acknowledging the negative consequences of some of our policies, choices, and attitudes, and by embracing the core values and strategies outlined in this report, we can begin to undo the negative and detrimental impacts of decades of systemic racism for our most vulnerable neighbors.

Sincerely,

Pastor Paul Bains,

Project WeHOPE / Dignity on Wheels

Poncho Guevara,

Sacred Heart Community Services

Consuelo Hernandez,

County of Santa Clara, Office of Supportive Housing

Jennifer Kelleher,

Law Foundation of Silicon Valley

Anthony King,

Lived Experience Advisory Board

Dontae Lartigue,

Lived Experience Advisory Board

Camille Llanes-Fontanilla,

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Miguel Márquez,

County of Santa Clara, Office of the County Executive

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Silicon Valley Community Foundation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

People of color are dramatically more likely than their white counterparts to become homeless in the United States. Recent national research has shown that such racial disproportionality is not limited to any particular geographical area or region of the country, but instead that patterns of racial disproportionality play out in community after community across the country. Further, this is not simply an issue of poverty: people of color experience homelessness at rates significantly higher than the proportion of those living in poverty. Indeed, the legacy of historical and contemporary structural racism is at the root of who becomes homeless.

Against this backdrop, Destination: Home partnered with the national SPARC Initiative (Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities) to examine the link between racial inequity and homelessness in Santa Clara County.

Launched in February 2019, the initiative involves:

- Establishment of a Racial Equity Advisory Group to guide the process
- Assessment of the current state of race and homelessness in Santa Clara County through quantitative and qualitative approaches, including Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) data; listening sessions with people of color experiencing homelessness; and stakeholder interviews
- Work with Destination: Home's Lived Experience Advisory Board to center racial equity
- Racial equity training for homeless service providers and city/county government staff
- Action planning to implement racial equity strategies within the Community Plan to End Homelessness

This report presents an assessment of the intersection of race and homelessness in Santa Clara County and offers recommendations for next steps. Three major themes emerged:

- Disproportionately high rates of homelessness among specific racial and ethnic groups
- Racial/ethnic variation in experiences of homelessnes
- Structural barriers, including lack of affordable housing and economic opportunity

Specific findings in each of these three areas create a preliminary understanding of the state of race and homelessness in the county.

Disproportionality

Overall, Santa Clara County is generally similar to other communities across the U.S., with high rates of homelessness among people of color:

- Black/African Americans are disproportionately represented in the homeless population (16.9%) compared to their numbers in the general population (2.5%). This ratio is significantly higher than other communities in which SPARC has conducted research.
- Similarly, American Indian/Native Alaskans experience homelessness in Santa Clara County at a ratio of 7:1 compared to their general population numbers (7.4% of homeless population compared to <1% of general population).
- Unique to Santa Clara County, people who identify as Hispanic/Latinx comprise 43.7% of the homeless (HMIS) population, compared to 27% of the general population; 65% of families presenting to the Coordinated Entry System are Hispanic/Latinx.

¹ Olivet, J., Dones, M., Richard, M., Wilkey, C., Yampolskaya, S., Beit-Arie, M. and Joseph, L. (2018). Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities: Phase One Findings. Center for Social Innovation.

² Carter, G. (2011). From Exclusion to Destitution: Race, Affordable Housing, and Homelessness. Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research • Volume 13, Number 1

 Non-Hispanic people and those who identify as Asian/Asian American are both significantly underrepresented in the homeless population.

Racial/ethnic variation in experiences of homelessness

Our analysis found racial and ethnic disparities for some (but not all) HMIS data sets related to a person's homelessness experiences.

- Prior homeless experiences are generally proportionate by race and ethnicity to the HMIS population.
- Race is a statistically significant predictor of exiting into homelessness for American Indian/Alaska Native, who were 35% more likely to exit into homelessness.
- When assessed for vulnerability and housing need, a higher percentage of Non-Hispanic/ Latinx families (45.7%) are assessed as needing Permanent Supportive Housing than Hispanic/ Latinx families (39%).

Structural barriers

Stakeholders across the community cited systemic and structural inequities as a significant driver of housing insecurity and poverty in people of color.

- While housing affordability is an issue that affects people of all racial and ethnic background, people of color may be most severely impacted.
- The persistent wealth gap and lack of economic opportunity put communities of color at risk of homelessness.
- Disproportionately high rates of homelessness among people of color in the county mirror disproportionality in other safety net systems.

In addition to these major themes, we identified three underlying values to ground Destination: Home's racial equity work going forward. These include:

- Integrating people of color with lived experience of homelessness in all program, policy, and funding decisions
- Aligning racial equity work in the homelessness sector with other racial equity initiatives in Santa Clara County
- **3.** Using a racial equity lens and data-driven decision making in the homelessness system and across other systems.

Based on the findings of this assessment, Destination: Home is poised to shift its work from analysis to planning and implementation of racial equity-based strategies in Santa Clara County's homelessness response system. An implementation strategy, as outlined in the recommendations of this report, should address inflow, crisis response and outflow. Through this work, Santa Clara County has the potential to address structural racism as a root cause of homelessness, and, in doing so, create a roadmap for other communities across the country.



APPROACH

In 2016, C4 Innovations launched the SPARC Initiative (Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities), a multi-city effort to examine the connections between structural racism and homelessness across the United States. The project documented disproportionately high rates of homelessness among African Americans and Native Americans, with risk of homelessness especially high among families and youth of color.³ As SPARC communities have continued to examine their data and to shift from understanding the problem to developing equity-based strategies to reduce homelessness among people of color, various key components of racial equity implementation have emerged. These include: upstream prevention, cross-sector collaboration, organizational training and capacity building, targeted programming for specific at-risk groups,



and long-term commitment to affordable housing and economic opportunities for communities of color.

To understand any potential racial disproportionality among people experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County, California, Destination: Home partnered with the national SPARC Initiative. Initiated in February 2019, the collaborative effort includes three phases of work:

- 1. Assessment
- 2. Planning
- 3. Implementation

Throughout these phases, SPARC and Destination: Home (DH) are also focused on community engagement and buy-in, a recognition that tackling the important work of racial equity cannot be done in isolation, but instead in partnership and solidarity with partners across the community, including:

- People of color with lived experience of homelessness
- Homeless service providers
- City and County officials
- Advocates for specific racial and ethnic groups
- Faith community leaders
- Private sector/business leaders
- Philanthropy

³ Olivet, J., Dones, M., Richard, M., Wilkey, C., Yampolskaya, S., Beit-Arie, M. and Joseph, L. (2018). Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities: Phase One Findings. Center for Social Innovation.

As a first stage of the work, SPARC led an assessment process that occurred between February and May 2019, and included a number of key activities:

- 1. Strategy meeting with the Racial Equity Advisory Group (REAG), which was formed to guide this project
- Meetings with the Destination: Home Lived Experience Advisory Board (LEAB), DH Governing Board and other community partners
- **3.** Listening sessions with people of color experiencing homelessness at four homeless service programs:
 - HomeFirst Boccardo Reception Center homeless shelter
 - Recovery Café
 - CityTeam Men's Program
 - Life Moves Family Shelter
- 4. Stakeholder interviews with individuals representing a wide range of perspectives:

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Ariel Blume	Executive Director	County of Santa Clara Office of Cultural Competence
Analilia P. Garcia	Racial & Health Equity Program Manager	County of Santa Clara Department of Public Health
Jermaine Hardy	Adult Services Division, Deputy Chief Probation Officer	County of Santa Clara Probation Department
Maritza Maldonado	Executive Director	Amigos de Guadalupe Center for Justice and Empowerment
Debra Porchia-Usher	Chief Deputy Director	County of Santa Clara Social Services Agency
Elena Rivera	Board Member	Lived Experience Advisory Board
Amber Siddle-Manas	Health Planning Specialist	County of Santa Clara Department of Public Health
Shari Slate	Vice President, Chief Inclusion & Collaboration Officer	Cisco
Toni Tullys	Behavioral Health Director	County of Santa Clara Department of Health and Human Services

5. Analysis of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data

Our team used Santa Clara County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and Coordinated Entry System (CES) data to analyze the current state of racial inequities among the population experiencing homelessness and to better understand the role of race in determining outcomes related to housing and homelessness. This analysis was guided by five research questions:

- 1. What is the current state of disproportionality by race and ethnic group?
- 2. What is the experience of Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) in previous homeless experience compared to Whites?
- 3. What are the differences by race in VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) score and prioritization for permanent housing and other housing resources?
- 4. What role does race play in recidivism into homelessness?
- 5. What role does household type (i.e., family, single adults, youth) play in understanding inequities in the homeless service system?

Quantitative data from years 2014-20194 were collected from the San Jose/Santa Clara City and County CoC HMIS system and Coordinated Entry System (specifically, VI-SPDAT). Data were cleaned, deduplicated, and analyzed using SPSS. The HMIS sample includes cases from 24,746 individuals and the VI-SPDAT sample included cases from 14,818 individuals and families. We conducted univariate and bivariate analyses to understand the demographics of this client sample and to describe the general nature of over- and under-representation by racial groups in certain circumstances. To better understand outcomes experienced by clients, we analyzed information pertaining to the most recent homeless event and entry in the HMIS system. Where possible, data were analyzed by household type to specifically understand the differences in experience and outcomes of clients presenting to the system as individuals (both single adults and youth) versus clients presenting as part of a household or family. Data on household type was extrapolated using the categories "Household without Children," "Households with only Children," and "Households with Children". The category "young adults" were defined as those under 25 and who were included in the category of "Household without Children"; however, it is unknown whether or not these individuals presented to the system alone. For CES data, to determine whether people of color differed from White clients on prioritization score, a one-way ANOVA was conducted. Pearson chi-square analysis was used to determine whether there is a statistically significant association between race and being classified into a specific vulnerability group (i.e., no housing intervention is needed, Rapid Re-Housing, or Permanent Supportive Housing/ Housing First).

From these sources of information, the SPARC team documented the current state of race and homelessness in Santa Clara County. This report presents the findings from this assessment and offers potential directions forward as Destination: Home works to center racial equity in its county-wide homelessness response.

⁴ Some data dating back to 1998 were included in the dataset and analysis; however, the bulk of cases were from 2014 onward.

RACE AND HOMELESSNESS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Through the assessment process, three themes of findings emerged:

- Disproportionately high rates of homelessness among specific racial and ethnic groups
- Racial/ethnic variation in experiences of homelessness
- Structural barriers, including lack of affordable housing and economic opportunity

In addition to these major themes, the assessment unearthed the need for three important cross-cutting values:

- 1. Integrate people of color with lived experience of homelessness in all program, policy, and funding decisions
- 2. Align racial equity work in the homelessness sector with other racial equity initiatives in Santa Clara County
- 3. Use a racial equity lens and data-driven decision making in the homelessness system and across other systems.

THEME 1:

Disproportionately high rates of homelessness among specific racial/ethnic groups

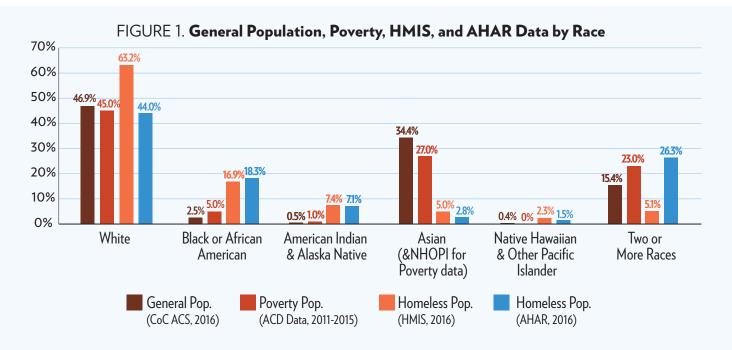
Figure 1 below presents a racial and ethnic breakdown of American Community Survey (ACS) data for Santa Clara County CoC (general population), poverty data, HMIS sample, and Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) data. As Figure 1 shows, a simple comparison of the general population in the CoC with the population presenting to the homeless service system (HMIS) shows that Black/African Americans are dramatically overrepresented in the homeless service system (16.9% compared to 2.5% of the local population). This is almost seven (6.76) times greater than would be expected based on this group's presence in the general population. AHAR data also reflects this inequity with 18.3% identifying as Black/African American.

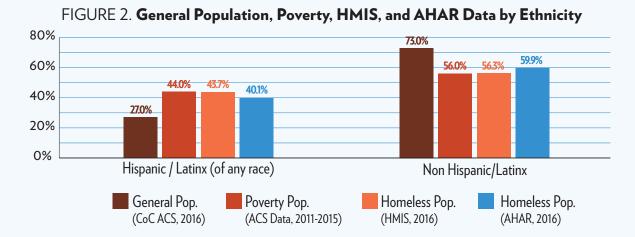
Also shown in Figure 1 is the overrepresentation of the American Indian/Alaskan Native population, which accounts for 7.4% of the HMIS population and 7.1% of the AHAR data, despite making up only 0.5% of the general population. This is almost 15 (14.8) times greater than would be expected based on their presence in the general population.

By comparison, Asians are underrepresented in HMIS and AHAR, accounting for 5.0% and 2.8%, respectively, of populations experiencing homelessness, while accounting for more than a third (34.4%) of the general population. This representation is almost seven (6.89) times less than would be expected based on their presence in the general population.

IMPORTANT FINDINGS

- Black/African Americans are dramatically overrepresented in the homeless populations (16.9% compared to 2.5% of the general population).
- Hispanic/Latinx individuals represent 43.7% of the HMIS sample compared to 27% of the general population.
- High rates of Hispanic/Latinx family homelessness—65% of families experiencing homelessness.
- American Indian/Alaskan Natives are 0.5% of the general population but 7.4% of the homeless population.
- Poverty alone does not explain high rates of homelessness among people of color.





Whites are also overrepresented in the HMIS data, accounting for 63.2% of HMIS population compared to 46.9% in the general population. However, the magnitude of overrepresentation is not as great for Whites as it is for Black/AA and AI/AN race groups. Specifically, representation of Whites in HMIS is 1.34 times greater than what you would expect based on their presence in the general population. It's also worth noting that AHAR data was generally proportional to the general population for Whites.

Also notable is the inequity for Hispanic/Latinx individuals, who represent 43.7% of the HMIS sample compared to 27% of the general population (see Figure 2). This overrepresentation is reflected in the AHAR data as well (40.1%).

Table 1 also shows that poverty cannot explain for racial and ethnic disproportionality in the homeless system (especially given that the percentage of Black/African Americans in poverty in this community is not dramatically disproportionate to the general population).

TABLE 1. Race & Ethnicity Breakdown Across General Population, Poverty, CES, HMIS, and PIT						
	COC ACS* (2016)	POVERTY (2011-2015)**	HMIS (2016)***	AHAR (2016)****		
White	46.9%	45.0%	63.2%	44.0%		
Black/AA	2.5%	5.0%	16.9%	18.3%		
AI/AN	0.5%	1.0%	7.4%	7.1%		
Asian (& NHOPI for poverty data)	34.4%	27.0%	5.0%	2.8%		
NHOPI	0.4%		2.3%	1.5%		
Two or More Races	15.4%	23.0%	5.1%	26.3%		
Hispanic/Latinx	27.0%	44.0%	43.7%	40.1%		

^{* &}quot;CoC ACS" refers to the general population numbers (according to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey) for the geographical areas covered by the Santa Clara County Continuum of Care.

The data for Hispanic/Latinx families with children show similar disparities, representing 43% of the overall homeless population but 65% of families experiencing homelessness. Stakeholders described numerous issues facing this group, including language barriers, lack of culturally competent services, and gentrification that drives Hispanic/Latinx people out of their neighborhoods.

^{**} The poverty numbers in this table are also drawn from ACS data

^{****} Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data include all individuals served by the homeless services system in the county over the course of a year.

**** Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) data represents the total unsheltered and sheltered residents in Santa Clara County, as measured by a standardized count methodology required by the federal government to document the scope of homelessness on an annual basis.

THEME 2:

Racial/ethnic variation in experiences of homelessness

HMIS data elements related to prior location before entering homelessness (i.e. before entering the HMIS system) were analyzed. These distributions were more or less proportionate to the HMIS population; in other words, each racial group presented to the homeless service system from situations/locations at generally the same rate as one would expect. These data are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2. Prior Location by Race							
WHITE BLACK/AA AI/AN ASIAN NHOPI TWO MC RA							
Homeless	61.6%	17.1%	7.2%	4.6%	2.5%	7.1%	
Permanent Housing/ Renting w/ subsidy	59.4%	22.9%	4.1%	4.3%	1.4%	7.8%	
Permanent Housing/ Renting without subsidy	63.1%	16.6%	4.5%	5.5%	2.4%	7.9%	
Institutionalized care	69.5%	14.6%	3.4%	5.0%	1.5%	5.9%	
Correctional facility	64.4%	16.9%	5.4%	3.7%	2.4%	7.2%	
Doubled up	63.8%	15.9%	6.2%	5.4%	2.2%	6.6%	
Transitional care	62.3%	18.2%	5.5%	4.6%	2.6%	6.8%	

We also analyzed the duration and frequency of homeless experiences. Specifically, number of months homeless in the past three years and number of times homeless in the past three years were analyzed by race and ethnicity. Prior homeless experiences are generally proportionate by race and ethnicity to the HMIS population.

TABLE 3. Number of Times Homeless & Number of Months Homeless in Past Three Years by Race and H/L ethnicity*							
	WHITE	BLACK/ AA	AI/AN	ASIAN	NHOPI	TWO OR MORE RACES	HISPANIC OR LATINX (of any race)
		NUMBER O	F TIMES HO	MELESS			
1	62.7%	16.8%	6.5%	5.1%	2.7%	6.2%	42.6%
2	60.5%	17.5%	7.3%	5.0%	3.3%	6.4%	43.5%
3	59.3%	19.8%	7.3%	4.2%	1.9%	7.5%	43.0%
4 or more	60.6%	18.0%	7.2%	4.4%	2.2%	7.6%	41.9%
	N	NUMBER OF	MONTHS H	OMELESS			
1 (this is the first month)	60.4%	17.0%	6.0%	7.1%	3.0%	6.5%	43.9%
Average for 2-12 months, Mean	5.97 mo.	6.10 mo.	6.58 mo.	5.90 mo.	5.83 mo.	6.18 mo.	5.93 mo.
More than 12 months	61.4%	17.7%	7.8%	4.0%	2.3%	6.9%	40.9%

^{*}It is important to note the limitations of the HMIS data system as a data source to answer this research question. Specifically, the response options for these two questions are categorical and therefore force respondents to fit into a predetermined answer, which limits a true understanding of prior homeless experiences.

We examined whether or not race was a **predictor of exiting from programs back into homelessness**. Race is a statistically significant predictor of exiting into homelessness for American Indian/Alaska Native, who were 35% more likely to exit into homelessness. Gender is a significant predictor, with females 29% less likely to exit into homelessness than males.

We also examined whether or not race and other factors were predictors of exiting back into homelessness for different age/household groups. For young adults (single, aged 18-24), black youth were 2 times more likely (p<.05, OR 2.05) to exit back into homelessness than were their white counterparts. This was also true for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander youth, who were almost four times as likely (p<.05, OR 3.98). Also statistically significant for this age group was gender, where females were over two times less likely to exit into homelessness than males (p<.01, OR 0.46). For older single adults, the American Indian/Alaska Native population were 35% more likely to exit into homelessness (p<.05, OR 1.35) than whites, and Hispanic/Latinx individuals were 13% more likely than their non-Hispanic/Latinx counterparts (of any race) (p<.05, OR 1.13). Females in this age group were 37% less likely to exit into homelessness (p<.05, OR 0.73). Neither race nor gender were statistically significant in the models for family members.

IMPORTANT FINDINGS

- Prior homeless experiences are generally proportionate by race and ethnicity to the HMIS population.
- Race is a statistically significant predictor of exiting into homelessness for American Indian/Alaska Native, who were 35% more likely to exit into homelessness.
- Black youth were two times more likely to exit back into homelessness than their white counterparts.
- When assessed for vulnerability and housing need, a higher percentage of Non-Hispanic/Latinx families (45.7%) are assessed as needing Permanent Supportive Housing than Hispanic/Latinx families (39%).
- Gender is a significant predictor of returns to homelessness, with females 29% less likely than males to exit programs back into homelessness.

An examination of VI-SPDAT data helps to understand how individuals and families are prioritized for housing services and whether there are any inequities by race or ethnicity. We examined mean final scores and service referral categorization. Figure 2 shows the variability in mean scores across race and ethnicity. One-way ANOVA found that for both individual and family samples, there was a statistically significant difference between race groups and ethnicity groups of final scores. However, scores were somewhat higher for non-White race groups in the family dataset, with AI/AN and individuals identifying as Two or More Races receiving higher prioritization scores.

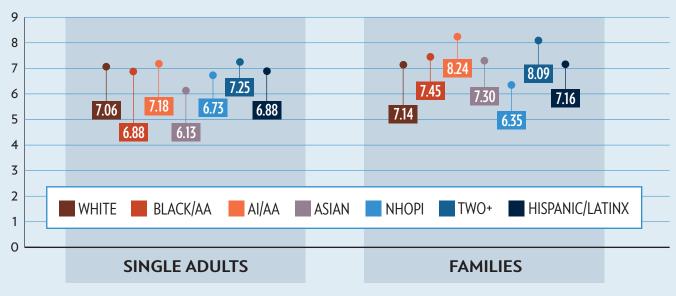


FIGURE 2. VI-SPDAT Mean Score by Race & H/L Ethnicity

The rate at which non-White individuals and families receive prioritization for Permanent Housing/Housing First following a VI-SPDAT assessment is important in understanding the inequities in the Coordinated Entry System. Figures 3 and 4 shows the distribution of prioritization category by race (BIPOC represents all combined non-White race groups) and ethnicity, respectively. Pearson chi-square analyses showed a statistically significant (p<.05) association between race and prioritization category for families only, and a statistically significant (p<.05) association between ethnicity and prioritization for both single adults and families.

FIGURE 3. Race and Prioritization Category

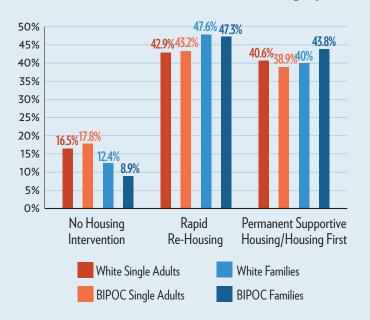
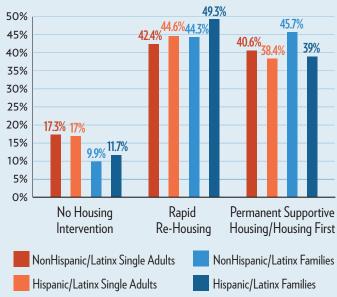


FIGURE 4. Ethnicity & Prioritization Category



THEME 3:

Structural barriers, including lack of affordable housing and economic opportunity

Lack of access to affordable housing was a major area of focus in the listening sessions. The following direct quotes from people of color with lived experience of homelessness who participated in one of four listening sessions illustrate barriers to housing and perceptions on the part of participants about the need for more housing. One participant connected housing stability with sobriety: "They need to give us more access to [set aside] units. People get frustrated and relapse and forget about the process." Another said simply, "Everything is so expensive, you can't do it alone."

The stakeholder interviews echoed this theme of lack of affordable housing. The county's public health department has conducted multiple community needs assessments in recent years, each of which, without exception, identified housing as one of the most pressing public health issues facing the county. Interviewees described people living in their cars, doubled up with friends and family, and renting couches, floorspace, or subdivided living rooms for a few hours a day. They talked about people who have lived in Santa Clara County their whole lives, but who have been pushed out by skyrocketing rents, only to drive more than an hour each way to get to work in the county or to keep their children in their schools of origin. As one stakeholder succinctly put it: "You can't have luxury housing for everyone and not have sufficient housing for low-income individuals."

While housing affordability is an issue that affects people of all racial and ethnic backgrounds, several of key stakeholders interviewed stated that people of color were more severely impacted. One reason for this may be the persistent racial wealth gap and lack of economic opportunity for people of color. Next to housing, economic inequality was the most regularly reported challenge named in the interviews. This focus is captured well in the words of one respondent: "We have to think about systemic structures that have not

IMPORTANT FINDINGS

- While housing affordability is an issue that affects people of all racial and ethnic background, people of color may be most severely impacted.
- The persistent wealth gap and lack of economic opportunity put communities of color at risk of homelessness.
- Disproportionately high rates of homelessness among people of color in the county mirror disproportionality in other Safety Net systems.

worked for people of color...Disinvestment from communities of color places them at a great disadvantage. When we talk about community violence and trauma, we come back to economic opportunity."

While other issues were raised, including language barriers, criminalization of homelessness, behavioral health, education, and multi-generational homelessness, stakeholders continually brought the conversation back to housing and economic inequality as major drivers of homelessness among people of color in Santa Clara County.

The disproportionately high rates of homelessness among people of color in the county mirror disproportionality in other Safety Net systems. For example, one interviewee described similarities between disproportionately high rates of foster care and criminal justice involvement among Black and Hispanic/Latinx people—with both groups disproportionately represented compared to their general population numbers. Involvement in the child welfare and criminal justice system increases the risk of homelessness and may be creating pipelines into homelessness for people of color. An important area of future work will be to further analyze data across multiple systems to determine not just disproportionality, but also to understand patterns of cross-system involvement (e.g., someone who is ex-

periencing homelessness and has also been involved in foster care, criminal justice, or eviction systems). To date, such involvement is generally documented by self-report rather than data-sharing and analysis across multiple data sets.

Underlying Values to Guide Destination: Home's Racial Equity

In addition to these three major findings themes, three cross-cutting values emerged from the assessment process:

1. Integrate people of color with lived experience of homelessness in all program, policy, and funding decisions

The stakeholder interviews revealed a widespread belief that people with lived experience of homelessness should be included more in shaping policy and system responses to homelessness. "The mistake we make in housing," stated one stakeholder, "is that we're talking to people who are housed...I would challenge us to bring authentic voices to the table." Another noted that their agency is "designing programs that target specific communities. We are working on listening to those communities so that we have an impact...partnerships with individuals most impacted by the issue."

2. Align racial equity work in the homelessness sector with other racial equity initiatives in Santa Clara County

Multiple stakeholders identified the importance of aligning efforts to promote racial equity. One stated that "a coordinated, cross-departmental aligned effort" is essential to address racial inequities in homelessness, and that agencies working on racial equity need to "align and advance toward a common goal with something we can measure and truly evaluate our efforts." In the course of the interviews, several existing racial equity initiatives were underway in the county. These include:

- 1. GARE: The Government Alliance for Racial Equity, in which multiple city/county departments and staff are participating
- 2. A race equity committee in the justice system that has been meeting regularly for a number of years
- 3. A subcommittee on the school to prison pipeline
- 4. A committee within the Department of Health and Human Services focused on culture and diversity

As some stakeholders indicated, it will be important to develop a full catalog of such existing efforts, then determine the most effective strategies for aligning and coordinating these efforts.

3. Use a racial equity lens and data-driven decision making in the homelessness system and across other systems.

Across all of this work, interviewees, listening session participants, and members of the Racial Equity Advisory Group and DH's Lived Experience Advisory Board noted the importance of bringing racial equity into all of the organization's work to end homelessness. This suggests that a racial equity initiative should not exist in parallel to other efforts, but should instead permeate all of Destination: Home's work. The upcoming planning process to develop a five-year community plan to address homelessness offers an important opportunity to embed racial equity across multiple activities.

NEXT STEPS: STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS RACIAL EQUITY

The quantitative and qualitative findings outlined in this report confirms that significant racial disproportionality exists within the homeless population in Santa Clara County, especially for Black/African American, Native American people and Hispanic/Latinx individuals and families, pointing perhaps to similar levels of disproportionality in upstream safety net and criminal justice systems. It also paints a picture of the acute challenges and structural barriers, including lack of affordable housing and economic opportunity, present for the most vulnerable people in the community.

With these initial findings complete, Destination: Home and its partners now enter the second phase of work to leverage the data and information provided to identify and adopt a set of structural change objectives. To do so, Destination: Home will propose formally adding racial equity action items to the new Community Plan to End Homelessness. The plan, as well as the community engagement sessions leading up to it, will provide a formal adoption and planning process with a range of county stakeholders, creating the accountability to meaningfully move the racial equity work forward for this community.

Based on this report, we propose incorporating the following action items into the current Community Plan to End Homelessness:

 Center and raise the voice of people of color who have experienced homelessness in the policy and program decisions of the supportive housing system.

Our community has a vibrant Lived Experience Advisory Board (LEAB), and two of its members serve on the Racial Equity Advisory Group that guides this initiative. The next step is to ensure that people with lived experience of homelessness are included in a decision-making capacity around major policy and program design in concerted and consistent manner.

Partner with the safety net system to better understand and address the systemic causes of poverty and inequity.

Based on some of the key findings in Theme 3 of this report, it is critical to fully understand which policies or practices constrain our safety-net systems and the extent to which our policies and institutions exacerbate the crisis of homelessness.

A comprehensive data study should be conducted that focuses on all systems that serve individuals with housing instability. The study should help policy makers understand housing instability of individuals and families as they interact with safety-net programs and the justice system, the housing outcomes associated with those programs and institutions, and all the resources available to individuals and families to end or prevent their homelessness.

The findings of this work should help to inform safety net system improvements that could eventually lead to an overall decrease of inflow into homelessness and a reduction in the current disproportionality found in the homeless population.

Adopt new housing and land use policies that help reverse longstanding housing disparities that have negatively impacted people of color.

As noted earlier, numerous racial equity efforts are already underway in Santa Clara County, including work on affordable housing dispersion policies, anti-displacement, tenant protections, and local resident preferences. Significant involvement by staff across multiple city and county departments provides a strong foundation for bringing Destination: Home's equity work into alignment with other efforts. One approach would be to develop shared outcomes and strategies for measurement. Additionally, committees and task forces working on displacement, criminal justice, public health, and cultural competence across sectors offer the possibility of joint work, cross-sector pilot projects, and representation of a homelessness focus at those tables.

CONCLUSION

This report is a first step in documenting the intersection of race and homelessness in Santa Clara County. The findings begin to shed light on racial disparities as they related to housing and homelessness. Santa Clara County is not alone, as the SPARC Initiative has documented similar patterns in communities across the United States. This report provides a baseline assessment from which Destination: Home and its partners can develop and implement racial equity strategies to prevent and end homelessness. It takes courage to look candidly at the lasting impact of racism in this country, and to connect its legacy with the current epidemic of homelessness. Destination: Home has begun that courageous work.



Appendix E: Urban County Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan

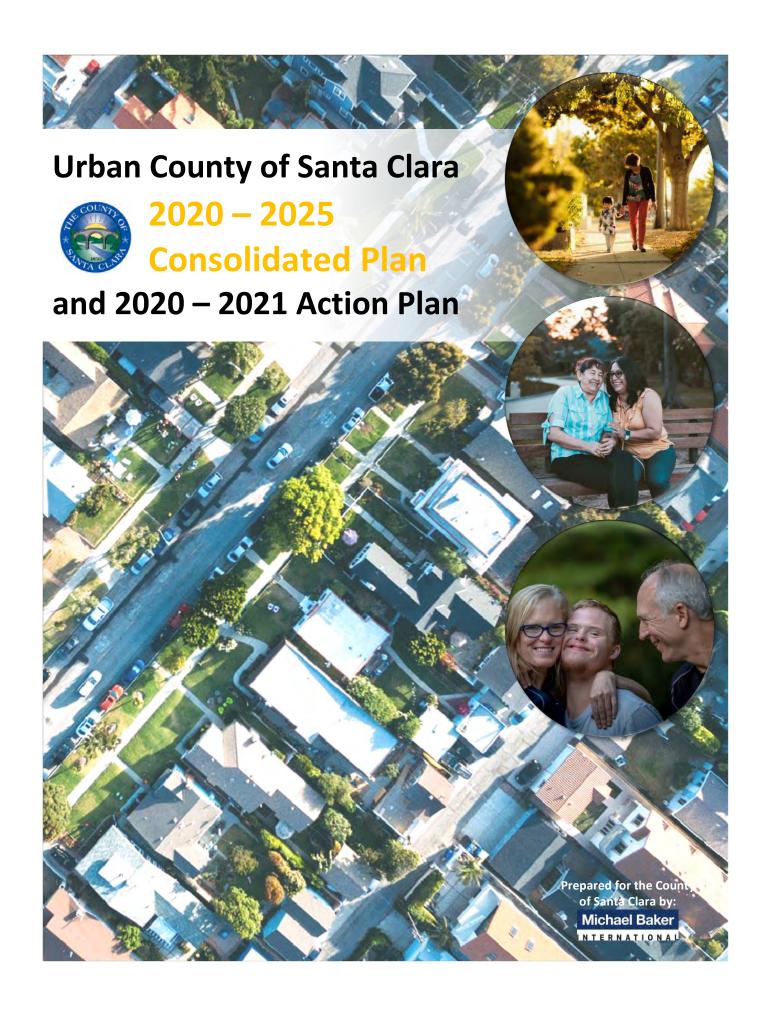


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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The Urban County of Santa Clara (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 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, Palo Alto, and the Urban County.

The purpose of CDBG funding is to help jurisdictions address their community development needs. The County anticipates approximately \$7,500,000 in future CDBG grant funding from 2020-2025. CDBG eligible categories are:

- Public Services programs and projects include social services that provide direct support to individuals and households in need of assistance;
- Economic Development programs and projects focused on assisting private businesses and or business organizations with small business loans, commercial façade improvements, and or other business improvements;
- Public Facilities and Improvements;
- Code Enforcement:
- Housing Rehabilitation;
- Acquisition, Disposition, Clearance, and Rehabilitation; and
- Planning and Capacity Building.

HOME funding is dedicated to housing-related programs and activities that preserve or create affordable housing. Tenant-based rental assistance, homebuyer assistance, rehabilitation, and new construction are all eligible uses of HOME funds. The County anticipates approximately \$4,750,000 in new HOME grant funding from 2020-2025.

HUD requires that Entitlement Jurisdictions complete a Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) every five years. The ConPlan is a comprehensive planning document of the local government and application for funding under any of the Community Planning and Development formula grant programs. The ConPlan 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 ConPlan's five-year period. The Annual Plan identifies how funding allocations help meet the goals covered in the ConPlan. Jurisdictions must also report on accomplishments and progress toward ConPlan goals in the annual Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). Additionally, complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI).

HUD requests every Entitlement Jurisdiction to, through a robust public participation process and data analysis process, create and prioritize community needs and establish 5-year goals. These following priority needs and goals reflect the quantitative and qualitative data analysis:

PRIORITY NEEDS

Priority needs for the County related to housing, public services, and community and public facilities were synthesized into the following overarching needs:

- 1. Affordable housing;
- 2. Vital services and homelessness prevention;
- 3. Assistance for families and individuals in transition from homelessness;
- 4. Increase in family income;
- 5. Assistance for special needs populations (including seniors and people with disabilities, who are homeless, live with HIV/AIDS, and have survived domestic violence);
- 6. Employment and workforce opportunities;
- 7. Improvements to aging community facilities and public infrastructure; and
- 8. Fair housing.

FIVE YEAR GOALS

Five Year Goals presented in this plan are:

- 1. Increase affordable and supportive housing;
- Promote fair housing Countywide;
- 3. Maintain and expand activities designed to prevent and reduce homelessness;
- 4. Preserve existing affordable housing;
- 5. Provide essential services for special needs populations;
- 6. Maintain, improve and expand community facilities and spaces; and
- 7. Strengthen employment and workforce opportunities.

PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process created for the ConPlan included the formation of a steering committee, which was led by the County of Santa Clara's Office of Supportive Housing's (OSH). This planning process included consultation with area service organizations, collection and analysis of data, and facilitation of community meetings. The planning process also included extensive community engagement, which is summarized in the Community Engagement Summary.

The process also requires strategic five-year planning which includes projections and funding allocation of future housing programs, homeless programs, and community and public projects. Finally, the process included ConPlan preparation, public review of the ConPlan, public hearings, ConPlan adoption, and HUD submission.

The planning process also required strategic five-year planning, which included projections and funding allocation of future housing programs, homeless programs, and community and public projects. The Strategic Plan identifies the County's priority needs and goals that help guide the distribution of future federal funding. Finally, the process included ConPlan preparation, public review of the ConPlan, public hearings, ConPlan adoption, and HUD submission.

The ConPlan is drafted utilizing a HUD developed template. The HUD template includes: Introduction, Process, Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, Strategic Plan and first year Action Plan. The majority of data utilized throughout the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis is provided by HUD. The data included in the ConPlan is Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data "CHAS." CHAS data provides community profile data such as population and income as well as pertinent housing data. CHAS provides the City with housing data that shows the number of homes with extreme problems and needs, particularly for low income households. CHAS data informs local governments and provides guidance on how to allocate future HUD funds. This ConPlan includes updated 2012-2016 CHAS data and utilizes 2000, 2010 and American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 five-year estimates. The Strategic Plan identifies the County's priority needs and goals that help guide the distribution of future federal funding.

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

The County's population of over 1.8 million is the sixth largest in California, and it the largest among the nine Bay Area counties. Ninety-five percent of the County's population live in the incorporated cities. San José is the largest City in the County with a population of just over one million, and it 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 County has direct jurisdiction over urban unincorporated areas.

An analysis of the Needs Assessment section of the ConPlan shows a variety of important facts or trends. The highest priority for future County investment is the addition of affordable housing which includes new development or redevelopment of County lands and properties. This conclusion is verified by reviewing several data facts including: 1) 35.5% of households in the County are paying more than 30% of their income toward housing costs, and 2) 16.2% of households are paying more than 50% of their income toward housing costs.

Certain ethnicities in the County experience disproportionately greater housing problems and cost burden. Hispanic and Black households have the greatest needs according to tables included at NA-15, 20 and 25. Forty one percent (41%) of Hispanic households experience severe housing problems, which is more than double the rate for the County as a whole (20.25%).

Also, renters are a population that have disproportionately greater affordable housing need. As shown in NA-20 tables, 33.3% of renter households experience severe housing problems, compared to 15.3% of owners and 23.1% of all households in the jurisdiction. Among cost burdened households paying 30% to 50% of their income toward housing costs, there are no racial or ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected. However, among severely cost

burdened households paying more than 50% of their income toward housing costs, 28.1% of Hispanic households experience a disproportionate need compared to 17.3% of the jurisdiction as a whole.

A second priority for the County is to enhance programs that will reduce and prevent homelessness in the County. The 2019 Point in Time count (PIT Count) homeless survey identified 9,706 homeless residents of which 81.6%(7,922) were unsheltered and living in a place not fit for human habitation. It should also be noted that the total homeless population in the County increased by 31% since 2017, with the unsheltered population increasing by 45%.

A third priority for the County is to enhance programs and assistance for special needs populations and households. Forty-eight percent (48%) of low- and moderate-income elderly owner-occupied households and 72.3% of low- and moderate-income elderly renter occupied households in the County are cost burdened and spending more than 30% of their household income on housing. Persons with a disability represent 8.2% of the County's population. Eleven percent (11%) of households within the County are large-family households comprised of five or more persons.

In combination with data analysis, the ConPlan's public participation process helped further verify the County's priority needs. Residents and stakeholders who participated identified the following as high priority:

- Public Facilities: increase park space, increase homeless facilities, improve youth and senior centers, improve transit routes to home and work, and accessible (for seniors and disabled individuals) community facilities throughout the County.
- Housing: increase affordable housing opportunities through new construction and rehabilitation of existing homes.
- Public Services to assist and reduce homelessness: homelessness prevention programs, food assistance, rental assistance, and appropriate mental health counseling.
- Public Services for Special Needs Population: special needs populations mentioned most by participants included: mental and physical health care services for seniors and lowincome families.
- Economic Development: workforce development and training, access to jobs and job placement assistance.

3. Evaluation of past performance

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

The Urban County focuses its CDBG and HOME funding efforts on a combination of housing and community development activities and public services directed towards assisting low- and moderate-income (LMI) individuals and families. The bulk of federal assistance is committed to

housing development. The Fiscal Year 2019 CAPER captures expenditures, accomplishments, and the progress made on the strategies and goals outlined in the approved 2015-2020 ConPlan, for the CDBG and HOME programs approved by the County Board of Supervisors on May 5, 2015.

The Fiscal Year 2019 CAPER outlines achievements in affordable housing, homeless services, and community development programs and covers the time period starting July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 (FY 2019). It includes activities funded in previous fiscal years with accomplishments reported during FY 2019. As with most new construction projects, the outcomes are not reported until the completion of the project. During FY 2019, the County allocated over \$3.2 million in new grant funds, program income, and unspent funds from previous fiscal years to affordable housing, capital improvement and public service projects. Of the total amount allocated, over \$3.7 million was spent. The following accomplishments were achieved during FY 2019:

- Two (2) new housing development projects, Morgan Hill Family Apartments and Edwina Benner Plaza, completed their construction. These developments collectively added 106 affordable housing units with 28 units set aside as permanent supportive housing and two (2) manager units.
- Two (2) existing multi-family affordable housing developments, Redwoods and Wheeler Manor, consisting of 132 units of affordable housing and 2 unrestricted manager units, were renovated. In addition, these projects included the construction of seven (7) new units.
- Fifty-seven (57) low-income, owner-occupied, homeowners were assisted with maintenance and emergency repairs.
- Seven (7) low-income, owner-occupied, homeowners were assisted through the County's Housing Rehabilitation Grant Program.
- Through 17 Professional Service Agreements with community-based organizations, 1,856 low-income individuals were assisted with shelter, housing, legal services, counseling, and other supportive services.
- 134 low-income individuals were assisted with fair housing issues.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The County launched a comprehensive outreach strategy to enhance and broaden citizen participation in the preparation of the ConPlan. The County informed the public at regional community forums that it was in the process of creating the 2020-2025 ConPlan. The County encouraged public participation in the process by promoting participation in and completion of the Regional Needs Survey and attendance at four (4) regional community forums held on November 4, 7, 12, and 20, 2019.

Over 4,000 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 County

staff. The 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 and libraries.

The four regional and community forums were held in November 2019 in Morgan Hill, Palo Alto, Cupertino, and San José. A total of one thousand nine hundred and fifty (1,950) individuals completed the Regional Community Needs Survey. The County held a community meeting using zoom (video conferencing) on May 22, 2020 and provided an overview of the draft ConPlan, Action Plan, and preliminary funding recommendations. Attendees were invited to ask questions and provide comments.

5. Summary of public comments

The County and cities helped create an engagement program that included four types of activities: stakeholder interviews, community meetings, pop-up events, and a community needs survey. The engagement program began in its planning processes in October 2019 and was completed at the end of December 2019.

Four Regional Public Forums were held throughout County in the cities of Morgan Hill, Palo Alto, Cupertino, and San José. The Regional Meetings were held on/at the following dates and locations:

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

A brief overview of the planning process for the 2020-2025 ConPlan was provided and a listening session with live polling was conducted.

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

- Asian Americans for Community Involvement
- Bridge Housing
- Charities Housing
- Community Services Agency
- CommUniverCity San Jose
- Destination Home
- Downtown Streets Team
- Eden Housing

- Health Trust Involvement
- Heart of the Valley
- Housing Choice
- LifeMoves
- Loaves and Fishes
- Rebuilding Silicon Valley
- Santa Clara Family Health Plan
- Silicon Valley FACES

- City of Gilroy Recreation Department
 Silicon Valley Leadership Group
- Grid Alternatives
- WeHOPE

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

All comments were accepted during the engagement process.

The Process

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

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

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the ConPlan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Table 1 - Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	Santa Clara County	
CDBG Administrator	Santa Clara County	Office of Supportive Housing
HOME Administrator	Santa Clara County	Office of Supportive Housing
Urban County CDBG & HOME	Cities of Campbell, Los Altos, Los	
•	Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte	Office of Supportive Housing
Participants	Sereno, Morgan Hill, and Saratoga	

Narrative

Santa Clara County, also known as an "Urban County," includes the unincorporated communities 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. The Urban County in partnership with the entitlement jurisdictions within the County that receive HUD funding are the lead agencies for this joint planning process. Entitlement Jurisdictions receive entitlement funding (i.e., non-competitive, formula funds) from HUD, including but not limited to CDBG and 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 ConPlan and Annual Action Plans that identifies priorities and strategies for the use of federal funds.

The ConPlan 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

Urban County Region of Santa Clara County

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

1. Introduction

The County, through OSH, created a steering committee for the planning process of the Regional 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan. Seven Entitlement Jurisdictions and the County met regularly to discuss priorities, missing gaps in the data collection, and outreach program as well as education over the preparation of their ConPlan. The County Entitlement Jurisdictions includes the Cities of Cupertino, Gilroy, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Sunnyvale, San José, and Santa Clara.

Public participation plays a central role in the development of the ConPlan. 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(I)).

The County and seven participating jurisdictions 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 Community Needs Survey was conducted to solicit input from residents and workers in the region. Respondents were informed that participating jurisdictions were updating their respective ConPlans for federal funds that primarily serve 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 1,950 survey responses were obtained in 2019.

REGIONAL PUBLIC FORUMS

The Entitlement Jurisdictions held four 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. The Regional Public Forums were held:

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

A brief overview of the planning process for the AI report and the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan was provided and a listening session with live polling was conducted.

COMMUNITY FORUMS IN LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

In addition to the Regional Public Forums, several Entitlement Jurisdictions conducted public outreach independent of the regional collaborative. The cities of San José 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.

Printed flyers providing forum dates and information about the ConPlan were provided to the different jurisdictions to distribute throughout their communities. These flyers and survey were available in English, Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese languages.

Numerous 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 Regional Public Forums and to solicit responses to the Regional Community Needs Survey. Stakeholder engagement included phone calls, targeted emails, one-on-one interviews, and social media posts. Each participating jurisdiction also promoted the forums and survey link on their respective websites. Outreach materials and the survey links (including materials in English, Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese) were emailed to over numerous entities, organizations, and persons.

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 Continuum of Care (CoC) is 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 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 works closely with the Lived Experience Advisory Board (LEAB). The LEAB is a leadership development body consisting of members with current or past experiences of homelessness. Members participating on the Board learn about and evaluate the system of care and to make recommendations for improvement.

The CoC Board also serve on the Destination: Home Leadership Board. Destination: Home is a public-private partnership committed to collective impact strategies to end chronic homelessness, serves as the backbone organization to 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.

In 2015, the community came together to create a roadmap for ending homelessness in Santa Clara County. This plan— which was centered around a collective impact response and the proven Housing First model—set an ambitious goal to create 6,000 new housing opportunities and identified innovative strategies and programs for reducing homelessness. Progress since the 2014 Plan include:

- Helped 8,884 households resolve their homelessness, representing 14,132 people.
- Launched a new homelessness prevention system that now serves 1,000 households annually.
- Led a community-wide campaign that has successfully housed more than 1,600 veterans and engaged nearly 800 private landlords in the effort.
- Voters approved a \$950 million General Obligation Bond to develop affordable and supportive housing and raised another \$100 million in private contributions to support the implementation of the Community Plan.
- Doubled the number of supportive housing units in Santa Clara County.
- Doubled temporary housing and emergency shelter capacity.

In 2019 the CoC Steering Committee launched an effort to develop the 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness in the County (the Community Plan), which outlines a roadmap for community-wide efforts to end homelessness in the County. The Plan identifies strategies to address the needs of homeless persons in the County, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth as well as address the needs of persons at risk of homelessness. The draft Community Plan is organized around three main strategies:

- Address the root causes homelessness through system and policy change;
- Expand homelessness prevention and housing programs to meet the need; and
- Improve quality of life for unsheltered individuals and create healthy neighborhoods for all.

Concurrently, in early 2019, Destination: Home launched a new effort to examine how issues of race and homelessness intersect. Findings of the report conclude that, much like the U.S., the County has a high rate of homelessness among people of color (16.9% are African Americans and 43.7% are Hispanic). The report goes on to say, "While housing affordability is an issue that affects people of all racial and ethnic background, people of color may be most severely impacted. Disproportionately high rates of homelessness among people of color in the County mirror disproportionality in other systems." (Source: Destination: HOME & SPARC; Race and Homelessness in Santa Clara County, California 2020 report).

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

The County does not receive ESG funds through HUD. The County currently receives ESG funds through the State of California. The County provides a funding reference sheet that compares the differences between ESG and CoC with regards to homeless eligibility, income restrictions, assessment, rental assistance, housing standards, lease terms, eligible costs, eligible service costs, case management, service limitations and standards, policies and procedures. This funding reference sheet may be found here:

https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/ContinuumofCare/CoC%20Toolkit/Documents/Resources/RRH%20Funding%20Reference%20Chart%20-%20ESG%20vs%20CoC%20-%20May%202020.pdf

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

In August 2019, the Entitlement Jurisdictions contracted with Michael Baker International (MBI) to develop the 2020-2025 ConPlan. In partnership with the participating jurisdictions, MBI launched an in-depth, collaborative effort to consult with elected officials, city and 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 ConPlan regional and community forums is included in the Community Engagement Summary.

Table 2 – Agencies, Groups, Organizations that Participated in the Process

	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Gilroy, Recreation Department		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Local Government		
1	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted and provided e-mailed feedback.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	CommUniverCity San Jose		
2	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Education Services		
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		

Table 2 – Agencies, Groups, Organizations that Participated in the Process

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated	Agency attended stakeholder consultation conference call meeting on 11/25/19.		
	outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended Regional Forum meeting in San José on 11/20/19.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Services Agency		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Senior Services, Community/Family Services and Organizations, Cultural Organizations		
3	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended stakeholder consultation conference call meeting on 11/15/19.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Destination: Home		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Homeless Services (strategic initiatives)		
	What section of the Plan was addressed by	Needs Assessment		
4	Consultation?	Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended Stakeholder consultation on via telephone meeting on 11/11/19.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	The Health Trust		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health, HIV/AIDS Services, Disabled Services		
5	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended stakeholder consultation meeting on 11/21/19.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Heart of the Valley		
6	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Senior Services		
6	What section of the Plan was addressed by	Needs Assessment		
	Consultation?	Strategic Plan		

Table 2 – Agencies, Groups, Organizations that Participated in the Process

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted through interview questions covering a range of issues such as: community needs, areas in need of neighborhood revitalization, housing needs, low-mod income vulnerabilities, CDBG and HOME funding priorities. Agency provided e-mailed feedback.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Rebuilding Together (Silicon Valley)		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing		
7	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended stakeholder consultation conference call meeting on 11/21/19.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Asian Americans for Community Involvement		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Organization		
8	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Stakeholder meeting in San José, CA on 11/13/19 from 9-10 AM.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Bridge Housing		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services		
9	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in a Stakeholder interview.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Charities Housing Development Corporation		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services		
10	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
10	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Stakeholder interview in San José, CA on 11/14/19 from 1-2 PM.		

Table 2 – Agencies, Groups, Organizations that Participated in the Process

	Agency/Group/Organization	Downtown Streets Team		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Organization		
11	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Stakeholder interview on 11/26/19 at 10 AM.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Eden Housing		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services		
12	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in a conference call on 11/13/19 from 1-2 PM.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Grid Alternatives		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Environmental Sustainability Organization		
13	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in a Stakeholder interview on 11/13/19.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	WeHOPE		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Organization		
14	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in conference call on 11/21/19 from 2-3 PM.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Vista Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired		
15	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Disabled		
13	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		

Table 2 – Agencies, Groups, Organizations that Participated in the Process

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended stakeholder consultation via audio meeting on 12/9/19.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Choices Coalition for Persons with Developmental Disabilities		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services		
16	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Stakeholder Interview on 11/11/19.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	LifeMoves		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Organization		
17	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Stakeholder Interview on 11/13/19 from 11-12 PM.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Loaves and Fishes		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Organization		
18	What section of the Plan was addressed by	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
18	Consultation?	Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Stakeholder Interview on 11/12/19.		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for	Participated in Stakeholder Interview on		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Stakeholder Interview on 11/12/19.		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? Agency/Group/Organization	Participated in Stakeholder Interview on 11/12/19. Santa Clara Family Health Plan		
19	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? Agency/Group/Organization Agency/Group/Organization Type	Participated in Stakeholder Interview on 11/12/19. Santa Clara Family Health Plan Health Services		
19	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? Agency/Group/Organization Agency/Group/Organization Type What section of the Plan was addressed by	Participated in Stakeholder Interview on 11/12/19. Santa Clara Family Health Plan Health Services Needs Assessment		

Table 2 – Agencies, Groups, Organizations that Participated in the Process

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Organization		
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment Strategic Plan		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Stakeholder Interview on 11/13/19 from 11-12 PM.		
	Agency/Group/Organization	Silicon Valley Leadership Group		
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Organization		
21	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Needs Assessment		
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in a Stakeholder Interview on 1/3/20 from 12-1 PM.		

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

All agency types consulted.

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

Please see the following table.

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?		
CoC Regional CoC Council		The CoC 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.		
Santa Clara County General Plan and the Housing Element (2015- 2023)	County 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.		

Table 3 – Other Local / Regional / Federal Planning Efforts

	Table 3 – Other Local / Regional / Federal Planning Efforts Lead How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap		
Name of Plan	Organization	with the goals of each plan?	
2013-2017 Comprehensive HIV Prevention & Care Plan	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	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 SF Bay Area (2014-2022)	Association of Bay Area Governments	This plan analyzes the total regional housing need for the 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 (2015-2020) draft 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness	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 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.	
Valley Transportation Authority Strategic Plan 2017-2022	Valley Transportation Authority (VTA)	This plan is the result of analysis of the agency's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, as well as the input, observations and ideas from VTA employees, customers, and members of VTA's advisory committees and Board of Directors. It addresses the VTA's current situation and provides a framework to build an exciting mission. This plan aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to maintain, improve, and expand community facilities and spaces.	

Table 3 – Other Local / Regional / Federal Planning Efforts

7 5/10	Lead	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap		
Name of Plan	Organization	with the goals of each plan?		
Bay Area Rapid Transit System Rebuilding Plan	Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART)	This plan outlines a system rebuild in order to begin a transition to a modern commuter rail system. BART is rebuilding and reinvesting throughout the entire area. This plan aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to maintain, improve, and expand community facilities.		
Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Plan	Open Space Authority: Santa Clara Valley	This plan is an innovative approach to agricultural preservation that will reduce future conversion of local farmland and the associated increase in greenhouse gas emissions while growing a vibrant local food economy that contributes to quality of life. This aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to maintain, improve, and expand community spaces.		
UC Berkeley Urban Displacement Project (UDP)	UC Berkeley	This project is a research and action initiative of UC Berkeley. UDP conducts community-centered, data-driven, applied research toward more equitable and inclusive futures for cities. Their research aims to understand and describe the nature of gentrification and displacement, and also to generate knowledge on how policy interventions and investment can respond and support more equitable development. This aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to preserve existing affordable housing and to maintain and expand activities designed to prevent and reduce homelessness.		

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(I))

As mentioned previously, the County Entitlement Jurisdictions are collaborating on preparation of their 2020-2025 ConPlan. The outreach and the regional needs assessment for these jurisdictions was a coordinated effort. The County worked with the CoC to obtain as much updated data as possible to help prepare priority needs and goals of the ConPlan.

The CDBG Coordinators Group, made up of Entitlement Jurisdictions throughout the County, host quarterly meetings. 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 County opportunity 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.

Narrative

Please see discussion above.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

In addition to the consultation efforts mentioned in PR-10, the following is an overview of the additional activities conducted to enhance and broaden citizen participation. A comprehensive summary of the citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting is provided in the Community Engagement Summary. An informational flyer was prepared for the various regional meetings. The flyer was distributed by City and County websites, mail, email, and handouts at area events, community centers, and libraries. Announcements were posted on Facebook and Twitter accounts of the County and Entitlement Jurisdictions and other community partners. An informational flyer was prepared in four languages: English, Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

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

- Asian Americans for Community Involvement
- Bridge Housing
- Charities Housing Development Corporation
- Community Services Agency
- CommUniverCity San Jose
- Destination: Home
- Downtown Streets Team
- Eden Housing
- City of Gilroy Recreation Department
- Grid Alternatives
- WeHOPE

- The Health Trust
- Heart of the Valley
- Housing Choice Coalition for Persons with Developmental Disabilities
- LifeMoves
- Loaves and Fishes
- Rebuilding Together (Silicon Valley)
- Santa Clara Family Health Plan
- Silicon Valley FACES
- Silicon Valley Leadership Group
- Vista Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired

Stakeholders provided a plethora of feedback acknowledging, from an agency's perspective, the priority needs in the County. Priority needs for the County related to housing, services, and public facilities. These were summarized into several overarching themes, which were:

- 1. Affordable Housing
- 2. Vital services and homeless prevention
- 3. Assist families and individuals in transition
- 4. Increase family income
- 5. Assist special needs populations
- 6. Emergency relief for vulnerable populations
- 7. Improve aging community facilities and public infrastructure
- 8. Fair housing

FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS

Focus Group meetings were conducted to gain additional information from a group perspective. The following summarizes the five-year priorities participants identified through these meetings:

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

REGIONAL COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY

The County initiated a Community Needs Survey on October 25, 2019 to December 26, 2019. The survey received 1,950 responses. The following summary provides a highlight of the regional survey. A detailed survey summary was prepared and included in the Community Engagement Summary.

POP-UP ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The engagement program included several pop-up events to inform residents of the planning process for the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and to invite them to attend scheduled public meetings. Four pop-up events were held at/on:

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

ZOOM COMMUNITY MEETING

A community meeting was held via zoom (video conferencing) on May 22, 2020. Residents and community-based organizations were invited via social media postings and email messages. Social media and Residents were More than 30 people attended this community meeting. This meeting covered the following subjects: introduction, community engagement and draft priority needs and five-year goals for the 2020-2025 ConPlan; preliminary funding recommendations for the 2020-2021 Action Plan; next steps in the ConPlan and Action Plan hearing process, including invitation to attend the June 2, 2020, hearing on the County Subjects covered included. Attendees were also invited to participate, and participated, in a Question and Answer and Comment period. A copy of the PowerPoint and questions, comments, and answers are included in the Community Engagement Summary.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

A public meeting was held on June 2, 2020. The ConPlan included a 30-day public review and comment period. A public notice was published in the San Jose Mercury News, in advance notifying the public of upcoming public hearings as well as the 30-day public comment period. The ConPlan was available electronically at

https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/Pages/home.aspx. The electronic version was sent to global distribution lists throughout the County, and residents had the option of contacting the OSH to request a copy. A summary of all public comments is included in the final ConPlan, along with any County response(s). In addition, public comment received at public hearings or submitted in writing was included in the final ConPlan. Written comments could be submitted directly to:

Office of Supportive Housing Housing and Community Development Division 2310 N. First Street, Suite 201 San Jose, CA 95131 (408) 278-6416

Consuelo Hernandez, Acting Deputy Director, Office of Supportive Housing Consuelo.Hernandez@hhs.sccgov.org

Alejandra Herrera, Senior Management Analyst, Office of Supportive Housing Alejandra.Herrera@hhs.sccgov.org

Diana Castillo, Senior Management Analyst, Office of Supportive Housing Diana.Castillo@hhs.sccgov.org

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/ Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of Comments Not Accepted and Reasons	URL (If Applicable)
1	Public Forums	Broad community outreach to all members of the public and targeted outreach to service providers, beneficiaries, and grant recipients.	The regional/ community forums were held in late 2019.	See PR-10 & 15	All comments were accepted.	See Community Engagement Summary.
2	Survey	Broad community outreach to members of the public and interested stakeholders.	A total of 1,950 Regional Needs Surveys were collected during the open period. The online and paper surveys were available in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Chinese.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	See Community Engagement Summary.

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/ Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of Comments Not Accepted and Reasons	URL (If Applicable)	
3	Website	Broad outreach to County stakeholders with computer and internet access.	Announcements were posted on the County and websites of the Entitlement Jurisdictions to promote regional survey links (English, Chinese, Vietnamese and Spanish) and regional/communi ty forums.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	County of Santa Clara/ Urban County: http://www.sccgov.org/sites/oah/Pages/Of fice-ofAffordable-Housing.aspx; City of Palo Alto: http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/gov/depts/p ln/cdbg. asp; City of Sunnyvale: http://sunnyvale.ca.gov/Departments/Com munityDevelopment/HousingandCommuni tyAssistance.asp x; City of Mountain View: http://www.mountainview.gov/depts/com dev/preservation/details.asp?NewsID=899 &TargetID=35, http://www.mountainview.gov/events/def ault.asp; City of San José: http://www.sanjoseca.gov/HousingConPla n; City of Cupertino: http://www.cupertino.org/index.aspx?pag e=976; City of Santa Clara: http://santaclaraca.gov/index.aspx?page=4 1&recor did=13579; City of Gilroy: http://www.cityofgilroy.org/cityofgilroy/, http://www.cityofgilroy.org/cityofgilroy/cit y_hall/communitydevelopment/planning/h ousing/default.a spx	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/ Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of Comments Not Accepted and Reasons	URL (If Applicable)
4	Meeting Flyers	General public and area agencies	Multi-lingual flyer advertisements were added to the County website and County staff promoted (English, Chinese, Vietnamese and Spanish) and distributed at regional/community forums.	See PR-15	All comments given at meetings were documented or accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/ Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of Comments Not Accepted and Reasons	URL (If Applicable)
5	Social Media	Broad outreach to County residents and stakeholders with computer access.	Announcements posted to Facebook, Twitter, and NextDoor accounts and on websites of Entitlement Jurisdictions and community partners.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	
6	E-blasts	Mass emails to new and established distribution lists of Entitlement Jurisdictions and community partners.	Numerous 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.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/ Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of Comments Not Accepted and Reasons	URL (If Applicable)
7	Personalized emails from staff of Entitlement Jurisdictions	Service providers, beneficiaries, and grant recipients across the County.	Targeted emails promoting regional survey links (English, Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese languages) sent to stakeholders.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	
8	Print Outreach Flyers	Print surveys were distributed at community centers, libraries, City Halls, senior centers, and other high-traffic community hubs.	Over 2,700 printed flyers were distributed across the County.	See PR-15	All comments were accepted.	

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The County, located in the Silicon Valley, is an area known for its technological enterprise and part of the San Francisco Bay Area. This region has distinct socio-economic stratification, containing many of the wealthiest households in the nation. The region boasts a high national median household income at \$106,761. However, this region contains an expensive rental market (Median Rent: \$1,955) and is known to be one of the least affordable places to live. Over 35% of its residents are cost burden, meaning households are currently spending over 30% or more of their income on housing costs.

These statistics point to a widening gap between the highest earners and the middle- and lower-income populations. The income gap between low income and middle- and upper-income households is wide, with 65% of households earning more \$75,000 per year while 35% of total households earn less than \$75,000. Of the 65% of households, 53% earn greater than \$100,000 per year. Many lower income residents struggle with high housing costs, which are driven by a tight and competitive housing market that responds to the demands of the highest earning households. Both for-sale and rental housing costs have been driven up. 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 1.9 million is the sixth largest in California, and it is the largest of the nine Bay Area counties. Ninety-five percent (95%) of the population lives in the incorporated cities. San José is the largest city in the County. Its population is just over one million, and it is the administrative site for the County government. A significant portion of the County's 1,315 square miles is unincorporated ranch and farmland. The County has direct jurisdiction over urban unincorporated areas.

Methodology

This ConPlan addresses the needs of the Urban County, which includes the unincorporated areas within the County in addition to seven small jurisdictions 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 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 ConPlan. 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.

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) 2013-2017 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.

To adequately address the 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 HUD. Federal funds provided under the CDBG and HOME entitlement programs are primarily concerned with activities that benefit LMI households whose incomes do not exceed 80% of the area median family income (AMI), as established by HUD, with adjustments for smaller or larger families.

HUD utilizes three income levels to define LMI households:

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

NEEDS ASSESSMENT CHAPTER 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.

Within the County, over one-third of households (38.6% or 242,035 households) are LMI with incomes ranging from 0-80% AMI.

- 15.4% (96,655 households) at 0-30% AMI
- 11.5% (71,900 households) at 30-50% AMI
- 11.7% (73,480 households) at 50-80% AMI

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

- 35.8% of households in the County are paying more than 30% of their income toward housing costs.
- 16.4% of households are paying more than 50% of their income toward housing costs.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

 88.9% of Black/African American households and 87.8% of Hispanic households within the 0-30% AMI category experience housing problems, compared to 80.3% of the jurisdiction as a whole. 87.5% of Pacific Islander households and 80.8% of Hispanic households within the 30-50% AMI category experience housing problems, compared to 74.1% of the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- 77.7% of Hispanic households, as well as 75% of Black/African American households, in the 0-30% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 67.6% of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- 58.3% of Pacific Islander households and 51.0% of Hispanic households in the 30-50% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 45.9% of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- 30.1% of Hispanic households in the 50-80% AMI category experience severe housing problems compared to 24.3% of the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden

- Among cost burdened households paying more than 30% of their income on housing, Hispanic households (49.7%) and Black African/American households (49.6%) are disproportionately affected when compared to the average jurisdiction rate of 35.8%.
- Among severely cost burdened households paying more than 50% of their income toward housing costs, no single group is disproportionately affected when compared to the jurisdiction rate of 16.4%. However, Black/African American households are impacted the most at a rate of 25.7%.

NA-35 Public Housing

- The Santa Clara County Housing Authority assists approximately 17,000 households through the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8).
- The Section 8 waiting list contains 3,486 households.

NA-40 Homeless Needs

• As of the 2019 Point in Time Homeless Survey, the County had 9,706 homeless persons, with 81.8% sheltered and 18.2% unsheltered.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

- 48.5% of LMI elderly owner occupied households and 72.3% of LMI elderly renter occupied households in the County are cost burdened and paying more than 30% of their income toward housing costs.
- Persons with a disability represent 8.2% of the County's population.
- 11.3% of households within the 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 ConPlan identified the following non-housing community development needs as high priorities for the following three categories:

- Public Facilities: increase park space, increase homeless facilities, improve youth and senior centers, improve transit routes to home and work, community facility accessibility throughout the County.
- Public Improvements: Increase affordable housing opportunities through the rehabilitation of existing single-family homes, and increase economic development

- initiatives through workforce development and training, access to jobs, and job placement assistance.
- Public Services: Homelessness prevention, food assistance and nutrition programs for vulnerable populations, and mental and physical health care services for seniors and low-income families.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

This section provides an overview of the housing needs present in the County, including the degree and distribution of housing problems within multiple income brackets. Within the 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; and,
- 4. Housing being cost burdened.

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% of its monthly income on housing costs (including utilities) and severely cost burdened if the household is spending more than 50% of its monthly income on housing costs (including utilities). Tables in this section and further sections refer to Area Median Income (AMI) and HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI).

Table 5 - Housing Problems Table

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	1,739,396	1,911,226	9.9%
Households	626,325	658,409	5.1%
Median Income	\$86,850.00	\$106,761.00	22.9%

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Table 6 - Total Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	96,655	71,900	73,480	57,560	326,980
Small Family Households	31,070	28,330	31,260	26,365	191,930
Large Family Households	9,445	10,535	11,130	8,020	31,385
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	20,070	15,400	16,965	12,455	54,600
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	19,540	12,680	9,015	6,360	19,245
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	15,775	14,040	13,695	10,850	65,270

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table (Households with One of the Listed Needs)

			Renter					Owner		
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	2,060	790	535	270	3,655	300	75	140	75	490
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	3,640	2,675	2,155	1,215	9,685	235	455	445	615	1,750
Overcrowded - With 1.01- 1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	6,530	5,705	3,700	2,490	18,425	790	1,410	1,885	1,475	5,560
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	34,800	11,870	2,870	520	50,060	16,990	10,050	6,145	3,150	36,335
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	8,275	14,340	14,550	7,060	44,225	4,020	5,895	9,800	9,020	28,735

			Renter			Owner						
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total		
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above	3,810	0	0	0	3,810	2,060	0	0	0	2,060		
problems)												

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2 (Households with One or More Severe Housing Problems: Lacks Kitchen or Complete Plumbing, Severe Overcrowding, Severe Cost Burden)

			Renter	,,	vercrowan	G, 222.0		Owner		
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Having 1 or more of four housing	55,305	35,385	23,810	11,555	126,055	22,335	17,885	18,420	14,335	72,975
problems										
Having none of four housing problems	6,650	5,495	13,130	13,990	39,265	6,495	13,130	18,125	17,680	55,430
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	3,810	0	0	0	3,810	2,060	0	0	0	2,060

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

		Re	nter		Owner					
	0-30%		Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total			
Small Related	20,460	15,325	9,455	45,240	5,900	6,115	7,740	19,755		

		Re	nter		Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	
Large Related	6,860	5,210	1,725	13,795	1,555	2,175	2,735	6,465	
Elderly	14,665	4,220	1,715	20,600	10,930	7,020	4,505	22,455	
Other	12,105	7,970	6,120	26,195	3,585	1,635	2,110	7,330	
Total need by income	54,090	32,725	19,015	105,830	21,970	16,945	17,090	56,005	

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

		Ren	ter			Owi	ner	
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
Small Related	17,150	5,785	1,580	24,515	4,905	3,960	2,735	11,600
Large Related	5,375	1,325	105	6,805	1,370	1,225	570	3,165
Elderly	9,975	2,120	490	12,585	8,280	4,145	1,950	14,375
Other	10,645	4,085	860	14,730	3,240	1,135	1,125	5,500
Total need by income	43,145	13,315	3,035	58,635	17,795	10,465	6,380	34,640

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 11 - Crowding (More Than One Person Per Bedroom) - 1 of 2

			Renter					Ow	ner	
	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
Single family households	8,595	6,865	4,445	2,740	22,645	750	1,100	1,120	985	3,955
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,275	1,495	1,340	735	4,845	300	770	1,205	1,090	3,365
Other, non- family households	515	185	185	280	1,165	0	10	4	25	39
Total need by income	10,385	8,545	5,970	3,755	28,655	1,050	1,880	2,329	2,100	7,359

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS
Table 5 (Cont.) – Crowding - 2 of 2

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	13,650	10,815	8,965	33,430	2,125	3,225	4,730	10,080

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

The Santa Clara County Housing Authority assists approximately 17,000 households countywide through the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8). The Section 8 waiting list contains 3,486 households, and it is closed.

Within the County, there are approximately 9,706 homeless persons, with 81.8% who are sheltered and 18.2% who are unsheltered.

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 5,492 disabled persons supported by Section 8 and HCV Programs. According to the 2019 Point-in-Time count for the County, about 27% of homeless persons on a given night, or 2,620 individuals, were victims of some form of domestic violence.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems found in the County are issues with households being cost burdened, severely cost burdened, and households that are experiencing overcrowding. The following shows these problems in detail:

1) Cost Burden

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

- 26.1% of households (161,825) in the County are LMI and cost burdened.
- 17.1% of households (105,825) in the County are LMI renter households who are cost burdened.
- 9.0% of households (55,990) in the County are LMI owner households who are cost burdened.

2) Severe Cost Burden

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

- 15.2% of households (94,135) in the County are LMI and severely cost burdened.
- 9.6% of households (59,495) in the County are LMI renter households who are severely cost burdened.
- 5.6% of households (34,635) in the County are LMI owner households who are severely cost burdened.

3) Overcrowding

The third most common housing problem is overcrowding.

• 4.8% of all households (30,159) are LMI and overcrowded.

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

Severe cost burden is felt more by renter households (22.4%) than owner households (11.8%). Non-severe cost burden is also experienced by a higher percentage of renter households (22.5%) than by owner households (17.1%).

The data for housing problems shows that 81.2% of renter households with a housing problem (114,500 households) are LMI while only 52.4% of owner households with a housing problem (58,640 households) are LMI.

For severe housing problems, 98.9% of renter households experiencing severe housing problems are LMI, and 83.4% of owner households with severe housing problems are LMI.

Renter households are about five times as likely to be overcrowded, with 10.5% of renter households experiencing overcrowding compared to only 2.1% of owner households. Additionally, 86.9% of overcrowded renter households are LMI compared to 71.5% 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

Homeless

The amount and diversity of data collected for and about the County's homeless population has increased over the last decade. Data from the 2019 PIT Count revealed the following:

- 1. Male: 62% of all homeless individuals are male.
- 2. **Female**: 36% of all homeless individuals are female. A gender shift is becoming prevalent, as, from 2017 to 2019, the number of homeless females rose by 45%.
- 3. **Sheltered**: Only 18% of all homeless individuals are sheltered.
- 4. **Veterans**: 7% of the homeless population are veterans.
- 5. Age: 28% of all homeless individuals are between 51-60 years of age.
- 6. **Race**: 44% of all homeless individuals are White, 43% are Hispanic, 24% are Multi-Racial, and 19% are Black.
- 7. **Family/Race**: 68% of all homeless families are Hispanic.
- 8. **Youth**: 16% of all homeless individuals are 25 years old and/or younger.
- 9. Foster Care: 19% of all homeless individuals are children of foster care.
- 10. **First Time Homeless**: 36% of all homeless individuals counted were homeless for the first time. Sixty four percent (64%) of all homeless persons may be considered chronically homeless.
- 11. **Employed**: 18% of all homeless individuals are employed.

Rapid Rehousing Services

Rapid rehousing is an evidence-based supportive housing strategy that quickly moves families and individuals who are experiencing homelessness into permanent housing and provides a time-limited rental subsidy, typically 6 to 24 months. During this time, clients have access to case management and supportive services, such as employment and training opportunities and childcare. These resources are aimed at increasing income and addressing other barriers to housing stability that families and individuals face. While rapid rehousing offers a promising path to housing stability for large numbers of families and individuals, the high cost of housing makes rapid rehousing program-design and implementation challenging in Santa Clara County. These challenges make cross-system partnerships to support clients in obtaining and maintaining stable housing all the more important – for rapid rehousing clients, finding living-wage employment and locating an affordable apartment can make the difference between long term housing stability and a continued risk of homelessness. Rapid Rehousing programs in the County follow:

• Bringing Families Home. Families involved in the child welfare system with a child placed out of the home must have safe and stable housing to be considered for reunification by the Department of Family and Children's Services. Maintaining stable housing is critical in preventing future separation. In Santa Clara County's high-cost housing market, this presents a daunting challenge for many vulnerable families. Launched in 2017, the Bringing Families Home program, a partnership between the OSH and the Department of Family and Children's Services, addresses these risk factors by providing stable housing to promote family reunification. Funded through a State legislative initiative targeted to families with connections to child welfare, the program provides rapid rehousing, including a rental subsidy and housing location services, to families at any point in the reunification process.

Child welfare-involved families access the program through the County's Coordinated Assessment System and by referral from Family and Children's Services. This flexible approach ensures that vulnerable households quickly receive the support they need no matter where they seek help — a central element of achieving reunification because households have a narrow window of time to meet these requirements. Families with a child currently placed out of the home, or families who have recently reunified who may be precariously housed, are also eligible. These families, like other families who benefit from the program, have the opportunity to achieve housing stability faster, exit the child welfare system more quickly, and prevent re-entry.

Abode Services supports families in achieving stability. It does this by providing housing navigation and rental assistance and developing strengths-based individualized case plans focused on employment objectives and family maintenance goals. Together, the partners connect reuniting families with the support networks key to addressing the factors that led to child welfare involvement. These partners use the following collaborative strategies:

- Co-locating partnering agency services to better serve families and provide targeted interventions; and
- Achieving housing stability and lasting family reunification by partnering to provide individualized, wrap-around support.
- Rapid Rehousing for School-Age Children. According to the 2017 Homeless Census and Survey, 72% of families with children experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County were residing in shelters or transitional housing programs. This is a significant decrease since 2013, when 95% of families experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County were sheltered. Often, families that do not access shelters or other typical entry points for the County's supportive housing system can be more challenging to engage, and they risk falling through the cracks.

To reach these families, the OSH has developed a rapid rehousing program targeting families with school-aged children who are not accessing the system through traditional access points, such as shelters or other community services. For this program, the County partners with the Bill Wilson Center and local school districts' McKinney-Vento Homeless Education liaisons to identify families experiencing homelessness. Eligible families with school-age children are referred to the program, which can serve 60 families annually, via the Coordinated Assessment System. Innovative approaches utilized by the program include:

- Meeting families where they are;
- o Forging new partnerships to better serve children and families; and
- Creating opportunities for innovation.
- Rapid Rehousing for Public Safety and Justice. Through partnerships with 14 community-based organizations, 12 County agencies, and 38 faith-based organizations, the Reentry Resource Center is a hub where individuals reentering the community from incarceration can efficiently access a broad range of services to help reentry clients and their families during this transition. It has locations in San José and Gilroy. One of the Reentry Resource Center's key partnerships is with the County of Santa Clara's OSH, which, as of 2018, had provided housing assistance including case management, connections to employment, and rental assistance. Since opening in 2012, the Reentry Resources Center has served more than 20,000 reentry clients.
- Rapid Rehousing for Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Human Trafficking. Homelessness itself can be traumatic for individuals and families, and often those experiencing homelessness have coped with other traumatic events in their lives. National studies show that 80% of women with children experiencing homelessness have also experienced domestic violence, and one in five of all homeless women report that domestic violence was the immediate cause of their homelessness.

In many communities, service providers working with survivors operate independent of the supportive housing system; however, since 2015, the County of Santa Clara OSH, the YWCA of Silicon Valley, The Health Trust, and the City of San José have partnered to develop several rapid rehousing programs to support survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking who are experiencing homelessness. These programs serve individuals and families coming from the streets, emergency shelters, or directly fleeing domestic violence, and bring together the expertise of domestic violence service providers with evidence-based supportive housing strategies.

The YWCA-SV works with survivors to locate safe and secure housing options, and the programs currently have the capacity to serve 77 households at a time, receiving referrals through a confidential process within the Coordinated Assessment System. The County and the City of San José provide local funding for the programs, which is combined with federal dollars. The programs utilize the following evidence-based and effective strategies:

- o Providing client-centered, trauma-informed services; and
- o Ensuring ongoing and individualized support.
- CalWORKs Homeless Assistance Program. The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program was established to help families meet the reasonable costs of securing housing. The CalWORKs Homeless Assistance (CalWORKS HA) program serves eligible recipients or eligible applicants who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Eligible recipients/applicants are homeless or at risk of homelessness. All social service entities providing homeless and homeless prevention services must create and operate programs that meet the State's definition of "homeless," which is defined by Welfare and Institutions Code 11450. This definition includes, but is not limited, to:
 - o Lacking a fixed or regular nighttime residence; and
 - residing in a shelter; or
 - o residing in a place not designed as a regular sleeping accommodation; or
 - o In receipt of a notice to pay rent or quit.

CalWORKS HA provides the funding needed to make payments for temporary shelter for up to sixteen consecutive calendar days. It also provides payments to secure or maintain housing, including a security deposit and last month's rent or up to two months of rent arrearages. Applicants and recipients must have less than \$100 in liquid resources (cash on hand) and must be homeless or at risk of homelessness in order to qualify for CalWORKS HA benefits. Types of homeless assistance services include:

Temporary HA, which helps families pay the costs of temporary shelter;

- Sixteen calendar days of motel vouchers (\$85 per day for a family of four or fewer and \$15 for each additional family member, up to \$145 daily);
- Permanent HA, which helps families secure housing or prevent eviction; and
- o Security deposit and last month's rent or 2 months arrearages to prevent eviction.

In 2018, CalWORKs assisted 57,614 families find temporary housing and 6,276 families find permanent housing, costing over \$45,000,000 in temporary shelter and HA expenditures. Recent CalWORKS HA legislative changes include:

- o Increased eligibility to once in a 12-month period, from once in a lifetime;
- Expanded eligibility to applicants who are victims fleeing domestic abuse, without regard to the income or assets of the abuser;
- o Temporary benefits to parents engaged in family reunification; and
- Increased daily rate for temporary homeless assistance to \$85 per night for a family of four.
- <u>Destination: Work</u>. For many individuals and families experiencing homelessness, one, or even multiple, low- or minimum-wage job(s) is/are simply not sufficient to cover housing costs and other basic necessities in Santa Clara County. Employment that provides a living wage can be the key to long-term housing stability, particularly for families receiving timelimited rental subsidies in rapid rehousing programs.
- The new "Destination: Work" employment initiative, coordinated by Destination: Home and the County of Santa Clara's OSH, aims to provide opportunities for living-wage employment for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Through partnerships with programs offering job training, professional certifications, and paid work experience in high-growth industries, Destination: Work supports each client to identify pathways to increasing income and long-term career opportunities. Destination: Work forges new and more meaningful collaboration between employment and supportive housing programs that prioritize client-led problem solving and continual improvement in system design. Key strategies of this collaborative approach include the following:
 - Maximizing impact by tracking outcomes; and
 - Deepening partnerships with employment partners.
- <u>Employment Pathways Initiative</u>. Short-term housing subsidies, such as those offered through rapid rehousing programs, are designed to help people get back on their feet. However, many rapid rehousing participants find it difficult to obtain living-wage jobs that will allow them to take over the rent at the end of the program and maintain long-term housing stability. This is due to barriers like lack of work history, a criminal record, and behavioral health issues. To address this gap, Destination: Home, the County of Santa Clara's OSH, and the City of San José developed the Employment Pathways Initiative to

help ensure that households receiving rapid rehousing assistance, and other supportive housing program participants, are quickly connected to employment and training opportunities that will help them remain stably housed.

The Employment Pathways Initiative staff teams up with each participant's existing housing program case manager, empowering them to support their clients in securing employment. Through partnerships with private businesses and nonprofits, the program connects participants with opportunities in high-growth industries such as healthcare, building and construction trades, advanced manufacturing, and technology, depending on the client's employment goals and experience. Key strategies of this partnership include:

- o Sustainable collaboration for mutual benefit of employers and participants; and
- Leveraging data and shared goals to increase employment and improve outcomes across the supportive housing system.

Of 178 participants through 2018, 61% were connected with full-time employment and 91% of employment placements were retained for 365 days.

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% or less than the current AMI per family size.

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

The following statistics display the primary causes of homelessness cited by respondents to the 2019 Homeless Census. Based on the Census, 30% reported job loss, 22% reported alcohol and drug use as the primary cause, followed by divorce/separation/breakup at 15%, and eviction at 14%.

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.

Discussion

Please see discussions above.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.405, 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% 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. The four housing problems are: 1) lack of complete kitchen facilities; 2) lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) more than one person per room; and 4) cost burden greater than 30%.

Table 6 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

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	77,640	13,145	5,870	
White	24,540	5,460	2,210	
Black / African American	3,525	220	220	
Asian or Pacific Islander	21,910	4,359	2,540	
Native American	190	45	0	
Other	1,860	265	160	
Hispanic	25,610	2,800	745	

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 7 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

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	53,270	18,625	0
White	18,020	8,800	0
Black / African American	1,790	500	0
Asian	12,440	4,290	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	120	90	0
Pacific Islander	210	30	0
Hispanic	19,565	4,650	0

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 8 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

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	42,230	31,255	0
White	13,715	13,375	0
Black / African American	1,330	940	0
Asian	192	7,335	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	120	0
Pacific Islander	150	195	0
Hispanic	13,675	8,720	0

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 9 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

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	25,890	31,670	0	
White	10,310	13,735	0	
Black / African American	755	1,170	0	
Asian	8,160	8,670	0	
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	90	0	
Pacific Islander	110	75	0	
Hispanic	5,895	7,185	0	

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Discussion

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

 87.5% of Pacific Islander households in the 30-50% AMI category experience housing problems compared to 74.1% of the jurisdiction as a whole. This is the only category that meets the HUD standard for disproportionate needs, although it represents a small sample size. Two hundred and ten (210) out of the 240 households in this category have housing problems, which is a small portion of the 71,895 households in the category.

No other group meets the 10% HUD threshold, but there are still a few groups affected more than others:

 88.9% of Black/African American households and 87.8% of Hispanic households within the 0-30% AMI category experience housing problems, compared to 80.3% of the jurisdiction as a whole.

- 80.8% of Hispanic households and 78.2% of Black/African American households within the 30-50% AMI category experience housing problems, compared to 74.1% of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Another outlier is the Asian population in the 50-80% AMI category, where just 2.5% of this population experiences housing problems, compared to 57.5% of the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.405, 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% 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% 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. Again, the four housing problems are: 1) lack of complete kitchen facilities; 2) lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) more than one person per room; and 4) cost burden greater than 30%. Disproportionately greater need is explored below.

Table 10 - Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

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	65,345	25,445	5,870
White	20,695	9,300	2,210
Black / African American	2,975	770	220
Asian	17,160	8,865	2,520
American Indian, Alaska Native	114	115	0
Pacific Islander	115	124	20
Hispanic	22,645	5,765	745

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 11 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

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	33,035	38,865	0
White	10,515	16,305	0
Black / African American	985	1,305	0
Asian	8,235	8,490	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	105	0
Pacific Islander	140	100	0
Hispanic	12,355	11,855	0

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 12 - Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

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	17,880	55,610	0
White	5,105	21,990	0
Black / African American	305	1,965	0
Asian	5,315	14,195	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	50	140	0
Pacific Islander	35	310	0
Hispanic	6,740	15,655	0

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 13 - Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

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	9,810	47,755	0
White	2,715	21,335	0
Black / African American	215	1,710	0
Asian	3,405	13,415	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	90	0
Pacific Islander	90	95	0
Hispanic	3,185	9,890	0

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Discussion

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

- 77.7% of Hispanic households in the 0-30% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 67.6% of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Over half of Pacific Islander households (58.3%) in the 30-50% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 45.9 % of the jurisdiction as a whole. This sample size is small and represents 240 households out of 71,900 in this category as a whole.

While no other group is above the 10% disproportionate threshold set forth by HUD, it is worth noting that beyond the 0-30% AMI category, Hispanic households are consistently at least 5% higher than the jurisdiction average across all categories.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens - 91.405, 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.

Housing Cost Burden

Table 14 - Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	398,040	120,650	101,635	6,255
White	181,340	46,535	38,245	2,270
Black / African				
American	7,940	3,755	4,055	230
Asian	137,940	35,990	27,585	2,710
American Indian,				
Alaska Native	710	195	245	0
Pacific Islander	1,165	365	200	20
Hispanic	60,250	30,750	28,680	870

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS Discussion

The data indicates that, as a whole, 35.8% of households in the County are cost burdened and paying more than 30% of their income toward housing costs. Sixteen percent of households in the County are severely cost burdened and paying more than 50% of their income toward housing costs.

Among households paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs, there are two groups that are disproportionately higher than the jurisdiction average of 35.8%. Hispanic households are disproportionately affected by housing cost burden, with 49.7% of households overpaying for housing. In addition, 49.6% of Black/African American households are disproportionately affected by housing cost burden and are overpaying for housing.

Among cost burdened households paying 50% or more of their income toward housing costs, there are no racial/ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected. While not meeting the HUD threshold for disproportionate need, the most affected groups are Black/African American (25.7%) and Hispanic (24.0%) when compared to the jurisdiction average of 16.4%.

Note: Households with no/negative income are not counted in the analysis, 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. Below is a summary of the disproportionate needs experienced by LMI households:

- 77.7% of Hispanic households in the 0-30% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 67.6% of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Over half of Pacific Islander households (58.3%) in the 30-50% AMI category experience severe housing problems, compared to 45.9% of the jurisdiction as a whole. This sample size is small and represents 240 households out of 71,900 in this category as a whole.

While no other group is above the 10% disproportionate threshold set forth by HUD, it is worth noting that beyond the 0-30% AMI category, Hispanic populations are consistently at least 5% higher than the jurisdiction average across all categories. Data for determining disproportionate needs in terms of housing cost burden is summarized below:

- The data indicates that, as a whole, 35.8% of households in the County are cost burdened and paying more than 30% of their income toward housing costs. Sixteen point four percent (16.4%) of households in the County are severely cost burdened and paying more than 50% of their income toward housing costs.
- Among households paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs, there
 are two groups that are disproportionately higher than the jurisdiction average of 35.8%.
 Hispanic households are disproportionately affected by housing cost burden, with 49.7%
 of households overpaying for housing. In addition, 49.6% of Black/African American
 households are disproportionately affected by housing cost burden and are overpaying
 for housing.
- Among cost burdened households paying 50% or more of their income toward housing costs, there are no racial/ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected. While not meeting the HUD threshold for disproportionate need, the most affected groups are Black/African American (25.7%) and Hispanic (24.0%) when compared to the jurisdiction average of 16.4%.

Note: Households with no/negative income are not counted in the analysis, although they still may require housing assistance.

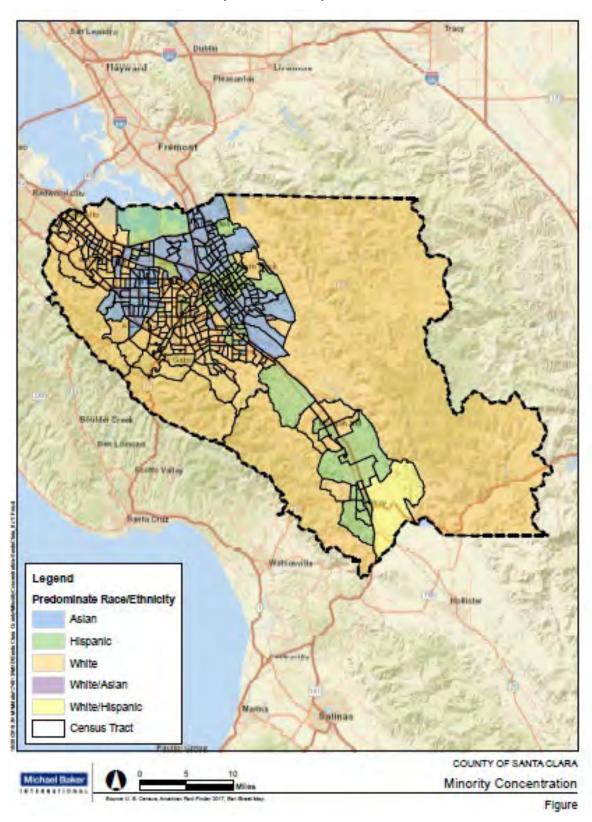
If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs? Needs have been identified above.

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

HUD requires Entitlement Jurisdictions to review the racial make-up of its region. A map was created to show predominant race/ethnicity group locations throughout the County. White and

Hispanic populations dominate the largest areas of the County. There are concentrations of Asian and Hispanic populations in the north western area of the County, in and around San losé, and in the southern area of the County. Please see the Race/Ethnicity map that follows.	

Map 1: Minority Concentration



NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)

Introduction

In 2008, the Santa Clara County Housing Authority (SCCHA) 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. SCCHA is currently in the process of updating its Strategic Plan. The updated plan will promote informed decision-making about how to achieve overall objectives in support of the agency's mission. Until the update is completed the SSCHA will continue to utilize its current MTW Strategic Pan.

Additionally, SCCHA has used Low-Income Housing Tax Credit financing to transform and rehabilitate 535 units of public housing into SCCHA-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. SCCHA assists approximately 17,000 households through the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The Section 8 waiting list contains 3,486 households, and it is closed.

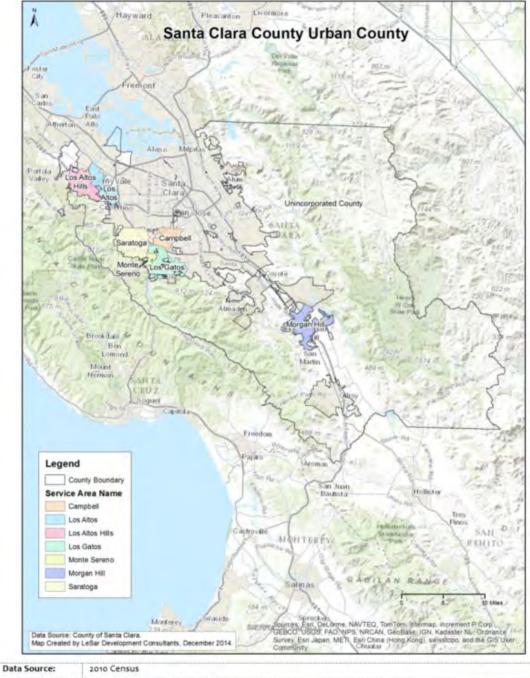
The following tables display the public housing inventory and housing vouchers maintained by SCCHA. SCCHA has four two-bedroom family public housing units in its portfolio, which are located in the City of Santa Clara. A total of 10,528 housing vouchers are in use countywide.

Specific SCCHA data is not available for the Urban County. The data below reflect SCCHA information for the entire County, which includes the Cities of Campbell, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill and Saratoga and the County's unincorporated areas. (Refer to the Service Area Map below.). Table 23 shows the public housing by program type including Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition.

Table 15 - Public Housing by Program Type

					7 4.6	0 -	/ I:		
				Prog	ram Type				
					Vouchers				
					Special Purpose Vo				ucher
	Certificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of unit vouchers in use	0	48	20	10,212	692	9,267	212	0	36
* Includes N	Non-Elderly D	isabled, N	/lainstream	One-Year,	Mainstrea	am Five-ye	ar, and Nursin	g Home Trans	ition.

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)



Map 2 - Urban County Jurisdictions (Urban County)

-NA-30

Table 16 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type								
	Vouchers							
	Certificate						Special Purpose Voucher	
		Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income (\$)	0	20,067	16,342	15,882	13,333	16,112	14,199	0
Average length of stay	0	7	5	8	1	9	0	0
Average Household size	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	1	15	4	4	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	10	4	3,859	502	3,315	24	0
# of Disabled Families	0	10	6	1,784	69	1,610	85	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	48	20	10,212	692	9,267	212	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 17 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type										
			p0	Vouchers						
	te	ıab	ısin				Special Purpose Voucher			
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*	
White	0	33	11	4,885	332	4,420	117	0	14	
Black/ African American	0	3	3	1,358	46	1,223	80	0	7	
Asian	0	11	5	3,698	303	3,375	5	0	14	
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	1	1	145	7	134	3	0	1	
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	95	4	84	7	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	0	0	
* Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition										

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 18 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Table 16 - Lithlicity of Fubilit Housing Residents by Frogram Type											
	Program Type										
			ρū				Vouchers				
	ŧ	ıab	ısi		Project - Tenant - based based		Spec	ial Purpose Vouc	her		
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total		Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*			
Hispanic	0	20	8	3,217	133	3,038	38	0	7		
Not Hispanic	0	28	12	6,964	559	6,198	174	0	29		
* Includes	Non-Eld	erly Dis	abled, M	ainstream (One-Year, M	ainstream Fi	ve-year, and N	ursing Home Tran	sition		

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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 SCCHA is accessible, and information about the need for accessible units is not collected for waiting list applicants.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

SCCHA randomly samples its Section 8 participants to better understand the types of services and/or resources needed to increase their self-sufficiency. Approximately 400 participants responded. Affordable healthcare, job training, basic computer skills, English as a second language, and job placement resources were among the 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.

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

The needs of public housing and Section 8 tenant-based rental assistance, who are seeking self-sufficiency, mirror the needs of the general population who also seek economic achievement. High on their list of needs are:

- Affordable healthcare;
- Job training;
- Basic computer skills;
- Job placement; and
- Higher education.

Discussion

Please see discussion above.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

As was previously discussed, the Santa Clara region is home to a large population of homeless individuals (9,706 single individuals), and a high percentage of unsheltered homeless (81.6%). The Supportive Housing System is governed by the CoC and the CoC Board, and the Destination: Home Leadership Board. Membership of the CoC is a collaboration of representatives from local jurisdictions comprised of community-based organizations, the SCCHA, 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.

Homeless Point-in-Time (PIT Count) Census and Survey

The PIT Count is conducted every two years and consists of data collected on the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population. Sheltered homeless persons 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 they are collected directly from providers not using HMIS as needed. Unsheltered homeless persons 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.

The PIT Count is performed annually using HUD recommended practices for counting and surveying homeless individuals. This survey includes field enumeration of homeless individuals residing in the County for a given night in January. In January, the Cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill, as well as portions of Campbell, Los Gatos, Milpitas, San José, Los Gatos, San José, and the unincorporated areas in the eastern and southwestern parts of the County are enumerated. 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 also enumerated.

The PIT Count completed for the County identified top barriers to affordable housing are:

- Lost job;
- Drug and alcohol abuse;
- Divorce/separation/breakup;
- Eviction; and
- Argument with family or friend.

Obstacles to obtaining permanent housing include:

- Affordable rent;
- No job or income;
- No housing available;
- No money for moving costs; and
- No transportation.

The following definitions below provide the methodology for Table 25:

Definitions

- No. Experiencing Homelessness Each Year unduplicated count of all persons enrolled during the program year
- No. Becoming Homeless Each Year unduplicated count of persons appearing in HMIS for the first time during the year
- No. Exiting Homelessness Each Year unduplicated count of persons exiting programs to a permanent destination as defined by HUD
- No. of Days Persons Experience Homelessness average of the sums of the lengths of stay for each person

Table 19 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	700	221	921	-	-	-
Persons in Households with Only Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,532	6,977	8,509	ı	-	-
Chronically Homeless Individuals	371	2,099	2,470	-	-	-
Chronically Homeless Families	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Veterans	209	444	653	-	-	-

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				
Unaccompanied Youth/Young Adult	14	254	276	-	-	-
Persons with HIV	29	165	194	-	-	-

Data Source: Santa Clara County 2019 Point in Time Count (PIT Count) and Survey ReportIf 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, the PIT Count did include broad data referring to the amount of days spent homeless for the population at large. However, the data is not presented to estimate a total number of days for the entire population. Instead it lists, by percentage, the length of homelessness in a few brackets. The data for 2019 is as follows:

- 7 Days or Less 2%
- 8-30 Days 4%
- 1-3 Months 6%
- 4-6 Months 12%
- 7-11 Months 9%
- 1 Year or More 67%

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

Recent voucher data shows that 212 veteran families were in need of housing assistance through special vouchers by Veterans Affairs. Overall, there are an estimated 653 veterans experiencing homelessness on a given night. For the County, there are 269 families consisting of 921 individuals family members who need housing assistance. This number includes individuals in families with adults and children, as well as families with only children.

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

Forty-four percent (44%) of homeless individuals are White, followed by 43% who are Hispanic. The third largest percentage of homeless individuals are Black or African American at 19% of the total number of homeless individuals.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to data from the 2019 PIT Count, out of the 9,706 homeless persons in the County atlarge, 81.6% of individuals were unsheltered, with the remaining 18.4% being sheltered. Overall, the homeless population has increased in total by 31% since 2017, when the population was then 7,394 individuals. Since 2017, the total number of sheltered homeless persons has decreased by 8%, while the total number of unsheltered homeless persons has increased by 45%.

Discussion:

From 2013 through 2017 the number of persons in living with diagnosed with HIV infection increased by 5.1%. The 2017 number was 135,082 in CA. In 2017, 3,361 residents were living with HIV in the County. In 2017, 156 individuals were reported as newly diagnosed with HIV infection. (Source: HIV Epidemiology Annual Report, County of Santa Clara, 2017.)

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.405, 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.

Eleven percent (11%) of County residents (202,304 individuals) are 65 years of age or older. Thirty percent (30%) of households (186,330) in the County contain at least one person who is elderly. Fifty percent (50%) of these households are LMI, compared to 36% of households for the County as a whole. Within the entire County, almost 49% of LMI owner-occupied households containing an elderly member, and 72% of LMI elderly renter-occupied households containing an elderly member, are cost burdened and paying more than 30% of their income toward housing costs.

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.

According to the 2013-2017 ACS, 8.2% of the County's 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. Approximately 11.3% of households within the County are large family households.

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.

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:

In California, the number of HIV individuals in 2017 was 135,082. In the County, there were 156 individuals reported as newly diagnosed, making the total residents living with HIV infection at 3,361. During the same time period, a cumulative number of 2,557 (40%) persons were known to have died, including 2,498 with a diagnosis of AIDS. (Source: HIV Epidemiology Annual Report, County of Santa Clara, 2017.)

Discussion:

Please see discussions above.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public and community facilities in the County were discussed at the regional and local community forums and meetings, stakeholder interviews, as well as the Regional Needs Survey. These outreach activities were conducted to engage community members to document the community and or public facilities needed in the County. Participants identified the following priority community and or public facilities:

- Enhance transit systems and rider accessibility;
- Additional senior citizens and mental health facilities;
- Additional emergency shelters;
- Centers for education and job/housing placement;
- Centers for subsidized auto repair;
- Facilities for abused/abandoned/neglected children;
- · Educational and healthcare facilities; and
- Childcare facilities.

How were these needs determined?

Feedback was gathered from the Regional Needs Survey and regional community forums, where residents and stakeholders of the City provided input community needs. Please see the Community Engagement Summary for more detail.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Stakeholders at each of the ConPlan Regional Public Forums highlighted the lack of affordable and accessible transportation services in the County. Participants in the forums also emphasized the need for:

- Transit service expansion and bus service for seniors and homeless;
- Improvements to public infrastructure and facilities;
- Improve interim housing and services options for homeless population;
- Recreation and open spaces; and
- Mental health centers.

REGIONAL NEEDS SURVEY

Survey respondents rated the level of need for infrastructure improvements. The highest rated improvement was the cleanup of contaminated and or abandoned properties and buildings. Other high priorities identified include:

- 1. Street improvements;
- 2. Lighting improvements; and
- 3. Water/sewer improvements.

How were these needs determined?

Feedback was gathered from the Regional Community Needs Survey and Regional Public Forums, where residents and stakeholders of the City provided input community needs. Please see the Community Engagement Summary for more detail.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

During the forums, participants emphasized the need to support a broad range of community services. The need to increase services for homeless residents and homelessness prevention were key concerns identified by community members. Other priorities included providing the following enhanced services for special needs populations such as:

- Support is needed for other at-risk homeless due to high cost of living (i.e., college students, former homeless, those who cannot live alone, and those with a criminal history).
- Provide safe parking areas for unsheltered homeless populations who have vehicles and RVs.
- Develop a comprehensive Wrap-Around Services program for a variety of social service organizations to use.
- Increase the number of shelters in the County.
- Greater communication and integration of social service entities.

In addition, participants noted there was a lack of fresh food in certain areas of the County. Solutions for gaining food subsidies and services include:

- Prepare a list of known food desert areas in the County and collaborate with service entities that provide routine nutrition and food delivery services.
- Create and or expand food storage spaces.
- Work with local grocers to create secondary outlets in in designated food deserts.
- Provide food subsidies to individuals with chronic health issues particularly those at risk (e.g., drug/alcohol/chronic health conditions and those under 60 where other organizations cannot provide services)

The Regional Needs Survey respondents prioritized several public services that are needed most in the County. Respondents identified the following as the highest priority services:

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

How were these needs determined? Feedback was gathered from the Regional Needs Survey and Regional Public Forums, where residents and stakeholders of the County provided comprehensive input about community needs. Please see the Community Engagement Summary for more detail.									

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Affordable housing is paramount to addressing homelessness in the County. When incomes do not keep pace with housing costs, it becomes clear there is a need for more affordable housing.

The San José-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area (HMFA) is one of the most expensive rental market in the nation. Renter households must earn higher than average incomes to afford the average two bedroom apartment. Multiple jurisdictions within the County fall within the top thirty most expensive markets, including: Los Altos, Saratoga, Los Gatos, and Morgan Hill.

Market analysis and public engagement activities indicated there is a tremendous need for additional affordable housing units to satisfy the housing needs of the homeless, households in transition, and cost-burdened population earning below 80% AMI. The 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) report contains a thorough analysis of housing needs for the County and its jurisdictions.

The following provides a brief overview of the results of the Market Analysis, with more detail included in each corresponding section. Housing and affordable housing in the County has taken a top position in terms of priority. A general housing background analysis was performed. The data shows that 57% of housing units in the County are occupied by owner-occupied households and 54% of units are occupied by renter households. Just over 50% of the housing units are single family residences (1-unit detached structures) and 34% of units are multi-family attached units.

The cost of housing has risen to the point where 36% of the County's households pay more than 30% of their income toward housing costs and 16% of households pay more than 50% of their income toward housing costs.

Affordable housing is a priority for the County. The County provides capital funding to developer for the construction of affordable and supportive housing. Another way the County provides affordable housing is through public housing. SCCHA develops, controls, and manages more than 2,600 affordable rental housing properties throughout the County. As per the 2017 Housing Inventory Count (HIC), 9,093 beds are available for homeless individuals and families in the County. Housing facilities for homeless individuals and families include emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and safe havens.

Other factors that contribute to affordability are housing conditions. When reviewing the overall housing stock age and conditions, low and moderate income household do not make enough for needed maintenance project work. Sixty-five percent (65%) of housing units in the County were constructed before 1980, and therefore are at risk of a Lead Based Paint (LBP) hazard. It is also

estimated that 39% of units at risk of LBP hazards are occupied by households making 80% or less than AMI.

The ConPlan's Regional Forums, stakeholder interviews, and the Regional Needs Survey feedback was that enhanced services and facilities are needed for our special needs populations, particularly for individuals who are homeless, elderly, and live with disabilities and / or mental health needs. There are numerous special need facilities in the County, some of which are adult residential facilities that provide non-medical care for adults, group homes that service children or adults with chronic disabilities, and residential care facilities for the elderly. As per the Needs Assessment, 48% of elderly owner-occupied households and 72% of elderly renter-occupied households in the County are cost burdened and paying more than 30% of their incomes toward housing costs.

Currently the County is completing its AI. As part of this processes for the AI, the County must determine through data analysis and community engagement activities the barriers to Fair housing. Barriers or impediments to fair housing are:

- Lack of affordable housing in areas that are at risk of displacement;
- Rising housing and rent costs;
- High construction costs to build affordable housing;
- Decreasing homeownership;
- Limited resources for financial assistance for families;
- Support for inclusionary housing requirements varies from city to city;
- Lack of or limited fair housing monitoring and tenant protection efforts;
- Limited fair housing law education and outreach with landlords, municipal government, and social service agencies;
- Slow planning, permitting and development process;
- Costly code violations in older neighborhoods;
- o Limited capacity for homeowners both financial and expertise for home maintenance;
- Increasing number of units that are not habitable;
- Environmental justice and housing equity;
- Lack of redevelopment target setting and planning;
- Lack of affordable house near employment or transit areas; and
- Lack of supportive housing for special needs populations (particularly for victims of domestic violence, persons with limited English proficiency, and individuals with chronic health problems).

The Housing Market Analysis section also provides data from industries that employ LMI households. This section also analyzes how far workers travel to work and level of education. The average one-way commute to work for people living in the County is 27 minutes, and that the average commute nationally is 25.5 minutes. Overall, 93% of County residents age 25 and older have at least a high school diploma or higher, and 56.8% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of the total jobs in the County are produced by

these four employment sectors: 1) Education and Health Care Services (18%); 2) Professional, Scientific, Management Services (17%); 3) Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (13%); and 4) Retail Trade (10%).

MA-10 Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units - 91.410, 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The County is primarily a jurisdiction of owner occupied, single-family housing units. The County contains 658,409 total units of which 63.4% are single family attached or detached structures. Multi-family developments units make up 33.5% percent of the County's housing stock. Fifty six point nine percent (56.9%) of units, or 358,864 units, are owner occupied and 43.1%, or 271,587 units, are renter occupied.

Table 20 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	348,469	52.9%
1-unit, attached structure	69,412	10.5%
2-4 units	47,128	7.2%
5-19 units	70,047	10.6%
20 or more units	103,649	15.7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	19,704	3.0%
Total	658,409	100.0%

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Table 21 – Unit Size by Tenure

	Own	ers	Renters			
	Number	%	Number	%		
No bedroom	1,320	0.4%	19,411	7.1%		
1 bedroom	6,848	1.9%	76,879	28.3%		
2 or 3 bedrooms	201,431	56.1%	153,823	56.6%		
4 or more bedrooms	149,265	41.6%	21,474	7.9%		

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

The SCCHA Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program and other voucher programs target assistance as follows: 75% entering the program must be at 0-30% AMI and the remaining 25% must be no higher than 50% AMI. SCCHA's housing properties mandate income limits.

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

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

As described in the Needs Assessment, based on both the number of cost-burdened severely cost burdened households, high number of households on the SCCHA waitlist, and the number of available affordable housing units do not meet the needs of the County's LMI 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..

On November 8, 2016, voters in the County approved the 2016 Measure A – Affordable Housing Bond (Housing Bond), authorizing the County issue up to \$950 million in general obligation bonds to acquire or improve real property for the purpose of providing affordable housing for vulnerable populations throughout the County. Highlights of the County's Housing Bond include:

- Setting a target to construct 4,800 homes. As of March 10, 2020, \$234 million has been committed to 19 housing developments, adding 1,416 units of affordable housing and 203 units of low-income units.
- \$25 million committed towards a first-time homebuyer program to assist 235 families with down payment assistance loans.
- \$11.9 million committed to a supportive housing fund.

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; and,
- 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).

Another regional program that supports affordable rental housing, the Housing Search Assistance Program, is operated by the Silicon Valley Independent Living Center. The program provides assistance in finding accessible, affordable, and integrated housing options primarily for people living with disabilities and who are experiencing housing discrimination.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The County is seeing an aging low-income population emerging. As mentioned in the Needs Assessment, 11% of County residents (202,304 individuals) are over the age of 65 plus almost 30% of all households (186,330 households) in the County contain at least one person age 62 or older. And over 50% of those households are LMI. Elderly residents may benefit from additional accessible, affordable units that have greater access to transit, healthcare, and other services.

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 individuals. SCCHA 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.

Discussion

Please see discussion above.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 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% of their gross income toward housing costs, including utilities.

As stated in the Needs Assessment, cost burden is the most common housing problem, with 35.8% of households in the County paying more than 30% of their incomes toward housing costs and 16.4% of households paying more than 50% of their incomes toward housing costs.

As discussed in MA-05, in the San José-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area, which includes the Urban County, renter households must earn high incomes to afford a market rate apartment. This causes the area to be one of the most expensive rental market in the nation.

Table 22 – Cost of Housing

	2010	2017	% Change
Median Home Value	\$701,000	\$829,600	18.3%
Median Contract Rent	\$1,402	\$1,955	39.4%
Median Income	\$86,850	\$106,761	22.9%

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 23 - Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	10,305	3.9%
\$500-999	18,141	6.9%
\$1,000-1,499	46,138	17.4%
\$1,500-1,999	63,508	24.0%
\$2,000 or more	126,654	47.9%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 24 - Housing Affordability

Table 24 Housing Anorthability						
% Units affordable to Households	Renter	Owner				
earning						
30% HAMFI	28.5%	No Data				
50% HAMFI	25.6%	16.7%				
80% HAMFI	45.3%	16.0%				
100% HAMFI	45.1%	27.6%				

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 25 – Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	\$1,507	\$1,773	\$2,220	\$3,078	\$3,545
High HOME Rent	\$1,310	\$1,405	\$1,688	\$1,942	\$2,148
Low HOME Rent	\$1,045	\$1,120	\$1,343	\$1,552	\$1,732

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents 2017

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a disparity between need and availability of affordable housing in the County. Approximately 96,655 households are at 0-30% AMI, yet there are only 29,055 units available that are affordable to these households. In total, there are 82,055 units affordable for LMI households earning below 80% AMI, yet there are 242,035 households within this income bracket in need of housing.

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

Data was collected for median home values and median contract rents. This data demonstrates that from 2010 to 2017 there has been an 18.3% increase in the median home value (\$701,000 to \$829,600) and a 39.4% increase in the median rent (\$1,402 to \$1,955). As mentioned in the Needs Assessment, there has been a 22.9% increase in median income (\$86,850 to \$106,761) during the same time period. This indicates that the median household income in the County is not keeping pace with the cost of rental housing, which may pose financial challenges to people looking to rent a home.

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 stated above, median contract rent for the County was \$1,955 per month in 2017. This is significantly higher than the HOME rates in every unit category except four-bedroom units, and higher than FMR rates for efficiency and 1 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.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 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%;
- 3. Lack of complete plumbing; and
- 4. Lack of complete kitchen facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation.

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 those lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. Standard condition housing is defined as being in compliance with the California Health and Safety Code.

Table 26 - Condition of Units

143.0 20 00.141.00.00.00							
Condition of Units	Owner	-Occupied	Renter-Occupied				
Condition of Onits	Number	%	Number	%			
With One Selected Condition	106,323	29.6	120,829	44.5%			
With Two Selected Conditions	3,998	1.1%	19,472	7.2%			
With Three Selected Conditions	98	<0.1%	622	0.2%			
With Four Selected Conditions	4	<0.1%	74	<0.1%			
No Selected Conditions	248,441	69.2%	130,590	48.1%			
Total	358,864	100.0%	271,587	100.0%			

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Table 27 – Year Unit Built

1000 = 1000 = 1000							
Year Unit Built	Owner-	Occupied	Renter-Occupied				
rear Offic Built	Number	%	Number	%			
2000 or Later	35,740	10.1	35,975	13.2%			
1980-1999	71,880	20.3	71,815	26.4%			
1960-1979	146,630	41.4	113,220	41.6%			
Before 1960	100,010	28.2	51,315	18.8%			
Total	354,260	100.0	272,325	100.0%			

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 28 - Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-O	ccupied	Renter-Occupied	
RISK OF Leau-Daseu Failit Hazaru	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980.	246,640	69.6%	164,530	60.4%
Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present	37,575	10.6%	38,625	14.2%

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 35 - Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	No Data	No Data	27,958
Abandoned Vacant Units	No Data	No Data	No Data
REO Properties	No Data	No Data	1
Abandoned REO Properties	No Data	No Data	No Data

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS Estimates

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

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 33, a majority (65.6%) of the County's housing stock was constructed prior to 1980.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low- or moderate-income families that contain lead-based paint hazards. 91.205(e), 91.405
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. Sixty five point six percent (65.6%) of all housing units were built before 1980 and have potential exposure to LBP. As explained in the Needs Assessment, 38.6% of the households in the County (242,035 households) are 0-80% AMI. Using this percentage as a baseline, it is estimated that 156,113 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 34, approximately 76,200 households with children age 6 or younger live in owner- and renter-occupied housing with risk of LBP.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)

Introduction

SCCHA assists approximately 17,000 households through Section 8 Vouchers for housing. SCCHA also develops, controls, and manages affordable rental housing properties throughout the County. SCCHA's programs are targeted toward LMI households, and more than 80% of their client households are extremely low-income families, seniors, veterans, persons with disabilities, and formerly homeless individuals.

SCCHA has used Low Income Housing Tax Credit financing to transform and rehabilitate 535 units of public housing into SCCHA-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. Over ten years ago, SCCHA 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.

The following tables display the public housing inventory and housing vouchers maintained by SCCHA. SCCHA has four two-bedroom family public housing units in its portfolio, which are located in the City of Santa Clara. Approximately 10,635 housing vouchers are in use countywide.

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

Table 29 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-	Public	Vouchers					
		Rehab	Housing	Total	Project -	Tenant -	Specia	l Purpose \	Voucher
					based	based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
No. of units vouchers available	0	48	20	10,635	815	9,820	1,964	0	465
No. of accessible units									

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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. There are no public housing developments located in the jurisdiction.

Table 30 - 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. There are no public housing developments owned by the County.

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

As previously referenced, SCCHA 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. The following is excerpted from SCCHA's August 2014 Board of Commissioner's report:

"SCCHA's Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program is designed to provide assistance to current SCCHA Section 8 families to achieve self-sufficiency. When a family enrolls in the five-year program, HPD's FSS Coordinator and LifeSTEPS service provider help 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, SCCHA holds the amount of the tenant's rent increases in an escrow account, which is then awarded to participants who successfully complete the program. SCCHA is currently in the initial stages of creating a pilot successor program to FSS under the auspices of its MTW flexibility called Focus Forward."

Every year, SCCHA provides a report to HUD on the previous year's activities in its FSS program.

Discussion:			

See above.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

Various organizations within the County provide housing facilities and services for residents who are 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.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Table 31 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds		nt Supportive sing Beds
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with					
Adult(s) and Child(ren)	205	0	144	466	0
Households with Only Adults	437	571	441	3,041	0
Chronically Homeless					
Households	0	0	0	2,251	0
Veterans	50	0	149	1,315	0
Unaccompanied Youth	23	0	0	0	0

Data Source and Comments: PIC (PIH Information Center); List includes DV Shelters. Numbers are duplicate for Unaccompanied Youth and Unaccompanied Children. Data includes entire continuum capacity and is aggregate for the 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:

- The OSH mission is to increase the supply of housing and supportive housing that is affordable and available to extremely low income and /or special needs households. The OSH supports the County mission of promoting a healthy, safe, and prosperous community by ending and preventing homelessness.
- The Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP) is part of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center and provides medical services to homeless individuals, including primary care and urgent care. VHHP also manages a Medical Respite program for homeless individuals

- discharged from hospitals as well as a Backpack Homeless Health Care Program for those in encampments.
- The County's Social Services Agency has expedited the review process of homeless households' CalFresh applications so that they may receive benefits within three days.
- The County's Behavioral Health Services Department (BHS) has multiple programs to connect homeless individuals with housing or shelter assistance. BHS also treats those going through behavioral health crises.
- The County's Reentry Resource Center provides services to those who have been previously incarcerated and to individuals who are homeless upon release. Services include referrals to drug treatment, housing assistance, food assistance, counseling, and other benefits.

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.

Specific homeless populations on a given night within the County include:

- Families: 269 (921 individuals);
- Families with Children: 921 individuals (includes households with adults and children);
- Veterans: 653 individuals;
- Unaccompanied youth/young adult: 1,876 individuals;
- Domestic violence: 27% of all homeless individuals in 2019;
- Chronic homelessness: 2,470 individuals or 25% of the overall PIT Count;
- Chronic homeless gender: 68% male, 30% female;
- Chronically homeless that are sheltered: 15%; and
- Health conditions of chronically homeless: 64% have psychiatric or emotional conditions;
 53% PTSD; 51% drug or alcohol abuse; 38% chronic health problems, and 17% traumatic brain injury.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d)

Introduction

The County is a significant funder of housing for special needs persons including the elderly, individuals living with disabilities, mental health conditions, and HIV/AIDS as well as persons living with substance abuse issues. This chapter will provide statistics on special needs facilities in the County. The County currently operates and or provides funds for emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing countywide.

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

Santa Clara County HIV Commission was created to provide an effective, compassionate, and comprehensive system of HIV prevention and care services for people living with HIV/AIDS in the County. The HIV Commission serves as a designated alternative to an HIV health services planning council pursuant to the Public Health Services Act for the receipt of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program grant funds.

OSH prioritizes supportive housing for vulnerable populations including the elderly, homeless, veterans, persons with disabilities, foster youth, and survivors of domestic violence. Supportive housing services generally involves providing units that are accessible, have greater access to transportation and healthcare, and or could possibly be larger units to accommodate those who need assistance with one or more daily activities.

Elderly Residents

Results and recommendations of engagement activities include supporting elderly services, housing assistance and assistance with food delivery. Participants of engagement activities stated that seniors need better support systems so they can age in place in their own home. 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. In 2019 the County funded three senior-oriented projects 1) adult day care services at the Saratoga Senior Coordination Council 2) at-risk seniors program operated by the Community Services Agency in Los Altos and 3) legal services by Senior Adults Legal Assistance.

Persons with Disabilities

Currently the County provides vouchers to 369 persons with a disability however there are 4,980 vouchers in the San José-Sunnyvale- County region (Data Source: 2016 CHAS). The County currently prioritizes support for disabled elderly. This population generally has lower incomes and often face barriers to finding suitable employment or adequate affordable housing due to physical or structural obstacles. This segment of the population often needs affordable housing that is located near public transportation, services, medical facilities, 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. In 2019 the County funded a housing program for persons with disabilities run by Silicon Valley Independent Living Center.

HIV/AIDS

In California, the number of HIV individuals was 135,082 in 2017. In 2017, 156 individuals were reported as newly diagnosed making the total residents living with HIV infection 3,361 in the County (Source: HIV Epidemiology Annual Report, County of Santa Clara, 2017). The fatality rate due to HIV/AIDS has declined since 1995. 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.

The County prepared a plan that 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. Another County program that provides assistance is Health Trust AIDS Services (THTAS). This program 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 José (grantee) and the 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 prepared Social Workers for the more medically acute clients. Housing clients are also eligible for additional services provided by Ryan White Care Act funding.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons receive appropriate supportive housing

The 2018 State of the Supportive Housing System in the County provides details about the supportive housing system. The system relies on several central elements to support participants as they obtain and retain stable housing including:

- Affordable housing;
- Case management; and,
- Supportive services (i.e. medical and behavior health services).

The County supports the national directive "All the Way Home". This campaign seeks to end veteran homelessness across the County. Strategies to implement this initiative are strategies to incentivize landlords to rent to homeless veterans as well as offer supportive services and rental assistance. Collaborative partnerships in the County are: SSCHA, Abode Services, Destination: Home, Goodwill Silicon Valley, HomeFirst Services of Santa Clara County, Sunnyvale Community

Services, The Health Trust, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and Veterans Voices of Santa Clara County.

The County also supports the Reentry Resource Center to assist individuals leaving the criminal justice system. Formerly incarcerated individuals are an at-risk of homeless population. The Center is funded by California's Public Safety Realignment Act and provides post-release supervision including employment services, case management, and rental assistance.

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

The County has a total of 9,093 supportive housing beds available for persons with health-related conditions. This includes the following licensed care facilities:

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.

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.

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 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.

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)

The diminishing amount of funds to meet underserved needs continues to be the most significant obstacle to addressing the needs of underserved populations. The County supplements its federal funding with other resources and funds, including:

- 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.
- Reissued Mortgage Credit Certificates (RMCC), 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. As of March 2019, applications are being accepted for the reissued program. Through an RMCC, 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 15%of the annual interest paid on the borrower's mortgage. The homebuyer's lender will determine eligibility and will work with the application process with the County.
- 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 SCCHA will continue to be available to Urban County residents through the Moderate Rehabilitation Program and the Section 8 Program.
- The County Affordable Housing Fund was established to assist in the development of affordable housing, especially extremely low income and special needs people throughout the County.
- Measure A was a giant step towards reducing homelessness by creating affordable housing units, homebuyer's programs, and more options for supportive housing. In November 2016, the \$950 million Housing Bond was approved. This housing bond provides the County with an unprecedented opportunity to partner with cities, residents, and the affordable and supportive housing community to significantly address the housing needs of the community's poorest and most vulnerable residents.

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 - 91.410, 91.210(e)

Describe any 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 unforeseen increases in crime; erosion of property values; increase in parking and traffic congestion; and overwhelmed school safety. 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, salesclerks, secretaries, firefighters, police, teachers, and health service workers – whose incomes might significantly limit their housing choices.

Even when developments produce relatively affordable housing, in a constrained housing supply market, higher income buyers and renter households generally outbid lower income households. So, 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.

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

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

- Land use controls, including the General Plan, which governs unincorporated residential land use and development potential;
- The countywide growth management policies, referred to as the "Joint Urban Development Policies," shared by the County, cities, and LAFCO;
- The Land Use Plan policies, also referred to as the Land Use Element;
- The Zoning Ordinance;
- The County's subdivision ordinance; and
- 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.

Barriers to affordable housing in the region are examined during the process and creation of the AI. During this process, collaborating jurisdictions in the County identified the following priority factors for affordable housing to be:

- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures;
- Loss of affordable housing;
- Land use and zoning laws;

- Income discrimination;
- Community opposition;
- Availability, location, size, and type of affordable units;
- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes;
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs;
- Lack of affordable housing for individuals who need supportive services;
- Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications;
- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies; and
- Private discrimination.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

Strategies for increasing the housing supply must take into account a jurisdiction's jobs/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.

Non-housing community development incentives and programs supported by the County include:

- The California Capital Access Program (CalCAP), which are small business loans for businesses that do not otherwise qualify for loans under customary banking practices.
- Registered Warrants and Tax Liability that provides additional investment opportunities.
- Silicon Valley Economic Development Alliance, which is a regional partnership of a four county area that brings together public and private resources.

The County provides a resource sheet on employment training resources found at: https://www.sccgov.org/sites/oir/Documents/emplymt-trng-resources.pdf

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Stakeholders at each of the ConPlan Regional Public Forums highlighted the lack of affordable and accessible transportation services in the County. Participants in the forums also emphasized the need for:

- Transit service expansion and bus service for seniors and homeless;
- Improvements to public infrastructure and facilities;
- Improve interim housing and services options for homeless population;
- Recreation and open spaces; and
- Mental health centers.

REGIONAL NEEDS SURVEY

Survey respondents rated the level of need for infrastructure improvements. The highest rated improvement was the cleanup of contaminated and or abandoned properties and buildings. Other high priorities identified include:

- Street improvements;
- Lighting improvements; and
- Water/sewer improvements.

Economic Development Market Analysis

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% 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 José-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area, renter households must earn higher than average wages in order to afford an apartment unit.

As shown in Table 45 below, the educational attainment for Urban County residents 25 years of age and older (184,107 individuals) is as follows:

- 7.0%have not graduated high school;
- 12.2% have graduated high school (including equivalency), but no further education;
- 17.0% have some college but no degree;
- 7.1% have an associate degree;
- 29.3% have a bachelor's degree; and,
- 27.5% have a graduate or professional degree.

Overall, 93% of Urban County residents over the age of 25 have at least a high school diploma or higher, and 56.8% have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 32 - 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	1,763	2,344	2%	3%	1%
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	11,151	12,182	10%	13%	3%
Construction	6,074	7,415	6%	8%	3%
Education and Health Care Services	16,516	16,569	15%	18%	3%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,360	4,692	5%	5%	0%
Information	6,956	2,479	6%	3%	-4%
Manufacturing	15,872	6,946	14%	8%	-7%
Other Services	3,578	4,398	3%	5%	2%
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	18,770	15,232	17%	17%	0%
Public Administration	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Retail Trade	9,898	9,107	9%	10%	1%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,723	694	2%	1%	-1%
Wholesale Trade	5,121	2,851	5%	3%	-2%
Total	102,782	84,909	-		

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Table 33 - Labor Force (Urban County)

Labor Force	Number of People
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	136,426
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and	127,885
over	
Unemployment Rate	6.23%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	11.49%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.34%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 34 - Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector (Urban County)	Number of People
Management, business and financial	54,030
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,681
Service	8,591
Sales and office	25,575
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	7,337
Production, transportation and material moving	4,131

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 42 - Travel Time (Urban County)

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Travel Time	Number	Percentage		
< 30 Minutes	68,184	59%		
30-59 Minutes	37,989	33%		
60 or More Minutes	9,821	8%		
Total	115,994	100%		

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status - Population 16 and Older (Urban County)

	In Labo			
Educational Attainment	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force	
Less than high school graduate	5,519	545	2,795	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,655	1,232	3,660	
Some college or Associate degree	25,265	2,002	7,920	
Bachelor's degree or higher	64,545	2,484	15,725	

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 35 - Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs 25–34 yrs 35–44 yrs 45–65 yrs 65+ yrs				
Less than 9th grade	162	701	1,106	1,900	2,557

	Age					
	18–24 yrs 25–34 yrs				65+ yrs	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,608	1,499	1,348	2,315	1,497	
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	6,871	3,952	3,682	8,925	5,913	
Some college, no degree	10,548	5,477	5,314	13,744	6,676	
Associate degree	823	2,002	2,239	6,442	2,315	
Bachelor's degree	4,138	9,854	10,765	22,854	10,444	
Graduate or professional degree	700	4,658	10,115	24,585	11,228	

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (Santa Clara County)

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$22,034
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$30,723
Some college or Associate degree	\$41,755
Bachelor's degree	\$75,389
Graduate or professional degree	\$105,409

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

As show in Table 39, the major employment sectors in the Urban County include Education and Health Care Services (18% or16,569 jobs), Professional, Scientific, Management Services (17% or 15,232 jobs), Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (13% or 12,182 jobs), and Retail Trade (10% or 9,107 jobs). Fifty-eight percent (58%) of the total jobs (53,090 jobs) in the Urban County are produced by these four employment sectors.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce Needs

The unemployment rate for the Urban County was 6.23% in according to the 2011-2015 ACS. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 9.9% for the entire state of California during the same period.

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 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.

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.

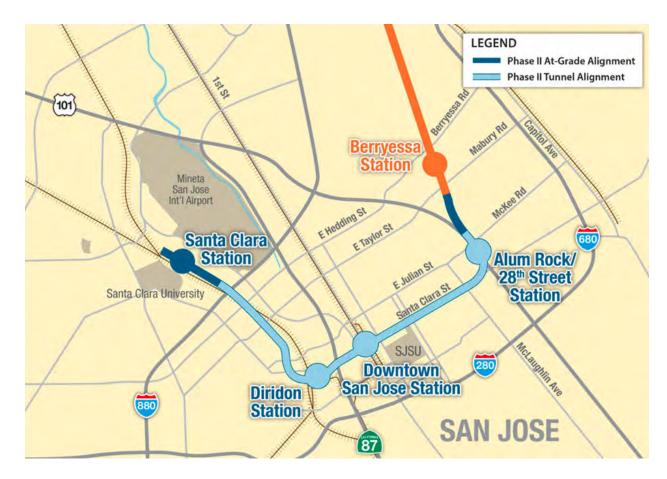
There is a substantial regional effort lead by the County and the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority (OSA) to conserve Santa Clara Valley's farmland and ranchland. The Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Plan discusses strategies to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing conversion of working lands and focusing development into existing urban areas.

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is a regional independent transit district that primarily does business in the Silicon Valley. The VTA Strategic Plan provides direction for future routes, public and private partnerships, sustainability goals, and ultimately reduce congestion and improve air quality.

The Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) to San José 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 José, San Francisco, and Oakland.

In 2018, a new BART system was brought to the Berryessa neighborhood of North San José. The BART expansion also included a tunnel under Downtown San José and ultimately end near San José International Airport. Extension of the BART to the City of San José on the south end of the San Francisco Bay is into, perhaps, its most positive stage of development and realization. After years of stalled progress, funding sources are now identified and with a procurement program in place, the project developers are exploring signal bore options for the underground stations and track alignment ahead of plan start of construction in 2019.

Figure 1: Proposed BART Extension



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

As was previously discussed, in the Urban County 56.8% of residents 25 years and older have a bachelor's or higher. According to the median annual wages, 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.

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.

There are several workforce training initiatives available to residents in the County. The Silicon Valley Workforce Investment Network's Work2Future is the local administrative arm of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). Work2Future operates one-stop centers that serve the areas of San José, 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.

The WIOA is updated biennially, and a local plan modification was introduced on March 15, 2019. Required components for local plan modifications include the following:

- Coordination of services for CalFresh recipients;
- Coordination of services with local Child Support Agency;
- Strategies to enhance Competitive Integrated Employment; and
- Services for English-language learners, the foreign-born and refugees.

Required components for the Regional Plan modifications include efforts to align, coordinate, and integrate reentry and workforce services for the formerly incarcerated and other justice-involved individuals.

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 José 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; and
- 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; and
- Technology-based training and attainment of industry recognized certificates and credentials.

Their Plan commits at least 25% of their WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker funds toward these training approaches and commits to serving all populations. Work2Future's youth strategies focus 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)? If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

No, the County does not participate in a CEDS.

Discussion

See discussion above.

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

 87.5% of Pacific Islander households in the 30-50% AMI category experience housing problems compared to 74.1% of the jurisdiction as a whole. This is the only category that meets the HUD standard for disproportionate needs, although it represents a small sample size. Two hundred and ten (210) out of the 240 households in this category have housing problems, a small number of the 71,895 households in the jurisdiction category as a whole.

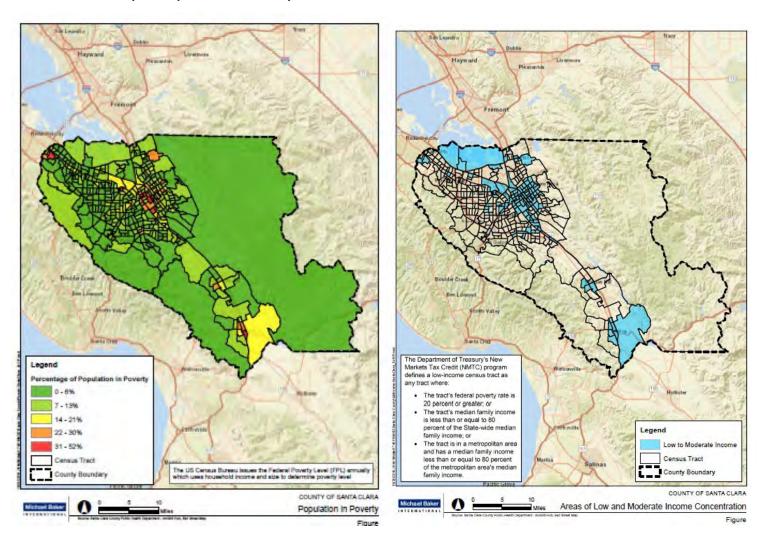
No other group meets the 10% HUD threshold, however, there are several groups effected more than others:

- Almost 90% of Black/African American households and 88% of Hispanic households within the 0-30% AMI category experience housing problems compared to 80% of the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Over 80% of Hispanic households and 78% of Black/African American households within the 30-50% AMI category experience housing problems compared to 74% of the jurisdiction as a whole.

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. Maps have been provided below for LMI and Poverty.

Map 3: Population in Poverty and Areas of Low- and Moderate-Income Concentration



What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?			
The County's housing costs are among the highest in the nation. Multiple jurisdictions within the County – Los Altos, Saratoga, Los Gatos, and Morgan Hill - fall within the most expensive markets. (See MA-05.)			

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

The Regional Needs Survey for the County included a few questions on broadband access in order to better understand the issue in the region. When asked if there were common or pressing broadband internet problems, the most common response was yes. Furthermore, respondents answered "No" 31.23% of the time when asked if LMI areas had adequate access to broadband compared to just 19.96% that said "Yes" (48.81% answered "Don't Know").

When asked to expand upon problems with broadband access, there were many responses pointing to inadequate service that was spotty or too slow in the County. In addition, respondents noted that some areas had such limited access that only one provider was available for their region. Others pointed to high costs as a main broadband issue.

When asked how broadband access could be improved, many pointed towards making advanced infrastructure more accessible. Fiber optics, for example, improve download speeds and clarity, however, these services are more expensive.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

The County has a need for increased competition between broadband internet providers. This is shown by responses in the Regional Needs Survey, where many cited that in some cases only one provider was available for their area. Others stated that Comcast had too much power, and that the lack of options allowed them to charge more than what was necessary. Overall, increased competition may help the market in the area, and help more households access the right services for their needs, including those in LMI households.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

With increasing temperatures and more intense dry seasons, wildfires present an immediate risk for the County and its surrounding areas. This is highlighted by the North Bay Fires of 2017, one of the largest wildfires on record for the region. Another natural hazard associated with increasing temperatures and more intense dry seasons in the County is the increase in drought periods and heat waves. In addition to wildfires, the area is also subject to heavy storms as a result of climate change. These storms cause many problems in the area, such as flooding and mudslides. While not directly tied to climate change, earthquakes remain as an increased hazard risk for the County and surrounding areas.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Land development on floodplains is less expensive than in areas devoid of increased risk. Therefore, many LMI families can only afford households with an increased risk of flooding, which also subjects them to high flood insurance costs. The County has this issue in its jurisdictions as well. For example, the City of Gilroy's LMI and Minority concentrated Census Tracts almost entirely overlap with the floodplain for the area, according to the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan. Overall, LMI households are typically at a higher risk and are more vulnerable to natural hazards than wealthier households.

For the County overall, there a couple of minor, intermittent areas of land that are present in a 100-year floodplain. However, there are two larger, more continuous areas of the County which are present in this 100-year floodplain, which represents a higher flood risk. This FEMA map that is present in the Hazard Mitigation Plan shows one large flood area towards the Northwest of the county, and another at the Southern point of the County. When examining the LMI Concentration map that has already been presented in MA-50, it becomes clear that these areas overlap with one another. The plan says that 10% of people in Census Tracts that intersect with the 100-year floodplain have an income of \$20,000 or less.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The ConPlan goals below represent high priority needs for the County and serve as the basis for strategic actions. Strategic Plan goals and descriptions have been prepared and will be followed over the next five years. The 2020-2025 ConPlan priority needs and goals, listed in no particular order, follow:

Priority Needs:

- 1. Affordable housing;
- 2. Vital services and homelessness prevention;
- 3. Assistance for families and individuals in transition from homelessness;
- 4. Increase in family income;
- 5. Assistance for special needs populations (including seniors and people with disabilities, who are homeless, live with HIV/AIDS, and have survived domestic violence);
- 6. Employment and workforce opportunities;
- 7. Improvements to aging community facilities and public infrastructure; and
- 8. Fair housing.

Goals:

- 1. Increase affordable and supportive housing;
- 2. Promote fair housing Countywide;
- 3. Maintain and expand activities designed to prevent and reduce homelessness;
- 4. Preserve existing affordable housing;
- 5. Provide essential services for special needs populations;
- Maintain, improve, and expand community facilities and spaces; and
- 7. Strengthen employment and workforce opportunities.

The ConPlan update coincides with the development of the first year 2020-21 Annual Action Plan. The County awards CDBG and HOME funding to public entities and nonprofit agencies that provide public services and housing for LMI and special needs households that address County priorities. The County operates its public service grants on a five-year grant funding cycle for CDBG.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

The County does not have a designated target area. All project funding shall benefit the entire county-wide region.

Table 36 - Geographic Priority Areas

	Area Name:	Countywide
	Area Type:	Regional Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
1	Other Revital Description:	
1	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to	
	identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 37 - Priority Needs Summary

_	Table 37 – Priority Needs Summary				
1	Priority Need	Affordable Housing			
	Name				
	Priority Level	High			
	Population	Extremely Low			
		Low			
		Moderate			
		Large Families			
	Families with Children				
		Chronic Homelessness Individuals			
		veterans			
		Elderly			
		Persons with Mental Disabilities			
		Persons with Physical Disabilities			
		Persons with Developmental Disabilities			
	Geographic	Countywide			
	Areas				
	Affected				
	Associated	Increase affordable and supportive housing.			
	Goals	Preserve existing affordable housing.			
	Description	Nearly 39% of households (or 242,035 households) in the County are extremely			
	Description	low income, low income, or moderately low income, with incomes ranging from			
		0-80% area median income (AMI). The 2019 PIT Count identified a total of 9,706			
		persons experiencing homelessness.			
		persons experiencing nomelessiness.			
		As stated in the Needs Assessment, cost burden is the most common housing			
		problem, with 36% of households in the County experiencing either cost burden			
		or severe cost burden. Among owner-households, 29% are cost burdened and			
		12% are severely cost burdened. Among renter-households, 45% are cost			
		,			
	burdened and 22% are severely cost burdened. When reviewing the 2015-2020				
		ConPlan the number of cost burden households rose by 11% particularly with the			
		renter-households. From 2015 to 2020 the number of renter-households who			
	were cost burdened rose 20%.				
	Basis for	Qualitative feedback collected through the regional forums and regional			
	Relative	community needs survey, which were substantiated by quantitative data reported			
	Priority	in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, served as the basis for			
		prioritization. The following were all considered highly important:			
	 Affordability particularly for the extremely low income; starter homes 				
		are too expensive			
		Not enough affordable housing			
		Diversity of housing types for a diverse population are not available			
		Support for transitioning homeless i.e. financial, medical, and social			
		Affordable housing zoning			
		- Amorador nodonig zoning			

2	Priority Need	Vital services and homelessness prevention
	Name	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Elderly
		Frail Elderly
		Chronic Homelessness
		Individuals
		Mentally III
		Chronic Substance Abuse
		Veterans
		Persons with HIV/AIDS
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Unaccompanied Youth
		Persons with Mental Disabilities
		Persons with Physical Disabilities
		Persons with Developmental Disabilities
		Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
		Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic	Countywide
	Areas	
	Affected	
	Associated	Maintain and expand activities designed to prevent and reduce homelessness.
Goals Description The 2010 BIT Count identified a total of 0.700 m		
	Description	The 2019 PIT Count identified a total of 9,706 persons experiencing
		homelessness, and more than four in five persons experiencing homelessness
	Davis Co.	were unsheltered.
	Basis for	Qualitative feedback collected through the regional forums and regional needs
	Relative	survey, which were substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs
	Priority	Assessment and Market Analysis, served as the basis for prioritization.
		Creating an inclusive Anti-Homeless Strategy is vital for the County, particularly including special needs populations. Regional meeting input included the
		following issues/solutions:
		 Support is needed for other at-risk homeless due to high cost of living. i.e.
		''
	·	
		■ Greater communication and integration of social service entities.
		 college students, former homeless, those who cannot live alone, and those with a criminal history. Provide safe parking areas for unsheltered homeless populations having vehicles and RVs Develop a comprehensive Wrap-Around Services program for a variety of social service organizations to use. Increase the number of shelters in the County.

3	Priority Need	Assist families and individuals in transition from homelessness
	Name	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income
	•	Low Income
		Moderate Income
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Chronic Substance Abuse
		Veterans
		Persons with HIV/AIDS
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
		Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic	Countywide
	Areas	
	Affected	
	Associated	Maintain and expand activities designed to prevent and reduce homelessness.
	Goals	Provide essential services for special needs populations.
	Description	Families in transition are struggling to make it because: their household income is
	-	low, lack of supportive housing or permanent affordable housing or they have
		been displaced by redevelopment or have been evicted. Solutions for families that
		are at risk of homelessness are desperately needed. Regional meeting input
		included the following issues/solutions:
		More transitional housing and programs for families in transition
		Programs that support families so they can remain in their homes
		Local and regional support for displacement policies
	Basis for	Qualitative feedback collected through the regional forums and regional needs
	Relative	survey, which were substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs
	Priority	Assessment and Market Analysis, served as the basis for prioritization.
4	Priority Need	Increase family income
	Name	
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
		Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
		Non-housing Community Development
		Economic development
	Geographic	Countywide
	Areas	
	Affected	

	Associated Goals	Maintain and expand activities designed to prevent and reduce homelessness. Provide essential services for special needs populations.
	Description	There is a specific need to support services and facilities that could increase a family's earning capacity. LMI households and special needs populations require a multifaceted network to address needed professional, vocational, and life skills training. This coupled with programs and policies that stabilize rents and create and financial planning, LMI households will begin to plan more effectively for rainy-day times and misfortunate events.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Qualitative feedback collected through the stakeholder interviews, regional public meetings and the Regional Needs Survey, which were substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, served as the basis for prioritization.
5	Priority Need	Assist special needs populations (including seniors and people with disabilities
	Name	and who are homeless, live with HIV/AIDS, and survived domestic violence)
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income
	•	Low Income
		Moderate Income
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Chronic Substance Abuse
		Veterans
		Persons with HIV/AIDS
		Victims of Domestic Violence
		Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
		Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic	Countywide
	Areas	Southly made
	Affected	
	Associated	Provide essential services for special needs populations.
	Goals	
	Description	The number of special needs individuals with mental, behavior health issues is
		growing. Most local Housing Element reports do not provide guidance for special
		needs populations. Regional social service agencies report:
		there is increasing at-risk youth and victims of domestic violence populations
		 many neighborhoods do not have access to vital services, and
		 there is a lack of aging services.
	Basis for	Qualitative feedback collected through the stakeholder interviews, regional public
	Relative	meetings and the Regional Needs Survey, and local and regional Housing Elements,
	Priority	which were substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs Assessment
		and Market Analysis, served as the basis for prioritization.
		and market marysis, served as the sasis for prioritization.
Ш		

6	Priority Need	Employment and workforce opportunities
	Name	
	Priority Level	Medium
	Population	Extremely Low
		Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Families with Children
		Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
		Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
		Non-housing Community Development
		Economic development
	Geographic	Countywide
	Areas	,
	Affected	
	Associated	Provide essential services.
	Goals	Improve community facilities and infrastructure.
	Description	Low- and moderate-income households and individuals living in temporary
		housing need essential workforce development and training. Increasing household
		earning capacity and affording housing are tied to employment and transportation
		opportunities. Such services also include counseling services that assist people
		with interviewing, finding jobs, computer training and transportation needs.
	Basis for	Community input was collected through stakeholder interviews, regional public
	Relative	meetings and the Regional Needs Survey.
	Priority	meetings and the Regional Needs Survey.
7	Priority Need	Improvements to aging community facilities and public infrastructure
'	Name	improvements to aging community facilities and public infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
	Population	Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Elderly
		Frail Elderly
		Chronic Homelessness
		Individuals
		Families with Children
		Veterans
		Persons with Mental Disabilities
		Persons with Physical Disabilities
		Persons with Developmental Disabilities
		Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
		Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
		Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic	Countywide
	Areas	
	Affected	

		,
	Associated Goals	Improve community facilities and infrastructure.
	Description	Engagement activities and previous CDBG grantee projects continuously express the need the need for ongoing maintenance and upgrades to local public facilities, such as parks, community centers, educational facilities for children and seniors, youth and senior centers, sidewalks and lighting, water/wastewater infrastructure, and others.
	Basis for	Community input was collected through stakeholder interviews, regional public
	Relative	meetings and the community needs survey served as the basis for prioritization.
	Priority	Energy efficiency, water conservation, and greenhouse gas reduction are all
	,	growing policy concerns for the Urban County. Public facilities that serve low
		income and special needs households should be upgraded to improve their energy
		and water efficiency.
8	Priority Need	Fair Housing
	Name	Tuli Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low
	. Spaidtion	Low
		Moderate
		Large Families
		Elderly
		Frail Elderly
		Chronic Homelessness
		Individuals
		Families with Children
		Veterans
		Persons with Mental Disabilities
		Persons with Physical Disabilities
		Persons with Developmental Disabilities
		Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
		Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
		Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic	Countywide
	Areas	
	Affected	
	Associated	Promote fair housing County-wide
	Goals	
	Description	Fair housing represents an ongoing concern in the County. Of the 1,472 total
		survey respondents, 192 (16%) said they have experienced some form of housing
		discrimination. The majority of respondents (29%) who experienced
		discrimination indicated that race was the primary factor for that discrimination.
		Additionally, 66% 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.
	Basis for	Qualitative feedback collected through the regional forums and regional needs
	Relative	survey, which were substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs
	Priority	Assessment and Market Analysis, served as the basis for prioritization.

Narrative (Optional)

Based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and community outreach and engagement activities conducted, goals were established based on the priority needs. Projects will only be considered for funding within the ConPlan period if they address these high priority needs, summarized in the table above. Knowing the region is one of the wealthiest in the nation. The County is tasked with determining how to maintain economic growth while assisting the most vulnerable populations. Reducing the income gap between the upper income and low-and moderate income households is a priority that requires significant services and new opportunities.

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 - 91.415, 91.215(b)

Table 38 – Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable	Market Characteristics that will influence
Housing Type	the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	According to the Needs Assessment, 36% of households in the County experiencing either cost burden or severe cost burden and paying more than 50% of their income toward housing costs. Nearly 39% of households (or 242,035 households) in the County are extremely low income, low income, or moderately low income
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 County can make it difficult to transition from care facilities or group homes to private rental units without rental subsidies. This may put those special needs groups at a higher risk of becoming homeless.
New Unit Production	There are currently 157,875 units in the County that are affordable for households earning 80% AMI or less, yet there are 242,035 households within this income bracket in need of affordable housing. In addition, the 2019 PIT Count identified a total of 9,706 persons experiencing homelessness. This reflects a total large deficit of affordable housing units for LMI households. The production of new units, rehabilitation of vacant/deteriorated units is an important tool for growing the affordable housing stock.
Rehabilitation	According to the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, 65% of the County's housing stock (over 427,000 homes) is over 40 years old and may require maintenance and repair.
Acquisition, including preservation	Within the Urban County additional affordable housing units are needed to satisfy the housing needs of the population earning below 80% AMI. With a decreasing amount of vacant land for new development within existing jurisdictions, acquisition and preservation are important tools for growing the affordable housing stock.

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Table 39 - Anticipated Resources

Program	Source	Uses of			nt Available Y	ear 1	Expected	Narrative
	of Funds	Funds	Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$	Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Description
CDBG	Public - Federal	Housing Rehab Economic Development Housing Public Facilities Public Services Admin and Planning	\$1,500,000	0	0	\$1,500,000	\$6,000,000	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	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily Rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$950,000	0	0	\$950,000	\$3,800,000	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 ConPlan activities carried out by the Urban County involve the leveraging of a variety of resources. For example, during the FY2018-2019 reporting period, the County utilized proceeds from the 2016 Measure A —Housing Bond to match HOME funds. The Housing Bond provides the County with an opportunity to partner with cities, residents, and the affordable and supportive housing community to significantly address the housing needs of the community's poorest. In the last several years, the County has leveraged a total of \$18,584,708 in matching funds.

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.

Additionally, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) provides a tax incentive to construct or rehabilitate affordable rental housing for low-income households. The LIHTC subsidizes the acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of affordable rental housing for low- and moderate-income tenants.

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 financial assistance to affordable housing developers rather than local jurisdictions.

If appropriate, describe publicly 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.

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:

- 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. (Source: County of Santa Clara. "Housing Element Update 2015-2022." See: https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/HealthElement 2015 Adopted Fin al.pdf.)

Discussion

Please see discussion above.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.415, 91.215(k)

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

Table 40 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity	Role	Geographic Area
Responsible Entity	Type	Noic	Served
County of Santa Clara	Government	Economic	Jurisdiction
Office of Supportive	dovernment	Development	Janisaiction
Housing		Homelessness	
Tiodonig		Non-homeless special	
		needs	
		Ownership	
		Planning	
		Public Housing	
		Rental	
		Neighborhood	
		improvements	
		Public facilities	
		Public services	
City of Los Altos -	Government	Economic	Jurisdiction
Department of	dovernment	Development	Julisaiction
Community		Homelessness	
Development		Non-homeless special	
Development		needs	
		Ownership	
		Public Housing	
		Rental	
		Public services	
City of Los Altos Hills,	Government	Economic	Jurisdiction
Department of	dovernment	Development	Janisaiction
Community		Homelessness	
Development		Non-homeless special	
Development		needs	
		Ownership	
		Public Housing	
		Rental	
		Neighborhood	
		improvements	
		Public facilities	
		Public services	
		I UDIIC SELVICES	

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity	Role	Geographic Area
	Туре		Served
City of Monte Sereno -	Government	Economic	Jurisdiction
Community		Development	
Development		Homelessness	
		Non-homeless special	
		needs	
		Ownership	
		Public Housing	
		Rental	
		Neighborhood	
		improvements	
		Public facilities	
		Public services	
City of Morgan Hill	Government	Economic	Jurisdiction
		Development	
		Homelessness	
		Non-homeless special	
		needs	
		Ownership	
		Public Housing	
		Rental	
		Neighborhood	
		improvements	
		Public facilities	
		Public services	
City of Saratoga	Government	Economic	Jurisdiction
,		Development	
		Homelessness	
		Non-homeless special	
		needs	
		Ownership	
		Public Housing	
		Rental	
		neighborhood	
		improvements	
		Public facilities	
		Public services	

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Campbell	Government	Economic	Jurisdiction
		Development	
		Homelessness	
		Non-homeless special	
		needs	
		Ownership	
		Public Housing	
		Rental	
		Neighborhood	
		improvements	
		Public facilities	
		Public services	
City of Los Gatos	Government	Economic	Jurisdiction
		Development	
		Homeless	
		Non-homeless special	
		needs	
		Ownership	
		Public Housing	
		Rental	
		Neighborhood	
		improvements	
		Public Facilities	
		Public Services	
SCCHA	Government	Ownership	Region
		Public Housing	
		Rental	

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 ConPlan programs. To assure widespread information and access to the programs, especially by LMI households, the funding process involves the participation of an elected official from each of the cities and towns in the Urban County and one representative from the County's Board of Supervisors. 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.

The County utilizes a web-based grants management system. This online system reduces burdensome administration, eliminates obscure regulations for potential subrecipients, and expedites 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.

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

Table 41 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Homelessness Prevention	Available in the	Targeted to	Targeted to People					
Services	Community	Homeless	with HIV					
Homelessness Prevention Services								
Counseling/Advocacy	X	Х						
Legal Assistance	X	Χ	X					
Mortgage Assistance	Χ	X						
Rental Assistance	Χ	Х						
Utilities Assistance	Χ	Х						
	Street Outreach S	Services						
Law Enforcement	Χ	Х						
Mobile Clinics	Χ	Х						
Other Street Outreach Services	Х	Х						
	Supportive Ser	vices						
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	Χ	Х						
Child Care	Χ							
Education	Χ							
Employment and Employment								
Training	Χ	Χ						
Healthcare	Χ	X						
HIV/AIDS	Χ	X	X					

Supportive Services						
Life Skills	X	X				
Mental Health Counseling	Х	X				
Transportation	Х	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 County 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.

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.

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

The County funds and provides emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing, and housing for other special needs populations countywide. Although a considerable gap continues to exist, collectively these efforts make strides in closing the gap. The 2019 CAPER reports that CDBG and HOME funds are annually utilized to create more affordable, below-market rate housing and special needs housing. Over the past five years over 2,900 non-homeless and or special needs persons have been assisted. In 2019 three special needs households were provided affordable housing units. The County significantly contributes to affordable housing and housing preservation specifically funding:

- Construction, rehabilitation, and housing preservation;
- Rental subsidies;
- Shelter programs and transitional housing programs;
- Federal tax credit programs for first-time homebuyers through the Countywide Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) program; and
- New housing opportunities on surplus County-owned lands.

Over the past 12 months the County's Board of Supervisors has approved significant capital in permanent supportive housing funds. In addition to this, a 66-unit affordable housing project in

the City of Sunnyvale is under construction, of which 13 units will be set-aside as permanent supportive housing units for those with special needs.

The 2019 Community Plan to End Homelessness in the County, originally prepared by the CoC in 2014, outlines a roadmap for community-wide efforts to end homelessness in the County. The updated Plan included homeless statistics, causes of homelessness, three pillars and proposed strategies. 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. The Plan was created to guide the County, cities, nonprofits, and other community members as they make decisions about funding, programs, priorities, and needs. County progress since 2014 Plan include:

- Helped 8,884 households resolve their homelessness, representing 14,132 people.
- Launched a new homelessness prevention system that now serves 1,000 households annually;
- Led a community-wide campaign that has successfully housed more than 1,600 veterans and engaged nearly 800 private landlords in the effort;
- Voters approved a \$950 million General Obligation Bond to develop affordable and supportive housing and raised another \$100 million in private contributions to support the implementation of the Community Plan;
- Doubled the number of supportive housing units in Santa Clara County; and
- Doubled temporary housing and emergency shelter capacity.

Recent Accomplishments:

- In 2018 97% of families and individuals remained housed while receiving homelessness prevention services. Ninety percent (90%) of families and individuals were stably housed for at least 12 months after they stopped receiving homelessness prevention services.
- The number of households seeking assistance dropped, from 5,486 (2017) to 4,415 (2018), for the first time.
- A priority 2020 goal of the 2014 Plan was to add 6,000 housing units/vouchers (2,146 units/vouchers, 9561 units in the pipeline, and 2,893 units/vouchers) to be completed by 2020. The County is 52% of the way to making this goal.

However, even with such a plan in place, the number of people experiencing homelessness continues to rise. The number of homeless people rose from 7,394 in 2017 to 9,706 in 2019, nearly a 24% increase. The Plan reports the reasons why there is a resurgence in homelessness include:

- 1. Economic Dislocation;
- 2. Reduced Social Safety Nets;
- 3. Failed Housing Policy;
- 4. Mass Incarceration;

- 5. Family Instability;
- 6. Structural Racism; and
- 7. Individual Causes.

When asking what led an individual to become homeless: lost job; alcohol or drug abuse; eviction; domestic family disputes; and incarceration. (Source: Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey: Comprehensive Report (2019), Applied Survey Research.)

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 that are being encouraged include:

- Regular quarterly meetings between Entitlement Jurisdictions;
- Joint jurisdiction Request for Proposals and project review committees; and
- Coordination on project management for projects funded by multiple jurisdictions.

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Table 42 - Goals Summary

Sort	Goal Name	Start	End	Category	Geographic	Needs	Funding	Goal Outcome
Order	Godi Italiic	Year	Year	category	Area	Addressed	Tunung	Indicator
1	Increase	2020	2025	Affordable	Countywide	-Assist	CDBG:	Rental units
*	affordable	2020	2023	Housing	Countywide	families and	\$2,310,000	constructed:
	and			Tiousing		individuals in	HOME:	60 Housing
	supportive					transition	\$2.300,000	Units
	housing					-Affordable	\$2.300,000	Offics
	Housing							
						housing		
						-Increase		
						family		
	D C	2020	2025	ACCIII	6	income	CDDC	D. Idlanda Car
2	Promote fair	2020	2025	Affordable	Countywide	-Fair housing	CDBG:	Public service
	housing			housing		-Affordable	\$240,000	activities other
	Countywide					housing		than
						-Assist		Low/Moderate
						families and		Income
						individuals in		Housing
						transition		Benefit:
								250 Persons
								Assisted
3	Maintain and	2020	2025	Homeless,	Countywide	Vital services	CDBG:	Public service
	expand			Non-		and homeless	\$500,000	activities other
	activities			Homeless		prevention		than
	designed to			Special		-Assist		Low/Moderate
	prevent and			Needs		families and		Income
	reduce			Non-Housing		individuals in		Housing
	homelessness			Community		transition		Benefit:
				Development		-Increase		700 Persons
						family		Assisted
						income		125: Homeless
						-Assist special		shelter
						needs		
						populations		
						-Emergency		
						relief for		
						vulnerable		
						populations		
4	Preserve	2020	2025	Affordable	Countywide	Community	CDBG:	Owner-
	existing			housing		Services	\$2,150,000	occupied
	affordable						HOME:	housing
	housing						\$1,500,000	Rehabilitation:
								180 Housing
								Units
	housing						\$1,500,000	180 Housing

Sort	Goal Name	Start	End	Category	Geographic	Needs	Funding	Goal Outcome
Order		Year	Year		Area	Addressed		Indicator
Order 5	Provide essential services for special needs populations	Year 2020	Year 2025	Homeless, Non- Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Area Countywide	-Assist special needs populations -Homes prevention	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Indicator -Individuals assisted with housing needs -individuals assisted with rental assistance -facilities/ or programs enhanced for disabilities
6	Maintain, improve, and expand community facilities and spaces	2020	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide	-Emergency relief for vulnerable populations -Improve aging community facilities and public infrastructure	CDBG: \$800,000	-Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25,000 Persons Assisted
7	Strengthen employment and workforce opportunities	2020	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide	-increase family income -employment and workforce opportunities	\$500,000	Jobs created Programs created Individuals receiving job training
		CDBG: \$7,500,000 HOME: \$4,750,000						

Table 43 – Goal Descriptions

	Р	roposed 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan Goals & Description
1	Goal Name	Increase affordable and supportive housing
	Goal Description	Provide funding for new housing development and or programs that assist low- and
	•	moderate-income families with finding housing solutions including programs that
		increase homeownership, access to affordable rental opportunities, development
		of housing for special needs populations, support integrated housing solutions and
		plans, and reduce barriers to affordable housing consistent with the County's
		Analysis for Impediment to Fair Housing Choice.
2	Goal Name	Promote Fair Housing Countywide
	Goal Description	The County will continue to collaborate with social service entities, surrounding
		cities, and unincorporated areas to provide assistance for families and individuals
		seeking counselling and or legal solutions to fair housing and discrimination
		problems. Funds will also be used for other planning initiatives, such as strategies
		to further fair housing and safe routes to school infrastructure planning.
3	Goal Name	Maintain and expand activities designed to prevent and reduce homelessness
	Goal Description	Provide needed public services that assist individuals and families in the following
		ways: crisis intervention, crime prevention, homeless prevention, services for at-
		risk families, shelter in-take services, senior and special needs services, mental and
		preventative health services, job training and search assistance for those who are
		homeless or at -risk of homelessness, and other vital social services.
4	Goal Name	Preserve existing affordable housing
4	Goar Hanne	Freserve existing anormable nousing
4	Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including
4		Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of
*		Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include
4		Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing
	Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978.
5		Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations
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	Goal Description Goal Name	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households,
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Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whor 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 housin to approximately 60 rental housing units and 180 owner-occupied rehabilitated units over th next five years.	g

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.415, 91.215 (c)

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

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

SCCHA 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 SCCHA board. Furthermore, SCCHA 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 SCCHA 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, SCCHA 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. The following is excerpted from SCCHA's August 2014 Board of Commissioner's report:

"SCCHA's Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program is designed to provide assistance to current SCCHA Section 8 families to achieve self-sufficiency. When a family enrolls in the five-year program, HPD's FSS Coordinator and LifeSTEPS service provider help 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, SCCHA holds the amount of the tenant's rent increases in an escrow account, which is then awarded to participants who successfully complete the program. SCCHA is currently in the initial stages of creating a pilot successor program to FSS under the auspices of its MTW flexibility called Focus Forward."

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902? No.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation See discussion above.

SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The unincorporated and incorporated 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. 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 whose incomes might significantly limit their housing choices. In 2020, when the AI is completed a listing of barriers and impediments to fair housing will be included in this document.

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.

In the 2020 Economic and General Fund Financial Outlook for Santa Clara County, unaffordable housing remains a long-term challenge for the region as well as California. The ratio of the median home price over the median household income indicates six of the seven least affordable metropolitan statistical areas for homeowners were in California in 2018. San José, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego were the least affordable followed by New York, Sacramento, and Riverside.

However, housing market activity slowed down in 2019, and the median home price increased just by 2.1%. Rent affordability (rent over income) is also a challenge for the State. Five of the seven least affordable metropolitan areas were also located in California in 2018. Nevertheless, both housing indices have been gradually improving as Californians' income increases. Housing market activities in the County cooled down in late 2018 after rapid increases of home prices and mortgage rates in early 2018. Recent data suggest this was a healthy adjustment and will stabilize over time, assuming no further raising interest rates in the near future. Housing price values growth was projected to slow down to 0.0 percent in 2019 and rise 2 percent by 2023. Legal services, in 2019, include limited scope representation to 750 individuals and families and full-scope representation to 175 individuals and families, placing cases with pro bono attorneys, and program staff for representation in court proceedings, including trial. Additionally, the County developed a house sharing pilot to increase access to affordable housing without incurring the costs or time associated with building additional units.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

In general, the County's policies, regulations, permit processes, and related factors do not pose an undue burden or constraint on housing development. The 2020 AI is under development, and the following barriers or impediments to fair housing have been described:

- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures;
- Loss of affordable housing;
- Land use and zoning laws;
- Income discrimination;
- Community opposition;
- Availability, location, size, and type of affordable units;
- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes;
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs;
- Lack of affordable housing for individuals who need supportive services;
- Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications;
- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies; and
- Private discrimination.

Other Barriers to Affordable Housing

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

- Land use controls, including the General Plan, which governs unincorporated residential land use and development potential;
- The countywide growth management policies, referred to as the "Joint Urban Development Policies," shared by the County, cities, and LAFCO;
- 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; and
- 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.

County Support for Reducing Barriers to Affordable Housing:

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. The Stanford Coalition for Planning an Equitable 2035 was created in 2019. Stanford's obligation to fully mitigate its impacts by building affordable housing must be non-negotiable. Sanford must build the number of units listed in the County's draft Conditions of Approval. Stanford also created trip standards and policies for employees living closer to their workplaces. As of 2019 the Stanford Affordable Housing Trust Fund had \$93,037 remaining.

In 2019, Stanford University provided the following information: In 2016 Stanford proposed a new General Use Permit to govern land use on the University's lands in the unincorporated County over the next two decades. The permit would have allowed the University to expand the availability of housing, including affordable housing, and gradually build new academic facilities at a rate of about 1 percent per year to support its mission. The proposal also included a range of features to limit traffic congestion, protect open space, promote sustainable development, and provide accountability measures to the community. During meetings with supervisors in November 2019, Stanford officials indicated the university was no longer requesting credit for existing housing projects and was willing to build or fund 2,172 new workforce units, including 933 affordable units-the same amount of housing including in the County administration recommended conditions of approval. In addition, through a development agreement, some of this housing could have been provided more quickly than through the conditions of approval.

2016 Measure A - Affordable Housing Bond:

In November 2016, County voters approved Measure A – the \$950 million affordable housing bond. The housing bond provides the County with an unprecedented opportunity to partner with cities, residents, and the affordable and supportive housing community to significantly address the housing needs of the community's poorest and most vulnerable residents. It will provide affordable housing for vulnerable populations including veterans, seniors, the disabled, low- and moderate-income individuals or families, foster youth, victims of abuse, the homeless and individuals suffering from mental health or substance abuse issues. The bond proceeds would contribute to the creation and/or preservation of approximately 4,800 affordable housing units.

The Housing Bond will enhance the County's ability to achieve its housing priorities which include:

- Increasing the scope and breadth of supportive housing for special needs populations, including homeless and chronically homeless persons;
- Increasing the supply of housing that is affordable to extremely low income (ELI) households; and
- Improving coordination and collaboration among the County, the cities, other governmental agencies, and the affordable housing community.

The County and its partners have moved quickly to utilize the bond funds, which are projected to fund 120 new affordable housing developments over ten years, including 4,800 new units

dedicated to extremely low-income households and individuals, families exiting homelessness, and other underserved populations.

2016 Measure A Progress:

On November 8, 2016, the people of the County approved Measure A, a proposition authorizing the County to issue up to \$950 million in general obligation bonds to acquire or improve real property for the purpose of providing affordable housing for vulnerable populations throughout the County. We provide the following highlights about the Measure A Program (Program):

- Program funds are targeted to help construct 4,800 units of affordable housing, in addition to assisting about 235 families to secure loans to finance their first homes.
- In October 2017, after adopting a range of program guidelines over the use of Program funds, the County issued its first bond tranche of \$250 million.
- As of September 30, 2019, the Program has committed over \$271 million, of which \$25 million is committed to the first-time homebuyer loan program, \$11.9 million has been committed to a Supportive Housing Fund for predevelopment loans, and about \$234 million has been committed to 19 housing developments. In year 2 of implementation there were 1,437 new apartments built, 484 units were renovated, 19 new housing developments and \$25 million was spent on funding homebuyers through a first-time homebuyer's program.
- These housing developments are in the process of adding 1,416 units of affordable housing included in the County's housing goals, and an additional 203 units of low-income housing that are not addressed in the Program's housing goals (as discussed in the Housing Program Goals section below).
- As detailed in the program overview dashboard below, this means that 28.5% of all bond proceeds are financing the development of 29.5% of the Program's housing goals.
- In addition, for every dollar invested by the Program, the Program incentivizes an average of \$2.78 from outside investments (Public/Private Leveraging Ratio). Housing Community Development Fund was created to administer Measure A. In 2020 the County allocated \$1,492,125 to pay for four full time employees.

Supportive Housing Fund:

The Supportive Housing Fund is a partnership between the County and Housing Trust Silicon Valley. Funded with \$16.7 million in County funds and \$5 million from Housing Trust, Supportive Housing Fund loans finance acquisition, predevelopment, or construction of permanent housing with supportive services for extremely low income individuals and families and those with special needs.

Flexible Financial Assistance Pool:

This program, administered by the County's OSH, supports clients by eliminating barriers to obtaining housing. The fund will be used to incentivize landlords to rent to clients with weak housing credit or criminal histories; pay utility deposits and fees; provide housing application fees for clients with no or little income; secure motel rooms as interim housing; gain immediate access to detox services; purchase basic furniture and other move-in supplies; hold a unit for up to 60

days during the process of application, housing inspection, and lease execution; pay for special services, equipment, or fees associated with the housing unit; and meet other unique needs. This funding is projected to serve at least 250 households, with an average assistance amount of \$3,000. The on-going cost for this program is \$743,750 annually.

Management Information System for Victim Service Providers:

Funding was approved to implement a shared database system that will help the County manage scarce resources, measure program outcomes, leverage funding, and strategically align resources across the homeless system of care. In 2020 this system development project was funded \$212,400.

Density Bonus Program:

The County maintains a Density Bonus Program fund, established in 1979, and deposits of in-lieu fees paid by developers of housing on lots subject to the 10% density bonus ordinance. The fund balance will be used to increase the supply of LMI housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

The County has a supportive housing system in place to combat homelessness and support these populations as well as households on the verge of homelessness. This supportive housing system is overseen by the County's OSH. OSH's mission is to increase the supply of housing and supportive housing that is affordable and available to extremely low income and or special needs households. The OSH supports the County mission of promoting a healthy, safe, and prosperous community by ending and preventing homelessness. The following section outlines additional initiatives for the County in the Strategic Plan, which will use CDBG and HOME funds to supplement the supportive housing system in the area.

The PIT Count 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. Several formally homeless persons are on the CoC Board. Homeless outreach primarily occurs in the City of San José, 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 contributes and participates in the countywide Homeless Census survey that took place in 2019 and will financially contribute and participate in the upcoming 2020 survey. The 2019 homeless count identified a total of 9,706 persons experiencing homelessness showing a 23% rise in homeless population. An estimated 82% of all homeless persons in the County remain unsheltered.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

OSH targets populations for Transitional Housing include:

- Transition youth age 16-24;
- Domestic violence survivors; and
- Those in recovery from substance use disorders.

Supportive services from the County include temporary rent subsidy; case management and/or counseling; and other types of employment and life skill support. Transitional housing is generally provided for a limited time period, depending on the program - the maximum duration being 24 months. Transitional Housing requires the program participants to pay a portion of their monthly income for rent and usually provides a temporary rent subsidy for the duration of the program.

OSH also created Project Welcome Home program (PWH). This program is the first "pay for success" project launched in the State of California. A custom designed and integrated data platform was created to support PWH. The platform identifies the highest need utilizers in the County's systems in order to enroll applicants and begin conducting outreach efforts. The system

also monitors and tracks client's progress in the permanent supportive housing program. The County and Abode Services, a provider of services for homeless residents in the County, serves 150-200 chronically homeless individuals who are also frequent users of the County's emergency services, mental health facilities and jails.

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.

Over the last five years the County has rehabilitated 187 owner-occupied units and constructed 59 rental units. Specifically, production of new housing units for special needs households has increased through the construction of several new apartment developments including Morgan Hill Family apartments and Edwina Benner Plaza collectively adding 106 affordable housing units with 28 units set aside as permanent supportive housing. Seven new affordable senior units within Redwoods and Wheeler Manor in the City of Gilroy were constructed for households earning up to 60% of the area median income.

In addition, the County funded or directly assisted over 4,000 persons were assisted with homeless services and or services to prevent homeless.

Community Plan to End Homelessness.

The County partners with the CoC in a coordinated effort to address homelessness in the County. As previously discussed, in fall 2014 the CoC released the Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County, which outlined a roadmap for community-wide efforts to end homelessness in the County by 2020. In 2019 a revised 2020-2025 plan was drafted to include updated homeless statistics, causes of homelessness, three policy pillars, details of supportive/affordable housing production and proposed strategies. 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. The plan will guide the County, cities, nonprofits, and other community members as they make decisions about funding, programs, priorities, and needs.

Progress from 2014 to 2019:

- \$950 million was procured through the 2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bonds;
- 1,537 apartments with supportive services were built;
- A supportive housing system was established;
- 6,937 people found a home; and
- Created a new homelessness prevention system and increased capacity by 340%.

Other efforts to end homelessness include the:

- Creation of outreach teams in San José, Palo Alto, and Gilroy;
- Improvements in Discharge Planning for all area hospitals; and
- Use of a Tenant Based Housing Assistance Program with intensive case management for 200 disabled homeless individuals.

To address the needs of homeless individuals and individuals at risk of homelessness, the Community Plan to End Homelessness (2014 & 2019 update) aims to implement the following strategies:

- 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.

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 <a href="https://example.com/homeless.com/ho

BHS provides many forms of assistance for individuals, families, children and young adults, and elderly care and services on the behalf of the County. BHS services are divided into the following program categories:

- Call center;
- Emergency services;
- Inpatient and outpatient services;
- Substance abuse services; and
- Suicide prevention and crisis services/Hotline.

There are many social services located in the County that provide critical assistance to families and individuals in need. Residents can find vital links and connections on the County's website to social services including: transportation, substance abuse and recovery services, clothing, medical, faith-based resource centers, domestic violence, employment, health clinics, childcare, food, nutrition, teen pregnancy, financial counseling, family health, veterans, lead prevention and remediation, LGVTQ issues, and legal services. Links to social services can be found on the BHS website:

https://www.sccgov.org/sites/bhd/info/suts-resources-info/Pages/SUTS Resources.aspx

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 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 Program 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?

The County addresses LBP hazards by conducting screening and abatement procedures through various rehabilitation programs as noted in section MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing. According to 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. Sixty five point six percent (65.6%) of all housing units in the County were built before 1980 and have potential exposure to LBP. As explained in the Needs Assessment, 38.6% of the households in the County are 0-80% AMI. Using this percentage as a baseline, it is estimated that 156,113 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 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.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

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

As stated in the Needs Assessment, over one-third of households (38.6% or 242,035 households) in the County are LMI, with incomes ranging from 0-80% AMI. To address this, the 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 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 County has made a commitment to improve the communication and service delivery capabilities of agencies and organizations that provided programs to assist the homeless.

Other recent developments since the last ConPlan have helped the city combat poverty. Notably, in 2016 the County approved Measure A, a \$950 million affordable housing bond. This gives the County an opportunity to significantly address the needs of the City's poorest and most vulnerable residents to better access affordable housing. It addresses housing issues for many vulnerable populations including veterans, seniors, the disabled, LMI individuals and families, foster youth, victims of abuse, the homeless and individuals living with mental health disabilities or substance abuse issues. This measure will contribute to the creation and or preservation of an estimated 4,800 affordable housing units.

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

Historically the County has provided funding to agencies such as Sacred Heart Community Services, LifeMoves, 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 that 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; and
- 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; and
- Interconnected support system for multiple career pathways for youth.

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

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 Housing and Community Development (HCD) Program of the OSH has developed a Monitoring Plan to address the various financial and programmatic monitoring requirements. In addition to on-site monitoring, the Plan requires funded agencies to submit quarterly reports on the status of their projects. The County reports out on projects located in participating cities as well as all funded agencies in the annual CAPER. 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 established to allow for the spending of Rehab Grant funds more rapidly than in the past.

The 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% of the HOME-assisted units. Deficiencies are noted by the Asset Management Team 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.

The County CDBG program provides funds to nonprofit agencies utilizing service agreements. Service agreements require that, where feasible, the agency utilize MBE/WBE contractors. Housing rehabilitation projects are managed through adopted procedures established in the County Rehabilitation Program. The Program requires that all contractors complete a County Housing Rehabilitation Program Contractor's Questionnaire and a Statement of Bidder's Qualifications form. These requirements also request that the contractor provide ethnicity, minority, or female-owned business information.

First Year Action Plan - 2020/2021 Annual Action Plan - Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The County expects to receive approximately \$1,540,720 in CDBG entitlement funds and \$1,010,604 in HOME funds for FY 2020/2021.

Table 53 - Expected Resources - Priority Table

		of Uses of Funds	Ex	pected Amour	nt Available Year	1	Expected	Narrative Description
Program	Source of Funds		Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$	Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	
CDBG	Public- Federal	Acquisition. Admin and Planning. Economic Development. Housing. Public Improvements. Public Services.	\$1,540,720	\$400.00	\$0.00	\$1,940,720	\$6,080,000	CDBG funds will be used for the creation and/or preservation of affordable units for lowand moderate-income (LMI) households and for public services that benefit LMI and special needs households.
НОМЕ	Public- Federal	Acquisition. Homebuyer assistance. Homeowner rehab. Multi-family rental new construction. Multi-family rental rehab. New construction for ownership TBRA.	\$1,010,604	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,010,604	\$3,800,000	This program is designed to create and preserve affordable housing for extremely low- and low-income households, as well as create designated units for special needs populations.

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 ConPlan activities carried out by the Urban County involve the leveraging of a variety of resources. For example, during the FY2018-2019 reporting period, the County utilized proceeds from the 2016 Measure A – Affordable Housing Bond (Housing Bond) to match HOME funds. The Housing Bond provides the County with an opportunity to partner with cities, residents, and the affordable and supportive housing community to significantly address the housing needs of the community's poorest. In the last several years, the County has leveraged a total of \$18,584,708 in matching funds.

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.

Additionally, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program (LIHTC) provides a tax incentive to construct or rehabilitate affordable rental housing for low-income households. The LIHTC subsidizes the acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of affordable rental housing for low-and moderate-income tenants.

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 financial assistance to affordable housing developers rather than local jurisdictions.

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

County-owned properties provide 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 the Urban Service Area.

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:

- 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 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. (Source: County of Santa Clara. "Housing Element Update 2015-2022." See https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/HealthElement_2015_Adopted_Fina l.pdf)

Discussion

Please see above.

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Table 54– Goals Summary

Sort	Goal Name	Start	End	Category	Geographic	Needs	Funding	Goal Outcome
Order	330	Year	Year	outege. y	Area	Addressed		Indicator
1	Increase	2020	2025	Affordable	Countywide	-Assist families	CDBG:	Rental units
	affordable and			Housing	,	and individuals	\$424,891	constructed:
	supportive			· ·		in transition	HOME:	10 Housing Units
	housing					-Affordable	\$909,544	-
						housing		
						-Increase		
						family income		
2	Promote fair	2020	2025	Affordable	Countywide	-Fair housing	CDBG:	Public service
	housing County-			housing		-Affordable	\$123,894	activities other
	wide					housing		than
						-Assist families		Low/Moderate
						and individuals		Income Housing
						in transition		Benefit:
								250 Persons
								Assisted
3	Maintain and	2020	2025	Homeless,	Countywide	Vital services	CDBG:	Public service
	expand			Non-		and	\$93,004	activities other
	activities			Homeless		homelessness		than
	designed to			Special Needs		prevention		Low/Moderate
	prevent and			Non-Housing		-Assist families		Income Housing
	reduce			Community		and individuals		Benefit:
	homelessness			Development		in transition		700 Persons
						-Increase		Assisted
						family income		125: Homeless
						-Assist special		shelter
						needs		
						populations -Employment		
						and Workforce		
						Opportunities		
4	Preserve	2020	2025	Affordable	Countywide	-Affordable	CDBG:	Owner-occupied
•	existing	2020	2023	housing	Countywide	Housing	\$425,000	housing
	affordable			Housing		-Assist special	7423,000	Rehabilitation:
	housing					needs		180 Housing
	Housing					populations		Units
						populations		Offics

Sort	Goal Name	Start	End	Category	Geographic	Needs	Funding	Goal Outcome
Order		Year	Year		Area	Addressed		Indicator
5	Provide	2020	2025	Homeless,	Countywide	Vital services	CDBG:	-Individuals
	essential			Non-		and	\$130,960	assisted with
	services for			Homeless		homelessness		housing needs
	special needs			Special Needs		prevention		-individuals
	populations			Non-Housing		-Assist families		assisted with
				Community		and individuals		rental assistance
				Development		in transition		-facilities/ or
						-Increase		programs
						family income		enhanced for
						-Assist special		disabilities
						needs		
						populations		
						-Employment		
						and Workforce		
						Opportunities		
6	Maintain,	2020	2025	Non-Housing	Countywide	-Employment	CDBG:	-Public Facility or
	improve and			Community		and workforce	\$366,577	Infrastructure
	expand			Development		opportunities		Activities other
	community					-Improve aging		than
	facilities and					community		Low/Moderate
	spaces					facilities and		Income Housing
						public		Benefit
						infrastructure		
7	Strengthen	2020	2025	Non-Housing	Countywide	-Increase	\$0	Jobs created
	employment			Community		family income		Programs created
	and workforce			Development		-employment		Individuals
	opportunities					and workforce		receiving job
						opportunities		training
						TOTALS	CDBG:	
							\$1,411,089	
							HOME:	
							\$909,544	

Table 55– Goal Descriptions

	Proposed 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan Goals & Description					
1	Goal Name	Increase affordable and supportive housing				
	Goal Description	Provide funding for new housing development and or programs that assist low and				
		moderate income families with finding housing solutions including programs that				
		increase homeownership, access to affordable rental opportunities, development				
		of housing for special needs populations, support integrated housing solutions and				
		plans, and reduce barriers to affordable housing consistent with the County's				
		Analysis for Impediment to Fair Housing Choice.				
2	Goal Name	Promote Fair Housing Countywide				
	Goal Description	The County will continue to collaborate with social service entities, surrounding				
		cities, and unincorporated areas to provide assistance for families and individuals				
		seeking counselling and or legal solutions to fair housing and discrimination				
		problems. Funds will also be used for other planning initiatives, such as strategies				
		to further fair housing and safe routes to school infrastructure planning.				
3	Goal Name	Maintain and expand activities designed to prevent and reduce homelessness				
	Goal Description	Provide needed public services that assist individuals and families in the following				
		ways: crisis intervention, crime prevention, homelessness prevention, services for				
		at-risk families, shelter in-take services, mental and preventative health services,				
		job training and search assistance for those who are homeless or at -risk of				
		homelessness, and other vital social services.				
4	Goal Name	Preserve existing affordable housing				
4	Goal Name Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including				
4		Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of				
4		Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include				
4		Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing				
	Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978.				
5	Goal Name	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations				
	Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs				
	Goal Name	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households,				
	Goal Name	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households, persons with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, large households, female-				
5	Goal Name Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households, persons with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, large households, femaleheaded households, and persons who are homeless and/or living with AIDS/HIV.				
	Goal Name Goal Description Goal Name Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households, persons with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, large households, femaleheaded households, and persons who are homeless and/or living with AIDS/HIV. Maintain, improve and expand community facilities and spaces				
5	Goal Name Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households, persons with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, large households, femaleheaded households, and persons who are homeless and/or living with AIDS/HIV. Maintain, improve and expand community facilities and spaces Support a higher quality of life through enhancing recreational spaces, supporting				
5	Goal Name Goal Description Goal Name Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households, persons with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, large households, femaleheaded households, and persons who are homeless and/or living with AIDS/HIV. Maintain, improve and expand community facilities and spaces Support a higher quality of life through enhancing recreational spaces, supporting community and social service facilities, improve and enhance existing infrastructure				
5	Goal Name Goal Description Goal Name Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households, persons with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, large households, femaleheaded households, and persons who are homeless and/or living with AIDS/HIV. Maintain, improve and expand community facilities and spaces Support a higher quality of life through enhancing recreational spaces, supporting community and social service facilities, improve and enhance existing infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, curbing and other public facilities, safe routes to school				
5	Goal Name Goal Description Goal Name Goal Name Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households, persons with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, large households, femaleheaded households, and persons who are homeless and/or living with AIDS/HIV. Maintain, improve and expand community facilities and spaces Support a higher quality of life through enhancing recreational spaces, supporting community and social service facilities, improve and enhance existing infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, curbing and other public facilities, safe routes to school infrastructure, and addressing public safety concerns.				
5	Goal Name Goal Name Goal Description Goal Name Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households, persons with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, large households, femaleheaded households, and persons who are homeless and/or living with AIDS/HIV. Maintain, improve and expand community facilities and spaces Support a higher quality of life through enhancing recreational spaces, supporting community and social service facilities, improve and enhance existing infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, curbing and other public facilities, safe routes to school infrastructure, and addressing public safety concerns. Strengthen employment and workforce opportunities				
5	Goal Name Goal Description Goal Name Goal Name Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households, persons with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, large households, femaleheaded households, and persons who are homeless and/or living with AIDS/HIV. Maintain, improve and expand community facilities and spaces Support a higher quality of life through enhancing recreational spaces, supporting community and social service facilities, improve and enhance existing infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, curbing and other public facilities, safe routes to school infrastructure, and addressing public safety concerns. Strengthen employment and workforce opportunities Support programs and or the development or expansion of facilities that provide				
6	Goal Name Goal Name Goal Description Goal Name Goal Description	Provide programs and funding for housing maintenance and rehabilitation including activities related to essential exterior and interior home repairs, given that 69.6% of homes in the County were built in 1980 or earlier. Such activities may also include lead testing and clearance testing, remediation of lead/asbestos hazards of housing units constructed prior to 1978. Provide essential services for special needs populations Provide programs and services that increase the quality of life for special needs individuals or households. Special needs populations include senior households, persons with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, large households, femaleheaded households, and persons who are homeless and/or living with AIDS/HIV. Maintain, improve and expand community facilities and spaces Support a higher quality of life through enhancing recreational spaces, supporting community and social service facilities, improve and enhance existing infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, curbing and other public facilities, safe routes to school infrastructure, and addressing public safety concerns. Strengthen employment and workforce opportunities				

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Consolidated Plan goals below represent high priority needs for the County and serve as the basis for the strategic actions the County will use to meet these needs. The goals are:

- 1. Increase affordable and supportive housing.
- 2. Promote Fair Housing Countywide.
- 3. Maintain and expand activities designated to prevent and reduce homelessness.
- 4. Preserve existing affordable housing.
- 5. Provide essential services for special needs populations.
- 6. Maintain, improve and expand community facilities and spaces.
- 7. Strengthen employment and workforce opportunities.

Table 56 - Project Information

No.	Project Name	Type
1.	HO-21-01 Office of Supportive	Housing Development
	Housing	·
2.	CDBG-21-01 Rebuilding Together	Home Repair/Maintenance
3.	CDBG-21-02 Office of Supportive	Multifamily Acquisition & Rehab of Emergency
	Housing	Shelters and Transitional Housing
4.	SC-21-52 Rehab Services	Costs related to Housing Rehabilitation and activity
		delivery fee for such costs
5.	PS-21-01 Catholic Charities	Ombudsman Program
6.	PS-21-02 Boys and Girls Club	El Toro Youth Center
7.	PS-21-03 Community Solutions	La Isla Pacifica – Domestic Violence Shelter
8.	PS-21-05 Family Supportive Housing	Bridges Aftercare
9.	PS-21-06 Family Supportive Housing	San Jose Family Shelter
10.	PS-21-07 Live Oak Adult Day Services	Day Care in Los Gatos and Morgan Hill
11.	PS-21-08 Project Sentinel	Fair Housing Consortium (Includes Project Sentinel
		and Asian Law Alliance)
12.	PS-21-09 Next Door Solutions to	Domestic Violence Shelter and Support Services
	Domestic Violence	Program
13.	PS-21-10 Project Sentinel	Tenant-Landlord Services
14.	PS-21-11 Saratoga Area Senior	Adult Day Care Program
	Coord. Council	
15.	PS-21-12 Senior Adults Legal	Legal Services in Campbell, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill,
	Assistance (SALA)	and Saratoga
16.	PS-21-13 Silicon Valley Independent	Housing Programs for Persons with Disabilities
	Living Center (SVILC)	
17.	PS-21-14 West Valley Community	Community Access to Resources and Education (CARE)
	Center	
18.	PS-21-15 YWCA Silicon Valley	Domestic Violence Services and Shelter
19.	PS-21-16 Sacred Heart Community	Homeless Prevention Program
	Services	
20.	PS-21-16 LifeMoves	Opportunity Services Center
21.	FH-21-01 Project Sentinel	Fair Housing (Admin)
22.	SC-21-91 CDBG Planning and Admin	CDBG Planning and Administration
23.	HO-21-91 HOME Admin	HOME Administration

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

These projects will address the priority needs described in the ConPlan and enhance services to the homeless, residents at risk of homelessness, LMI residents, special needs populations, and others mentioned in the ConPlan.

AP-35 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

Table 57 – Project Summary

	Table 57 – Project Summary		
1. Project Name		HO-21-01 Office of Supportive Housing	
Target Area		Countywide	
Goals Supported		Increase affordable and supportive housing	
Needs Addressed		Affordable housing	
Funding		HOME: \$909,544	
Description		New construction of multi-family rental units	
Target Date		6/30/2021	
Estimate the numb	per and type of families that	10 families will benefit from the proposed project.	
will benefit from t	he proposed activities		
Location Description	on	Countywide	
Planned Activities		Funding will be used for soft and hard costs	
		associated with the project.	
2. Project Name		CDBG-21-01 Rebuilding Together	
Target Area		Countywide	
Goals Supported		Preserve existing affordable housing	
Needs Addressed		Affordable Housing	
Funding		CDBG: \$300,000	
Description		Provide a safe living environment for qualified low-	
		and moderate-income households of single-family,	
		owner-occupied, housing units, through minor	
		rehabilitation, repair or home maintenance.	
Target Date		6/30/2021	
Estimate the numb	per and type of families that	67 low-income, owner-occupied, housing units will	
will benefit from t	he proposed activities	be repaired.	
Location Description	on	Within the County jurisdictions	
Planned Activities		Low-to-moderate income owner-occupied, minor	
		and emergency housing rehabilitation.	
3. Project Name		CDBG-21-02 Office of Supportive Housing	
Target Area		Countywide	
Goals Supported		Increase affordable and supportive housing	
Needs Addressed		Affordable Housing	
Funding		CDBG: \$424,891	
Description		Funding for the acquisition and/or rehabilitation of	
		multifamily housing, emergency shelters, and	
		transitional housing facilities serving low- and	
		very-low income individuals, families, and	
		homeless persons countywide. Applicants will be	
		drawn from the County's Supportive Housing	
		Development Loan Program Notice of Funding	
		Availability and future Capital Improvement	
		Program (CIP) Notice of Funding Availability.	
		Should the County receive unplanned program	
1			
		income, the funding will be placed into this	
		income, the funding will be placed into this category.	

	Estimate the number and type of families that	5 low- or very low-income households
	will benefit from the proposed activities	,
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	Funding will be used for costs associated with the
		installation of energy efficiency and costs to
		administer the program.
4.	Project Name	SC-21-52 Office of Supportive Housing
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Preserve existing affordable housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$125,000
	Description	Funding to provide low interest, deferred payment housing rehabilitation loans and/or grant serving
		low to moderate-income homeowners. Also, for
		costs related to the administration of the Urban
		County single-family Housing Rehabilitation
		Program.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	5 low-to-moderate-income homeowner
	will benefit from the proposed activities	households
	Location Description	County jurisdictions
	Planned Activities	Activities include planning and the construction of
		single-family housing rehabilitation.
5.	Project Name	PS-21-01 Catholic Charities – Ombudsman
		Program
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Provide essential services to special needs
	Needs Addressed	populations Assist special peeds populations (including these
	Needs Addressed	Assist special needs populations (including those who are senior, disabled, homeless, living with
		HIV/AIDS, and survivors of domestic violence).
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,118
	Description	The project will provide low-income seniors in
		long-term care facilities with an Ombudsman who
		will work to resolve client problems and bring
		about changes to improve their care.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	60 low-income seniors will benefit
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	Site visits to various senior care facilities and case
		management for those clients with open cases.
6.	Project Name	PS-21-02 Boys and Girls Club – El Toro Youth
		Center
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Provide essential services to special needs
		populations
	Needs Addressed	Assist special needs populations (including those
		who are senior, disabled, homeless, living with
		HIV/AIDS, and survivors of domestic violence).

	Funding	CDBG: \$12,118
	Description	The project will provide at-risk Morgan Hill youth
	Description	ages 6-18 with accessibility to "out-of-school"
		enrichment programs, course work assistance, and
		mentorship.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	100 at-risk youth
		100 at-risk youth
	will benefit from the proposed activities	City of Mayron Hill
	Location Description	City of Morgan Hill
	Planned Activities	Activities include enrichment, assistance, and
		mentorship programs for at-risk youth.
7.	Project Name	PS-21-04 Community Solutions – La Isla Pacifica
		Domestic Violence Shelter
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Maintain and expand activities designed to
		prevent and reduce homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Vital services and homelessness prevention
	Funding	CDBG: \$23,353
	Description	To provide shelter and supportive services for 28
		ELI unduplicated adults plus their minor children.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	17 low-income homeless adults with children
	will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Morgan Hill
	Planned Activities	Shelter and Support Services
8.	Project Name	PS-21-05 Family Supportive Housing – Bridges
		Aftercare
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Maintain and expand activities designed to
		prevent and reduce homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for families and individuals in transition
		from homelessness.
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,118
	Description	This project will provide an additional 9 months of
	2000pt.o	support and services to 24 unduplicated homeless
		families.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	24 very low-income adults with children
	will benefit from the proposed activities	2.13. j low moonie addits with children
	Location Description	San Jose
	Planned Activities	Project will provide 9 months of additional support
	Trainica Activities	and services to those adults with children who
		have transitioned out of the San Jose Family
		Shelter.
9.	Project Name	PS-21-06 Family Supportive Housing – San Jose
J .	Project Name	
	Toward Aven	Family Shelter
	Target Area	Countywide Naintain and average activities designed to
1	Goals Supported	Maintain and expand activities designed to
1		-
		prevent and reduce homelessness
	Needs Addressed	-

	Funding	CDBG: \$12,118
	Description	Project provides up to 90 days of temporary
		housing to 22 homeless families with children.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	22 homeless families with children
	will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	San Jose
	Planned Activities	Shelter and Supportive Services
10.	Project Name	PS-21-07 Live Oak Adult Day Services – Day Care in
		Los Gatos and Morgan Hill
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Provide essential services to special needs
		populations
	Needs Addressed	Assist special needs populations (including those
		who are senior, disabled, homeless, living with
		HIV/AIDS, and survivors of domestic violence).
	Funding	CDBG \$22,000
	Description	Adult day care services in the cities of Los Gatos
		and Morgan Hill.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	31 very-low and low-income seniors
	will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Cities of Los Gatos and Morgan Hill
	Planned Activities	Day Care facility which will provide client intake
		and assessment, socialization and recreation,
11	Bushad Name	physical stimulation.
11.	Project Name	PS-21-08 Project Sentinel – Fair Housing
	Target Area Goals Supported	Countywide Promote Fair Housing Countywide
	Needs Addressed	Promote Fair Housing Countywide Fair Housing
		I Fall Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,657
		CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons
	Funding Description	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities.
	Funding Description Target Date	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021
	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities.
	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted.
	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities Location Description	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide
	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide Provide educational presentations, outreach, and
	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities Location Description	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide Provide educational presentations, outreach, and brochures at a variety of venues. Provide
	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities Location Description	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide Provide educational presentations, outreach, and
12.	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities Location Description	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide Provide educational presentations, outreach, and brochures at a variety of venues. Provide information and referral services and investigate
12.	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities Location Description Planned Activities	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide Provide educational presentations, outreach, and brochures at a variety of venues. Provide information and referral services and investigate cases of alleged discrimination.
12.	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities Location Description Planned Activities	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide Provide educational presentations, outreach, and brochures at a variety of venues. Provide information and referral services and investigate cases of alleged discrimination. PS-21-09 Next Door Solutions – Domestic Violence
12.	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities Location Description Planned Activities Project Name	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide Provide educational presentations, outreach, and brochures at a variety of venues. Provide information and referral services and investigate cases of alleged discrimination. PS-21-09 Next Door Solutions – Domestic Violence Shelter
12.	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities Location Description Planned Activities Project Name	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide Provide educational presentations, outreach, and brochures at a variety of venues. Provide information and referral services and investigate cases of alleged discrimination. PS-21-09 Next Door Solutions – Domestic Violence Shelter Provide essential services to special needs
12.	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities Location Description Planned Activities Project Name Goals Supported	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide Provide educational presentations, outreach, and brochures at a variety of venues. Provide information and referral services and investigate cases of alleged discrimination. PS-21-09 Next Door Solutions — Domestic Violence Shelter Provide essential services to special needs populations Assist special needs populations (including those who are senior, disabled, homeless, living with
12.	Funding Description Target Date Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities Location Description Planned Activities Project Name Goals Supported	CDBG: \$30,657 Fair Housing Assistance for 35 individuals and families. Prevent wrongful eviction for persons with disabilities. 6/30/2021 64 persons with disabilities will be assisted. Countywide Provide educational presentations, outreach, and brochures at a variety of venues. Provide information and referral services and investigate cases of alleged discrimination. PS-21-09 Next Door Solutions – Domestic Violence Shelter Provide essential services to special needs populations Assist special needs populations (including those

	Description	Shelter & Support Services to victims of domestic
	Toward Date	violence.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	204 victims of domestic violence will be assisted
	will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	Emergency shelter and support services. 24-hour
		domestic hotline, housing services, crisis
12	Due in at Norma	counseling, legal, and self-sufficiency services.
13.	Project Name	PS-21-10 Project Sentinel – Tenant Landlord
	Goals Supported	Promote Fair Housing Countywide
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$36,490
	Description	Fair Housing /Tenant Landlord Services for low
	T 18:	income individuals or families.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	74 low-income individuals and/or families
	will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	Information and client referral services on housing
		issues. Renal dispute resolution. Counseling and
	- 1 · · ·	conciliation.
14.	Project Name	PS-21-11 Saratoga Area Senior Coord. Council
		(SASCC) – Adult Day Care
	Goals Supported	Provide essential services to special needs
		populations
	Needs Addressed	Assist special needs populations (including those
		who are senior, disabled, homeless, living with
	For the s	HIV/AIDS, and survivors of domestic violence).
	Funding	CDBG; \$11,880
	Description	Adult Day Care Facility
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	41 low-income seniors, ages 65+
	will benefit from the proposed activities	City Co.
	Location Description	City of Saratoga
	Planned Activities	Day care facility, socialization, physical activity,
	- 1 · · ·	creative actives, and meals provided.
15.	Project Name	PS-21-12 Senior Adults Legal Assistance (SALA)
	Goals Supported	Provide essential services to special needs
		populations
	Needs Addressed	Assist special needs populations (including those
		who are senior, disabled, homeless, living with
		HIV/AIDS, and survivors of domestic violence).
	Funding	CDBG: \$36,490
	Description	Legal Assistance for low income seniors in the
		Cities of Campbell, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, and
		Saratoga.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	140 low-income seniors will be assisted
	will benefit from the proposed activities	

	Leasting Description	Cities of Comphell Les Cotes Morgan Hill
	Location Description	Cities of Campbell, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, Saratoga
	Planned Activities	Legal assistance, including advising and counseling
		on basic rights. Facilitation access to public
		benefits to meet basic life needs and legal
		planning.
16.	Project Name	PS-21-13 Silicon Valley Independent Living Center
		(SVILC) – Housing Persons with Disabilities
	Goals Supported	Provide essential services to special needs
		populations
	Needs Addressed	Assist special needs populations (including those
		who are senior, disabled, homeless, living with
		HIV/AIDS, and survivors of domestic violence).
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,118
	Description	Housing Program for Persons with Disabilities
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	110 LMI individuals or families with disabilities will
	will benefit from the proposed activities	benefit
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	Assist low-income residents with disabilities in
		their search for affordable and accessible housing.
		Provide education and training workshops on how
		to conduct a housing search to transition from
		homelessness, from a health care facility, unstable
		or temporary housing.
17.	Project Name	PS-21-14 West Valley Community Center –
		Community Access to Resources and Education
		(CARE)
	Goals Supported	Provide essential services to special needs
		populations
	Needs Addressed	Assist special needs populations (including those
		who are senior, disabled, homeless, living with
		HIV/AIDS, and survivors of domestic violence).
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,118
	Description	Community Access to Resources and Education
		(CARE)
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	80 LMI individuals or families
	will benefit from the proposed activities	Country invitadiations
	Location Description	County jurisdictions
	Planned Activities	Provide intensive case management and education
10	Ducinat Name	to each client.
18.	Project Name	PS-21-15 YWCA Silicon Valley – Domestic Violence Services and Shelter
	Goals Supported	Maintain and expand activities designed to
	doais supported	prevent and reduce homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for families and individuals in transition
	iveeus Audresseu	from homelessness.
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,118
	Description	Shelter for victims of domestic violence
	-	6/30/2021
1	Target Date	0/30/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that	40 victims of domestic violence will benefit
	will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	Activities include emergency shelter, basic needs,
		including food and clothing, case management,
		and safety.
19.	Project Name	PS-21-16 Sacred Heart Community Services
		Homeless Prevention Program
	Goals Supported	Maintain and expand activities designed to
		prevent and reduce homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for families and individuals in transition
		from homelessness.
	Funding	CDBG: \$22,118
	Description	Emergency Shelter for homeless individuals and
		families.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	140 LMI households at risk of eviction and/or
	will benefit from the proposed activities	homelessness
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	Activities will provide housing counseling,
		information and referral services.
20.	Project Name	PS-21-17 LifeMoves – Opportunity Services Center
	Goals Supported	Maintain and expand activities designed to
		prevent and reduce homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for families and individuals in transition
		from homelessness.
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,179
	Description	Services at the Opportunity Services Center, a
		comprehensive, one-stop, multi-service, drop-in
		day center providing critically needed services for residents of Santa Clara County and the
		surrounding areas who are homeless or at risk of
		homelessness.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	12 unduplicated homeless individuals will be
	will benefit from the proposed activities	provided with services at the Opportunity Center.
	Location Description	Unincorporated County
	Planned Activities	Activities include food, showers, laundry and will
		receive referrals to medical and other community
		services while also receiving intensive case
		management.
21.	Project Name	FH-21-01 Project Sentinel – Fair Housing (Admin.)
	Goals Supported	Promote Fair Housing Countywide
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,194
	Description	Fair Housing Services funded from CDBG Admin.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that	See PS-21-08
	will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Countywide
1	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Planned Activities Activities include consultations, in	•
educational workshops to landlor	·
technical assistance and housing i	•
to landlords and rental property of	wners.
22. Project Name SC-21-91 CDBG Planning and Adm	in.
Goals Supported All	
Needs Addressed All	
Funding CDBG: \$251,397	
Description Personnel costs related to the adr	ministrative costs
of managing the Urban County CD	BG Program.
Target Date 6/30/2021	
Estimate the number and type of families that N/A	
will benefit from the proposed activities	
Location Description N/A	
Planned Activities Oversight related to implementing	g the programs
and projects funded with CDBG.	
23. Project Name HO-21-91 HOME Admin	
Goals Supported All	
Needs Addressed All	
Funding HOME: \$101,060	
Description Personnel costs related to the adr	ministrative costs
of administering the Urban Count	y HOME
program.	
Target Date 6/30/2021	
Estimate the number and type of families that N/A	
will benefit from the proposed activities	
Location Description N/A	
Planned Activities Oversight related to implementing	g the programs
and projects funded with CDBG.	- · •

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 Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Countywide	100

Table 44 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Discussion

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

9.7 - Photos		
One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported		
Homeless		
Non-Homeless		
Special-Needs		
Total		

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	10
Rehab of Existing Units	67
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	77

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

In 2008 the Santa Clara County Housing Authority (SCCHA) 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. SCCHA is currently in the process of updating its Strategic Plan. The updated plan will promote informed decision-making about how to achieve overall objectives in support of the agency's mission. Until the update is completed the SCCHA will continue to utilize its current MTW Strategic Pan.

Additionally, SCCHA has used Low-Income Housing Tax Credit financing to transform and rehabilitate 535 units of public housing into SCCHA-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. SCCHA assists approximately 17,000 households through the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The Section 8 waiting list contains 3,486 households, and it is closed.

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, SCCHA 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 SCCHA board.

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

Not applicable.	
Discussion	
See Discussion above.	

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 (9,706 single individuals) and the second highest percentage of unsheltered homeless of any major city (81.6% of homeless people sleep in places unfit for human habitation). The Supportive Housing System is governed by the Continuum of Care (CoC) and the CoC Board, and the Destination: Home Leadership Board. Membership of the CoC is a collaboration of representatives from local jurisdictions comprised of community-based organizations, the SCCHA, 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.

The CoC also works closely with the Lived Experience Advisory Board (LEAB). The LEAB is a leadership development body consisting of members with current or past experience of homelessness. Members participating on the Board learn about and evaluate the system of care and to make recommendations for improvement.

Describe the jurisdictions 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 2019 and will financially contribute and participate in future surveys. Additionally, two formally homeless persons participate on the CoC Board of Directors. The Urban County will leverage the following Supportive Housing System Strategies:

 <u>Client Engagement Team</u>: To reach and house clients more swiftly, the Office of Supportive Housing has committed its Client Engagement Team, an outreach team with expertise in locating and building relationships with individuals experiencing homelessness, to take on this role. The Client Engagement Team is charged with mobilizing immediately to make contact with households as they are referred through the Coordinated Assessment. This team explains available housing opportunities to households and helps put them in contact with the supportive housing program.

• Mobile Crisis Services Team: The crisis response system is designed to meet the immediate needs of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, providing emergency assistance to avoid homelessness, emergency shelter, and support for other basic needs. While the supportive housing system strives to ensure that homelessness is rare, brief, and nonrecurring for Santa Clara County residents, the demand for safe, affordable, stable housing far exceeds the system's current capacity, necessitating short-term solutions. In 2018, the many partners involved in the crisis response system incubated and grew a variety of promising programs to provide critical support for individuals and families at risk of and experiencing homelessness. Often the first step back to stable housing, these programs work together with the community's supportive housing system to help clients achieve long-term housing stability.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Individuals currently experiencing homelessness need programs and services that address their immediate needs. Each night, emergency shelters in Santa Clara County provide a safe place to rest for hundreds of people experiencing homelessness, a fundamental role of the supportive housing system. Emergency shelter program models vary significantly across the system, with many providing an array of on-site services through partnerships with the County and other safety net providers. From meeting basic needs, such as food, showers, and access to health care, to case management and connection to employment, emergency shelters are a critical resource hub for many people experiencing homelessness. All emergency shelters also act as access points for the Coordinated Assessment System, administering the standard assessment used to prioritize households for the community's permanent and transitional housing opportunities.

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 supportive housing system relies on three central elements to support participants as they obtain and retain stable housing: affordable housing, case management, and supportive services, including medical and behavioral health services. Performance measurement is used to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of these tools.

Affordable Housing can take the form of rental subsidies, which cover part or all of a client's housing costs and may be short-term (1-3 months), medium-term (3-24 months), or long-term (over 2 years). Subsidies are used in physical housing units owned or leased by a housing

program, in units that are part of the market-rate housing stock, or in affordable apartments developed and set aside for households exiting homelessness.

Case management involves one or more trained staff members working closely with a client to establish client-driven goals to attain and retain stable housing and connect the client to the best resources to help reach those goals.

Supportive services are a diverse array of resources that help clients obtain or maintain permanent housing, including assistance with public benefits applications, legal services, credit repair, childcare, job training and employment programs, assistance with housing location or rental applications, and help building relationships with landlords. Medical and behavioral health services, including services to address mental health and substance use challenges, are essential to helping clients address barriers to housing and stabilize once they are housed.

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.

Recognizing the critical role that prevention plays in reducing inflow into the supportive housing and crisis response system, in 2017, the CoC developed the Homelessness Prevention System to provide a range of supports to help residents at risk of losing their housing to regain stability. Through a combination of public and private resources from partners including the Packard Foundation, Sunlight Giving, Google.org, the City of San José, the City of Santa Clara, the City of Morgan Hill, and the County of Santa Clara, over \$4.2 million was initially raised to launch a pilot program with the goal of implementing a countywide homelessness prevention system and ultimately preventing all instances of homelessness. These efforts were spearheaded by the Office of Supportive Housing, Destination: Home, and the Emergency Assistance Network agencies, who provide a variety of essential services for low-income households across the county.

Owing to its diverse and adaptable funding sources, the Prevention System is able to provide support tailored to each household's needs to stabilize its housing. These services include help paying future and past-due rent or mortgage payments, security deposits, utility bills, and other expenses that place the household at risk of homelessness, such as transportation costs, medical bills, and childcare. Partner agencies also offer case management and follow up to provide additional support if participants find themselves at risk of homelessness again in the

future. The program leverages the following strategies to provide comprehensive support to atrisk households:

- Coordinating to provide "no wrong door" access to prevention services.
- Partnering to provide streamlined access to legal assistance in landlord-tenant proceedings.

Discussion

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The unincorporated and incorporated 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. 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 whose incomes might significantly limit their housing choices. In 2020, when the Analysis of Impediments (AI) is completed a final listing of barriers and impediments to fair housing will be included in this document.

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.

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

Discussion:

Please see discussion above.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

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:

- 2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond.
- 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 the SCCHA will continue to be available to Urban County residents through the Moderate Rehabilitation Program and the Section 8 Program.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Historically, the Urban County's primary role in housing development has been to provide financial assistance to create more affordable and supportive housing and below-market rate housing. This role has included making a significant contribution in a variety of ways to housing affordability and preservation, including, but not limited to the following:

- 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; and
- Facilitating advocacy and education.

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, 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 that 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; and
- Services that address the needs of low-income children and their families.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

County will continue to participate with other local jurisdictions and developers in sharing information and resources.
Discussion: Please see above.
2020-2025 Urban County of Santa Clara Consolidated Plan

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before	\$0
the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be	\$0
used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives	
identified in the grantee's strategic plan	
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.	
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	\$0
Total Program Income	

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

- 1. 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
- 2. 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/Agreement, 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 Promissory 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 Down Payment Assistance 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.

3. 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 down payment 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.

4. 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 – Terms and 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.
- 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 County's annual
 achievements relative to the goals in the Consolidated Plan and proposed activities in the Action
 Plan. HUD requires the 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.

Appendix B - Acronyms

- AHP Affordable Housing Program
- Al Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
- CAPER Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report
- CBO Community-Based Organization
- CDBG Community Development Block Grant Program
- · CoC Continuum of Care
- ESG Emergency Services Grant
- FSS Family Self Sufficiency
- FY Fiscal Year
- SCCHA Santa Clara County Housing Authority
- HEARTH Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009
- HMIS Homeless Management Information System
 - HOME HOME Investment Partnerships Program
 - HOPWA Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
 - · HUD United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - · LBP Lead-Based Paint
 - . LMI Low and moderate income
 - MCC Mortgage Credit Certificates
 - OSH Office of Supportive Housing
 - ACS American Community Survey
 - CHAS Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy
 - AMI Area Median Family Income
 - PIT Point-in-Time Count
 - HCD Housing and Community Development Division
 - RMCC Reissued Mortgage Credit Certificates
 - MTW Moving to Work
 - NOFA Notice of Funding Availability
 - NSP Neighborhood Stabilization Program
 - · RHNA Regional Housing Needs Allocation
 - VTA Valley Transportation Authority
 - UDP UC Berkeley Urban Displacement Project
 - BART Bay Area Rapid Transit
 - · Section 8 Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program
 - HCV Housing Choice Voucher
 - . TBRA Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
 - WIOA Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
 - HA CalWORKs Homeless Assistance Program

Appendix C – 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.
 - o 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 D – Community Engagement Summary

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

Outreach Results



Summary Introduction

The County of Santa Clara and each of its Cities helped create an engagement program that included community meetings, stakeholder interviews, focus group meetings, a community needs survey, and pop-up events. The engagement program began in its planning processes in October and was completed at the end of December. The following summarizes of the highlights of the engagement program. The table below lays out all engagement events including their dates, locations and attendance. Overall, it is estimated that these engagement efforts reached about 2,400 residents.

Events Table			
Event	Date	Location	Attendance
Community Needs Surv	ey		
Community Needs Survey	October 25, 2019 – December 26, 2019	Online/Paper	Responses: 1,950
Regional Public Forums			
Morgan Hill Public Meeting	November 4, 2019	Morgan Hill Council Chambers	8
Palo Alto Public Meeting	November 7, 2019	Palo Alto City Hall Community Meeting Room	9
Cupertino Public Meeting	November 12, 2019	City of Cupertino Community Hall	14
San Jose Public Meeting	November 20, 2019	Roosevelt Community Center	20
Focus Groups			
Santa Clara Focus Group Meetings	November 7, 2019	1500 Warburton Ave	5
Gilroy Focus Group Meetings	November 18, 2019	Gilroy Library, Community Room	2
San Jose Focus Group Meetings 1	November 21, 2019	San Jose City Hall, 6 th Floor	0
San Jose Focus Group Meetings 2	December 10, 2019	San Jose City Hall, 12 th Floor, Room 1254	0
Pop-Up Events			
Pop-Up Event 1	October 19, 2019	Santa Clara City Farmers Market	Flyers Distributed: 20 Attendees Approached: 68+
Pop-Up Event 2	October 26, 2019	Sunnyvale Farmers Market	Flyers Distributed: 16

Events Table			
Event	Date	Location	Attendance
			Attendees Approached: 40+
Pop-Up Event 3	November 3, 2019	Palo Alto Farmers Market	Flyers Distributed: 62 Attendees Approached: 100+
Pop-Up Event 4	November 21, 2019	Sunnyvale Community Center	Flyers Distributed: 10 Attendees Approached: 12 Surveys Completed: 3
Stakeholder Interviews			
Destination: Home	November 11, 2019	Phone Call	1
Bridge Housing	November 11, 2019	Phone Call	1
Housing Choices Coalition for Persons with Developmental Disabilities	November 11, 2019	6203 San Ignacio Ave, Suite 108, San Jose, Ca	1
Loaves and Fishes	November 12, 2019	Phone Call	1
Santa Clara Family Health Plan	November 12, 2019	Phone Call	1
Silicon Valley FACES	November 13, 2019	Phone Call	1
LifeMoves	November 13, 2019	Menlo Park	3
Grid Alternatives	November 13, 2019	Phone Call	1
Eden Housing	November 13, 2019	Phone Call	1
Asian Americans for Community Involvement	November 13, 2019	Conference Call	4
Heart of the Valley	November 14, 2019	E-mail	1
Charities Housing Development Corporation	November 14, 2019	Phone Call	1
Community Services Agency	November 15, 2019	Phone Call	1
WeHOPE	November 21, 2019	Phone Call	1
Rebuilding Together (Silicon Valley)	November 21, 2019	Phone Call	1
Health Trust	November 21, 2019	Health Trust Headquarters	3

Events Table			
Event	Date	Location	Attendance
City of Gilroy,			
Recreation	November 25, 2019	E-mail	1
Department			
CommUniverCity San	November 25, 2019	Phone Call	1
Jose	November 25, 2019	Priorie Cali	1
Downtown Streets	November 26, 2019	Phone Call	1
Team		Thorie Call	1
Vista Center for the			
Blind and Visually	December 9, 2019	Phone Call	1
Impaired			
Silicon Valley	January 2, 2020	Phone Call	1
Leadership Group	January 3, 2020	FIIOTIE Call	1

Regional Public Forums – Location of Meeting

Four regional public forums were held throughout Santa Clara County in the Cities of Morgan Hill, San José, Palo Alto, and Cupertino. Over 2,700 flyers were distributed to advise residents about and encourage them to attend these forums. These Regional public forums were held on/at:

November 4, 2019 @ Morgan Hill City Hall, California

November 7, 2019 @ Palo Alto City Hall, California

November 12, 2019 @ Cupertino Community Hall, California

November 20, 2019 @ Roosevelt Community Center, San José, California

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

Question 1. What should the County's top priorities be over the next 5 years?

Question 2. Where are any neighborhood revitalization target areas?

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

Question 4. What are the ways to overcome these problems?

Question 5. How do you feel local organizations/service providers can better support your priorities?

Question 6. In what ways are LMI families vulnerable to crisis situations, such as natural

disasters?

Question 7.Do you feel there is an issue with broadband access and technical literacy? If not, what support is missing?

Question 8. How do you feel the County should spend their annual CDBG allocation? (*Eligible projects are: community and social services, economic development assistance; improvements to public infrastructure and facilities; affordable housing; homelessness; and housing rehabilitation*).

The major themes and outcomes from regional public forums were:

What should the County's top priorities be over the next 5 years?

Housing maintenance and rehabilitation

Continue to fund and create sustainable housing solutions

Increase affordable housing

Continue to work with and improve homeless prevention programs, shelters, education and job/housing placement

Provide more assistance for emergency assistance including transitional housing

Provide more services for special needs populations: particularly single-income families, seniors, and homeless youth

Increase services for senior citizens and mental health (consumers)

Provide needed workforce development Where are any neighborhood revitalization target areas? (priority order)

San José

Downtown San José

South San José

Central San José

San José-Monterey Road Corridor (poverty and lack of planning)

East San José (high gang activity)

Little Saigon, Alum Rock, Foothills

Coyote Creek

Alviso

Monte	rey Rd.	
District	t 8	
17 th & 9	Santa Clara St.	
Mayfai	ir	
Rengst	orff Park	
Southw	vest Expressway	
Tully Ro	d.	
Wooste	er area	
Roosev	velt Park	
Gilroy-	(high gang activity)	
East Gil	lroy and Glenview neighborhoods.	
C.	Morgan Hill (Boundary area between Morgan Hill and Gilroy)	
D.	El Camino Real	
E.	Other Areas Mentioned	
BART, \	VTA, and Caltrain corridors	
Mayfair (San José)		
East Milpitas at Route 680 area		
Stevens Creek		
Older shopping areas and vacant lots throughout the County		
What do you feel are the most common or pressing housing problem in the County?		
Affordability, particularly for the extremely low income; starter homes are too expensive		
Not en	ough affordable housing	
Diversit		
	ty of housing types are not available	
Suppor	ty of housing types are not available rt for transitioning homeless (e.g., financial, medical and social)	

Private sector funding for city or service programs

Affordable housing zoning

Amenities for concentrated areas of affordability

Tech companies in cities have driven the cost of housing up

Monitored portable bathroom sites

Subsidized auto repair and medical services

What are the ways to overcome these problems?

First-time homebuyer loans

Housing and employment assistance for foster youth who age out of system

Streamline planning, permitting and development processes

Community planning that supports sustainable density development. (i.e., TODs, incentives and infrastructure for affordable transportation, bicycles and pedestrians)

Regulatory requirements for housing diversity or alternative housing

Mobile home parks are being bought out and unit rent prices go up.

Family financial literacy

Job training for young farmers (i.e., education and support for new agricultural technologies)

Subsidies or prevention programs for families at risk of displacement

Increase the 15% cap for social services

Create a resource navigation center for individuals or social services to use and update

How do you feel local organizations/service providers can better support your priorities?

County, city and service organizations can collaborate and leverage more funding (e.g., City of Mountain View Safe Parking, Move Mountain View and Lots of Love are working together)

In what ways are LMI families vulnerable to crisis situations, such as natural disasters?

Lack of emergency funds for family emergencies, job loss, homelessness, single income families, and extremely low-income households

Emergency preparedness in the home and for a community-sized crisis

Efficient communication

Do you feel there is an issue with broadband access and technical literacy?

Mountain View and Morgan Hill have issues with cell service

Centralized facilities are needed for libraries and community centers

Rapid technology updates make it difficult for communities and/or families to keep up

Technology is needed at senior centers

Affordable collaborative internet service for qualified areas

How do you feel the County should spend their annual CDBG allocation? (*Eligible CDBG projects are: community and social services, economic development assistance; improvements to public infrastructure and facilities; affordable housing; homelessness; housing rehabilitation*).

Affordable housing particularly near employment centers

Housing rehabilitation – special needs populations

Homelessness – improve interim housing and services options

Home buyer programs

Transit service expansion and bus service for seniors and homeless

Community and social services

Mental health services

Economic development assistance

Improvements to public infrastructure and facilities

Recreation and open spaces

Stakeholder Interview Meetings

Throughout the County twenty-one stakeholder interviews were held, typically at their places of business. The same eight questions (shown on page 4) were asked of each of the stakeholders. The following provides a collective summary of the overarching themes associated with the eight questions mentioned on page two of this Community Engagement Summary. The following entities were interviewed:

Asian Americans for Community

Involvement Bridge Housing

Charities Housing

Community Services Agency CommUniverCity San José

Destination: Home
Downtown Streets Team

Eden Housing

City of Gilroy Recreation Department

Grid Alternatives

WeHOPE

The Health Trust

Heart of the Valley

Housing Choices Coalition

LifeMoves

Loaves and Fishes Family Kitchen Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley Santa Clara Family Health Plan

Silicon Valley FACES

Silicon Valley Leadership Group

Vista Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired Santa Clara County Continuum of Care (CoC)

Issue	Needs
Affordable Housing	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
The market for housing is bigger than what is available	Increase affordable housing options and alternatives (varieties are needed in size and income levels, particularly for extremely-low and low-income, homeless, disabled, singles, large families, and elderly residents) in the County. There is legislation requiring more affordable housing, but there is no timetable. Increase funds to build or rehab homes, old nursing/care units, and mobile home parks (particularly near places of employment and transit routes). Commuter numbers are high. There are 120,000 units proposed near transit in the Bay Area. Create grant or loan programs for property maintenance. Create land acquisition funding programs that purchase land dedicated to new housing. Work with Cities to target specific lands. Create housing plans that fund and implement housing for working families or "Middle Housing." Revitalize mobile home parks, particularly in District 7 (in San José). Expand voucher programs to include motels, group homes, and other temporary housing.
Homeownership is rapidly declining	Increase and continue area-wide first-time home buyers' programs. Increase subsidies for down payment. Review and fill the gaps that exist in mortgage affordability after upfront costs fulfilled. Provide assistance for housing needs when move-in occurs. Create incentives for property owners to sell to pre-established lists of LMI families.

Issue	Needs
High cost of land and construction forces higher unit prices	Incentivize developers through subsidies to integrate affordable units. (Unit prices are based on economy, the better the economy the higher rent prices). Seek out more County distributed Housing Choice Vouchers.
The issue of market rate dependent housing and affordable housing are separate issues	Create affordable housing solutions that do not involve cutting back on market rate housing development.
We do not involve private companies who care	Approach private companies that employ below median income residents to assist in financing affordable housing development.
Affordable housing projects take too much time	Create solutions to reduce the time it takes to build affordable housing. Many granting agencies do not want to see a "built" project prior to funding. Takes too long to satisfy public policy. Many plans require variances which can be a lengthy process. Develop regional action to allocate land, target needs, and implement.
There is a lack of neighborhood planning and amenities	Create or revitalize neighborhoods with new housing and needed amenities including parks, lighting, and good infrastructure. Review proposals in the region that support neighborhood sustainability (e.g., District 1-Project HOPE – cultivates leadership and support from SJSU for 1-2 years to improve community involvement, cleanliness and crime reporting). Improve and create flexible zoning particularly in San José. Advocate that Cities update ordinances to include flexible, dense and inclusionary residential and mixed-use zoning. Create consistent land use policies for inclusionary housing. Morgan Hill has an inclusionary housing ordinance.
Annual rents and housing values are not affordable but continue to rise	Create local policies and advocacy for rent and housing value stabilization. Increase funding for rental subsidy programs. Create model policies/programs that promote more affordable housing (Review San Jose's District 3 Community Leadership Council) (including Hensley and Hyde Neighborhoods)
Developers do not get involved in local planning	Engage housing developers and the business community when developing Specific/Master Plans and Housing Element background studies and recommendations.
Vital Services & Homelessness	Prevention
Lack of services for homeless residents	Provide appropriate training for intake staff (navigators) that includes a variety of individual needs. increase communication on needs, gaps and accomplishments.

Issue	Needs
	Create nutrition programs, cooking instruction and food delivery
	assistance where homeless exist.
Lack of an anti-homeless	Create an inclusive homeless strategy, particularly for special needs
strategy (Homeless	populations.
Prevention)	Support is needed for other at-risk homeless due to high cost of
	living (e.g, college students, former homeless, those who cannot
	live alone, and those with a criminal history).
	Provide safe parking areas for unsheltered homeless populations
	having vehicles and RVs (Palo Alto and Mountain View prohibits RVs).
	Develop a comprehensive wrap-around services program for a
	variety of social service organizations to use.
	Increase the number of shelters and shelter space in the County;
	particularly cold weather shelter, emergency shelters and safe
	parking areas.
	Greater communication and integration of social service entities.
	Implement the CoC's Community Plan to End Homelessness.
	Establish goals and strategies that address the root cause of
	homelessness, housing affordability and barriers to new housing
	development. Build more housing for extremely low-income
	households.
There are not enough social	Increase and or franchise reputable service entities to serve other
service entities to handle	locations.
homelessness issues	Pad as a surface to a selection of the Catalana state of Catalana selection
Complex system for housing	Reduce complexity and streamline intake systems for homeless
and homeless people	needing housing.
There is a high turn-over rate in service provider staff	Increase wages and professional development for County and
County services are strained	outside agency service providers and staff. The County should study the feasibility of outsourcing some of its
and communication with	services to existing social service agencies. Collaborating with other
other services is low.	service entities may solve capacity problems.
CoC has limited	The CoC can become more effective if they could increase
communications	communication on needs, gaps and accomplishments.
Vital Services & Homelessness	Prevention
Individuals do not know what	Update County resource guides and websites that point to the right
services are available	agency. The resources could be listed by "need" and provide contact
	and address and emails. Service agencies could adopt response
	policies for service linkage. (It was reported there are sometimes 10
	days that will go by without a response.)

Issue	Needs
Lack of food in certain areas of the County	Prepare a list of the probable food desert areas and collaborate with service entities that can provide routine nutrition and food delivery service. Create and or expand food storage spaces. Work with local grocers to create secondary outlets in designated food deserts. Provide food subsidies to individuals with chronic health issues. particularly those at-risk (e.g., drug/alcohol/chronic health conditions, and those under 60 where other organizations cannot provide services.
Increase Family Income	
Keeping up with the cost of living	Increase earning capacity of the LMI County residents. Stabilize rent costs. Create rainy-day funds for LMI households (most LMI families are atrisk for homelessness).
Families & Individuals in Trans	sition
Families in transition are struggling Lack of transitional housing, permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing units	Create County-driven transitional housing programs and services. Services and assistance are needed for women with young children. Increase transitional housing. Increase rapid rehousing units and services.
Family displacement	Create programs that serve residents who can no longer afford to remain in their homes. (This is due to rising housing bills - rents or property taxes - or when residents are forced out due to causes such as eminent domain, lease non-renewals, and or mandatory evictions to make way for new development.) East San José area, in particular, is experiencing displacement. County and its Cities should create displacement policies when new (re)development is occurring.
Special Needs or Target Popul	ations
Increased number of individuals with mental/behavior health issues Housing elements do not	Increase funding for more trained counseling and referral personnel. Create life skills training in larger residential buildings where there is more demand. Research the feasibility of provide more mental health recovery centers. Realign Housing Elements, General Plans and Specific Plans to
improve conditions for special needs/target populations	include to a larger degree the needs and goals for the underserved.

Issue	Needs
Increased numbers of victims	Increased services for victims of domestic violence.
of domestic violence	
Lack of services for new	Increase housing and services for newly immigrated families.
immigrants	Services that help families with credit establishment and rental
	history for housing placement.
Unemployed special needs	Increase workforce training and employment assistance.
populations	
Language barriers	Reduce communication barriers for housing and services.
	Increase ESL classes.
Lack of elderly (aging)	Funding assistance is needed for senior care and housing. Such
services	programs require more oversight.
	Provide traveling classes that engage seniors in technology.
	Create nutrition programs and food delivery assistance to
	homebound seniors.
	Create policies that new housing units be accessible. Promote
	handicap accessibility with all new units by providing elevators, at-
	grade front entrances or first floor bedrooms, kitchens and
	bathrooms.
Increasing at-risk youth	Provide separate emergency shelter space. Create safe spaces to
	foster and provide oversight, particularly children of domestic
	violence.
	Provide technology resources to youth that are homeless or whose
	families are LMI.
	School district communication improvements for parents to provide
	homework and tutoring assistance.
Neighborhoods are not	Increase visitable homes and places in neighborhoods (e.g.,
accessible	wheelchair ramps bathrooms, curbing, sidewalks, handrails).
Emergency/Natural Disaster E	ffect Vulnerable Populations
Vulnerable populations are	Create policies on being electric dependent (e.g., San José may
most impacted by power	switch to all electric water heating).
outages	
Residents and older buildings	Promote flooding and emergency preparedness classes, making sure
are never ready for disasters	communication gaps are covered.
,	Create a rapid emergency grant program that funds or insures from
	the government for vulnerable LMI residents (e.g., flooding, fire,
	etc.).
	Create programs to rehab properties that experience frequent
	damage from disasters.
	Create programs that fund LMI homeowners rebuilding projects.
Lack of emergency providers	Create more County-driven emergency management employment
and low response times	opportunities and positions.
and for responde times	Labberraring and beginning

Issue	Needs
Low access to services during a disaster	Emergency providers should discuss the LMI issues and service needs to better determine needs. Services should include replacement of household basic needs (e.g., food and water replacement). Mobile home park households are particularly at risk. Provide interpreters when needed for services provided, particularly Vietnamese. Identify where vulnerabilities in the community or neighborhood
Lack of emergency housing and solutions for displaced families	exist, so they can be assisted first. Engage in post-disaster planning particularly for family displacement housing and food and health needs. Create places to park vehicles owned by displaced families.
Emergency/Natural Disaster E	ffect Vulnerable Populations
Shelters lack full services for employment needs Getting to transit routes and	Public – Private partnership are encouraged to bridge the digital divide. Work with cellular providers to improve services in LMI areas. Continue to overcome the digital divide. Fund projects that increase digital inclusion and reduce cost to access. Build new affordable housing units with reduced cost WiFi. Provide technical support regarding WiFi safety for LMI families, particularly the elderly. Fund computer hardware and software upgrades in schools. Increase employment and workforce training for shelter counselors and staff. Improve ride-share programs, particularly transit payment systems.
affording rides is difficult	
Lack of technology resources for LMI households	Guide unemployed persons to places having direct access and public computer resources.
Fair Housing	
Landlords do not respond to poor housing conditions and tenants needs	Increase education for tenant rights.
LMI residents are not engaged	Create engagement activities and programs that help craft specific solutions, particularly with Vietnamese communities.
Individuals with disabilities looking for housing have difficulty	Increase local advocacy for planning for disabilities.
Target Areas	

Issue	Needs
Neighborhood revitalization	San José: Downtown San José; South San José; Central San José; San José- Monterey Road Corridor (poverty and lack of planning); East San José (high gang activity); Little Saigon; Alum Rock; Foothills; Coyote Creek; Alviso; Monterey Rd.; District 8; 17 th and Santa Clara St; Mayfair; Rengstorff Park; Southwest Expressway; Tully Road; Wooster area; and Roosevelt Park. Gilroy (high gang activity): East Gilroy and Glenview neighborhoods. Morgan Hill (Boundary area between Morgan Hill and Gilroy) El Camino Real Other Areas Mentioned: BART/VTA/ and Caltrain corridors; East Milpitas, Route 680 area; Stevens Creek, off Route 85, near Mountain View; Cupertino; Milpitas; Story and Keene [King or Keyes]; Eastridge; Old Oakland Road (near mobile home park); Riverbend (near mobile home park); San Martin; and Older shopping areas and vacant lots throughout the County.
Safety improvements	McKinley; north of the McLaughlin Road ramps. Homeless encampments have caused some pedestrian safety issues. Washington: 1 st and Oak Streets. Crime, child endangerment, constant trespassing and police issues. Jackson, between 10th and 11 th , Grant Elementary has a traffic safety issues for students and pedestrians. Coyote Creek encampments and Scott & Keys low-income residents.
Future CDBG Expenditures	
More affordable housing	Invest in new housing and housing rehab programs and projects that increase the number of affordable units. Actively support and show advocacy for current and future local development proposals for affordable housing. Support efforts to create conversions of larger dwellings to multiple units. Create short-term housing while housing rehab or while new housing projects are being built.
Poor housing conditions	-Complete more housing rehabsReduce the number of vacant homes and properties.
Social Services/Homelessness	Funding Priorities include: Homelessness prevention programs. Funding for staffing salaries. Wellness programs. Build more shelters and expand existing shelter capacity.

Issue	Needs
	Seek out available housing and provide services particularly for elderly and disabled.
Transportation	Transit improvements to connect LMI areas to employment centers.
Community facilities	Revitalize older city infrastructure, particularly accessibility for seniors and disabled individuals.
Economic development	Fund private business needs for expansion or employee hire.
	Fund transportation and event costs for routine job fairs in various
	regions of the County.
Other Notes	
Notes:	Decrease the paperwork associated with grant application
Difficult County and or City	preparation. It is often felt the process is not worth it.
CDBG Application process	Increase funding for social services.
	Reduce the number of awarded applicant and give larger amounts
	to grantees to make a difference.
San José – Tax proposal	Property transfer tax ballot measure proposal for affordable
	housing. See:
	https://sanjosespotlight.com/san-jose-officials-propose-new-
	property-tax-for-affordable-housing/

Focus Group Meetings

There were four focus groups held on November 7, 2019, November 18, 2019, November 21, 2019 and December 10, 2019. There were a total of 7 attendees. Each of the attendees were from the following social service entities:

Boys and Girls Clubs of Silicon Valley

Healthier Kids Foundation

Live Oak Adult Day Services

San José Conservation Corps Charter

Agency Priorities:

Address the lack of housing stock and housing diversity and options

Address lack of housing through strong outreach programs – local and regional

County driven affordable housing projects

Increase alternatives for special needs residents, particularly those with disabilities

Improve transit and incentives to take transit

Improve health and safety, particularly mental health options for low income families

Workforce development, particularly for young adults

Target areas:

Downtown Gilroy (1st to 10th Streets on Monterey Blvd.) and east of railroad tracks

El Camino Real

Morgan Hill

Transit hubs all around the County

Most common/pressing problems:

Cost of housing. Morgan Hill Schools are closing due to low enrollment

Lack of variety of housing types and lack of land

Lack of financial support networks

Lack of transitional housing (e.g., tiny homes, accessory housing)

Lack of zoning regulations that are affordable housing friendly

Lack of funding for social services, particularly mental health and professional development (after high school)

Gentrification has pushed affordable housing outside the cities

Fair housing rules for discrimination seem to be unclear, particularly with individuals with criminal records, bankruptcy, or disabilities

Lack of coordination between resource organizations

How can we overcome these problems:

Create housing bond programs

Restructure federal funds policies, particularly with service or partner organization pulling funds together for a common project; too strict of spending caps with special needs populations

Create services that provide financial assistance when a catastrophic family event occurs (e.g., layoff, illness)

Grant writing assistance at the local level

Create measurements that prioritize affordable housing

Regional Community Needs Survey

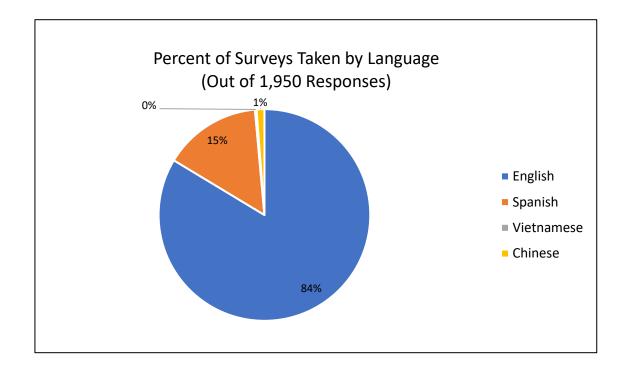
Santa Clara County initiated a Community Needs Survey on October 25, 2019 to December 26, 2019. The survey received 1,950 responses. The survey was available to complete online or by hand, and it was distributed and made available in English, Spanish, Vietnamese and Chinese. Over 2,700 flyers were distributed to encourage participation in this survey. The following summary highlights survey responses in detail. Occasionally, write-in responses added additional insight when specific response options were not available, and they will be noted as a part of their question's summary.

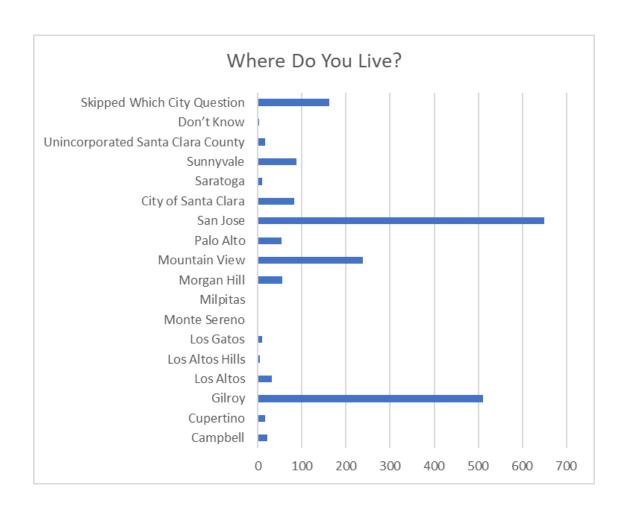
Introductory Questions							
Where do you live?				What language do you speak?			
City	#	%		English	Spanish	Vietnamese	Chinese
Campbell	21	1.1%		21	0	0	0
Cupertino	17	0.9%		16	1	0	0
Gilroy	511	26.2%		283	224	2	2
Los Altos	31	1.6%		29	0	0	2
Los Altos Hills	4	0.2%		4	0	0	0
Los Gatos	10	0.5%		10	0	0	0
Monte Sereno	0	0.0%		0	0	0	0
Milpitas	0	0.0%		0	0	0	0
Morgan Hill	55	2.8%		40	14	0	1
Mountain View	238	12.2%		206	22	0	10
Palo Alto	53	2.7%		51	1	0	1
San Jose	650	33.3%		630	17	2	1
City of Santa Clara	82	4.2%		80	0	0	2
Saratoga	10	0.5%		10	0	0	0
Sunnyvale	87	4.5%		81	6	0	0
Unincorporated Santa							
Clara County	16	0.8%		15	0	0	1
Don't Know	3	0.2%		3	0	0	0
Skipped Which City							
Question	162	8.3%		152	6	1	3
Total (Paper and							
Online)	1,950	100.0%		1,631	291	5	23

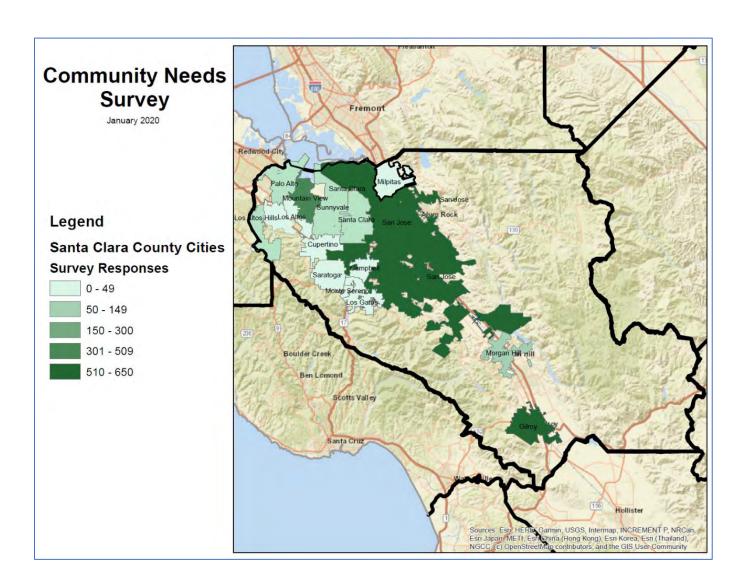
Note: We received one response from a Milpitas resident but note that Milpitas is not participating in the preparation of the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan. Milpitas' Consolidated Plan covers a different 5-year period.

The three following figures display the percent of surveys taken in each language, as well as the number of online and paper survey respondents per specified City, and a map showing responses per City. The most common language in which respondents responded was in English

(84%). Of the 1,950 survey responses received, most were provided by residents in the Cities of San José (650) and Gilroy (511).







Do you work in the County of Santa Clara?

Beyond questions of where survey respondents live within the County, further data was gathered on where respondents work within the County, and on how they best identify themselves (e.g., responding as a resident, business owner, service provider, etc.). The results follow.

Whether Respondents Work in County - Response Options	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
Yes	68.88%	1,037	224	11	3	1,275
No	30.09%	501	46	9	1	557
Unincorporated Santa Clara	0.32%	3	3	0	0	6
Don't Know	0.70%	12	1	0	0	13
Answered Question		1,553	274	20	4	1,851
Skipped Question		78	17	3	1	99

In Which City Do You Work?

Answer Choices	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
San Jose	36.46%	424	30	1	0	455
Gilroy	15.46%	118	74	0	1	193
Mountain View	10.74%	108	19	7	0	134
Palo Alto	8.41%	101	3	1	0	105
City of Santa Clara	6.81%	82	1	2	0	85
Sunnyvale	5.93%	72	2	0	0	74
Morgan Hill	4.73%	36	22	1	0	59
Cupertino	2.80%	33	2	0	0	35
Campbell	1.04%	13	0	0	0	13

Los Altos	0.88%	10	0	1	0	11
Unincorporated Santa Clara						
County	0.88%	10	0	1	0	11
Los Gatos	0.56%	7	0	0	0	7
Saratoga	0.56%	6	0	0	1	7
Los Altos Hills	0.32%	4	0	0	0	4
Monte Sereno	0.08%	1	0	0	0	1
Don't Know	4.41%	51	1	1	2	55
Answered		1076	154	15	3	1248
Skipped		555	139	8	0	702

According to survey responses across all languages, 68.88% of respondents work within the County. Most respondents identified that their workplace is in San José (36.46%), followed by Gilroy (15.46%) and Mountain View (10.74%).

Who are You?

As shown below, the vast majority of survey respondents self-identified as residents of the County (86.24%). The remaining 13.76% of respondents self-identified as Community Based Organizations or Non-Profits (4.25%), Other (3.49%), Public Agencies (2.53%), and Business Owners (2.26%). A common write-in response showed that many identified as retirees, which was not a response option.

How Respondents Self-Identify – Response Options	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
Resident	86.24%	1,331	252	18	3	1,604
Business owner	2.26%	34	6	2	0	42
Service provider	1.24%	20	3	0	0	23
Public agency	2.53%	45	2	0	0	47

Community-based organization/ non-profit	4.25%	71	8	0	0	79
Other	3.49%	60	5	0	0	65
Answered		1,561	276	20	3	1,860
Skipped		70	15	3	2	90

Priority Overall Needs

Following introductory questions pertaining to place of residence, place of work, and self-identification, respondents were asked to rank levels of needs for specified areas within in the following categories: 1) Overall, 2) Housing, 3) Economic Development, 4) Public Facilities, 5) Public Services. In each of these categories, respondents had the opportunity to write-in additional areas not specified in the survey. Respondents were asked to rate the need for the specified areas as "low," "medium," or "high" need or "don't know." "Low" need was assigned the number "1", "medium" was assigned "2" and "high" need was assigned a "3."Then, these responses were weighted to account for the number of responses received in each language category to produce an overall needs ranking.

For **Overall Needs**, respondents rated the level of need in their neighborhoods in the following areas:

Create additional affordable housing available to low-income residents.

Improve non-profit community services (such as senior, youth, health, homeless and fair housing).

Improve city facilities that provide public services (such as parks, recreation or senior centers, parking facilities, and street improvement).

Create more jobs available to low-income residents.

For these Overall Needs, the weighted responses for these areas are contained in the table that follows.

Overall Needs	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Combined Weighted Average
Create additional affordable housing available to low-income residents	2.47	2.79	1.75	3	2.5
Improve non-profit community services (such as senior, youth, health, homeless, and fair housing services)	2.37	2.75	2	3	2.4
Improve city facilities that provide public services (such as parks, recreation or senior centers, parking facilities, and street improvements)	2.25	2.66	2.5	3	2.3
Create more jobs available to low-income residents	2.28	2.81	1.92	3	2.3
Answered	1319	277	15	1	
Skipped	312	14	8	4	

Priority Housing Needs

Following Overall Needs, survey respondents were then asked to rate 13 different **Housing Needs** related improvements in their areas. The top needs were: 1) Increase affordable rental housing inventory; 2) Housing for other special needs (such as seniors and persons with disabilities); 3) Rental assistance (tenant-based rental assistance) for the homeless; Permanent supportive rental housing (housing with case management and supportive services) for people who are homeless; 5) Affordable housing located near transit; and 6) Healthy homes (free of mold, lead, etc.) (Note: Responses 3-6 tied with a weighted average of 2.3). The overall responses for all 13 options are displayed in the table that follows.

Housing Needs	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Combined Weighted Average
Increase affordable rental housing inventory	2.52	2.7	1.83	3	2.5
Housing for other special needs (such as seniors and persons with disabilities)	2.4	2.77	2.08	3	2.4

Housing Needs	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Combined Weighted Average
Rental assistance (tenant-based rental assistance) for the homeless	2.33	2.72	1.64	1	2.3
Permanent supportive rental housing (housing with case management and supportive services) for people who are homeless	2.35	2.74	1.64	3	2.3
Affordable housing located near transit	2.34	2.58	1.83	3	2.3
Healthy homes (free of mold, lead, etc.)	2.34	2.78	2	1	2.3
Energy efficiency and sustainability improvements	2.19	2.64	1.92	3	2.2
Down payment assistance to purchase a home	2.11	2.69	1.91	1	2.1
Code enforcement, in coordination with a neighborhood plan	2.19	2.55	1.92	1	2.1
Housing accessibility improvements	2.06	2.75	1.75	1	2.0
Rental housing rehabilitation	2.03	2.63	1.83	1	1.9
Emergency home improvement/repair	1.98	2.65	1.92	3	1.9
Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation	1.87	2.46	2.33	3	1.7
Answered	1,319	276	13	1	
Skipped	312	15	10	4	

Priority Economic Development Needs

The next needs area for respondents to rank options was **Economic Development: Job Creation in Low-Income Neighborhoods.** For this section, there were five different economic development related improvements to be rated by need. "Job training for people who are homeless" was identified as the largest need for this section. The full results follow. A common write-in response showed a need for public transportation access to job locations, which was not a response option.

Economic Development Needs	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Combined Weighted Average
Job training for people who are homeless	2.44	2.73	2.17	3	2.4
Financial assistance for low-income residents for business expansion and job creation	2.14	2.72	2.08	1	2.2
Storefront improvements in low-income neighborhoods	2.07	2.59	1.83	3	2.0
Microenterprise assistance for small business expansion (5 or fewer employees)	2.04	2.54	1.92	3	1.9
Public improvements to commercial / industrial sites	1.8	2.5	2.33	3	1.8
Answered	1,297	264	13	1	
Skipped	334	12	10	4	

Priority Public Facilities Needs

The next category in the survey was **Public Facilities**. This section had 14 improvement options to public facilities available for ranking. The top three rated needs were: 1) Mental health care facilities, 2) Facilities for children who are abused, abandoned and/or neglected, and 3) Homeless facilities (temporary housing and emergency shelters. The full results follow.

Public Facilities Needs	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Combined Weighted Average
Mental health care facilities	2.59	2.72	2.25	1	2.5
Facilities for children who are abused, abandoned and / or neglected	2.58	2.78	2.33	3	2.5
Homeless facilities (temporary housing and emergency shelters)	2.46	2.75	1.75	1	2.4
Educational facilities	2.33	2.81	2.46	3	2.3
Healthcare facilities	2.29	2.79	2.33	3	2.3

Public Facilities Needs	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Combined Weighted Average
Youth centers	2.3	2.75	2	1	2.3
Childcare centers	2.28	2.73	2.42	3	2.3
Drop-in day center people who are homeless	2.29	2.76	1.75	1	2.3
Centers for the people who are disabled	2.26	2.76	2.25	3	2.2
Parks and park facilities	2.13	2.63	2.38	3	2.2
Senior centers	2.15	2.69	2.43	3	2.1
Recreation facilities	2.06	2.65	1.83	3	2.1
Parking facilities	1.98	2.65	2.17	3	2.0
Facilities for people with HIV / AIDS	1.96	2.63	1.75	1	1.9
Answered	1,313	275	15	1	
Skipped	318	16	8	4	

Priority Public Services Needs

Next, **Public Services** needs offered the most improvement options of any section with 24. Out of the 24 for this section only, the top needs were: 1) Mental health services, 2) Homeless services, 3) Services for children who are abused, abandoned and/or neglected, 4) Neighborhood cleanups (trash, graffiti, etc.), and 5) Emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness – such as utility and rental assistance.

The top responses for this section highlight the same type of needs identified as the previous section, demonstrating that respondents in the County may have a very strong desire for better mental health and homeless services. The full results follow.

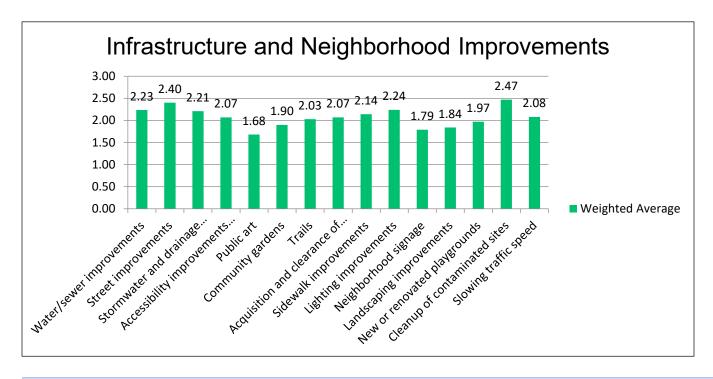
Public Services Needs	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Combined Weighted Average
Mental health services	2.61	2.73	2.17	3	2.5
Homeless services	2.44	2.78	1.58	3	2.4
Services for children who are Abused, abandoned and/or neglected	2.52	2.79	2.17	3	2.4
Neighborhood cleanups (trash, graffiti, etc.)	2.41	2.72	1.83	3	2.4
Emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness – such as utility and rental assistance	2.41	2.77	1.83	3	2.4
Crime awareness/prevention services	2.35	2.81	2.42	1	2.3
Employment training services	2.36	2.69	2.25	3	2.3
Youth services	2.35	2.75	2.08	1	2.3
Transportation services	2.34	2.55	2.75	3	2.3
Access to fresh and nutritious foods	2.3	2.72	2	1	2.3
Battered and abused spouses' services	2.35	2.73	1.92	3	2.2
Senior services	2.28	2.66	2.36	3	2.2
Childcare services	2.28	2.76	2.27	1	2.2
Veteran services	2.34	2.67	2	3	2.2
Disability services	2.3	2.7	2.25	3	2.2
Financial literacy	2.22	2.69	1.83	3	2.2
Food banks	2.2	2.65	1.75	1	2.2
Services to increase neighborhood and Community engagement	2.12	2.71	2.08	3	2.1
Fair housing activities	2.17	2.71	1.83	3	2.1
Legal services	2.08	2.71	2.17	3	2.1
Tenant/landlord counseling services	2.07	2.68	1.92	1	2.1
Housing counseling for homebuyers and owners	1.92	2.63	1.75	3	1.9

Public Services Needs	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Combined Weighted Average
Lead-based paint/lead hazard screens	1.98	2.66	2.25	1	1.9
Services for persons with HIV/AIDS	1.9	2.63	1.91	1	1.8
Answered	1,301	266	15	1	
Skipped	330	25	8	4	

The preceding questions invited residents to rank needs across five different areas. The survey also included questions about housing discrimination and broadband access. A summary of these responses follows.

Priority Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements

Top priority needs that were identified for **Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements** are shown in the graph below. The top needs were: 1) Clean-up of contaminated sites, 2) Street Improvements, 3) Lighting Improvements, 4) Water/sewer improvements, and 5) Stormwater and drainage improvements.



Housing Discrimination

The survey asked respondents about their personal experiences with discrimination in housing opportunities, like at apartment complexes or when applying for a mortgage. Nearly 72% of responses indicated that "no" that they had not personally experienced housing discrimination. But, about 19% said they had experienced housing discrimination. Of those who had experienced discrimination, nearly 45% of those who completed the survey in Spanish reported that they had experienced housing discrimination compared to about 14% of those who completed the survey in English.

Have you ever personally experienced housing discrimination?

Response Options	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
No	71.71%	979	120	11	0	1,110
Yes	19.19%	186	109	1	1	297
Don't Know	9.11%	123	15	3	0	141
Answered		1,288	244	15	1	1,548
Skipped		343	47	8	4	402

Where did discrimination occur?

Further examining discrimination, the next question asked where the act of discrimination occurred. The majority of respondents said the discrimination occurred at an apartment complex (65%), followed by single-family neighborhood (16%) and when applying for City/County programs (14%).

Where did the act of discrimination occur?

Response Options	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
Apartment complex	65%	104	83	1	1	189
Single-family neighborhood	16%	45	2	0	0	47
When applying for City/County programs	14%	29	11	0	0	40

Response Options	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
Public or subsidized housing project	11%	28	4	1	0	33
When applying for a Mortgage or Homeowner's Insurance	7%	17	3	0	0	20
Other (please specify)	6%	14	3	0	0	17
Trailer or mobile home park	5%	6	9	0	0	15
Condo development	5%	12	2	0	0	14
Answered		182	105	1	1	289
Skipped		1,449	186	22	4	1,661

Why were you discriminated against?

The third question on discrimination asked respondent to identify which was the basis for this discrimination (e.g., race, national origin, disability, etc.). Respondents were allowed to identify all basis for discrimination. The top response by a wide margin was "race" at 54%. The next most common responses were: familial status (families with children under 18), 16%; source of income (e.g., receipt of federal housing assistance, Section 8), 16%; color, 12%; national origin, 11%; and sex, 8%. The full results follow. A common write-in response showed that many felt discriminated against due to their age, and this was not a response option.

On what basis do you believe you were discriminated against?

Response Options	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
Race	54%	79	72	1	1	153
Familial status (families with children under 18)	16%	38	8	0	0	46
Source of Income (e.g. federal housing assistance, Sect. 8)	16%	39	5	1	0	45
Color	12%	28	5	0	1	34
National origin	11%	19	12	0	0	31
Sex	8%	22	1	0	0	23

Response Options	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
Retaliation for Complaining about Housing Discrimination	7%	12	7	1	0	20
Disability	5%	14	1	0	0	15
Religion	3%	7	2	0	0	9
Sexual orientation	2%	5	1	0	0	6
Gender Identity	0%	0	0	0	0	0
Another Protected Category from above or Other	13%	31	7	0	0	38
Don't Know	7%	12	8	0	0	20
Answered		181	100	1	1	283
Skipped		1,450	191	22	4	

Who discriminated?

The survey asked respondents to identify who discrimination against them. Responses provided showed that most respondents believed that the Landlord/Property Manager was the person responsible (80%), followed by City/County staff (10%). The full results follow.

Who do you believe discriminated against you?

Response Options	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
Landlord/Property manager	80%	143	77	1	1	222
Real estate agent	7%	14	6	0	0	20
Mortgage lender	7%	15	3	0	0	18
City/County staff	10%	21	5	1	0	27
Homeowners' Insurer	2%	4	1	0	0	5
Neighbor	6%	8	6	1	1	16
Don't Know	4%	5	5	0	0	10

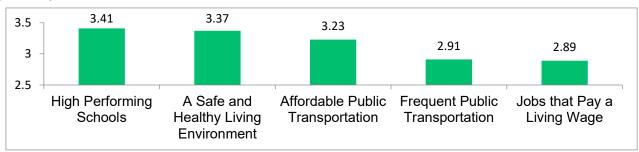
Response Options	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
Other	4%	8	2	0	0	10
Answered		176	98	1	1	276
Skipped		1,455	193	22	4	1,674

Access to Opportunities

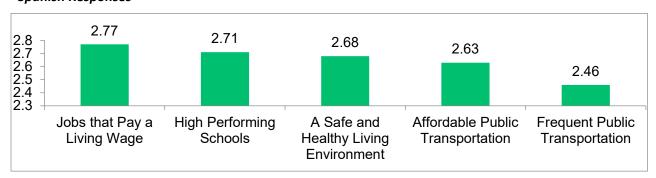
Respondents were asked about their access to opportunities. These responses were not combined and weighted, as some responses above were. Instead, the responses were ordered based on preference, and remained separated by language. These questions were not weighted since the responses did not have different degrees to them and could not be combined across languages. The top responses by language follow.

Does the neighborhood you live in provide you access to opportunities?

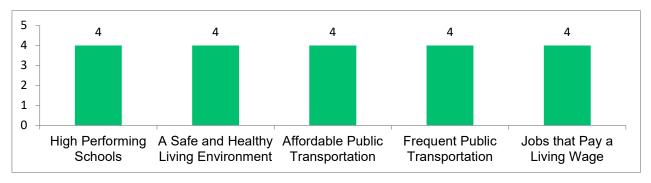
English Responses



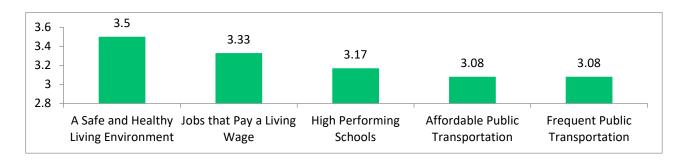
Spanish Responses



Chinese Responses



Vietnamese Responses



Broadband Issues

The final issue addressed on the Community Needs Survey was internet/broadband access and availability. More respondents believe there are common broadband questions (32.88%) than those who do not (30.43%).

Do you feel there are common/pressing broadband internet problems (e.g., high-speed connectivity, availability of providers, etc.)?

Answer Choices	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
Yes	32.88%	420	59	4	0	483
No	30.43%	395	46	5	1	447
Don't Know	23.14%	252	85	3	0	340
If yes, what are they	13.55%	180	19	0	0	199
Answered		1,247	209	12	1	1,469
Skipped		384	82	11	4	481

Further, respondents were asked if they believe low- and moderate-income areas have adequate broadband access. While most said they "don't know" (48%), for those that responded "yes" or "no," the most common answer (32%) was "no," that low- and moderate-income areas do not have adequate broadband access.

Do you feel that low- and moderate-income areas have adequate broadband access?

Answer Choices	Responses	English	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Total
No	32%	386	54	1	0	441
Yes	20%	236	45	2	1	284
Don't Know	48%	602	63	9	0	674
Answered		1,224	162	12	1	1,399
Skipped		407	129	11	4	551

Pop-Up Engagement Activities

The engagement program included attending several pop-up events to inform residents of the planning process for the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan, public meetings that were scheduled, and that the Regional Needs Survey was available. Four pop-up events were held at/on:

Farmers Market, City of Santa Clara, California, October 19, 2019

Farmers Market, City of Sunnyvale, California October 26, 2019

Farmers Market, City of Palo Alto, California, November 3, 2019

Community Center, City of Sunnyvale, California, November 21, 2019

Over 220 residents were polled and were asked, "What is most needed in your community?" Some of the most common responses were:

A regional forum on housing

Affordable housing

Development built close to public transportation

Mixed use development along El Camino Real

Work to expand public transit route options

Property maintenance is a problem

Create viable alternative temporary housing options for homeless (e.g., tiny homes)

Control rising rent costs

Regional Meetings Notification

An informational flyer was prepared for the various regional meetings. Over 2,700 flyers were distributed through City and County channels, including through websites, email, and handouts at area events, and at community centers and libraries. The flyer was prepared in four languages: English, Chinese, Spanish and Vietnamese. See flyers that follow. Social media and newspaper postings were also used to notify and invite residents to attend the regional meetings and participate in the survey. Newspaper postings are attached for reference in the attachment, and social media samplings are attached in the attachment as well.

Zoom Community Meeting

A community meeting was held via zoom, or video conferencing, on May 22, 2020. Residents and community-based organizations were invited via social media postings and email messages. Social media and Residents were More than 30 people attended this community meeting.

This meeting covered the following subjects: introduction, community engagement and draft priority needs and five-year goals for the 2020-2025 ConPlan; preliminary funding recommendations for the 2020-2021 Action Plan; next steps in the ConPlan and Action Plan hearing process, including invitation to attend the June 2, 2020, hearing on the County Subjects covered included. Attendees were also invited to participate, and participated, in a Question and Answer and Comment period. A copy of the PowerPoint and questions, comments, and answers are included in the Community Engagement Summary.

Attendees asked questions and provided feedback primarily about the preliminary funding recommendations that would be submitted to the Board of Supervisors at their June 2, 2020, hearing on the ConPlan and Action Plan. The PowerPoint used, and questions and answers from the questions and comments period are included in the following pages.



Mon., Nov. 4, 2019

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

Thurs., Nov. 7, 2019

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

Tues., Nov. 12, 2019

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

Wed., Nov. 20, 2019

6:00 pm – 8:00 pm City of San Jose Roosevelt Community Center 901 E. Santa Clara St. San Jose, CA 95116 2020 - 2025 Consolidated Plan

REGIONAL FORUMS

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

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

Why is this important to you?

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

How can you participate?

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

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

Spanish: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_TIENG_VIET
Chinese https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_CHINESE

For more information:

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

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

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



Thứ Hai, ngày 4 tháng 11 năm 2019

6:00 pm – 8:00 tối Phòng Họp Hội Đồng Thành Phố Morgan Hill 17555 Peak Ave. Morgan Hill, CA 95037

Thứ Năm, ngày 7 tháng 11 năm 2019

5:00 – 7:00 chiều Phòng Họp Cộng Đồng của Thành Phố Palo Alto 250 Hamilton Ave. Palo Alto, CA 94301

Thứ Ba, ngày 12 tháng 11 năm 2019

12:00 – 2:00 chiều Hội Trường Cộng Đồng của Thành Phố Cupertino 10350 Torre Ave Cupertino, CA 95014

Thứ Tư, ngày 20 tháng 11 năm 2019

6:00 – 8:00 tối Thành Phố San Jose Trung Tâm Cộng Đồng Roosevelt 901 E. Santa Clara St. San Jose, CA 95116

Kế Hoạch Hợp Nhất năm 2020 - 2025

CÁC CUỘC HỌP KHU VỰC

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

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

Tại sao điều này quan trọng đối với quý vị?

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

Quý vị có thể tham gia bằng cách nào?

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

Tiếng Anh: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY

Tiếng Tây

Ban Nha: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC REGIONALSURVEY ESPANOL
Tiéng Việt: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC REGIONALSURVEY CHINESE

Để biết thêm chi tiết:

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

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

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



2019年 11月4日. 週一

晚 6:00 - 8:00 摩根希爾市會議廳 17555 Peak Ave. Morgan Hill, CA 95037

2019年 11月7日, 週四

晚5:00 - 7:00 帕洛阿托**社區會議**室 250 Hamilton Ave. Palo Alto, CA 943<u>01</u>

2019年 11月12日. 週二

中午**12:00 - 下午2:00** 庫比蒂諾市**社區禮** 堂 10350 Torre Ave.

2019年11月 20日, 週三

Cupertino, CA 95014

晚 6:00 - 8:00 型何塞市 羅斯福社區中心 901 E. Santa Clara St. San Jose, CA 95116 2020 - 2025 綜合 計劃

區域 論壇

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

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

為什麼這對您十分重要?

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

參與活動方式

1. 參加我們的互動式區域論壇 2. 參與一項簡短的在線調查:

英語: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC REGIONALSURVEY

 西班牙語:
 https://es.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC REGIONALSURVEY ESPANOL

 越南文:
 https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC REGIONALSURVEY TIENG VIET

 中文:
 https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC REGIONALSURVEY CHINESE

欲獲得更多信息,請前往:

http://bit.ly/AFH ConPlan 網站查看關於下列城市的相關內容。

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

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



Lunes, nov. 4, 2019

6:00 pm – 8:00 pm Ciudad de Morgan Hill Cámara del Consejo 17555 Peak Avenue Morgan Hill, CA 95037

Jueves, nov. 7, 2019

5:00 pm - 7:00 pm Ciudad de Palo Alto Sala de Reuniones Comunitarias 250 Hamilton Avenue Palo Alto, CA 94301

Martes, nov. 12, 2019

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

Miércoles, nov. 20, 2019

6:00 pm — 8:00 pm Ciudad de San Jose Centro de Comunidad Roosevelt 901 E. Santa Clara Street San Jose, CA 95116

Para mas información sobre estos eventos, por favor contacte a Diana Castillo, Condado de Santa Clara, (408) 793-1841 Plan Consolidado 2020 - 2025

FOROS REGIONALES

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

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

¿Por qué es importante para usted?

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

¿Como se puede participar?

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

Ingles: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC REGIONALSURVEY

Español: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC REGIONALSURVEY ESPANOL

Vietnamita: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC REGIONALSURVEY CHINESE

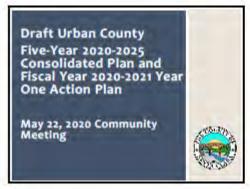
Para más información:

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

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

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

Zoom Meeting PowerPoint May 22, 2020



CONSOLIDATED PLAN INTRODUCTION

The Consolidated Plan (ConPlan)

- Created every 5 years

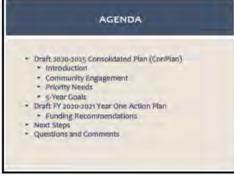
- Assists the County in determining community needs

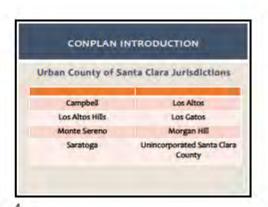
- Provides a community-wide dialogue

Impactful Results

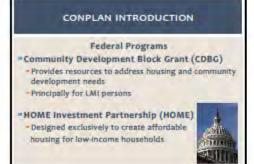
- Helps the County make data-driven investment decisions for federal funds

- increases access and/or improves conditions for low-to-moderate-income (LMI) residents earning o-80\$ of area median income, and those presumed to be LMI





7



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- = Four regional community engagement public meetings
- Twenty-one stakeholder Interviews
- = Four focus groups

8

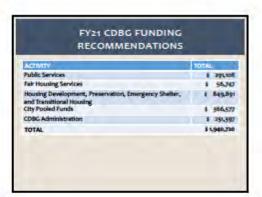
- Four pop-up events for short interactions (e.g., farmers markets and community center) and to promote survey and regional meeting participation
- Community Needs Survey (Oct. Dec. 2019): 1,950 responses
- Outreach to promote survey and regional meeting participation: newspaper ads and social media, smalls to stakeholders, regional forum and survey fiyer (multiple languages) distribution

5 7



Data and community singagement feedback regarding priority needs for housing, public services, community and public facilities were analyzed and synthesized into the following inveranting needs: Affordable housing Vital services and tomelessness presention Assist families and inflictions to transition from lumelessness; Increase in family income Assist special needs populations (including seniors and people with disabilities and who are homelessness; Implement and serviciors opportunities Implement and serviciors opportunities Improvements to aging community facilities and public infrastructure Fair frousing





9 11

DRAFT FY 2020-21 YEAR ONE ACTION PLAN

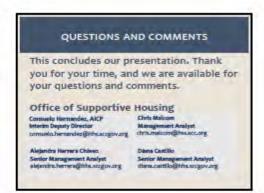
Draft FY 2020-21 Year One Action Plan is the first of five programs covered by the 2020-25 ConPlan.

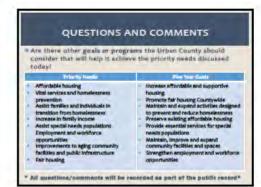
The Action Plan serves as the County's application to HUD for CDBG & HOME funds.

This year's funding recommendations include:

FY 21 PUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS - PUBLIC SERVICE								
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arred Warri Community Services	Homess Prevention Poglam	payer						
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	7000	\$290,000						

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT						
ConPlan and Action Plan Activities	Date(s)					
Questions and Comments	Through June 2, 2020					
Hearing before the Board of Supervisors	June 2, 2020					
Submission to HUD (Deadline)	June 29, 2020					
Program Year Start	July 1, 2020					







Zoom Meeting Questions and Comments

May 22, 2020

1 Question: How much is Rebuilding Together being funded and which pot does it come out of?

The recommended funding amount for FY21 is \$300,000 for Rebuilding Together. Rebuilding Together is funded with CDBG funding with funds dedicated to the preservation of existing housing.

2. Question: What kinds of assistance are you providing to "special needs" population?

For FY 21, in public service awards, the Silicon Valley Independent Living Center will be receiving funding for housing programs for persons with disabilities.

3. Do services for victims of domestic violence fit under essential services?

There are 3 agencies we are recommending for funding in FY21 that provide services specifically for domestic violence survivors: Next Door, Community Solutions, and YWCA. All 3 agencies provide emergency shelter services and Community Solutions provides permanent supportive housing opportunities.

4. Comment: Please consider adding universal design accessibility features into all new affordable housing so people can age in place.

These features are a requirement of all new affordable housing that is developed.

5. Question: Will it be proposed that Rebuilding Together be funded after the first year?

Yes, Rebuilding Together will be funded for a total of five years.

6. Question: Can you speak a bit more about the transitional housing support - particularly as it pertains to domestic violence survivors?

The County of Santa Clara OSH, the YWCA of Silicon Valley, The Health Trust, and the City of San José have partnered to develop several rapid rehousing programs to support survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking who are experiencing homelessness. These programs serve individuals and families coming from the streets, emergency shelters, or directly fleeing domestic violence, and bring together the expertise of domestic violence service providers with evidence-based supportive housing strategies. Resources through family supportive housing and Bridges Aftercare Program were discussed and future funding opportunities were discussed.

7. Question: Are there separate pools of funds for affordable rental housing and affordable ownership housing?

Funding for the development of affordable rental housing is funded with HOME funds and the Measure A Affordable Housing Bond. Empower Homebuyers SCC, provides down payment assistance for first-time homebuyers who meet specific criteria and is funded with the Measure A Housing Bond.

8. Question: Is there a plan to include survivors of other forms of gender based violence - like human trafficking and sexual assault?

The current funding recommendations do not address gender based violence.

9. Question: Would a Safe Park be considered emergency shelter?

No, not at this time. However, there is additional guidance that will be provided by HUD related to additional CDBG funding for activities related to the prevention, preparation, and in response to coronavirus.

- 10. Comment: Thank you from Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley for your support of our work to provide critical, safety home repairs and modifications for low income homeowners--primarily older adults and people with disabilities. This is even more important to keep these vulnerable populations safe at home as they look to spending even more time in their home in the months and years ahead.
- 11. Question: For the Rebuilding Together program have the units to receive repairs already been identified?

No, not for FY21. If new households need assistance, they can contact Rebuilding Together for assistance.

12. Comment: Rebuilding Together takes applications year round and serves qualified applications on a first-come, first-serve basis.

There are three agencies that provide services to survivors of domestic violence (YWCA, NextDoor Solutions, and Community Solutions) being recommended for funding.

13. Question: Can we submit comments until June 2? if so, how?

Yes. Comments will be received through June 2, 2020, concluding at the hearing before the Board of Supervisors. You may submit comments via email (diana.castillo@hhs.sccgov.org) or phone (408-278-6416). You may also submit comments by mail to Diana Castillo (Senior Management Analyst, Office of Supportive Housing, County of Santa Clara, 2310 N. First Street, Suite 201, San Jose, CA 95131). I am working remotely and there may be a delay in receipt of comments submitted by mail. You may also comment at the June 2, 2020, Board of Supervisors' hearing. For more information about accessing this hearing via teleconference, please visit https://www.sccgov.org/sites/bos/Pages/Meetings.aspx.

The Office of Supportive Housing will request that the Board of Supervisors approve a Delegation of Authority to include comments made through June 2, 2020 on the ConPlan and Action Plan.

14. Question: Are there ever any misc. funds remaining for programs that may be "thought about" after the plan has been approved?

If there are additional funds, contingency plans are outlined in the FY21 funding recommendations. If contingency plans are not outlined and if the County were to receive additional funding, the County would have to submit a substantial amendment to the Consolidated Plan.

15. Question: Will you please send out the PP presentation so we can have more time to review the information?

Yes. (The PowerPoint presentation was emailed on May 22, 2020.)

ATTACHMENT 1: P	ublic Notification



San Jose Mercury News

4 N. 2nd Street, Suite 800 San Jose, CA 95113 408-920-5332

3365690

SC CO OFFICE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRACY CUNNINGHAM 3180 NEWBERRY DRIVE, #150 SAN JOSE, CA 95118

PROOF OF PUBLICATION IN THE CITY OF SAN JOSE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

FILE NO. T.Cunningham: Regional Forums In the matter of

San Jose Mercury News

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says. That at all times hereinafter mentioned affiant was and still is a citizen. of the United States, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled proceedings; and was at and during all said times and still is the principal clerk of the printer and publisher of the San Jose Mercury News, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published daily in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California as determined by the court's decree dated June 27, 1952, Case Numbers 84096 and 84097, and that said San Jose Mercury News is and was at all times herein mentioned a newspaper of general circulation as that term is defined by Sections 6000; that at all times said newspaper has been established, printed and published in the said County and State at regular intervals for more than one year preceding the first publication of the notice herein mentioned. Said decree has not been revoked, vacated or set aside.

I declare that the notice, of which the annexed is a true printed copy, has been published in each regular or entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

10/29/2019

Dated at San Jose, California October 29, 2019 Legal No.

0006416763



2020 - 2025 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:

Erglish: https://www.purveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY
Español: https://es.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_ESPANOL

We want to hear from you!

Join the Discussion! Attend one of our interactive regional forums.

 Mon., Nov. 4, 2019
 Thurs., Nov. 7, 2019

 6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

 City of Morgan Hill
 City of Pala Alto

 Council Chambers
 Community Meeting Room

 17555 Peak Ave.
 250 Hamilton Ave

 Morgan Hill, CA 95037
 Palo Alto, CA 94301

 Tues., Nov. 12, 2019
 Wed., Nov. 20, 2019

 12:00 pm - 2:00 pm
 6:00 pm - 8:00 pm

 City of Cupertino
 City of San Jose

 Community Hal.
 Roosevelt Community Center

 10350 Torre Ave.
 901 E. Santa Clara St.

 Cupertino, CA 95014
 San Jose, CA 95116

For more information please visit: http://bit.ly/AFH_ConPlan

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REGIONAL FORUMS

taking our short survey

Mon., Nov. 4, 2019 6:00 pm - 8:00 pm City of Morgan Hill Cound! Chambers

17555 Peak Ave. Morgan Hill, CA 95037

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CARPENTRY CROWN MOLD

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925-382-6110

Slock Walls, Designage, Hards cap Ingl Lie # 941776: 510-990-7911 or 714-618-94-9 Decks, Fences and Gazebos

JASON
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HALL PMA
w Ducks, Fences,
Handy maint work,
Handy maint work,
School, Rub. Foll E.57
925-594-2344

Drywall and Sheetrock

TO SPRING SPECIAL TO REPAIR/REPLACE SMALL JOBSON DS WISSELD SENOW NUTL W DISSOUNT LIC. # 519337 408-591-1111

Bathtub and Tile Refinishing

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TAMPED CONCENTE
TAMPED CONCENTE
TO DESCRIPTION

408-230-5320 CONCRETE

Repair, Sdewalks, Patlos/Driveways, Stamped Concrete Retaining Walts Lic.#1(D0814)

707-480-8048

Landscape Services AKIRA LANDSCAPE INTERCUTING ATTIFICIAL TURNS ATTIFICIAL TURNS

> 510-813-4247 510-536-1418 This newspaper can move a house.

FLORES RENOVATION PROPERIES, LLC. Roof Reposites Hard syman * Electrical Copperies of the des-Copperies of the des-408-722-0514

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HAULING Plumbing CLEAN-UPII ABC PLUMBING Sewer, Gas, Water Se, Military disc Lic ed, BondedJins

408-444-2065 Roofing

K-1 PRO GENERAL 510-703-7923

MR. DOCTOR LEAK

The second second

Celebrations!

with an announcement on the "Celebrations" page in our Sunday Local Section.

1-800-733-3933

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS IN AT YOUR SERVICE

Run a 2x2 with 1x1 for New Special Rate! Buy 2 months on a 1x1 and get the 3rd month free! Ask about our special rates for display ads! We offer the following sizes: 2x2, 4x4, 4x8 and 8x4!



This popular feature publishes daily in The Mercury News & East Bay Times print and online on our newspaper websites. To offer your services, please call

BayArea 1-800-733-3953
NewsGroup # Option #1
(Mon-Fri Ram-Spm)

Wed., Hov. 20, 2010 600 pm - 8:00 pm City of San Jose Roosevelt Community Center 90f E. Santa Clara St. San Jose, CA 95116 Tues., Nov. 12, 2018 12:00 pm - 2:00 pm City of Cupertino Community Hall 103:50 Tome Ave. Cupertino, CA 3:5014

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.

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

English: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY Espa/fol: https://es.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_ESPANOL

We want to hear from you!

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

Join the Discussion! Attend one of our Interactive rectoral for

WE RECHOLL of 15 pin to way pay to a representation of the restriction For prime.

Sample Facebook Posting (November 15, 2019)

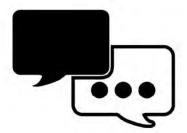


Sample Twitter Posting (December 5, 2019)



November 2019 News - Ethics and Nonprofits

Page 6 of 17



Input Needed: 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan

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. Your input will help City and County leaders prioritize spending for important services and community improvements.

How can you participate?

- 1. Attend a Regional Forum:
 - Wed., Nov. 20, 2019, 6:00 pm –
 8:00 pm: City of San Jose,
 Roosevelt Community Center, 901
 E. Santa Clara St., San Jose, CA
 95116
- 2. Take a short online survey:
 - English
 - · Spanish

For more information please visit the <u>County Office of Supportive Housing</u> website. Check out the event flyer here.

Community Engagement 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and Assessment of Fair Housing

Upcoming Community Meeting Dates:

Monday, Dec 9th: 2:00 - 4:00 PM - Mountain View
Monday, Dec 9th: 6:00 - 8:00 PM - Palo Alto
Tuesday, Dec 10th: 6:00 - 7:30 PM - Cupertino
Wednesday, Dec 11th: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM - Campbell*
(Urban County)
Wednesday, Dec 11th: 6:00PM - 8:00 PM - Gilroy
Thursday, Dec 12th: 6:00 - 7:30 PM - Sunnyvale
Wednesday, Jan 15th: 6:00 - 8:00 PM - Mountain View

*Meetings will be held in cities throughout the County. The Wednesday, December 11th (10 a.m. – noon) meeting in Campbell will be an Urban County conversation (focused on the Cities of Campbell, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, and Saratoga and the unincorporated areas of the County).

The County and Cities of Santa Clara are working together to update their five-year Consolidated Plans. These plans help the County and Cities assess their affordable housing and community development needs and determine their spending priorities for their federal Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds.

See flyers that announce upcoming meetings and a regional needs survey:

Englishhttps://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC REGIONALSU
RVEY

Spanish<https://es.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURV EY_ESPANOL

Vietnamese<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGION ALSURVEY_TIENG_VIET

Chinese<https://zh.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURV EY_Chinese

ATTACHMENT 2: Paper Surveys and Overall Data

Santa Clara County

Community Needs Survey

October 25, 2019 to December 26, 2019



County and Cities of Santa Clara | 2020 - 2025 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 it outlines how federal funding will be used to address these needs.

This survey lets you tell us which improvements and services most are 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/r/SCC REGIONALSURVEY

	Do you live in the County of Santa Clara? If yes, what city?	Ye	s,	No	Unincorporated Area Don't Know	,			
	Please provide your ZIP code.								
	Do you work in the County of Santa Clara? If <u>yes</u> , what city?	Ye	s,	No.	Unincorporated Area Don't Know	,			
	Please check the box that best represents yo Resident Business Owner Service Other (please specify):	-			ne]: blic Agency Community-based Organization /	Non-	profit	t	
	Thinking about your neighborhood and the faimprovements in the areas below.	cilities a	ind	service	s currently available, please rate the level of ne	ed fo	or		
		of 3 indi	cate	s high	of 1 indicates low need for improvement, a rating need for improvement. A rating of "?" indicates your response.				
0	verall Needs			Need			el of		
In se	nprove city facilities that provide public ervices (such as parks, recreation or senior enters, parking facilities, and street aprovements)		2	digh ?	Improve non-profit community services (such as senior, youth, health, homeless, and fair housing services)	Low 1	/ l		?
	reate additional affordable housing available low-income residents	1	2	3 ?	Create more jobs available to low-income residents	1	2	3	?
0	ther(s):	1	2	3 ?					
н	ousing			Need			el of		
0	wner-occupied housing rehabilitation	1	2	3 ?	Rental housing rehabilitation	1	2	3	?
D	own payment assistance to purchase a home	1	2	3 ?	Permanent supportive rental housing (housing with case management and supportive services) for people who are homeless	1	2	3	?
In	crease affordable rental housing inventory	1	2	3 ?	Housing accessibility improvements	1	2	3	?
	ental assistance (tenant-based rental ssistance) for people who are homeless	1	2	3 ?	Energy efficiency and sustainability improvements	1	2	3	?
	ffordable housing located near transit	1	2	3 ?	Healthy homes (free of mold, lead, etc.)	1	2	3	?
	ode enforcement, in coordination with a eighborhood plan	1	2	3 ?	Housing for other special needs (such as seniors and persons with disabilities)	1	2	3	?
	mergency home improvement / repair	1	2	3 ?	Other(s):	1	2		?
E	conomic Development: Job Creation in ow-Income Neighborhoods	Leve	elof	Need			/el of v H		
Fi	inancial assistance for low-income residents	1	2	3 ?	Microenterprise assistance for small business	1	2		?
Р	or business expansion and job creation ublic improvements to commercial / industrial tes	1	2	3 ?	Storefront improvements in low income	1	2		· ?
	bb training for people who are homeless	1	2	3 ?	Other(s):	1	2	3	?
P	ublic Facilities			Need			/el of v… ⊦		
S	enior centers	1	2		Parks and park facilities	1	2		?
Υ	outh centers	1	2	3 ?	Healthcare facilities	1	2	3	?
С	enters for people who are disabled	1	2	3 ?	Educational facilities	1	2	3	?
	omeless facilities (temporary housing nd emergency shelters)	1	2	3 ?	Facilities for children who are abused, abandoned and / or neglected	1	2	3	?
С	hildcare centers	1	2	3 ?	Facilities for people with HIV / AIDS	1	2	3	?
М	ental health care facilities	1	2	3 ?	Parking facilities	1	2	3	?
R	ecreation facilities	1	2	3 ?	Other(s):	1	2	3	?
D	rop-in day center people who are homeless	1	2	3 ?					

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

Public Services	Level c					vel of	
Senior services	1 2			Services for people with HIV / AIDS	_ 1	2	3
Disability services	1 2	2 3	?	Crime awareness / prevention services	_ 1	2	3
Legal services	1 2			Tenant / landlord counseling services	1	2	3
Youth services	1 2	2 3	?	Childcare services	1	2	3
Transportation services	1 2	2 3	?	Services for children who are abused, abandoned and / or neglected	1	2	3
Battered and abused spouses' services	1 2	2 3	?		1	2	3
Employment training services	1 2	2 3	?	Homeless services	1	2	3
Services to increase neighborhood and	1 2	3	?	Housing counseling for homebuyers and	1	2	3
community engagement				owners			
Food banks	1 2	2 3	?	Fair housing investigations, education Emergency housing assistance to prevent	1	2	3
Access to fresh and nutritious foods	1 2	2 3	?	homelessness – such as utility and rental assistance	1	2	3
Veteran services	1 2	2 3	?	Financial literacy and planning	1	2	3
Lead-based paint / lead hazard screens	1 2	2 3	?	Neighborhood cleanups (trash, graffiti, etc.)	1	2	3
Other(s):	1 2	2 3	?				
nfrastructure and Neighborhood	Level c					vel of	
Improvements	Low			Sidowalk improvements	1	w ⊦ 2	
Water/sewer improvements	1 2			Sidewalk improvements	1	2	3
Street improvements	1 2		_	Lighting improvements	<u>_</u>	2	3
Stormwater and drainage improvements Accessibility improvements to public facilities		-	!	Neighborhood signage			3
or people with disabilities	1 2	2 3	?	Landscaping improvements	1	2	3
Public art	1 2	2 3	?	New or renovated playgrounds	1	2	3
Community gardens	1 2	2 3	?	Cleanup of contaminated sites	1	2	3
Trails	1 2	2 3	?	Slowing traffic speed	1	2	3
Acquisition and clearance of vacant lots	1 2	-		Other(s):	1	2	3
		e-fan	nily I	Yes No Don't Know (If "No" or "Don't Home When Applying for City / County Pro	ograms	3	
Apartment Condominium Public or Subsidized Housing Trailer or Mo Other (please specify): On what basis do you believe you were discrim Race Color Religion Se Gender Identity Familial Status (families wi Retaliation for Complaining about Housing Disc Another Protected Category Identified Above o Don't Know Who do you believe discriminated against you?	ninated a ex crimination or Other (again: Na en un on (plea	nily I rk st? stiona ider se sp	Home	ograms ners' Ir	nsura	nce
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THANK YOU for completing this survey! Please return it by <u>December 20th</u> to:
armond.bryant@mbakerintl.com or Armond Bryant, MBI, 3760 Kilroy Airport Way, #270, Long Beach CA 90806
Questions? Call Armond Bryant (562) 200-7179 or Diana Castillo, Santa Clara County, Office of Supportive Housing (408) 482-7115.

聖克拉拉縣和各城市| 2020年至2025年綜合規劃

區域需求調查

您家居附近的房屋和社區改善需求有哪些?

聖克拉拉顯和各城市正在共同努力, 更新其五年綜合計劃。綜合計劃確定了住房和社區改善的需求, 並概述如何利用聯 邦資金來滿足這些需求。

通過本調查,您可以告訴我們社區最需要哪些改進和服務。您的回答將有助於確定未來五年的投資優先次序。**我們希望收 到您的來信!** 如果您希望在線完成此調查,請訪問:

5. 考慮到您所在的社區以及當前可用的設施和服務,請在以下方面評估改進的需求程度。

其他 (請註明):

對於下面的每個主題,在1到3之間圈一個數字。等級1表示改進需求較低,等級2表示改進需求中等,等級3表示改進需求較高。評 級為「?」表示您不知道或沒有意見。如果你的答案是「其他」請寫出你的回應。

總體需求	低	_	等網高	及 ?			需求 医	等組高	
完善城市設施,提供公共服務(如公廟,休閒或 老年中心,停車場和街道改善)	1	2	3	[?	提高非營利社區服務(如老人、青年、健康、 無家可歸者、公平的住房服務)	1	2	3	1 ?
創建額外的可負擔房屋提供給低收入居民	1	2	3	1?	為低收入居民創造更多就業機會	1	2	3	1 ?
其他:	1	2	3	1?					
住房	低		さ等を 高	t [2	9 1 1 1 1 1 1	(E	需求		12
業主自住房屋修復	1	2		1?	出租房屋修復	1	2	_	1.9
購房首付輔助	1	2	3	1?	為無家可歸者提供永久性的支持性租賃住房(住房以及案例管理和支持服務)	1	2	3	1 ?
增加可負擔租賃房屋庫存	1	2	3	1?	住房無障礙改善	1	2	3	1 ?
為無家可歸者提供的租金援助(基於租戶的租金 援助)	1	2	3	[?	能源效率和可持續性改善	1	2	3	1?
位於公交附近的可負擔房屋	1	2	3	1?	健康住宅(不含黴菌、鉛等)	1	2	3	1 ?
與鄰里計劃協調的相關法規執行	1	2	3	[?	滿足其他特殊需求的住房(例如老年人和殘障 人士)	1	2	3	1?
緊急房屋裝修/維修	1	2	3	12	其他	1	2	3	1 ?
經濟發展: 低收入社區的就業機會	低		会等 高	1?		Œ	需求		1?
為低收入居民提供經濟援助,擴大業務並創造就 業機會	1	2	_	?	為小型企業擴展提供微型企業協助(5名或更少的員工)	1	2		?
商業/工業用地的公共改善	1	2	3	[?	低收入店面改善	1	2	3	1?
為無家可歸者提供工作培訓	1	2	3	1?	其他:	1	2	3	1-9
公共設施	低		学等多 高	Į?		低		等部高	₹ ?
老人中心	1	2	3	1?	公園及公園設施	1	2	3	1 ?
青年中心	1	2	3	?	衛生保健設施	1	2	3	1?
殘障人士中心	1	2	3	1?	教育設施	1	2	3	1 ?
無家可歸者設施(臨時住房和緊急庇護所)	1	2	3	1?	虐待、遺棄和/或被忽視兒童保護設施	1	2	3	1 ?
育兒中心	1	2	3	1?	艾滋病毒/艾滋病患者設施	1	2	3	1 ?
精神保健設施	1	2	3	1?	停車設施	1	2	3	1?
娛樂設施	1	2	3	1?	其他:	1	2	3	1.9
無家可歸者日常偶訪中心	1	2	3	1?					

綜合計劃過程參與司法管轄區包括:綜合計劃流程中的參與司法管轄區包括坎貝爾。庫比蒂諾,吉爾羅伊,洛斯阿爾托斯,洛斯阿爾托斯山,洛斯加 托斯,蒙特塞雷諾,摩根希爾,山景城,帕洛阿爾托,聖克拉拉市,聖何塞,薩拉託加,桑尼維爾和聖克拉拉縣非建制地區。

		<u> </u>		新一字			E	- 高 1
老年人服務	. 1	2		12	為艾滋病毒/艾滋病患者提供服務		2	
傷殘服務	1	2		2	防罪意識/預防服務		2	
法律服務	1	2		1?	房客/房東諮詢服務			3 ?
青年服務	1	2		?	育兒服務		2	
交通服務	. 1	2		?	為受虐待、被遺棄和/或被忽視兒童提供的服務		2	
受虐配偶輔助服務	1	2		12	心理健康服務		2	- 1-
就業培訓服務	1	2	3	12	無家可歸者服務	1	2	3 ?
提供服務以增強鄰里和社區參與	1	2	3	12	為購房者和業主提供住房諮詢	1	2	3 ?
食品銀行	1	2	3	12	公平住房調查、知識普及教育	1	2	3 ?
獲得新鮮和營養食品	1	2	3	12	緊急住房援助,緩解無家可歸現象——如公用	1	2	3 ?
					事業和租金援助			
退伍軍人服務	1	2	_	?	財務知識和計劃		2	3 [2
含鉛塗料/含鉛危險物質檢測	1	2		?	鄭里清潔(垃圾,塗鴉等)		2	3 ?
其他:	1	2 需求	_	?			and the	等級
基礎設施和周邊環境改善	-	低		× 新 ?		低		高!?
供水/下水道改善	1	2	_	1?	人行道改進	1	2	3
街道改善	1	2		12	改善照明	1	2	3 [
雨水和污水排水改善	1	2			鄭里標牌	1		3
無障礙公共設施改善	1	2		12		1		3 1 '
公共藝術	1	2		12	新建或改建遊樂場	1	2	3 [1
社區花園	1	2		12	污染場地清理	1	2	3
步道	1	2		12	放慢行車速度	1	2	-
獲取空地並清空	1	2		12	其他:	1	2	3
歧視行為在哪裡發生?					(如回答「否」或「不知道」. 請跳到問題10)			
The state of the s	財區	原住	國聯邦	在住房打	□當申請市/縣住房計劃時 申請抵押貸款或房屋保險時 □ 性取向 □ 性別認同 受降 □ 性取向 □ 性別認同 受助) □ 因投訴住房歧視遭到報復	知道		
□ 工作式公寓 □ 工作式公寓 □ 工作	類區 口頭原 (如射類 (請	原住	爾那川	住房!	□當申請市/縣住房計劃時 申請抵押貸款或房屋保險時 一 一 一 一 性取向 □ 性別認同 世 世 世 世 世 世 世 世 世 世]		
□ 工作式公寓 □ 工作式公寓 □ 工作	類區 口頭原 (如射類 (請	原住	爾那川	住房!	□當申請市/縣住房計劃時 申請抵押貸款或房屋保險時]		
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□ 上管式公寓 □ 上下式公寓 □ 公共或資助房屋 □ 拖車或移動房屋園 □ 其他(請註明): □ 您認為您在哪些方面受到歧視? □ 種族 □ 膚色 □ 宗教 □ 性別 □ 家庭狀況(有18歳以下子女) □ 收入來證 □ 在上方或其他上方標識的其他受保護狀況分 □ 您認為是誰歧視了您?(勾選所有適用項) □ 業主/物業管理人員 □ 房地產經紀人 □ 鄭里 □ 其他(請註明): □ 其他(請註明): □ 養得機會 □ 請問您的鄭里是否為您提供機會?請註明您 □ 養質學校 經濟實惠的公共交通 ■次頻繁的公共交通 ■次頻繁的公共交通 ■次頻繁的公共交通 東次頻繁的公共交通 東次頻繁的公共交通 東次頻繁的公共交通	類區	原住接受問註明	國聯邦()):	住房打	□當申請市/縣住房計劃時 申請抵押貸款或房屋保險時 殘障 □性取向 □性別認同 爰助) □因投訴住房歧視遭到報復 □ 不 資款方 □市/縣工作人員 □ 房主保險公司	知道		
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□ 公寓 □ 共管式公寓 □ 公共或資助房屋 □ 拖車或移動房屋園 □ 其他(請註明): □ 您認為您在哪些方面受到歧視? □ 種族 □ 膚色 □ 宗教 □ 性別 □ 家庭狀況(有18歳以下子女) □ 收入來證 □ 在上方或其他上方標識的其他受保護狀況分 □ 您認為是誰歧視了您?(勾選所有適用項) □ 業主/物業管理人員 □ 房地產經紀人 □ 別 □ 別 □ 別 □ 別 □ 別 □ 別 □ 別 □ 別 □ 別 □	原 (如計)	原住等發動	(國際)	存 在	□當申請市/縣住房計劃時申請抵押貸款或房屋保險時 殘障 □性取向 □性別認同 因投訴住房歧視遭到報復 □ 不 資款方 □市/縣工作人員 □房主保險公司 □ 不 不同意 中立 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	知道		

armond.bryant@mbakerinlt.com 或 Armond Bryant, MBI, 3760 Kilroy Airport Way, #270, Long Beach CA 90806 有問題嗎?請致電 Armond Bryant (562) 200-7179 或 Diana Castillo, Santa Clara County, 住房支持辦公室 (408)793-1841

El Condado y Las Ciudades de Santa Clara | 2020 - 2025 PLAN CONSOLIDADO ENCUESTA SOBRE NECESIDADES REGIONALES

¿Cuáles mejoramientos comunitarios y de vivienda se necesitan donde usted vive?

El condado y las ciudades de Santa Clara trabajan como equipo para actualizar sus Planes Consolidados de cinco años. El Plan Consolidado identifica las necesidades de mejoramientos comunitarios y de vivienda, y a la vez describe la manera en la cual se utilizarán fondos federales para atender esas necesidades.

Esta encuesta le permite darnos información sobre cuales mejoramientos y servicios son los que más se necesitan en su comunidad. Sus respuestas nos ayudaran a establecer prioridades para la inversión de fondos durante los próximos cinco años. ¡Queremos su opinión! Si prefiere completar esta encuesta por computadora (en línea), por favor visite: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_ESPANOL

1.	¿Vive usted en el condado de Santa Clara? Si respondió <u>sí,</u> ¿en cuál ciudad?	Sí		No [No Sé Zona No Incorporada del Condado	o de Sa	nta C	Clara
2.	Por favor escriba su código postal.							
3.	¿Trabaja usted en el condado de Santa Clar Si respondió <u>sí</u> , ¿en cuál ciudad?	a? 🗌 Si	í [] No [No Sé Zona No Incorporada del Condad	lo de Sa	inta (Clara
	Por favor seleccione la que mejor describa s Residente Dueño/a de Negocios I Organización Comunitaria / Sin Fines de L	Proveed ucro	or/a	de Ser ra (por	vicios Agencia Gubernamental favor especifique):			
5.	Piense en los lugares y servicios disponibles de mejoramiento para cada área a continu		nente	e donde	e vive usted, y por favor identifique el nivel de	necesi	dad	
<u>la c</u> La	calificación de 2 implica necesidad moderada d	de mejor	amie	ento, y	n. <u>La calificación de 1 implica poca necesidad de</u> la calificación de 3 implica mucha necesidad de espeto. Si su respuesta es "Otra(s)," por favor e	mejora	mien	
Ne	cesidades Generales	Nivel de Poca.		cesidad :ha ?		Nivel de Poca		cesidad cha ?
púl cer	riorar lugares municipales que ofrecen servicios olicos (como parques, centros de recreación, ntros para personas mayores, lugares de acionamiento, y reparaciones de carreteras)	1	2	3 ?	Mejorar los servicios comunitarios de organizaciones sin fines de lucro (como servicios para personas mayores, jóvenes, sin hogar, de salud, y de vivienda justa)	1	2	3 ?
Cre	ear adicionales viviendas asequibles para los identes de bajos ingresos	1	2	3 ?	Crear más oportunidades de empleo para los residentes de bajos ingresos	1	2	3 ?
Otr	ra(s):	1	2	3 ?				
Viv	riendas	Nivel de Poca.				Nivel de Poca		cesidad cha ?
	habilitación de viviendas ocupadas por su eño/a	1	2	3 ?	Rehabilitación de viviendas ocupadas por inquilinos	1	2	3 ?
Asi	istencia con el pago inicial para comprar una sa	1	2	3 ?	Viviendas permanentes para las personas sin hogar	1	2	3 ?
	mentar el inventario de viviendas de renta equibles	1	2	3 ?	Mejorar la accesibilidad de viviendas	1	2	3 ?
	istencia con el pago de renta para personas sin gar	1	2	3 ?	Mejorar la eficiencia energética y la sostenibilidad de hogares	1	2	3 ?
$\overline{}$	riendas asequibles cerca de transito	1	2	3 ?	Hogares saludables (libre de moho, plomo, etc.)	1	2	3 ?
	ecución del código, en coordinación con el plan I vecindario	1	2	3 ?	Viviendas para otras necesidades especiales (como para personas mayores o personas con discapacidades)	1	2	3 ?
	goramiento/reparación de emergencia para gares	1	2	3 ?	Otra(s):	1	2	3 ?
	sarrollo Económico: La Creación de Empleo Vecindarios de Bajos Ingresos	Nivel de Poca				Nivel de		cesidad cha ?
Asi ing cre	istencia financiera para residentes de bajos resos para la expansión de negocios y la ración de trabajos	1	2	3 ?	empleados)	1	2	3 ?
	ejoras públicas para sitios comerciales / lustriales	1	2	3 ?	Mejorar las fachadas de negocios dentro de vecindarios de bajos ingresos	1	2	3 ?
En	trenamiento laboral para personas sin hogar	1	2	3 ?		1	2	3 ?
Lu	gares Públicos	Nivel de Poca.				Nivel de Poca		cesidad cha ?
Се	ntros para personas mayores	1	2	3 ?	Parques y sus comodidades	1	2	3 ?
Се	ntros juveniles	1	2	3 ?	Centros de salud	1	2	3 ?
-	ntros para personas con discapacidades	1	2	3 ?		1	2	3 ?
	ntros para personas sin hogar (viviendas nporales y refugios de emergencia)	1	2	3 ?	Centros para niños abusados, abandonados, y/o descuidados	1	2	3 ?
-	ntros de cuidado infantil	1	2	3 ?	Centros para personas con VIH / SIDA	1	2	3 ?
Се	ntros de salud mental	. 1	2	3 ?	Lugares de estacionamiento	1	2	3 ?
<u> </u>	gares de recreación	. 1	2		Otra(s):	1	2	3 ?
Ic.	ntroe (ein cita) nara nareonae ein hogar	1	2	312	I			

Las jurisdicciones cuales están participando en el proceso del Plan Consolidado incluyen: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Ciudad de Santa Clara, San Jose, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, y el Condado de Santa Clara No Incorporado.

Servicios Públicos			ecesida ucha ?	d)			ecesida ucha ?
Servicios para personas mayores	1	2	317	Servicios para personas con VIH/ SIDA	1	2	3 ?
Servicios para personas con discapacidades	1	2	31?	Servicios para prevenir crimen	1	2	3 ?
Servicios legales	1	2	31?	Servicios de consejo para inquilinos y dueños	1	2	31?
Servicios para jóvenes	1	2			1	2	3 ?
Servicios de transporte	1 2 3 ? Servicios para niños abusados, abandonados, y/o descuidados		1	2	3 ?		
Servicios para personas casadas que son		2	31?		1	2	312
maltratadas y/o abusadas	tratadas y/o abusadas		Servicios de salud mental				
Recursos de entrenamiento laboral	1	2	3 ?	Servicios para personas sin hogar	1	2	3 ?
Servicios para aumentar participación comunitaria en el vecindario	1	2	3 ?	Consejería para compradores y dueños de viviendas	1	2	3 ?
Bancos de alimentos	1	2	31?	Investigaciones y educación sobre la vivienda justa	1	2	31?
El acceso a comida fresca y nutritiva	1	2	3/?	Asistencia de emergencia para prevenir la falta de vivienda – como asistencia con el pago de utilidades y/o de renta	1	2	31?
Servicios para veteranos	- 1	2	3 ?	Educación financiera	1	2	3 ?
La identificación de pintura con base de plomo	1	2	3 ?	Limpiezas del vecindario (basura, grafiti, etc.)	1	2	3 ?
Otra(s):	- 1	2	3 ?				
Infraestructura y Mejoramiento del Vecindario			ecesida	d			ecesid
Rehabilitación de agua/drenaje	1	2 M	3 ?	Rehabilitación de las banquetas	1	2	ucha ?
	1	2	312	Mas luz en las calles	1	2	3 ?
Reparaciones de carreteras	1	2	31?		1	2	3 ?
Rehabilitación de alcantarillado Accesibilidad para personas con discapacidades				Mejorar los letreros dentro de la vecindad			
dentro de lugares públicos	1	2	3 ?	Mejoramiento de jardines	1	2	312
Arte público	1	2	3 ?	Áreas de recreo nuevas o renovadas	. 1	2	3 ?
Jardines comunitarios	1	2	3 ?	Limpieza de sitios contaminados	1	2	31?
Caminos y senderos	1	2	3 ?	Reducir la velocidad del trafico	- 1	2	31?
Adquisición y limpieza de terrenos vacíos	1	2	31?	Otra(s)	1	2	31?
Raza Color Religión Sexo Origo Situación Familiar (familias con hijos menores de Represalias después de quejarse de discrimina	e vict en Na e 18 a ación	tima acion años) de v	de discr ial	iminación? (Por favor seleccione todos los que Discapacidad Orientación Sexual I Identi Inte de Ingresos (p.ej. vales de elección de vivie	dad de	Gén	
Otra categoría protegida mencionada arriba u o							*
¿Quién fue quien usted cree que lo/la discriminó							
☐ Dueño/a o administrador/a de la propiedad ☐ Age	ente d	e Bie	nes Raic	es Prestamista Hipotecario Personal del Co	ndado/C	iuda	d
Asegurador/a de vivienda Vecino/a Otra (p	or fav	or es	pecifique	e): No s	Sé		
ACCESO A OPORTUNIDADES 10. ¿Tiene acceso a las siguientes oportunidades o	dentr	o de	su vecir	ndario? Por favor escoia su respuesta			
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Tota	alme	nte en		Totalm		de
	De	sacu	erdo	Desacticido Medital De Acacido	Acu	erdo	
Escuelas de alto rendimiento							
Transporte publico asequible							_
Transporte publico frecuente							
Empleos que pagan un salario digno							_
Ambiente seguro y saludable para vivir ACCESO AL INTERNET DE ALTA VELOCIDAD 11. ¿Cree que hay problemas comunes e importan proveedores)? Sí No No Sé Si respondió sí. ¿cuá	iles s	on?				Π.	
 ¿Cree que las áreas de bajo-a-moderado ingre ¿Como se puede mejorar el acceso al internet 					∐ No		io Se
OTRO							
14. ¿Tiene usted algún otro comentario, pregunta,				WORLD AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P			
 Si desea recibir actualizaciones sobre este pro 	ceso	de p	laneami	ento, por favor escriba su correo electrónico:			

¡GRACIAS por terminar esta encuesta! Por favor devuelva esta encuesta antes de diciembre 15 a; amond.bryant@mbakerinit.com, o por correo a MBI, c/o Armond Bryant 3760 Kilroy Airport Way, #270, Long Beach CA 90806 ¿Tiene alguna pregunta? Llame a Diana Castillo, Oficina de Vivienda de Apoyo para el Condado de Santa Clara, (408) 793-1841.

Các Thành Phố và Quận Santa Clara | KẾ HOẠCH TỔNG HỢP 2020-2025 KHẢO SÁT NHU CẦU CỦA ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

Khu vực của quý vị có những nhu cầu gì trong việc cải tiến gia cư và cộng đồng?

Các Thành phố và Quận Santa Clara đang hợp tác để cập nhật Kế Hoạch Tổng Hợp năm năm. Kế Hoạch Tổng Hợp nhận định nhụ cầu cải tiến nhà ở và phát triển cộng đồng, và hoạch định cách thức sử dụng ngân quỹ liên bang để đáp ứng những nhu cầu này...

Bản thăm đỏ này sẽ cho chúng tôi biết những dịch vụ và phát triển nào cần thiết nhất cho cộng đồng của quý vị. Ý kiến của quý vị sẽ giúp chúng tôi đặt ưu tiên các mục tiêu đầu tư trong vòng 5 năm tới. Chúng tôi muốn được nghe ý kiến của quý vị! Nếu quý vị muốn điền bản thăm dò này trên mạng, xin vui lòng vào trang:
https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SCC_REGIONALSURVEY_Tiếng_Việt

Quý vị hiện đang sống trong Hạt Santa Clara? Có Không Không Khu chưa được kết hợp Không biết

Nếu có, ở thành phố nào?

2.	Vui lòng cho biết khu bưu chính của quý vị							
3.	Quý vị đang làm việc trong Quận Santa Clara? Có Nếu <u>có,</u> ở thành phố nào?	[]ĸ	hông	☐ Khu chưa được kết hợp ☐ Không biết			
4.	Đảnh dấu vào ô tiêu biểu nhất cho bạn (vui lỏng chọ Cư dân Chủ doanh nghiệp Cung cấp dịch Những việc khác (xin cho biết cụ thể)		-		công cộng Tổ chức cộng đồng/Bất vụ lợi			
5.	Hãy nghĩ đến khu vực quý vị đang cư ngụ và các co lãnh vực dưới đây.	sò	cùn	g dịch v	u hiện có và đánh giá mức nhu cầu cần cải tiến	vê c	ác	
	Khoanh tròn một số từ 1 đến 3 cho mỗi để mục dưới <u>tiến trung bình và số 3 cho biết rất cần cải tiến. Đánh</u> kiến khác", vui lòng cho biết ý kiến của quý vi.							
NI	nu Cầu Chung			ầnThiết hiều ?				n Thie
thá	ii tiến các cơ sở cung cấp dịch vụ công cộng trong ành phố (như công viện, nơi giải trí hay trung tâm cao èn,bãi đậu xe và tu bố đường xá)				Cải tiến các dịch vụ bắt vụ lợi trong cộng đồng (dánh cho người cao niên, thanh thiếu niên, y tế, người vô gia cư và dịch vụ hỗ trợ gia cư bình dẫng)		2	3 1
Ta	o thêm nhà ở giá phải chăng cho cư dân có thu nhập ấp	1	2	31?	Tạo thêm việc làm cho cư dân có thu nhập thấp.	1	2	3 2
Cá	ic nhu cầu khác:	1	2	3 ?	1			
NI	nu Cầu về Nhà Ở			ầnThiết hiểu ?		Mức	: Cầ	n Thiế iều?
Tu	bổ các hộ gia cư có chủ nhà ở		_		Tu bổ các khu nhà cho thuế			3 3
Tre	ợ giúp tiền đặt cọc mua nhà	1	2	3 ?	Trợ giúp lâu dài việc thuệ nhà (tại khu ở có người quản lý và cung cấp địch vụ) cho người vô gia cư	1	2	3 [3
Gi	a tăng số nhà cho thuê có giá phải chăng	1	2	3 ?	Tạo điều kiện dễ dàng để có nơi cư trú	1	2	3 3
	ợ giúp việc thuế nhà (thuế nhà để ở) cho người vô a cư	1	2	3 ?	Cải tiến việc sử dụng năng lượng có hiệu quả và lâu bền	1	2	3 3
Nh	à ở có giá phải chăng gần các phương tiện giao ông công	1	2	3 ?	Nhà ở lành mạnh (không có mối mọt,chất chỉ,	1	2	313
	ân thủ các quy định về nhà ở theo quy luật trong	1	2	312	Nhà ở cho người có nhu cấu đặc biệt (cao niên và người khuyết tật)	1	2	3 [7
Tu	bố/sửa chữa nhà ở khi khẩn cấp			312	Các nhu cầu khác	1	2	313
Ph	iát triển kinh tế: Tạo việc làm trong các vùng thu ập thấp	M	rc C	ân thiết hiểu ?		Múr	c câ	n thiể iều?
Tro	y giúp tải chánh cho cư dân có thu nhập thấp nhắm y giúp mở rộng thương mai và tạo thêm việc làm			3 ?	Trợ giúp phát triển giới tiểu thương (có 5 nhân viên trở xuống)			3 1
Cá	i tiến các khu vực công cộng thành khu thương ai/kỹ nghệ	1	2	312	Cải tiến mặt tiến cửa hàng trong các khu vực cò thu nhập thấp	1	2	3 1
Hu	lấn nghệ cho người vô gia cư	1	2	31?	Các nhu cầu khác	1	2	313
Co	y Sở Công Cộng			ần thiết hiểu ?				n thiế iều?
Tre	ung tâm dành cho người cao niên				Công viên và các khu công viên		_	3 [3
Tre	ung tâm thanh thiếu niên	1	2	3 ?	Trung tâm chăm sóc sức khoẻ	1	2	3 3
Tn	ung tâm dành cho người khuyết tật	1	2	3 ?	Cơ sở giáo dục	1	2	3 3
Tn ân	ung tâm dành cho người vô gia cư (nơi tạm trú và trú trong trường hợp khẩn cấp)	1	2	3 ?	Cơ sở dành cho trẻ em bị ngược đãi, bỏ rơi và / hoặc bỏ bể	1	2	3 2
Tn	ung tâm giữ trẻ	- 1	2	312	Cơ sở dành cho bệnh nhân HIV/AIDS	1	2	3 3
Tn	ung tâm chăm sóc bệnh nhân tâm thần	1	2	31?	Khu vực đậu xe	1	2	3 [3
Địa	a điểm giải trí	1	2	312	Các nhu cầu khác	1	2	3 3
Kh	u tạm nghỉ ban ngày dành cho người vô gia cư	1	2	3 ?				

Khu tạm nghỉ ban ngày đành cho người vô gia cư 1 2 3 | ?

Các khu vực có thẩm quyền trong tiến trình Kế Hoạch Tổng Hợp bao gồm Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, City of Santa Clara, San Jose, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, and Unincorporated Santa Clara County.

Dịch Vụ Công Cộng	Mức cần Ít Nh					n thiết iều?
Dịch vụ dành cho người cao niên		3 ?	Dịch vụ dành cho bệnh nhân HIV/AIDS		2	3 ?
Dịch vụ cho người khuyết tật	1 2	3 ?	Dịch vụ nhận thức/phòng chống tội phạm	1	2	3 ?
Dịch vụ Pháp lý		3 ?	Dịch vụ tư vấn chủ nhà/người thuê nhà	1	2	3 ?
Dịch vụ dành cho thanh thiếu niên	1 2	3 ?	Dịch vụ Giữ Trè	1	2	3 3
Dịch vụ giao thông	1 2	31?	Dịch vụ dành cho trẻ em bị ngược đãi, bỏ rơi và/hoặc bỏ bê	1	2	31?
Dịch vụ trợ giúp người phối ngẫu bị ngược đãi và đánh đập	1 2	3 ?	Dịch vụ về sức khoẻ tấm thần	1	2	3 ?
Dịch vụ huấn nghệ	1 2	3 ?	Dịch vụ dành cho người vô gia cư	1	2	3 ?
Dịch vụ làm gia tăng sự tham gia vào sinh hoạt cộng đồng và khu vực	1 2	31?	Dịch vụ tư vẫn dành cho người mua nhà và chủ	1	2	31?
Trợ giúp thực phẩm	1 2	3 ?	Giáo dục, điều tra việc nhà ở công bằng	1	2	3 ?
Được có thực phẩm tươi mới và bổ dưỡng	1 2	3 ?	Trợ giúp nhà ở khi khấn cấp để phòng trường hợp vô gia cư – như trợ giúp trả tiền thuê nhà và điển nước	-1	2	3 ?
Dịch vụ dành cho cựu chiến binh	1 2	3 ?	Lập kế hoạch và hướng dẫn về tài chính	1	2	3 ?
Kiểm tra lượng chỉ trong sơn/lượng chỉ gây độc	1 2	3 ?	Làm sạch khu vực (đổ rác,tấy xóa chữ viết bậy trên tưởng, v.v)	1	2	3 ?
Các nhu cầu khác	1 2	31?	tien tuong, v.v			
Phát triển địa phương và hạ tầng cơ sở	Mức cần					n thiết
Tu bố hệ thống nước/cổng rãnh	1 2	3 ?	Tu sửa lễ đường	1	N	hiểu 3 ?
Tu sửa đường phố		3 ?	Tu sửa đèn đường	1	2	3 ?
Tu sửa hệ thống thoát nước		31?	Bảng chỉ dẫn trong vùng	1	2	3 ?
Tu sửa lỗi đi trong các cơ sở công cộng dành cho người khuyết tất		31?	Tu bố kiến trúc cảnh quan	1	2	3 ?
Nghệ thuật công cộng	1 2	31?	Tu bố hay xây dựng sân chơi mới cho trẻ em	1	2	312
Khu vườn cộng đồng	1 2	3 ?	Dọn sạch những nơi ô nhiễm	1	2	3 ?
Đường đi bộ	1 2	3 ?	Giảm tốc độ lưu thông	1	2	3 ?
Mua lại và giải toà các khu đất trống	1 2	3 ?	Các nhụ cầu khác	1	2	3 ?
nợ nhà Những mặt khác (trình bảy cụ thể): 8. Quý vị tin rằng mình bị đối xử phân biệt dựa trên c	o sở nào?					
	em dưới 18	tuối)	☐ Nguồn thu nhập (t.d.được trợ giúp nhà ở củ nhà ở ☐ Một mặt khác được trình bày ở trên hơ	a liên	bar	ng,
khác (vui lòng cho biết cụ thể):			Không biết			
 Quý vị tin rằng ai đã đối xử phân biệt với quý vị? (Đ 						
☐ Chủ nhà/Nhân viên quản lý nhà ở ☐ Nhân viên ☐ Bảo hiểm nhà ☐ Hàng xóm ☐ Người			ng ty cho vay 🏻 Nhân viên quận hạt/thành phố thế): 🔲 Không biể			
CÓ CƠ HỘI THAM GIA 10. Quý vị có được hưởng những việc sau đây ở nơi						
	Rất khi đồng		Không Không ý Đồng ý Rất đồng ý	đồng	ý	Y
Trường học có phẩm chất cao						
Phương tiện giao thông công cộng giá phải chăng		- 1				
Phương tiện giao thông công cộng thường xuyên						
Việc làm với mức lương đủ sống Mỗi trường Sống Lành manh và An toàn		-			-	
Mortidong Gong Earli mailir va Airtoan	11.					1
CÓ MẠNG LƯỚI ĐIỆN TOÁN THÔNG RỘNG 11. Quý vị có thường bị những trở ngại thông thường/ có nhà cung cấp dịch vụ, vv)?	′ cấp bách v ☐ Không		ng điện toán thông rộng không (t.d. nối mạng với tố Không biết	c độ r	nhar	nh,
12. Quý vị có nghĩ rằng những vùng có thu nhập thấp hay tro	ung bình có d	đù mạn	g điện toán thông rộng không? Có Không Kh	nông	biết	
13. Việc vào mạng điện toán thông rộng có thể cải tiến						
CÁC CÂU HỘI KHÁC						
14. Quý vị còn có ý kiến, thắc mắc hay những vấn đề	quan tâm n	ào khá	ác không?			
15. Vui lòng cho biết địa chỉ email của quý vị để được						

CÂM ƠN quý vị đã điền bản thăm dò này! Xin gửi lại hạn chót là ngày <u>15 tháng 12</u> cho:
amond.bryant@mbakerintt.com or Armond Bryant, MBI, 3760 Kilroy Airport Way, #270, Long Beach CA 90806
Câu hỏi? Xin gọi: Armond Bryant (562) 200-7179 hoặc là Diana Castillo, Santa Clara County, Office of Supportive Housing (408) 793-1841.

	Santa Clara County Regional Needs Survey Results 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan Survey Available October 25, 2019 – December 26, 2019											
Jurisdiction	English	Spanish	Vietnamese	Chinese	Totals							
Campbell	21	0	0	0	21							
Cupertino	16	1	0	0	17							
Gilroy	283	224	2	2	511							
Los Altos	29	0	0	2	31							
Los Altos Hills	4	0	0	0	4							
Los Gatos	10	0	0	0	10							
Monte Sereno	0	0	0	0	0							
Morgan Hill	40	14	0	1	55							
Mountain View	206	22	0	10	238							
Palo Alto	51	1	0	1	53							
San Jose	630	17	2	1	650							
Santa Clara (City)	80	0	0	2	82							
Saratoga	10	0	0	0	10							
Sunnyvale	81	6	0	0	87							
Unincorporated Santa Clara County	15	0	0	1	16							
Don't Know	3	0	0	0	3							
Did Not Provide City of Residence	152	6	1	3	162							
Grand Totals	1,701	221	5	23	1,950							

2020 – 2025 Regional Needs Survey Results Paper / Online Survey Breakdown

Paper Surveys

	. s.po. os			
	English	Spanish	Vietnamese	Chinese
Campbell	4	0	0	0
Cupertino	0	0	0	0
Gilroy	127	224	1	2
Los Altos	3	0	0	0
Los Altos Hills	0	0	0	0
Los Gatos	0	0	0	0
Monte Sereno	0	0	0	0
Morgan Hill	11	14	0	0
Mountain View	6	8	0	0
Palo Alto	2	1	0	0
San Jose	112	16	0	0
Santa Clara (City)	18	0	0	2
Saratoga	1	0	0	0
Sunnyvale	1	2	0	0
Unincorporated Santa Clara County	0	0	0	0
Did Not Know County of Residence	0	0	0	0
Total Paper Only	285	265	1	4

	Online Surveys				
	English	Spanish	Vietnamese	Chinese	
Campbell	17	0	0	0	
Cupertino	16	1	0	0	
Gilroy	156	0	1	0	

Online Surveys					
	English	Spanish	Vietnamese	Chinese	
Los Altos	26	0	0	2	
Los Altos Hills	4	0	0	0	
Los Gatos	10	0	0	0	
Monte Sereno	0	0	0	0	
Morgan Hill	29	0	0	1	
Mountain View	200	14	0	10	
Palo Alto	49	0	0	1	
San Jose	518	1	2	1	
Santa Clara (City)	62	0	0	0	
Saratoga	9	0	0	0	
Sunnyvale	80	4	0	0	
Unincorporated Santa Clara County	15	0	0	1	
Did Not Know County of Residence	3	0	0	0	
Answered	1,194	20	3	16	
Did Not Provide City of Residence	152	6	1	3	
Total Online Only	1,346	26	4	19	

TOTAL ONLINE AND PAPER	English	Spanish	Vietnamese	Chinese
	1,631	291	5	23
TOTAL SURVEYS/ALL LANGUAGE	ES			1,950

Appendix	D – Public Comment	Letters	

Арр	endix E - Certifications	
	2020 2025 Urban County of Sant	o Clave Consolidated Blaz

OMB Number: 4040-0004 Expiration Date: 12/31/2022

				_		Expressor Fato. 12-0	7172022
Application	n for Federal Assista	ince Si	F-424				
* 1. Type of Su	ubmission:	* 2. Typ	be of Application:	- 11	f Revisio	on, select appropriate letter(s):	
Preappli	cation	□ N	ew	C			
Application	on	×ο	ontinuation	٠.	Other (Sp	pecify):	
Changed	t/Corrected Application	☐ R	evision				
* 3. Date Rece	rived:	4. Appli	icant Identifier:				
		CA069	085				
5a. Federal En	tity identifier:			T	5b. Fed	leral Award Identifier:	
					B-20-	00-06-0007	
State Use On	ly:						
6. Date Receiv	ed by State:		7. State Application	lde	entifier:		
8. APPLICANT	T INFORMATION:						
* a. Legal Nam	e: County of Santa	Clara					
* b. Employer/T	Taxpayer Identification Nun	nber (EIN	VTIN):	T	* c. Org	anizational DUNS:	_
94-6000533					10137	57280000	
d. Address:							
* Street1:	2310 N. First	Street	t, Suite 201	-			
Street2:				_			
* City:	San Jose		-				
County/Parish							
* State:	CA: California	1					1
Province:				_			_
* Country:	USA: UNITED 37	TATES			-		n i
* Zip / Postal Co					-		
e. Organizatio	nai Unit:						
Department Na	me:			T	Division	Name:	
Office of S	Supportive Housing			16	BCD.		
f. Name and co	ontact information of pe	rson to	be contacted on ma	tte	ers invo	olving this application:	
Prefix:	Ms.	1	* First Name:	_	_	suelo	\neg
Middle Name:		1		_	7		_
* Last Name:	Hernandez						\neg \Box
Suffix:		1					
Title: Deputy	Director						
Organizational A	Affiliation:						
County of S							
* Telephone Nur	mber: (408)510-8595					Fax Number: (669) 220-1444	
* Email: cons	uelo.hernandez@hhs	.sccgo	v.org				

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:
B: County Government
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:
* Other (specify):
* 10. Name of Federal Agency:
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:
14.218
CFDA Title:
Community Development Block Grant Program for Entitlement Communities
12. Funding Opportunity Number:
Title:
Community Development Block Grant
3. Competition Identification Number:
Fitle:
4. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):
Add Attachment Delete Attachment View Attachment
15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:
The Urban County's Community Development Block Grant FY 20/21
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.
Add Attachments Delete Attachments View Attachments

	ssional Districts Of:			
a. Applican			* b. Program/Project	19th
Attach on od	ditional list of Program/Project Congressional D	abida Yasadad	o. r rogramor rojace	1901
and rain au	on the second se	Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	I Samuel Brown
		Addressment	Detere Attachment	View Attachment
7. Propose				
a. Start Dat			* b. End Date:	06/30/2021
8. Estimate	d Funding (\$):			
a. Federal	1,540,720.	00		
b. Applicant				
c. State				
d. Local				
e. Other	400,000.	00		
f. Program		_		
g. TOTAL	1,940,720.	00		
19. la Appli	cation Subject to Review By State Under E	xecutive Order 12372 Pro	cess?	
	pplication was made available to the State u			w on
b. Progra	am is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been	n selected by the State for	review.	
c. Progra	m is not covered by E.O. 12372.			
20. Is the A	pplicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt?	(If "Yes," provide explana	ition in attachment.)	
Yes	⊠ No			
"Yes", prov	ide explanation and attach			
		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
erein are tromply with abject me to AGRE	partifications and assurances, or an internet s	f my knowledge. I also p um aware that any false, fi . (U.S. Code, Title 218, Se	rovide the required as citious, or fraudulent s cition 1001)	surances** and agree to tatements or claims may
rein are tr imply with ibject me to " I AGRE The list of a edific instruc-	ue, complete and accurate to the best of any resulting terms if I accept an award. I a oriminal, civil, or administrative penalties EE certifications and assurances, or an internet s	f my knowledge. I also p um aware that any false, fi . (U.S. Code, Title 218, Se	rovide the required as citious, or fraudulent s cition 1001)	surances** and agree to tatements or claims may
rein are tr imply with ibject me to " I AGRE The list of a edific instruc- uthorized R	ue, complete and accurate to the best of any resulting terms if I accept an award. I a criminal, civil, or administrative penalties in criminal, civil, or administrative penalties in criminal accurate a criminal civil, or administrative penalties in criminal civil, and constitutions and assurances, or an internet stions.	f my knowledge. I also p um aware that any false, fi . (U.S. Code, Title 218, Se	rovide the required as citious, or fraudulent s cition 1001)	surances** and agree to tatements or claims may
rein are tr imply with ibject me to The list of a solfic instruc- uthorized R	ue, complete and accurate to the best of any resulting terms if I accept an award. I a criminal, civil, or administrative penalties in criminal, civil, or administrative penalties in criminal accurate a criminal civil, or administrative penalties in criminal civil, and constitutions and assurances, or an internet stions.	f my knowledge. I also p im aware that any false, fli . (U.S. Code, Title 218, Sei ite where you may obtain th	rovide the required as citious, or fraudulent s cition 1001)	surances** and agree to tatements or claims may
rein are tr mply with bject me to	ue, complete and accurate to the best of any resulting terms if I accept an award, I a criminal, civil, or administrative penalties E certifications and assurances, or an internet stions. presentative:	f my knowledge. I also p im aware that any false, fli . (U.S. Code, Title 218, Sei ite where you may obtain th	rovide the required as citious, or fraudulent s cition 1001)	surances** and agree to tatements or claims may
meln are tremply with ibject me to The list of a action is to which instruction is which is to which is to which is which which is which which is which whic	ue, complete and accurate to the best of any resulting terms if I accept an award. I a criminal, civil, or administrative penalties in the criminal civil, or administrative in the criminal civil civ	f my knowledge. I also p im aware that any false, fli . (U.S. Code, Title 218, Sei ite where you may obtain th	rovide the required as citious, or fraudulent s cition 1001)	surances** and agree to tatements or claims may
inelin are trimply with ibject me to a GRE The list of earlic instruction instruction in the instruction in	ue, complete and accurate to the best of any resulting terms if I accept an award. I a criminal, civil, or administrative penalties in the criminal civil, or administrative in the criminal civil civ	f my knowledge. I also p im aware that any false, fli . (U.S. Code, Title 218, Sei ite where you may obtain th	rovide the required as citious, or fraudulent s cition 1001)	surances** and agree to tatements or claims may
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ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009 Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant: I certify that the applicant:

- Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
- Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General
 of the United States and, if appropriate, the State,
 the right to examine all records, books, papers, or
 documents related to the assistance; and will establish
 a proper accounting system in accordance with
 generally accepted accounting standards or agency
 directives.
- Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure nondiscrimination during the useful life of the project.
- Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
- 5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
- Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
- Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

- Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
- Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
- 10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1984 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29) U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statue(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statue(s) which may apply to the application.

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- 11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
- Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
- Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§278a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §278c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
- 14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
- 15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11790; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of

- Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
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- Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq).
- Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
- Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
- 20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE	
	County Executive	
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED	
County of Santa Clara	9/4/20	

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back

OMB Number: 4040-0004 Expiration Date: 12/31/2022

Application for	r Federal Assista	nce Si	-424		
* 1. Type of Submis	ssion;	* 2. Typ	oe of Application:	* if	Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
Preapplication		□ N			
Application		Mo	ontinuation	• 0	other (Specify):
	rrected Application	_	evision		
* 3. Date Received:		4. Appli	cant Identifier:		
		CA069	085		
5a. Federal Entity Id	dentifier:			1.	5b. Federal Award Identifier:
				P	M20-UC060218
State Use Only:					
6. Date Received by	y State:		7. State Application	lde	entifier:
8. APPLICANT INF	FORMATION:				
*a. Legal Name: [County of Santa	Clara			
* b. Employer/Taxpa	ayer Identification Num	nber (EIN	UTIN):	1:	c. Organizational DUNS:
94-6000533				I	1013757280000
d. Address:				_	
* Street1:	2310 N. First	Stree	t, Swite 201		
Street2:					
* City:	San Jose				
County/Parish:	Santa Clara				
* State:	CA: California	1.			
Province:					
* Country:	USA: UNITED ST	TATES			
* Zip / Postal Code:	95131-1040				
e. Organizational I	Unit:				
Department Name:				To	Division Name:
Office of Supp	portive Housing			I	HCD
f. Name and conta	ect information of pe	rson to	be contacted on ma	itte	ers involving this application:
Prefix: Ms.		1	* First Name	c	Consuelo
Middle Name:					
* Last Name: Hex	rnande2			_	
Suffix:					
Title: Deputy Di	rector				
Organizational Affilia	ation:				
County of Sant	a Clara				
* Telephone Number	r. (408) 510-8595	3			Fax Number: (669) 220-1444
*Email: consuel	o.hernandez@hhs	.sccqc	v.org		

9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:	
B: County Government	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:	
Other (specify):	
10. Name of Federal Agency:	
United States Department of Housing and Orban Development	
1. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:	
14.239	
FDA Title:	
IOME Investment Partnership Program	
12. Funding Opportunity Number:	
Title:	
OME Investment Partnership Program	
3. Competition Identification Number:	
fie:	
A second Heated by Destroy (DW) - O control of the	
i. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):	
Add Attachment Delete Attachment View Attachment	
15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:	
ne Urban County's HOME Program FY 20/21	
tach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.	
Add Attachments Delete Attachments View Attachments	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424						
16. Congress	ional Districts Of:					
* a. Applicant						
Attach an addi	Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.					
	Add Attachment Delete Attachment View Attachment					
17. Proposed	17. Proposed Project:					
* a. Start Date:				* b. End Date: 0	6/30/2021	
18. Estimated	Funding (\$):		V-1107			
* a. Federal		1,010,604.00				
* b. Applicant						
* c. State						
* d. Local						
* e. Other						
* f. Program In	come					
*g. TOTAL		1,010,604.00				
* 19. Is Applic	ation Subject to Review By	State Under Exec	utive Order 12372 Pr	ocess?		
a. This ap	plication was made available	to the State unde	or the Executive Order	12372 Process for review	on	
☐ h Program	n is subject to FO 12372 bi	it has not heen se	lected by the State fo	rreview		
C. Program	n is not covered by E.O. 123	72.				
* 20. Is the Ap	plicant Delinquent On Any I	Federal Debt? (If	"Yes," provide expla	nation in attachment.)		
Yes	⊠ No					
If "Yes", provi	de expianation and attach					
			Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment	
21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)						
M ** I AGRE	E					
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.						
Authorized Representative:						
Prefix:	Dr.	* First	Name: Jeff			
Middle Name:	v.					
* Last Name:	Smith					
Suffix:						
Title: County Executive						
* Telephone Number: 408-299-5105 Fax Number:						
*Email: jeff.smith@ceo.sccgov.org						
* Signature of Authorized Representative:						
		11/	7			

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009 Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

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 a proper accounting system in accordance with
 generally accepted accounting standards or agency
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SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING/OFFICIAL	TITLE
A	County Executive
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
County of Santa Clara	8/9/20

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back

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.

Uniform Relocation Act and 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, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying -To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

- 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 Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature of Authorized Official By: Dr. Jeffrey V. Smith

County Executive

Title

Specific Community Development Block Grant 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 plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan - It is following a current consolidated plan 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 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 CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having 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 (see Optional CDBG Certification).
- 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.

In addition, 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:

- 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
- 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 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 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 of Authorized Official

By: Dr. Jeffrey V. Smith

County Executive

Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If it plans to provide tenant-based rental assistance, the tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of its consolidated plan.

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.

Subsidy layering — 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 of Authorized Official By: Dr. Jeffrey V. Smith Date

County Executive

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

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.



Appendix F: Community Plan to End Homelessness



TO END HOMELESSNESS



Acknowledgements

The Community Plan Steering Committee would like to thank the many community stakeholders, people with lived experience of homelessness, and organizations for their participation in the process to update the plan and their valuable input.

For a full list of organizations that participated in the process, see page 14.

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- 4 Our Homelessness Crisis
- 6 Ending Homelessness in Santa Clara County
- 10 The Strategies
 - 11 Strategy 1: Address the Root Causes of Homelessness Through System and Policy Change
 - 13 Strategy 2: Expand Homelessness Prevention and Housing Programs to Meet the Need
 - 14 Strategy 3: Improve Quality of Life for Unsheltered Individuals and Create Healthy Neighborhoods for All
- 16 Thank you!



Introduction

In 2015, the community came together to create a roadmap for ending homelessness in Santa Clara County. This plan— which was centered around a collective impact response and the proven Housing First model—set an ambitious goal to create 6,000 new housing opportunities and identified innovative strategies and programs for reducing homelessness.

Supportive Housing System Progress 2015-2019

Thanks to the collective efforts of partners throughout the community, over the past five years, we have done the following:

Helped **8,884 households** resolve their homelessness,



representing 14,132 people





Doubled the number of supportive housing units in Santa Clara County



Doubled our temporary housing and emergency shelter capacity



Launched a new homelessness prevention system that now serves about 1,000 households annually



Led a community-wide campaign that has successfully housed more than 1,600 veterans and engaged nearly 800 private landlords in the effort



Voters approved **\$950 million** to develop affordable housing through the 2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond and raised another **\$100 million** in private contributions to support the implementation of the community plan

Despite our progress creating a supportive housing system that assists thousands of homeless individuals and families each year, the crisis continues to grow. The systemic factors driving homelessness in our community— from the failed policies at the local, state, and national level to the extreme lack of housing options that are affordable for low-income residents—remain stronger than ever and are pushing more of our neighbors onto the streets every day.

These challenges have been compounded by the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that arrived in our community as this plan was in development, making implementation of many of these strategies even more urgent. This public health crisis has ground our local economy to a halt, leaving many more households on the brink of homelessness due to job loss, lack of childcare, and economic uncertainty. The pandemic has also required a massive and immediate response by our crisis response system to quickly ramp up shelter capacity, increase access to hygiene services for people living outside, and protect those people experiencing homelessness who are particularly vulnerable. As a result, as this plan goes into effect, we anticipate there will be many more people experiencing or at risk of homelessness who will need immediate support, which will require our community to continue to be flexible and innovative in our responses to homelessness.

To truly end homelessness in Santa Clara County, we must summon the collective will and resources to not only respond to the current crisis and scale our successful housing strategies, but also address and eliminate the root causes of homelessness in our community.

Community Plan Steering Committee Members

Xund X

Jennifer Loving, Co-Chair

Jan Bernstein Chargin

Louis Chicoine

Erin Connor

Katherine Harasz

Miguel Marquez

Jacky Morales-Ferrand

Joel John Roberts

Claudine Sipili

Leland Wilcox

Our Homelessness Crisis

According to the 2019 Point-in-Time count, there are 9,706 individuals experiencing homelessness on any given night in Santa Clara County. Families with children, seniors, individuals with disabilities, veterans, youth and young adults are all represented in the county's diverse homeless population. More than 80% of these individuals are unsheltered—sleeping outside, in cars, or other places not meant for human habitation. We expect that these numbers will increase over the coming months as the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is felt.

The gap between the rich and the poor in our community, combined with the lack of housing development particularly at the lowest income levels, is fueling the homelessness crisis. According to the Public Policy Institute of California, families at the highest income levels in the Bay Area (the 90th percentile) have more than 12 times the income of families at the bottom (the 10th percentile).² Those at the bottom rung of the economic ladder have also not shared in the region's significant economic growth. Between 2000 and 2015 in Santa Clara County, workers with earnings in the 10th percentile saw their income decline by 12%.³



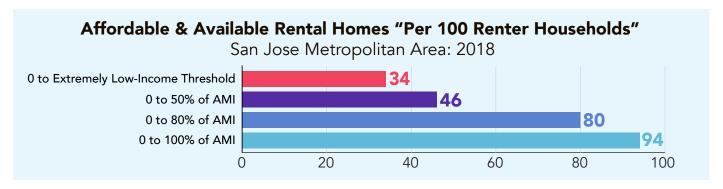
This income inequality has been further exacerbated by the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic as many low-income households living paycheck-to-paycheck struggle to make rent and pay for other basic needs.

¹ Applied Survey Research, "Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey Comprehensive Report 2019." 2019. https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/ContinuumofCare/ReportsandPublications/Pages/HomelessnessCensusandSurvey.aspx

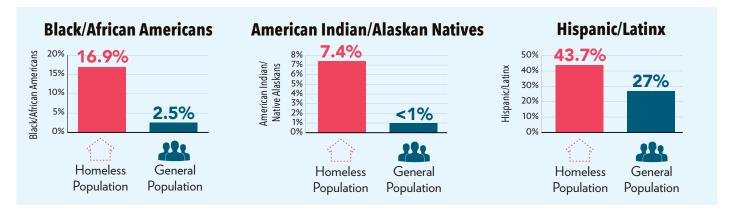
² Public Policy Institute of California, "Income Inequality in California." 2020. https://www.ppic.org/publication/income-inequality-in-california/

³ Bay Area Equity Atlas, "Earned income growth for full-time wage and salary workers: Santa Clara County, CA, 2000–2015." https://bayareaequityatlas.org/indicators/income-growth#/?geo=04000000000006085

Compounding the impacts of this inequality is the fact that housing costs are higher than ever and housing that is affordable to the lowest-income families is not being produced. In fact, the National Low-Income Housing Coalition's most recent report, The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes, found that in 2018 there were only 34 affordable and available units for every 100 extremely low-income renter households in the San Jose metro area.⁴



In addition, longstanding and structural racial inequities continue to affect who becomes homeless in our community. A recent report commissioned by Destination: Home found that people of color are dramatically more likely than their white counterparts to become homeless in Santa Clara County, and that poverty alone cannot explain disparities in homelessness. For example:



While the brunt of this crisis is borne by our unhoused neighbors, we know its impacts are felt much more broadly. Our neighborhoods, first responders, businesses, and environment are also suffering the consequences of our region's severe homelessness crisis.

Even worse, the problem continues to grow as more people are slipping into homelessness than ever before—the result of growing income inequality, gentrification and displacement, rising housing costs, an extreme housing shortage, and a lack of sufficient safety net services to adequately care for the most vulnerable in our community. In fact, for every homeless family or individual we connect to housing, between two and three more are experiencing homelessness for the very first time.

If this trend continues, in addition to the nearly 10,000 individuals currently experiencing homelessness, another 20,000 are at-risk of falling into homelessness over the next five years—far more than our supportive housing system currently has the capacity to serve.

⁴ National Low-Income Housing Coalition, "The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes." 2020. https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/gap/Gap-Report_2020.pdf



Ending Homelessness in Santa Clara County

Solving this crisis is one of the great moral challenges facing us. It will require tremendous effort, new partnerships, and even bolder strategies—and it will require the entire community to be a part of the solution.

We must take immediate actions that can improve the quality of life for the huge number of unsheltered residents in our community. We must increase shelter capacity and increase interim housing options, and we must expand services to meet their basic health and safety needs.

We need to significantly scale our housing development and programs to meet the growing need in our community. This includes building many thousands more supportive housing units, expanding our homelessness prevention strategies, and enhancing the way our supportive housing system serves those in need.

Most importantly, we will never end homelessness in our community if we do not attack the systemic root causes that continually push more of our neighbors into homelessness. As a result, we must address inequitable land use and housing policy to allow every jurisdiction to achieve their Regional Housing Needs Allocation goals for very low and extremely low-income housing production. We must ensure every resident who is able to work can access living wage employment and we must reverse decades-long structural inequities that have driven people of color and other vulnerable residents onto the streets.

As we implement the strategies in this plan, we will raise the voices of people with lived experience and share power with our unhoused and recently-housed neighbors. We will focus on policies and programs that reduce racial inequity, in an effort to reverse the disproportionately high rates of people of color who are unhoused.

None of this will be easy or cheap. In fact, just meeting the affordable housing needs of our community would require several billion dollars. But we cannot accept a future in which thousands of our neighbors are forced to live outside. Every member of our community deserves a safe and stable home—and it is our collective responsibility to make this vision a reality.

Our Plan

The 2020–2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness will serve as our roadmap for ending homelessness in Santa Clara County and is organized around three main strategies:

STRATEGY 1



Address the root causes of homelessness through system and policy change

STRATEGY 2



Expand homelessness prevention and housing programs to meet the need

STRATEGY 3



Improve quality of life for unsheltered individuals and create healthy neighborhoods for all

The strategies included in this plan are grounded in evidence-based practices, lessons learned over the past five years, and robust conversation and input from more than 8,000 members of our community; including people with lived experience of homelessness, subject matter experts, key stakeholders, and community members.

In addition, this plan sets aggressive targets designed to reverse the current growth in homelessness we are experiencing and bring us one step closer to our collective goal of eliminating homelessness in our community.

Our Targets

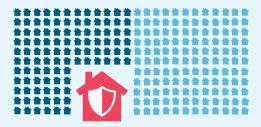
By 2025, we will:



Achieve a **30% reduction** in annual inflow of people becoming homeless*



House **20,000 people** through the supportive housing system

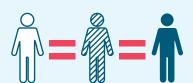


Expand the Homelessness Prevention System and other early interventions to serve

2,500 people per year



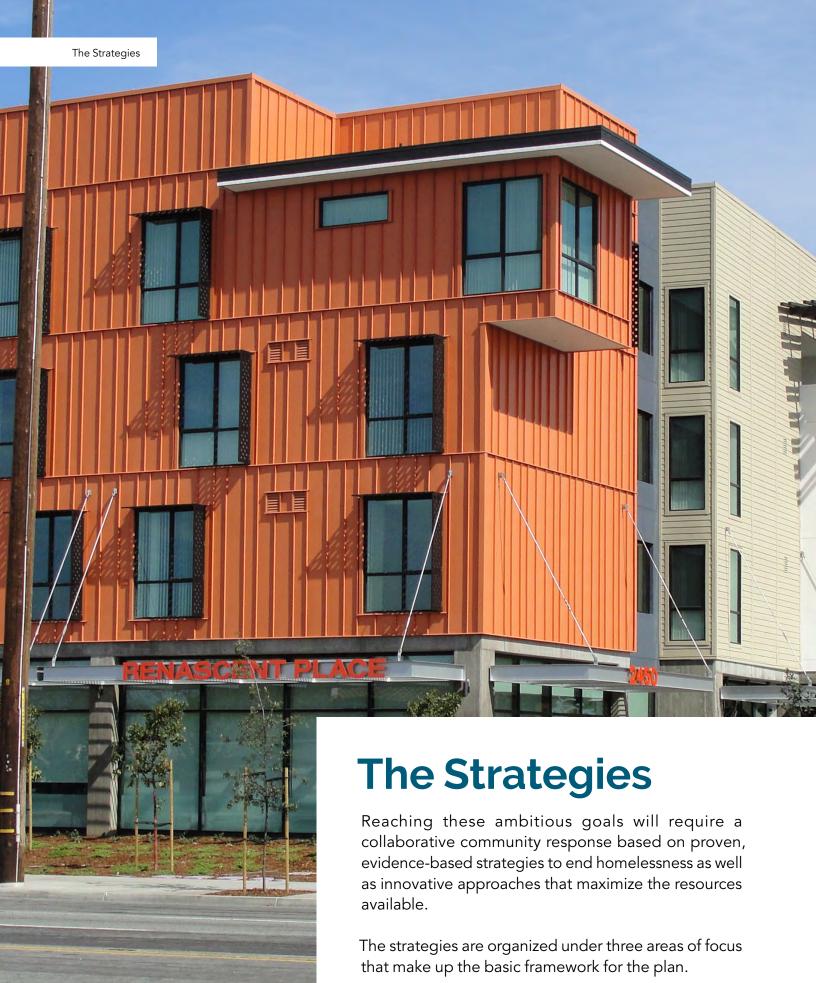
Double temporary housing and shelter capacity to reduce the number of people sleeping outside



Address the **racial inequities present** among unhoused people and families and track progress toward reducing disparities

*The reduction in annual inflow target was based on annual inflow prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This target will be reevaluated once the longer term impacts of COVID-19 are known.



STRATEGY 1



Address the Root Causes of Homelessness Through System and Policy Change

To end homelessness in our community, we must address its root causes. This plan sets a five-year goal of reducing new unhoused individuals and families in a given year by 30%. The strategies below are targeted to address the entrenched economic and societal causes of homelessness through transformational systemic and policy change. The system we live in has created social, economic, and racial disparities and it will take monumental shifts in policies and priorities to make effective change. While eliminating these disparities across our community will take more than the five years covered by this plan, we can make substantial progress towards this important goal by implementing the strategies below.

Ensure that people accessing safety net services have the support they need to obtain and maintain housing.

- Adopt housing screening and referral processes for individuals and families accessing safety net services.
- Expand housing programs for families involved in the child welfare system.
- Expand and diversify housing programs for foster youth to meet their long-term housing needs, so no foster youth become homeless.

- Expand housing resources available to Medi-Cal recipients accessing services in the Specialty Mental Health System.
- Advocate for the state and the federal government to increase funding and access to safety net services.

2 Ensure that people involved in the criminal justice system do not become homeless.

Support households with incarcerated family members to prevent homelessness.

Expand existing and develop new housing and workforce development programs to successfully reintegrate people leaving probation, parole, jails, and prisons into the community.

Address the Root Causes of Homelessness Through System and Policy Change (Continued)

Create the conditions to develop enough affordable housing to meet the need in our community.

- Work with cities to change local land use and housing policy to allow for development of more affordable housing and help reverse housing disparities that have negatively impacted people of color.
- Identify
 underutilized land
 across the county to
 be used for dense
 affordable housing
 development.
- Prioritize development of housing for extremely low-income individuals and families making 30% of Area Median Income or less and set joint targets.
- Advocate for flexible funding that can speed up and create more affordable housing.

Protect residents from evictions, displacement, and housing discrimination.

- Adopt and implement new fair housing plans for the region.
- Strengthen local rent control and tenant protections.
- Provide legal assistance to ensure that individuals and families most severely impacted by the lack of affordable housing, namely people of color, have equal access to housing.
- Create a fund to preserve both naturally affordable and income-restricted affordable housing.

Ensure all residents who are able to work have access to living wage employment.

- Support efforts to increase the minimum wage to a living wage in Santa Clara County.
- Partner with corporations to create living wage job opportunities for people who are unhoused or at risk of homelessness.
- Provide training, internships, and mentorships to help people who are unhoused or at risk of homelessness to obtain access to living wage jobs.
- Invest in social enterprises that train and employ people who are unhoused or at risk of homelessness.

Expand public and private sector support for ending and preventing homelessness.

- Increase community engagement and support for affordable and supportive housing development throughout the county.
- Provide leadership opportunities for people with lived experience of homelessness to shape how we address homelessness in our community.

Create a county-wide education campaign that increases awareness of the causes and impacts of homelessness and ongoing efforts to end homelessness.



STRATEGY 2



Expand Homelessness Prevention and Housing Programs to Meet the Need

While Strategy 1 aims to close the gaps in our social safety net and address the other systemic causes of homelessness, we know that there will be some people over the next five years who will still become unhoused due to a severe shortage of affordable and accessible housing. To end homelessness, we will need to continue to build capacity to provide a broad array of housing and services over the next five years.

Increase the capacity of supportive housing programs for people experiencing homelessness.

Expand the supportive housing system to provide housing and services to help 20,000 unhoused people secure stable, permanent housing. Expansion would target the following:

- 7,000 people housed in Permanent Supportive Housing programs that provide long-term support.
- 10,000 people housed through Rapid Rehousing programs that provide short- and medium-term support.
- 3,000 people housed through Housing Problem Solving and other short-term or one-time assistance.
- Develop programs tailored to the needs of specific populations of people experiencing homelessness, including:
 - Youth and young adults
 - Older adults (55+) and seniors
 - Families with children
 - Adults (ages 25 to 54) without children

Provide a broad range of supports to prevent homelessness.

Expand the Homelessness Prevention System to prevent homelessness for an additional 7,000 households who are at risk by providing targeted financial assistance and supportive services.

Provide targeted financial resources to prevent homelessness and eviction for severely rent-burdened residents living in existing affordable units.

Create a state-of-the-art supportive housing system.

- Center the voices of people who have lived experience of homelessness, especially people of color, in the policy and program design decisions of the supportive housing system.
- Invest in professional development and competitive pay to attract and retain a highly qualified workforce of homeless service provider staff.
- Incentivize hiring of people who have lived experience of homelessness to reflect the client population—especially people of color and LGBTQI+ persons.
- Increase access to supportive housing programs for people of color by addressing racial bias in our system.

STRATEGY 3



Improve Quality of Life for Unsheltered Individuals and Create Healthy Neighborhoods for All

The first two strategies of the plan seek to end and prevent homelessness for as many people as possible over the next five years. However, the reality is that many people will remain unhoused due to an extreme housing crisis and increasing income inequality. To address this immediate crisis in our community and ensure healthy neighborhoods for all, we must begin by doubling our temporary housing and shelter capacity to serve 2,000 additional households each night and increase investment in health, safety and other basic services to better meet the needs of people living in unsheltered conditions and build connections to housing programs and safety net services offered throughout the county.

Double the number of year-round temporary housing beds and offer a variety of welcoming temporary housing options throughout the county.

- Build new partnerships to host emergency shelter, safe places to park and access services, and sanctioned encampments that are not swept and include hygiene and supportive services.
- for pets, storage of personal items, greater privacy, longer stays, and provide higher levels of safety for residents.

Reduce barriers to shelter such as allowing

Expand hours at new and existing shelters to remain open during the day.

- Ensure that all families with children under 18 years old who are unhoused have access to emergency shelter or temporary housing.
- Provide more public services in neighborhoods hosting emergency shelter or temporary housing programs.

Increase street outreach, hygiene services, and transportation options to match the needs of unsheltered residents.

- Increase access to basic hygiene resources, including bathrooms, showers, and laundry
- Increase the number of free public transit passes and other transportation options for people who are unhoused to access services.
- Increase the number of street outreach staff and case managers working in encampments.
- Provide opportunities for people who have lived experience of homelessness to provide peer-to-peer support.

Increase mental health and substance use services.

- Increase the number of mobile crisis teams with clinical staff, and expand their hours, to support individuals experiencing severe mental health and substance use crises.
- Increase the number of beds available for substance use treatment and provide the follow-up supportive services needed to prevent relapses.
- Increase access to mental health treatment for people who are unhoused and struggling with mental illness.
- Develop a plan to eliminate service access and treatment gaps for unsheltered people struggling with chronic and severe mental illness.

4

Engage a cross-section of community partners to address the needs of unsheltered residents.

- Increase outreach to city and County staff and business and neighborhood associations about available resources to assist people who are unhoused.
- Engage the private sector to contribute funding to support health and safety services and shelter for people who are unhoused.
- Increase coordination between agencies engaging people living in encampments to ensure consistent and humane approaches to encampment resolution.
- Create a referral system where unhoused residents can access information and services, such as available temporary housing and homeless services.

5

Ensure that community spaces are safe and welcoming for housed and unhoused residents.

Partner with new private sector, community-based, and faith-based organizations to create safe and welcoming community spaces in every community for unhoused people to access services during the day.

Work with community organizations, cities, County agencies, and neighborhood associations to ensure that public spaces such as parks, libraries, and community centers remain clean, well-maintained, and welcoming to all.

Process Improvements Across Strategies 1, 2, and 3

Throughout our work, we must continue to expand coordination between systems, increase the use of data to improve programs, and increase training opportunities for all partners, including:

- Share data across safety net, criminal justice, and housing systems to better predict and target households who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness.
- Better utilize data collected in the homeless system of care and across County departments to know what is working well, what programs need improvement, and to identify inequities in the system.
- Provide demographic data, including race and ethnicity, in all reports on homelessness to highlight and address inequities.
- Create accessible dashboards that show our progress and hold our systems accountable.
- Provide trauma-informed care and racial equity/anti-racism training to all staff working with people experiencing homelessness.

- Increase access to services, including providing system navigation resources and training to all staff working with people experiencing homelessness.
- Align racial equity work in the homelessness sector with other racial equity initiatives in Santa Clara County.
- Expand partnerships with corporations, philanthropic institutions, and individual donors to secure private funding to reduce and prevent homelessness.
- Align and coordinate with other community efforts to address homelessness, such as the Homelessness Task Force.

Thank You!

The Community Plan Steering Committee would like to thank the following agencies and staff who participated in the Community Plan Work Group to gather community input and update the community plan:

- County of Santa Clara: Jackie MacLean, Hilary Barroga, Kathryn Kaminski, Hilary Armstrong
- City of San José: Sarah Zárate, Ragan Henninger
- Destination: Home: Ray Bramson, David Low
- City of Morgan Hill: Rebecca Garcia

- City of Mountain View: Wayne Chen
- LifeMoves: Bruce Ives
- Sacred Heart Community Service: Erin Stanton
- Community Solutions: Erin O'Brien

The Steering Committee and Work Group would like to thank the many people who are currently or formerly unhoused who shared their input and experiences to inform the community plan, including the following:

- Lived Experience Advisory Board
- Sacred Heart's Survivors of the Streets
- HomeFirst Sunnyvale Shelter's Client Collaborative
- Clients/residents from Hope's Corner, Bill Wilson Center, New Haven Inn, and Second Street Studios

The Steering Committee and Work Group would like to thank the following community stakeholders, agencies, and organizations for participating in the process:

- Abode Services
- Alta Vista High School
- Amigos de Guadalupe
- Anthem Blue Cross
- Bill Wilson Center
- Bitfocus
- Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County
- Charities Housing
- Cisco
- Cities Association of Santa Clara County
- City Team
- City of Cupertino
- City of Morgan Hill
- City of Mountain View
- City of Palo Alto
- City of San José
- City of Milpitas
- City of Santa Clara
- Community Services Agency

- Community Solutions
- County of Santa Clara:
 - Behavioral Health Services
 - Office of the District Attorney
 - Probation Department
 - Public Defender Office
 - Public Health Department
 - Reentry Services
 - Santa Clara Valley Medical Center
 - Social Services Agency
 - Office of Supportive Housing
 - Office of Equity and Social Justice
 - Offices of Supervisors Cindy Chavez, Dave Cortese, Susan Ellenberg, Joe Simitian, and Mike Wasserman
 - Valley Homeless Healthcare Program
- David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- Destination: Home
- Dependency Advocacy Center

- Downtown Business Association
- Downtown Streets Team
- EAH Housing
- East Side Union High School District
- Family Supportive Housing
- First Community Housing
- Gilroy Compassion Center
- HomeFirst
- Housing Trust Silicon Valley
- Humane Society of Silicon Valley
- Hunger at Home
- Kaiser Permanente
- Kids in Common
- Law Foundation of Silicon Valley
- LifeMoves
- LinkedIn
- Los Altos Community Foundation
- Mental Health Systems
- Next Door Solutions
- On Lok
- PATH
- Razing the Bar
- Resources for Community Development

- Santa Clara County City Managers Association
- Santa Clara County Housing Authority
- Santa Clara County Office of Education
- Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Advocacy Consortium
- Santa Clara Family Health Plan
- Sacred Heart Community Service
- Salvation Army
- Silicon Valley Community Foundation
- Silicon Valley Council of Nonprofits
- Silicon Valley at Home
- Silicon Valley Independent Living Center
- Silicon Valley Organization
- South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking
- Spectrum Equity
- St. Joseph Family Center
- Sunnyvale Community Services
- The Health Trust
- United Way Bay Area
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
- West Valley Community Services
- YWCA of Silicon Valley













COMMUNITY PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

2015-2020

WHAT WE WANT

A community in which all residents have access to appropriate and affordable housing and the support they need to retain it. We can end homelessness.

WE KNOW HOW.



ABOUT THIS PLAN

This plan exists to create a community-wide roadmap to ending homelessness for the next five years. This plan will guide governmental actors, nonprofits, and other community members as they make decisions about funding, programs, priorities, and needs. This plan was created in April-August 2014 after and through a series of community summits related to specific homeless populations and homeless issues in Santa Clara County, including summits related to:

Youth Families Veterans North County South County Environmental advocates

Discharging institutions (health care, mental health, corrections)

Nonprofit board members Disruptive thinking about housing

An implementation body will use this plan as a guide to create an annual community action plan that will provide the "how" to this plan's "what." In 2014, the annual action plan has been heavily informed by the information provided by community members at the summits.

OUR VISION: No one lives outside.

It can happen to anyone: a job loss; a medical condition; missing a rent payment; falling behind and finding that you have nothing to fall back on. There are many ways someone can become homeless and only one way to really solve it. Homelessness doesn't end when we clear out an encampment or when we hand out blankets. Homelessness ends when everyone has a home.

In our community, a public-private partnership has been formed and already started removing traditional institutional barriers, creating new ways to provide accessible and affordable housing and defying convention in finding homes for many people, but there is still more to be done. It is time for our successes to be brought to scale.

Silicon Valley doesn't give up when there's a challenge. We solve it.

Frederick J. Ferrer

Over the last decade, Santa Clara County has gradually organized around a community-wide effort to address homelessness. In 2003, the City of San Jose completed a Homeless Strategy designed to eliminate chronic homelessness by focusing on prevention, rapid rehousing, wraparound services and proactive efforts. That led to Santa Clara County's 2005 Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness, and the 2008 Blue Ribbon Commission culminating in the establishment of Destination: Home as the public-private partnership vehicle to implement these strategies, resulting in a 2011 campaign geared towards ending chronic homelessness. Time and results have taught us that of the strategies laid out in 2003, access to housing is what works.

We can end homelessness. We know how. Move people into homes and align the support services they need to be successful and the cycle of homelessness stops.

Over the last two years, our coordinated effort proved that a Housing First model works in Santa Clara County. It demonstrated what national experts have known for years: it's cheaper to permanently house someone than to continually care for them while they live on the street. Lasting inter-agency partnerships have been forged and a new table of local leadership emerged to tackle our toughest barriers. With the momentum of this short term campaign, a singular question presented itself, "How many people should we leave on the streets?" The immediate and definitive answer our leaders delivered was, "None."

Ten years of progress has brought Santa Clara County to this point in time. We have **new collaborative cross sector partnerships**. We have a track record of success with **a new housing system**. We have **new tools** to engage both public and private sector funders. The public is demanding a real solution to homelessness and we are dedicated to delivering one. It's time to reimagine homes and rebuild lives. **We can end homelessness**. This is how we start.

The Destination: Home Leadership Board:

Chris Block

Shannon Giovacchini

Katherine Harasz

John A. Sobrato

Lovis Chicoine

Beau Goldie

Bern Spero

Ted Wang

HOW CHANGE WILL HAPPEN:



Develop disruptive strategies and innovative prototypes that transform the systems related to housing homeless people.



Secure the right amount of funding needed to provide housing and services to those who are homeless and those at risk of homelessness.

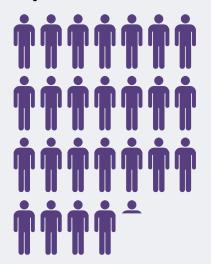
SERVE THE PERSON

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.

OUR TARGETS:

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS:

2,518 Will Be Housed



In the 2013 Santa Clara County Point In Time (PIT) count, there were 2518 chronically homeless people, not including veterans.

VETERANS:

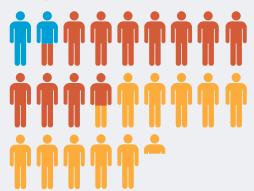
718 Will Be Housed



In the 2013 PIT count, 718 veterans were homeless.

CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES:

>2,333 Will Be Housed



In the 2013 PIT count, 1,266 unaccompanied youth under the age of 25 were identified, of which 164 (13%) were under 18. Also, there were 1,067 homeless individuals living in 349 families with at least one child under 18.





DISRUPT SYSTEMS

ACT FAST. STOP MANAGING AND START ENDING HOMELESSNESS.

WHAT WE ARE DOING	HOW WE WILL DO IT	2015	2020
TRANSFORM	Rethink how government organizes to respond to homelessness	Independent, siloed responses from each government system, each focused on one piece of the puzzle (e.g., health care, income)	Regionally coordinated resources and funding with all systems accountable for moving people into housing
THE WAY GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO HOMELESSNESS	Ensure people leaving systems do not become homeless	Some homeless people leave systems (corrections, hospitals, mental health, foster care) without a next step in place	At discharge, all individuals have a plan for permanent housing and none are discharged to the streets
	Increase access to benefits for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness	In 2013, 35% of homeless people received no government benefits	Homeless and at-risk individuals access all income and service benefits for which they are eligible
	Increase awareness	People in the private sector and community often see homelessness as an intractable and remote problem	Community members will understand their role in responding to homelessness and know it is solvable
INCLUDE THE PRIVATE SECTOR	Increase and align private resources	Overall, private funding is unpredictable and working towards diverse goals	There is a coordinated funding strategy across the community, increasing funding, working towards the same goals, and relying on best practices
AND THE COMMUNITY IN THE SOLUTION	Provide opportunities for the business sector to address homelessness	Businesses, often unintentionally, create barriers to ending homelessness	Businesses are partners in housing and employing people who are homeless
THE SOLUTION	Collaborate with community organizations	Some community groups target their resources to short-term responses	Informed community groups partner with other sectors to support efforts that end homelessness
	Engage with the environmental community to reduce the environmental impacts of homelessness	Unsheltered homelessness negatively impacts the environment and waterways and reduces the value of a community resource	This community has restored the environment, providing employment/ housing opportunities for those formerly living in encampments



DISRUPT SYSTEMS

WHAT WE ARE DOING	HOW WE WILL DO IT	2015	2020
	Coordinate housing and services to connect each individual with the right housing solution	Homeless people may call many providers and sit on several waiting lists before they get housed and many families become homeless when it could be avoided	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness get connected directly to the right resource for them
THE BEST HOMELESS SYSTEM OF	Respond to system barriers and service gaps by making the best use of existing assets	There are many homeless programs and responses in this community, but no great way of knowing what works best, with lots of people still living outside	Community-wide, outcome- based decisions about the best programs and structures to meet community needs are made and implemented
CARE	Partner across public and private sectors to improve systemic coordination	The private and public sectors operate independently, resulting in a patchwork of funding, priorities, and outcomes	Private sector and public sector funding is mutually supportive, creating a system of care that's internally consistent
	Increase provider capacity	Homeless providers want to end homelessness, but may not have the resources to do that	All homeless providers have sufficient resources to successfully implement programs that end homelessness
	Hos		programs that end





Ending Homelessness



* Housing First centers on providing people experiencing homelessness with housing as quickly as possible - and then providing services needed to maintain their housing. This approach has the benefit of being consistent with what most people experiencing homelessness want and seek help to achieve.

BUILD THE SOLUTION SCALE THE RESOURCES TO MEET THE NEED.

WHAT WE ARE DOING	HOW WE WILL DO IT	2015	2020
CREATE NEW HOMES AND OPPORTUNITIES	Create 6,000 housing opportunities	There are approximately 6,000 people in our three target populations who do not have homes	People who are homeless have 6,000 more housing opportunities available to them
FOR HOMELESS MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN	Fund supportive services for the new housing opportunities	People who are homeless, even if they have housing, often cannot maintain it without case management, health care, and financial services	Each of the 6,000 new tenants has access to the services that will allow him or her to maintain housing

UNIQUE APPROACHES TO UNIQUE POPULATIONS



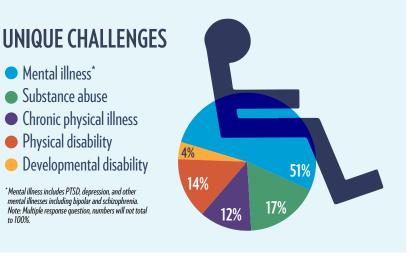


SERVE THE PERSON

GIVE PEOPLE WHAT THEY NEED, NOT WHAT WE HAVE. MORE EFFECTIVE, MORE EFFICIENT, MORE HUMANE.

WHAT WE ARE DOING	HOW WE WILL DO IT	2015	2020
	Provide permanent supportive housing to end chronic homelessness	Many disabled people who have lived outside, sometimes for years, need housing that responds to their conditions	Chronically homeless people can access permanent supportive housing with intensive case management and wrap-around services
DIFFERENT RESPONSES FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS OF	Expand rapid rehousing resources to respond to episodic homeleness	Some people in our community experience repeated bouts of homelessness and are not able to stabilize with the resources available to them	Households with barriers to housing can access a temporary housing subsidy and step down services that are structured to end homelessness for that household for good
NEED	Prevent homelessness before it happens	There are not enough resources available to help people avoid homelessness, or avoid homelessness again	Households at risk of homelessness have access to homeless prevention resources: housing stability services, emergency rental assistance, financial literacy, & landlord/tenant assistance and employment assistance and employment support services: child care, transportation, job training & placement

64% of 2013 survey respondents reported a unique challenge.

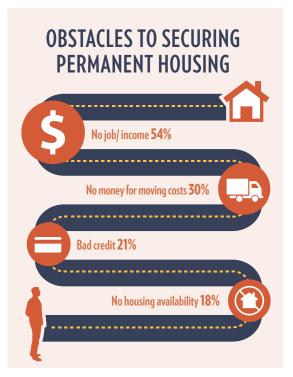


SERVE THE PERSON

WHAT WE ARE DOING HOW WE WILL DO IT 2015 2020

Create bridges and supports Certain populations have Resources support all for populations who struggle homeless subpopulations specific barriers to accessing to access housing and make to function within the the resources available homeless system of care to them to end their best use of their specific homelessness: benefits, employment, Veterans housing opportunities, and Persons living with access to food and healthcare HIV/AIDS Persons with serious mental ilness People with diabilities **UNIQUE APPROACHES** Structure housing and Youth, children, and families Systems of care work FOR **UNIQUE** services to meet the needs of are failed by several systems together to support housing young people experiencing of care when they become and services that meet the **POPULATIONS** homelessness homeless, and young needs of families, children. people are underserved by a and youth, including robust homeless system designed to prevention programs meet adult needs Make resources available in North & South County do Housing and services are all parts of the County not have many housing available to people living in options, nor adequate access North & South County, in their to county services, and communities transportation is limited





THANK YOU!

Each summit was attended by a variety of stakeholders that donated their time to ensure that this plan includes input from the full community.

PLANNING PARTNERS INCLUDED:

Abode Services

ACT for Mental Health

Audubon Society

Bill Wilson Center

California Water Boards

Office of Supervisor Dave Cortese

California Youth Connection

Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County

City of Gilroy

City of Milpitas

City of Morgan Hill

City of San Jose

City of Sunnyvale

The Commonwealth Club

Community Solutions

Community Technology Alliance

Community Working Group

The David & Lucille Packard Foundation

Destination: Home

Downtown Streets Team

Family Supportive Housing, Inc.

Gilroy Compassion Center

Goodwill of Silicon Valley

Office of Assemblyman Rich Gordon

Greenbelt Alliance

The Health Trust

HomeAid Northern California

HomeFirst

Hospital Council of Northern California

Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara

Housing Trust Silicon Valley

InnVision Shelter Network

Kaiser Permanente

Law Foundation of Silicon Valley

Purissima Hills Water District

Restore Coyote Creek

St. Joseph's Family Center

St. Mary Parish Gilroy

San Jose State University

Santa Clara Adult Education

Santa Clara County Office of Reentry Services

Santa Clara County Creeks Coalition

Santa Clara Valley Medical Center

Santa Clara Valley Water District

Office of Supervisor loe Simitian

The County of Santa Clara

Second Harvest Food Bank

Silicon Valley Children's Fund

Silicon Valley Community Foundation

Silicon Valley Community Partnership

Sobrato Philanthropies

South County Collaborative

Stanford Hospital

Sunnyvale Community Services

Swords to Plowshares

United Way Silicon Valley

Valley Homeless Healthcare Program

Veterans Administration, Palo Alto Healthcare System

Water and Power Law Group PC

West Valley Community Services

Taking this plan forward, THE 2014 IMPLEMENTATION GROUP INCLUDES:

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Beth Leary, Family Supportive Housing

Chris Elias, Santa Clara Valley Water District

Eileen Richardson, Downtown Streets Team and Community Technology Alliance

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Michael Fallon, San Jose State University

Michael Fox, Goodwill Industries

Poncho Guevara, Sacred Heart Community Services

Rick Williams, Sobrato Family Foundation

Roberta Rosenthal, Department of Veterans Affairs

Sara Doorley, Valley Healthcare for the Homeless

Shiloh Ballard, Silicon Valley Leadership Group

Sparky Harlan, Bill Wilson Center

Our gratitude to each of you for your work and dedication to ending homelessness together.

DESTINATIONHOMESCC.ORG

ATTACHMENT B: 2015 Implementation Report













COMMUNITY PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY 2015-2020

ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE FOR 2015

Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County (2015-2020) Annual Implementation Guide for 2015

The Annual Implementation Guide (referred to as "Guide" throughout this document) for 2015 of the Community Plan to End Homelessness (referred to as "Community Plan" throughout this document) in Santa Clara County (referred to as "County" throughout this document) was developed by the Implementation Workgroup in Fall of 2014 and was informed by summits that occurred in the Spring and Summer and a community Open House in September. In addition to the action steps for the first year, this guide includes follow up action steps that will be incorporated in future annual implementation guides. It is anticipated that the guide will be a living document that will continue to adjust during the year.

Summary of Community Guide

DISRUPT SYSTEMS

1.1 Transform the Way Government Responds to Homelessness

- A. Rethink how government organizes to respond to homelessness
- B. Ensure people leaving systems do not become homeless
- C. Increase access to benefits for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness

1.2 Include the Private Sector and the Community in the Solution

- D. Increase awareness
- E. Increase and align private resources
- F. Provide opportunities for the business sector to address homelessness
- G. Collaborate with community organizations
- H. Engage with the environmental community to reduce the environmental impacts of homelessness

1.3 Create The Best Homeless System of Care

- I. Coordinate housing and services to connect each individual with the right housing solution
- J. Respond to system barriers and service gaps by making the best use of existing assets
- K. Partner across public and private sectors to improve systemic coordination
- L. Increase provider capacity

BUILD THE SOLUTION

2 Create New Homes and Opportunities to House Homeless Men, Women, and Children

M. Create 6,000 Housing Opportunities

Fund supportive services for the new housing opportunities

SERVE THE PERSON

3.1 Different Responses for Different Levels of Need

- N. Provide permanent supportive housing to end chronic homelessness
- O. Expand rapid rehousing resources to respond to episodic homelessness
- P. Prevent homelessness before it happens

3.2 Unique Approaches for Unique Populations

- Q. Create bridges and supports for populations who struggle to function within the homeless system of care
- R. Structure housing and services to meet the needs of young people experiencing homelessness
- S. Make resources available in all parts of the County

Annual Implementation Guide

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE LEADERSHIP	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
	STRATEGY 1: DISRUPT SYSTEMS			
	Government			
Α	Rethink How Government Organizes			
A1	JURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION: Get agreement from local governments to coordinate funding for homeless services and housing and to implement a coordinated housing strategy	 Each jurisdiction creates housing opportunities as stated in guide If needed, consider other organizational structures for coordinating strategy (e.g., Joint Powers Authority) 	 County of Santa Clara All 15 Jurisdictions HACSC SV Water District Valley Transportation Authority 	 The Community Plan is presented to and approved by all 15 cities, County of Santa Clara, Housing Authority of County of Santa Clara and Santa Clara Valley Water District Housing production goals and a detailed housing creation plan are created (See related activity M1 below)
A2	INTERAGENCY COORDINATION: Work to coordinate efforts and establish meaningful roles and responsibilities for County departments, city agencies (e.g., police, parks), and other governmental agencies in ending and preventing homelessness.	 Expand and enhance inter-departmental and inter-jurisdictional coordination of services Consider the formation of an Interagency Council to support other specific goals of the strategic plan and to increase accountability 	County Executive Director, SSA Director, DBHS Office of Supportive Housing Director, Ambulatory Care Health Services HACSC Cities	 Service intersections and overlap among departments and agencies is understood, and gaps are identified Progress is made on developing community-wide performance measures related to homelessness

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE LEADERSHIP	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
A3	OFFICE OF SUPPORTIVE HOUSING: Establish the County's role in housing and homelessness by creating an Office of Supportive Housing, defining its role in creating housing opportunities, and clarifying its role in responding to homelessness	Year one work is expected to lead to identification of next steps (See also other guide activities lead by Office of Supportive Housing or Collaborative Applicant)	County of Santa Clara	 A coherent and comprehensive set of policies are developed that support the development of Extremely Low Income (ELI) and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) An ongoing revenue source for ELI and special needs housing is identified
A4	cost study: Complete a cost study to understand the costs of homelessness on all local government systems of care and use it to help analyze the long-term savings connected to meeting the targets of the Guide (See related activity I1 below)	Based on the cost study's findings, evaluate how to reinvest and redistribute local resources	Office of Supportive Housing/ Destination: Home • County departments • City departments (e.g. policy, fire, housing) • Jurisdictions	An analysis of the long-term savings from Guide implementation is completed (anticipated completion date of January 2015)
A5	surplus land: Identify available government surplus land that could be used for temporary or permanent homes and begin conversations with local entities to use these properties for developments that serve homeless individuals and families	Continue to work with local governments to develop housing strategies for government surplus land	 Destination: Home County Departments City departments (e.g. policy, fire, housing) Jurisdictions 	 A list of all surplus lands appropriate for PSH and ELI housing is compiled A strategy for how to obtain land that sites the maximum possible units is completed

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE LEADERSHIP	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
В	No One Discharged to Homelessness			
B1	 DISCHARGE PLANNING: Analyze and understand discharge planning procedures in: Jails and Prisons Foster care, and Hospitals (mental health and general health) Work to implement streamlined and consistent discharge procedures at local hospitals 	 Improve and streamline discharge planning procedures in each system of care From discharging locations, streamline access to life stabilization resources and immediate placement in housing through coordinated assessment 	Collaborative Applicant (Office of Supportive Housing) • County Departments • City departments (e.g. policy, fire, housing) • County • Systems of care • Hospital Council	 The scope of systemic discharges to homelessness from each system of care is researched and understood, including the number of people being discharged from systems, and the resources available to help them Confirm that all systems have policies in place regarding discharge to homelessness, and confirm that all policies and procedures are followed by staff Improved discharge procedures and plans are in place for local hospitals, with shared available resources
С	Increase Access to Benefits			
C1	No planned activities in year one at this time	 Expand mobile integrated service teams that enable homeless persons to apply for benefits and receive a variety of services (health/behavioral health, drug and alcohol treatment, housing placement services) from one team Consider uniform application for locally determined benefits 	To be determined • SSA	No planned activities in year one at this time
	Private Sector/Community (1.2)			
D	Increase Awareness			
D1	BRANDING CAMPAIGN: Conduct a branding campaign to make homelessness relatable and solvable	 Allocate resources to support messaging adoption Use branding as part of housing creation campaign 	Destination: HomeUniversities and collegesCommunity based organizationsMedia	A branding campaign is launched and messaging is adopted by a wide variety of stakeholders

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE LEADERSHIP	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
E	Align Private Resources			
E1	PHILANTHROPIC PARTNERSHIPS: Commitment to cause across private funders to align funder goals, expectations, allocation of resources, and performance measures with ongoing Community Plan implementation	 Partner with jurisdictions and providers to create innovative housing/services Create funding partnerships to achieve shared performance goals and encourage partnerships between philanthropy and government 	 Sobrato Philanthropies SVCF Local and National Foundations Corporate Philanthropy Silicon Valley Leadership Group 	 Complete evaluation about the feasibility of a funding partnership and a decision is made about the form and potential partners Partnership body begins to work together toward shared outcomes
F	Opportunities for Business Sector			
F1	 LANDLORDS: Collaborate with rental property owners in the County, both market-rate and affordable to: Increase available housing options and Respond to housing barriers (e.g., credit and criminal history) (See related activities I1 and M1 below.) 	Year one work is expected to lead to identification of next steps	Housing Authority of County of Santa Clara Landlords Responsible Landlord Initiative Downtown Streets Team Community based organizations	 Private units for all available rental subsidies are located (# to be added) An outline of barriers to housing (see coordinated assessment) is developed, and strategies are created to respond
G	Collaborate with Community			
G1	APPLICATION: Develop and launch an application to coordinate food donations in City of San Jose	 Adopt technology solutions to connect community members and organizations that want to provide resources to agencies and people that need help 	 City of San Jose Silicon Valley Talent Partnership Universities and Colleges (Matthew Bahls) 	A food application is launched to connect people who wish to donate food with those who need food

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE LEADERSHIP	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
Н	Engage Environmentalists			
H1	ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS: Engage partners and develop and use a model to reduce environmental damage caused by homeless encampments throughout the County and in all its cities	Year one work is expected to lead to identification of next steps.	Santa Clara Valley Water District (Chris Elias) • Environmental advocates • Jurisdictions	 Outreach efforts are expanded to train and educate homeless persons as environmental stewards Identify resources to support stewardship The model of clearing encampments used by San Jose is expanded to two additional sites in the County

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
			LEADERSHIP	
	Best Homeless System of Care (1.3)			
I	Connect to Right Housing Solution			
11	coordinated assessment system through which all individuals and households seeking housing or services in the homeless system of care are assessed, prioritized, and triaged for housing and services based on their needs using data-informed assessment tools	 Expand System Expand coordinated assessment system to include cross-system coordination (health care, mental health, benefits) Ensure that mainstream systems of care collect and record housing status consistent with homeless management information system definitions and categories of homelessness to ensure consistent terminology Analyze and Use System Data in Decision-Making Reallocate housing resources and services to best respond to needs made apparent through coordinated assessment system data Analyze impact of Triage Tool, and redistribute funds to support housing and services needed for such individuals Identify and address barriers to temporary housing options systemically (pets, sober living, privacy, etc.) Improve Use of Housing/Service Resources Work to specifically target housing resources to the individual or family most in need of support that would succeed with that resources Ensure basic needs of households are met (e.g., health care, food) Develop step-down plan for people no longer in need of supportive housing (See related activity N1 below) 	Collaborative Applicant (Office of Supportive Housing) Housing providers Shelter providers Service providers Jurisdictions Systems of care Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Assessment Committee City of San Jose	 Coordinated assessment system is functioning countywide Triage Tool (an output of the Cost Study that will indicate which individuals are likely to be most costly to the County) is implemented in housing placement decisions by coordinated assessment system Coordinated assessment system collects data which is analyzed to identify gaps in the system of care Coordinated assessment system is effective at reducing placement time and making more accurate, successful placements than current system

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
			LEADERSHIP	
J	Best Use of Existing Assets			
J1	PHYSICAL ASSETS: Review physical assets of existing homeless organizations to understand their usage and financial feasibility and possible repurposing	Year one work is expected to lead to identification of next steps	Destination: Home/ City of San Jose Office of Supportive Housing Shelter Providers	Asset Study is complete and next steps are identified
J2	FINANCAL ASSETS: Aligning with HUD expectations of a collaborative applicant, analyze how federal funds (including CoC, Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Program (HUD-VASH), Supportive Services for Veteran Families(SSVF), Homeless Veteran Rehabilitation Program (HVRP), Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP), Veterans Affairs (VA), Department of Labor (DOL))are used locally and work with jurisdictions and other bodies distributing funds to ensure such funds are coordinated and targeted to areas of greatest need	Maintain annual activity of evaluating use and targeting of federal funds	Collaborative Applicant (Office of Supportive Housing) • CoC Board • City of San Jose	Financial resources are realigned and coordinated to ensure that they address the greatest needs and that allocation of funds is data driven

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE LEADERSHIP	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
K	Public Private Partnership			
К1	Create and implement a countywide homelessness employment strategy to improve access to employment opportunities for homeless persons Evaluate efficacy of Social Services Agency (SSA)/Work2Future employment pilot program	Year one work is expected to lead to identification of next steps	Leadership Opportunity (TBD) Silicon Valley Leadership Group Work2Future SSA Goodwill Downtown Streets Team Silicon Valley Talent Partnership Joint Venture Downtown Association Chambers of Commerce Buildings and Construction Trades Council South Bay Labor Council	 Employment study is completed and the results are evaluated for potential partnerships Work2Future and SSA Pilot program is implemented to connect clients with employment
L	Increase provider capacity			
L1	PSH PROVIDER/DEVELOPERS: Increase the region's capacity to develop new PSH (See related activity M1 below)	Develop pipeline of PSH	Office of Supportive Housing Destination: Home Silicon Valley Council of Nonprofit Housing Trust City of San Jose CoC Training Workgroup	 A scan of local nonprofit capacity to develop and manage PSH is completed If needed, outreach to developers with PSH experience to build units or train and mentor existing entities

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
L3	 DATA: Create a data driven culture among homeless housing and service providers Improve efforts to share, integrate, and coordinate data throughout the community, including through improving the use of and reliability of Help Management Information System (HMIS) data for decision-making Transfer the role of HMIS Lead for Continuum of Care activities to Office of Supportive Housing to improve coordination of data Replace HMIS software system with a system with more capacity respond to our community needs 		LEADERSHIP CoC Collaborative Applicant (Office of Supportive Housing) • Providers • Jurisdictions • County departments • Community Technology Alliance • Silicon Valley Council of Nonprofit • HMIS	 Increased use of HMIS data for decision-making at program and system levels is demonstrated. Community-wide performance measures will be identified and a system will be created to report progress HMIS Lead will be Office of Supportive Housing HMIS software will be replaced with improved system
	STRATEGY 2: BUILD THE SOLUTION			
M	6000 Units & Related Services			
M1	6000 UNITS: Create and begin to implement a campaign that creates 6,000 new housing opportunities for homeless people, including: • New development (encompassing extremely low income units) • Existing units • Use of rental subsidies • Permanent supportive housing • Rapid rehousing • Innovative housing options, such as tiny houses, and • Services to support housing retention as needed in all units	 Focus on development of PSH/Housing First (See related activity N1 below.) Set annual targets for allocation of Housing Choice Vouchers to create housing opportunities Create housing opportunities suitable to men and women with 290 sex offender status, by identifying potential locations and scale of housing need (See also Strategy 3.2) 	Destination: Home Jurisdictions Office of Supportive Housing Housing Authority Funding partnerships	A housing financing and development plan to create 6,000 housing opportunities is completed and implementation begins

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE LEADERSHIP	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
M2	FUNDING: Assess, identify and plan for options to create a funding stream for the development of affordable and supportive housing	 Lead a campaign to create new funding mechanisms, including a potential housing bond, parcel tax, and sales tax measure Investigate and access non-traditional funding sources and new sources of funding, like the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Develop and implement an advocacy strategy to bring resources to the County to address housing need (e.g., 1115 to access ACA funding for services) Implement creative efforts to use funding differently Create collaborations with the environmental advocacy community that respond to shared goals 	Destination: Home	 The feasibility study of the housing implementation plan is completed The silent phase of the campaign is launched
	STRATEGY 3: SERVE THE PERSON			
	Different levels of need (3.1)			
N	PSH for CH			
N1	HOUSING 1000: Institutionalize and expand the Housing 1000 strategy of direct access to permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless households	 Develop opportunities for meaningful daytime activity for chronically homeless households Build ability and desire of housing first tenants to move to other, less service intensive housing 	Office of Supportive Housing	The Office of Supportive Housing assumes oversight of the coordinated assessment system and the Care Coordination Project, centralizing the access point for chronically homeless households
0	RRH for Episodic			
01	CALWORKS : Implement the CalWORKS rapid rehousing program	Year one work is expected to lead to identification of next steps.	• Emergency Assistance Network	Resources to implement the rapid rehousing model are identified

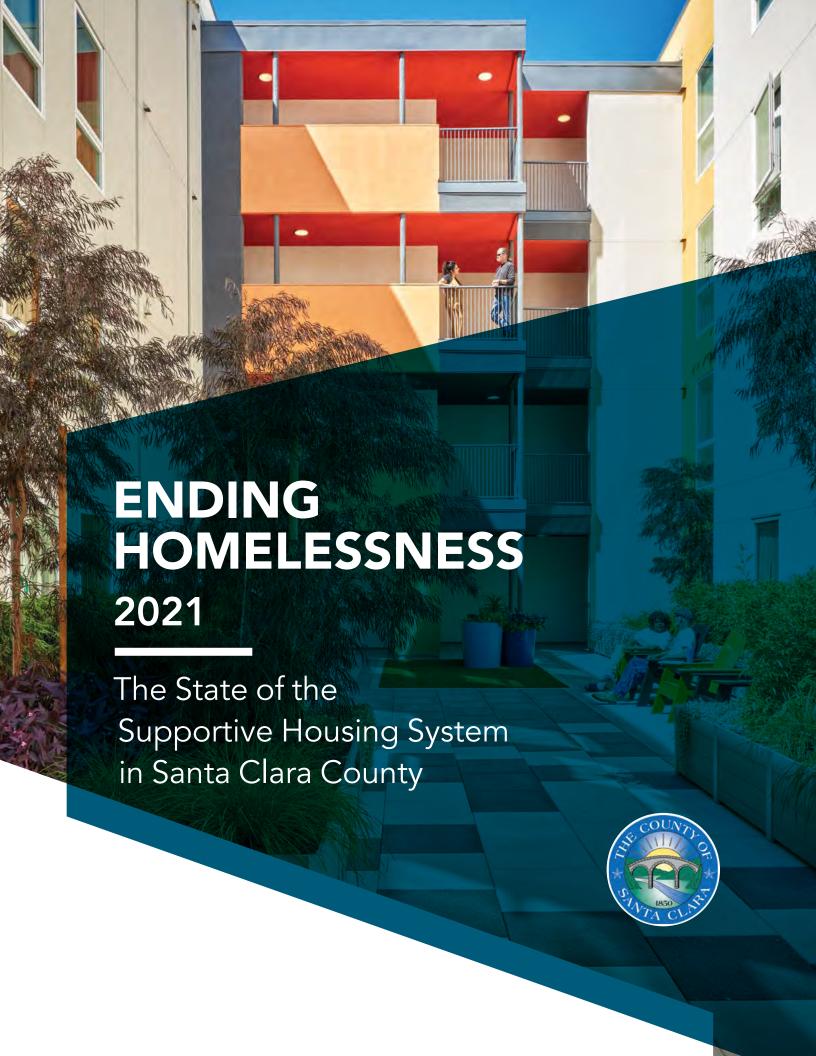
#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE LEADERSHIP	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
P	Prevention			
P1	PREVENTION: Build countywide prevention model and system of care, focusing on outcomes and best methods to deploy prevention resources.	 Build partnerships with Santa Clara County Office of Education, Social Services, etc. in order to identify resources for homeless families and increase efforts relating to homeless students Improve access to homelessness prevention resources in schools, daycare, CalWORKS, etc. Increase capacity of the Emergency Assistance Network (EAN) to prevent homelessness Review EAN system to determine administrative improvements and ways to understand funding necessary to increase ability to prevent homelessness 	Office of Supportive Housing Emergency Assistance Network Department of Education City of San Jose Schools Family and youth providers Bill Wilson Center McKinney-Vento Education Liaison for the County	Identification of increased resources for a locally-funded Homelessness Prevention and Rapid ReHousing (HPRP) program model.
	Unique populations (3.2)			
Q	Populations that need extra help			
Q1	VETERANS: Participate in activities related to the federal challenge to end veteran homelessness completely by 2020	 Focus on other high needs populations, e.g. seriously mentally ill people Consider tailoring services for veteran age cohorts as needs may be different for younger vets than older ones 	 VA City of San Jose Housing Authority Office of Supportive Housing Housing providers VA SSVF & HUD VASH providers HomeFirst 	 Increase housing and supportive services opportunities for veterans to match VA goals Local VA goals and metrics, as well as information from the VA gaps analysis, is used to make decisions and impact results

#	YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES	RELATED & FUTURE WORK	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE LEADERSHIP	POTENTIAL YEAR ONE OUTCOMES
Q2	FOOD ACCESS: Conduct food assessment to understand food landscape and develop action plan to address unmet needs	Ensure homeless individuals and families have access to food	 The Health Trust Food banks Social service agencies Farmers (understanding of food availability) Second Harvest Grocery stores 	A Food Access Study is completed, providing an understanding of county-wide food access and distribution and delineation of strategies to address limitations
R	Young People			
R1	RRH FOR TAY: Provide housing opportunities for Transition Aged Youth (TAY), including analyzing current housing opportunities and funding and evaluating a rapid rehousing program for TAY	Fund scholarships for homeless youth	Office of Supportive Housing Educational organizations Bill Wilson Center Unity Care Star	An analysis of what is currently working and what is not working for TAY youth is completed, including improvement recommendations
S	All Parts of County			
S1	south/North county: In implementing each of the above year one activities, focus on making and reporting on progress in all areas of the County	Increase access to services and benefits for residents of North and South County by making electronic interviews possible (e.g., Skype) and by expanding availability of the UPLIFT Transit Pass program (See related activity C1 above)	Office of Supportive Housing/ Destination: Home • Emergency Assistance Network • Social Security Administration	Demonstrated progress in responding to homelessness in all areas of County

Implementation Guide Coordinator: CoC Board and Collaborative Applicant



Appendix G: Ending Homelessness: The State of Supportive Housing System Reports



Acknowledgements

This report was compiled by Homebase, the Center for Common Concerns, on behalf of the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing.

Special thanks to Destination: Home for their review and contributions to the report, to the Supportive Housing System clients who shared their stories, and to the many community partners whose tireless work to end homelessness in our community is highlighted in this report.

Cover photo © John Sutton (2022)

Letter from the County Executive

We are pleased to share our annual State of the Supportive Housing System Report. This report highlights the advancements Santa Clara County made during 2021 toward our collective goal of ending homelessness while simultaneously facing the ongoing challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic with innovative approaches that have helped transform our ongoing work to address the needs of our unhoused neighbors. We learned that we had the capacity to do more and better, and we will continue to build on that capacity as we work toward the ambitious goals and strategies laid out in the 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness. The Community Plan provides a solid framework on which we are building our response to the current housing crisis. Through the collaborative efforts of system stakeholders, service providers, and local organizations – as well as the advocacy and support of residents – we have made tremendous strides toward scaling successful housing strategies, addressing the root causes of homelessness, expanding prevention efforts, and improving quality of life for unsheltered individuals.

This report opens with reflections on where we have been and where we are now. We recognize the various ways in which the community continues to strengthen our supportive housing system, build our homelessness prevention system, and expand housing resources and supports to better serve our unhoused neighbors. We highlight local efforts such as the 2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond that have made an extraordinary impact on housing availability in Santa Clara County, helping to address central causes of homelessness through policy change.

As we move toward greater equity and inclusivity, guidance from the Lived Experience Advisory Board and the Youth Action Board uplift and center the voices of people with lived experience in various capacities and community planning processes. Their leadership ensures that our system priorities and our actions as a community remain rooted in lived expertise and that we are advancing solutions that will most effectively support people who are currently unhoused or at risk of becoming unhoused. We truly appreciate and value our partnerships with these boards and look forward to continuing to collaborate to grow and improve our supportive housing system.

Through these efforts, we are working together to make ending homelessness a reality in Santa Clara County. Thank you for being a part of that vision.

Sincerely,

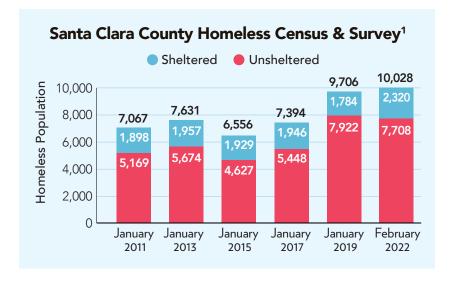
Jeffrey V. Smith, M.D., J.D. County Executive County of Santa Clara

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Introduction

2021 was a year of tremendous challenges and opportunities for our community and our efforts to address the housing crisis in Silicon Valley. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact our unhoused neighbors, putting them at heightened risk. Discrimination placed barriers between people and the jobs and homes that they needed to survive. At the same time, the county made significant progress towards the goals we set in the 2020-2025 Santa Clara County Community Plan to End Homelessness (Community Plan) and innovated new strategies and system improvements in response to the emergent needs surfaced by the pandemic.



The Community Plan zeros in on the root causes of homelessness – economic injustice, racism, sexism, stigmatization of mental illness, and the astronomical costs of housing – taking a collective impact approach involving partners across many sectors. Through these partnerships, we work together to identify inequities and redesign systems that fail to meet the needs of all people.

Two key allies include the Lived Experience Advisory Board (LEAB) and Youth Action Board (YAB), comprised of people who have experienced homelessness. In a world where many decisionmakers are disconnected from the realities of homelessness, the LEAB and the YAB provide critical guidance that informs the County's policymaking, planning processes, and funding decisions.

Guided by the Community Plan, we have invested in a continuum of long- and short-term housing solutions. We kept people housed by expanding homelessness prevention programs, including the Emergency Rental Assistance program, which distributed \$46 million to at-risk households. These efforts have contributed to a 33% decrease in the annual inflow of people becoming unhoused.

We have also focused on the community's priority of decreasing unsheltered homelessness by leveraging state Homekey funds and other resources to develop innovative emergency interim housing. Local jurisdictions such as the City of Mountain View, the City of San José, the City of Palo Alto, and others have committed more funding than ever before to increase temporary housing opportunities.

Continual increases in the stock of permanent affordable housing also ensure that periods of homelessness are brief and non-recurring. Through the 2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond alone, we have added 3,662 new and renovated units of sustainable

COVID is not going anywhere - COVID does not discriminate. Over time, we're still building relationships with our community, and we do our best to keep everyone safe.

– Tara Blair, PATH COVID Vaccine Ambassador

long-term housing. Without dedicated properties such as these, households with low incomes would struggle to maintain stability in an area with some of the highest housing costs in the nation.

Throughout this report, you will read about our community's efforts in more detail, and also hear from some of our most impacted community members. Our hope is that you are left not only with a sense of all that remains to be done, but also all that is possible.

¹ The County did not carry out an unsheltered homeless census and survey in 2021 due to COVID-19 health and safety risks and statewide public health orders in place. The 2022 unsheltered homeless census and survey was delayed by a January COVID-19 surge and was thus conducted in February. The count shows a 3% increase in people experiencing homelessness from 2019 to 2022. The small increase reflects both the progress and challenges our community continue to face in preventing and ending homelessness. This report shows that over 7,800 people have been permanently housed since 2020. Absent that progress, the increase likely would have been much larger.

² Source: https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/82437/637812162753270000

³ Source: https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument?id=61061 (affordable rent calculated based on 30% of annual income).

Where We've Been/Where We are Now



Expanding the Supportive Housing System

In 2021, the supportive housing system continued to expand thanks to the community's bold efforts to respond to the needs of our neighbors. In addition to the development of new supportive housing units, the community has been expanding available supports system-wide to tackle the biggest challenges faced by our region – to decrease the number of people becoming unhoused and improve the ability of people experiencing homelessness to obtain and maintain stable housing.

Reducing the Number of People Becoming Unhoused for the First Time

The County and partners are taking steps to ensure that fewer people become unhoused. In the past year, the County surpassed its goal of **a 30% reduction in annual inflow of people becoming unhoused.** By the end of 2021, the number of households experiencing homelessness for the first time decreased by 33%, from 4,771 baseline in 2019 to 3,172 in 2021.

Homelessness Prevention System (HPS)

HPS brings together a network of 20 community partners to provide temporary financial assistance, legal support, and other services to help at-risk families and individuals maintain their housing and avoid falling into homelessness. Since its launch in 2017, HPS has prevented homelessness for thousands of our most vulnerable residents – 92% of 3,087 households served remained housed one year after exit from the program, and capacity has increased to around 1,600 households per year.

Eviction Prevention

Supportive housing case managers build collaborative relationships with landlords and provide critical support to anticipate and resolve disputes and prevent eviction. Landlord engagement and tenants' rights trainings, anti-eviction legal services, and mediation support this work. Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) and rent relief programs provide essential interventions that help residents retain their housing even during periods of financial difficulty. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs offer Housing First no-fail support for clients even after evictions, working with clients to address causes of eviction and find better-fit housing.

Housing Problem Solving

Housing Problem Solving offers flexible and creative solutions to help individuals and families quickly resolve housing crises, encouraging safe housing options to meet each person's unique needs and avoid homelessness. In 2021, the Continuum of Care (CoC)⁴ expanded Housing Problem Solving, with flexible funding available through a network of community partners and centrally accessible through the shelter hotline.

⁴ The Continuum of Care (CoC) is a broad group of stakeholders dedicated to ending and preventing homelessness in Santa Clara County. The key CoC responsibilities are ensuring community-wide implementation of efforts to end homelessness, as well as ensuring programmatic and systemic effectiveness.

Increasing Permanent Housing Placements

A network of public agencies and nonprofit partners works collaboratively to support people experiencing homelessness to rapidly obtain stable housing and to maintain their housing through income support and connections to employment. Through these collective efforts, 1,943 households were permanently housed in 2021.

More Housing, More People Housed

In 2021, the supportive housing system added 171 units of permanent supportive housing and 188 units of interim housing to give permanent housing clients stability during their housing search. Affordable housing developed with the 2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond (Housing Bond) and other funds also included 387 units for rapid rehousing clients. Additionally, funding for another 662 units was approved.

Increasing Stability in Housing

Connections to employment opportunities, interim housing between placements, and other supports help Santa Clara County community members to achieve and maintain stability in housing.

Interim housing programs

Interim housing programs such as Willow Glen Studios on Pedro Street assist people enrolled in supportive housing programs who are still in the process of finding an apartment to rent or who are waiting for a new supportive housing unit to finish construction. While the County strives to house people as quickly as possible, interim housing like Pedro Street provides a safe, clean, and comfortable residence as well as access to services to improve health, stability, and quality of life during the wait for permanent housing.

Income Support for People Who Need it

A new standard assessment allows providers to immediately identify clients who will benefit from employment services and refer them to employment and job training programs to help them grow their incomes.

New Employment Opportunities

In 2020 and 2021, the County of Santa Clara and City of San José expanded employment opportunities for unhoused and formerly unhoused adults, opening doors to new roles as call center operators, vaccine outreach ambassadors, and interim housing staff. With funding from the CalWORKs program, the community created new employment opportunities, including hiring additional staff for the Here4You hotline, the call center that centralizes referrals to temporary housing programs, and other community resources. Local interim housing and service agencies LifeMoves and Abode partnered with the County to conduct recruitment.

Destination: Work

The Destination: Work initiative is a partnership between the Office of Supportive Housing, Destination: Home, and JobTrain that connects participants with living-wage employment leading to careers in high-growth industries such as health care, technology, advanced manufacturing, building, and construction. JobTrain offers resume support, career exploration, interview skills, job search assistance, and youth-targeted paid work experience, as well as training in digital and financial literacy.



Supportive Housing System Components

HOUSING **DEVELOPMENT**



• Increases affordable housing supply, providing a path to long-term housing stability for people who are unhoused and helps avoid future occurrences of homelessness caused by extreme housing costs

HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION



 Helps individuals and families who are about to lose their housing to remain housed where they are or move to more sustainable permanent housing

OUTREACH K



- Engages with people who are unhoused on the street, in parks and other public spaces, and in vehicles
- Acts as an access point for the Coordinated Entry System and for emergency shelter
- Locates people who have been referred to housing programs by the Coordinated Entry System

COORDINATED ASSESSMENT SYSTEM



- Acts as a front door to the community's housing resources
- Matches people who are unhoused to the community's transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing programs

HOUSING PROBLEM SOLVING



• Engages people in common sense conversations to identify creative solutions, unexplored options, and resources to quickly return to housing

HERE4YOU CALL CENTER



- Provides a single point of access to emergency shelter beds and centralizes emergency shelter referrals
- Offers immediate Housing Problem Solving support
- Acts as an access point to the Coordinated Entry System

INTERIM HOUSING



• Provides temporary housing for people who are unhoused and have been enrolled in a Rapid Rehousing or Permanent Supportive Housing program while they are searching for a permanent place to live

EMERGENCY SHELTER



- Provides a safe place to sleep for people who are unhoused
- Provides meals, showers, other basic needs services, and connections to community resources
- Acts as an access point to the Coordinated Entry System

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING



• Provides temporary housing and services for people who are unhoused and seeking a more structured living environment, especially youth and veterans

RAPID REHOUSING



- Provides supportive services and temporary rental assistance to people who are unhoused
- Helps individuals and families obtain permanent housing and increase income so that they can remain housed independently

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



• Helps individuals and families with disabilities maintain permanent housing through long-term rental subsidies, connections to medical and behavioral health care, and other services



Santa Clara County's LEAB plays several integral roles in the homeless system of care by improving the supportive housing system, dispelling myths about homelessness, and helping the broader community better understand the needs of unhoused residents. The LEAB is composed of 23 currently and formerly unhoused residents with diverse life experiences that conduct program evaluations, facilitate provider training, provide meaningful input on new countywide policies, and make recommendations for grant spending, among other endeavors. The LEAB also offers leadership development opportunities for members.

As the LEAB's membership has grown and diversified, their project portfolio and impact on the homeless system of care have continued to deepen. The LEAB draws not only on their individual lived expertise, but also on a foundation of strong relationships with the unhoused community. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the LEAB has collaborated with the Office of Supportive Housing and the City of San José to conduct a coordinated, extensive street outreach campaign throughout the county to deliver hot meals, hygiene supplies, and other critical provisions to improve quality of life for unsheltered individuals. LEAB members have not stopped at delivering food, however, and have leveraged this initiative to build rapport with encampment residents and connect them to community resources, identify strategies to meet their basic needs, and support them in resolving barriers to housing.

Tapping into this foundational connection to the unhoused community, the LEAB has played a critical role in improving the homeless system of care. Upon request by a community-based service provider and the City of San José, a task group of LEAB members comprehensively evaluated homeless street outreach and case management effectiveness, unmet needs, and areas for improvement. The LEAB surveyed staff and clients, performed field observations, reviewed staff orientation and training materials, and audited policies and procedures. In the culminating report, the LEAB proposed a series of actionable recommendations informed by national best practices to strengthen program efficacy, efficiency, and equity.

In addition to program evaluation, the LEAB has been a key partner in strengthening the supportive housing system by leading training on housing problem solving for call center, emergency shelter, drop-in center, and other program staff. LEAB members teach Housing-First-aligned,

person-centered, and strengths-based strategies to empower program staff to have creative conversations that support unhoused residents in identifying and leveraging household strengths, support networks, and other resources in overcoming barriers to housing stability and identifying potential solutions to their housing crisis.



Youth Action Board

Established in July 2021, the YAB is a community of youth and young adults (between the ages of 18-26) who are currently or formerly unhoused or have lived experience of housing instability focused on creating collaborative, local solutions to homelessness. They advise the County of Santa Clara on issues that impact youth and young adults and drive forward the implementation of youth-focused housing programs and services.

The YAB has grown immensely since its launch and is taking steps to further organize as an autonomous group. The Board is building internal structures and policy to continue to be a powerful voice for youth and young adults in the community and contribute to community-wide efforts.

YAB member Jocelyn Arenas stated that personal experience plays a role in how YAB members show up and engage in the work. She stated that "the YAB is a group of people who want to make a difference in the community because of how their experiences have impacted them. For myself, I hold my heart really close to the work that I do." The YAB has focused on not only building group identity, but also valuing and honoring the various lived experiences of members.

Karen Mestizo, YAB member and YHDP Community Coordinator shared that the YAB is focused on "taking action and defining what it means to be autonomous. This is a big step that requires more work and involvement, and people are very passionate about it." Additionally, the YAB is building partnerships with other youth groups within the community and other YABs nationwide to share best practices in supporting youth leadership.

When asked what the most impactful part of this work is, Mestizo answered, "getting the opportunity to be involved in these decisions that shape our community. Its challenging, but that's what helps aid growth. This work allows me to challenge myself and challenge the system in order to create something better for my community."

Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project Funding

In October 2021, Santa Clara County was selected by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to participate in the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP). YHDP is a federal initiative designed to prevent and end youth homelessness guided by a youth-led community planning effort culminating in the Santa Clara County Community Plan to End Youth and Young Adult Houselessness. The YAB provided invaluable oversight and guidance to the community throughout the YHDP application and community planning process and established the guiding vision for the community plan, through which \$10.4 million in federal funding will go to expand efforts to tackle youth homelessness over the next two years.

The Santa Clara County Community Plan to End Youth and Young Adult Houselessness is the outcome of a six-month community planning process led by the YAB and YHDP Planning Group. The plan outlines the roadmap for YHDP implementation and represents the community's commitment to honoring youth and youth adult leadership in system change efforts. It is centered around the following goals developed by community stakeholders and youth with lived experience:

- Goal 1: The community identifies all unaccompanied youth experiencing houselessness
- Goal 2: The community uses prevention and diversion strategies whenever possible, and otherwise provides immediate access to low-barrier crisis housing and services to any youth who needs and wants it. Diversion and prevention should encourage long-term stability and ensure that youth are adequately supported and uplifted out of houselessness.
- Goal 3: The community uses coordinated assessment processes to effectively link all youth experiencing houselessness to housing and services solutions that are tailored to their needs.
- Goal 4: The community acts with urgency to swiftly assist youth to move into permanent or non-time-limited housing options with appropriate services and supports.
- Goal 5: The community has resources, plans, and system capacity in place to prevent and quickly end future experiences of houselessness among youth.

Since the adoption of this plan, the local application and funding process for YHDP has concluded and resulted in awarded funding for five new projects serving youth and young adults.

COVID-19 Response Updates

Systems Change

Santa Clara County's supportive housing system is constantly adapting and evolving to better meet the needs of the community with the input of people with lived expertise, providers, policymakers, and lessons learned from ongoing efforts to respond to multiple crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic. One notable system change to come out of the pandemic was the creation of a centralized hotline to rapidly screen and place people in shelter according to their need. Building on the successes of the hotline during the earlier phases of the pandemic, the County launched the Here4You Call Center in Fall 2021 with the support of partners including the City of San José and the operating community-based organization, the Bill Wilson Center.

The call center builds on the shelter hotline established during the pandemic and serves as a centralized call center for any community members seeking assistance or referrals to temporary housing programs. In the past, individuals and families had to call multiple phone numbers and undergo multiple screening processes to locate services, which could be challenging under the best of circumstances and even more difficult amid a housing-related crisis. The call center provides screening, referrals, and transportation to emergency shelter programs, linkages to the Homelessness Prevention System, Housing Problem Solving services including financial assistance to resolve housing crises, and referrals to other community resources. Call center staff provide services that are low-barrier, trauma-informed, and culturally and linguistically responsive.

COVID-19 Education & Outreach Program

The COVID-19 Education & Outreach Program was a critical piece of the County's efforts to distribute information and resources regarding vaccination. The success of the program can be attributed largely to the cultural competencies and leadership of teams with lived experience -- 76% of ambassadors deployed into the community had lived experience of homelessness. Over 31,000 hours of outreach was conducted in English, Vietnamese, and Spanish beginning in November 2021 with 13,831 individuals surveyed through these efforts.

Tara Blair, a PATH COVID-19 outreach ambassador, shared that there was originally a high amount of hesitancy regarding vaccines and misinformation about their effectiveness, and building rapport with individuals in crisis was crucial to engaging in educational conversations about COVID-19 vaccines. The team reached unhoused people through in-person outreach, flyers, email and phone communications, and vaccine drives.

Staff provided resources such as food and basic needs supplies to build trust with individuals before providing education about vaccines. The diversity of the vaccine ambassador team in terms of lived experience, culture, and age coupled with their compassion for the homeless community were key to successful outreach efforts.

Regarding the impact of vaccine ambassadors, Blair said: "Our teams do a lot more than assisting folks with getting shots on their arms. It's not just COVID – people are needing and wanting services. A big portion of the community I know from my past. It makes me really grateful to serve my community."

Impact on the Ground

The Project Roomkey program is an example of the County's swift and impactful COVID-19 response, providing temporary emergency shelter to people living unsheltered during the COVID-19 pandemic and serving as a pathway to more permanent housing options.

Shannon and her elderly mother, Sarah, had been living in encampments and on the streets for more than 20 years. Prior to receiving housing and services through Project Roomkey, Shannon struggled with trauma from domestic violence, while Sarah experienced mobility issues and faced a language barrier when seeking services. Both had experienced long term post-traumatic stress disorder and feared identity theft due to past experiences.

County and Abode case management partners supported Shannon and Sarah in obtaining benefits they had not received in years, including General Assistance, CalFresh, Medi-Cal, and Social Security Disability Insurance. Shannon and Sarah eventually moved into permanent housing through a Project Homekey program.

Christine Khoo, Program Manager at the County of Santa Clara, stated the following about her work with this family: "It feels amazing to get folks housed out of such a negative, scary time with a worldwide pandemic. To know that these women now feel safe, aren't exposed to the elements, and live in a place good for their physical and mental health made it very much worth it and changed the lives of chronically homeless individuals."

**Note: names have been changed to protect client privacy.



2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond Progress

In November of 2016, Santa Clara County voters approved a \$950 million Affordable Housing Bond to transform affordable housing in the county. The Housing Bond is projected to fund 120 new affordable housing developments over ten years, including 4,800 new units dedicated to Extremely Low-Income and Very Low-Income households, along with the establishment of rental and ownership opportunities for Moderate Income households. The Housing Bond provides the means for the County to give our community's most vulnerable residents a fresh start. Significant progress has been made across the county since the introduction of the Housing Bond, including, as of 2021:





35 810 550 DEVELOPMENTS UNITS OPEN NOW TO OPEN IN 2022

3,044 + 618 = 3,662
TOTAL NEW UNITS RENOVATED UNITS UNITS TOTAL

7 CITIES | \$25 MILLION FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER PROGRAM

Every dollar invested through the Housing Bond incentivizes an average of \$3.50 from outside investments.

Development and renovation projects funded by the Housing Bond are in the process of adding new units of affordable, low-income, and moderate-income housing across the county.



Community Plan Implementation Update

The 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness is the product of a robust community engagement process led by the Santa Clara County CoC and building on the successes of previous years. The Community Plan recognizes that rates of homelessness continue to grow in Santa Clara County, impacting too many members of our community. The systemic factors that fuel homelessness remain ever-present – the rising income gap in our community, insufficient supply of affordable housing (particularly at the lowest income levels), and longstanding structural inequities – all compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Community Plan is a call for bold action by partners across the County, to address these roots of homelessness and provide services and housing for those in need.

Two years into implementation, the Community Plan continues to guide our County, cities, nonprofits, and other community partners as they make decisions about funding, programs, priorities, and needs. The Community Plan is organized around three core strategies:

STRATEGY 1



Address the root causes of homelessness through system and policy change

STRATEGY 2



Expand homelessness prevention and housing programs to meet the need

STRATEGY 3



Improve quality of life for unsheltered individuals and create healthy neighborhoods for all

The Community Plan identifies aggressive targets designed to reverse the growth in homelessness and bring us closer to the collective goal of ending homelessness in Santa Clara County.

Community Plan: Progress Toward Goals

In partnership with local Cities, the Santa Clara County Housing Authority, nonprofit service providers, and other stakeholders, the County has made tremendous strides toward achieving Community Plan goals and putting strategies into practice during the first two years of implementation.



STRATEGY 1

Address the Root Causes of Homelessness Through System and Policy Change

Through Strategy 1, we are investing in a future where homelessness is rare, and interventions are in place to ensure that those at risk of are quickly connected with services and stable housing. The County and its partners are laying the groundwork for this future through coordination with safety net services, targeted resources for prevention, policy changes to increase affordable housing stock, increasing access to employment and income, and advocacy and education. Crucial to each of these efforts is the acknowledgement of systemic racism as a root cause of homelessness and housing instability, and racial equity must be central to all solutions.



STRATEGY 2

Expand homelessness prevention and housing programs to meet the need

While Strategy 1 aims to strengthen the social safety net and address systemic causes of homelessness, Strategy 2 aims to build the community's capacity to meet urgent needs for housing and support. This effort involves significant investment in expansion of the supportive housing system, as well as programs tailored to the needs of specific populations experiencing homelessness, including youth/young adults, older adults and seniors, families with children, and adults without children. It involves expansion of a range of supports to prevent homelessness, including both financial resources and supportive services. This work relies on an efficient, effective, state-of-the-art supportive housing system that centers the voices of people with lived experience of homelessness, invests in a qualified workforce, and addresses and eliminates biases in hiring and provision of services.



STRATEGY 3

Improve quality of life for unsheltered individuals and create healthy neighborhoods for all

In addition to preventing homelessness for as many people as possible, the community must address the immediate needs of people who remain unhoused due to the extreme housing crisis and increasing income inequality. To meet these needs, Strategy 3 focuses on greatly expanding the availability of temporary housing and shelter and the variety of temporary housing options throughout the county, increasing street outreach and services for unsheltered residents, and increasing accessibility of mental health and substance use services.

Our Targets

By 2025, we will



Achieve a **30% reduction** in annual inflow of people becoming homeless



House **20,000 people** through the supportive housing system



Expand the Homelessness Prevention System and other early interventions to serve **2,500 people per year**



Double temporary housing and shelter capacity to reduce the number of people sleeping outside



Address the **racial inequities present** among unhoused people
and families and track progress
toward reducing disparities

In addition to laying out a roadmap of strategies to prevent and end homelessness, the Community Plan set aggressive targets to achieve by 2025. Here is our progress to-date against these bold goals:



Status: **7,853** total housed

2025 Goal: **20,000**

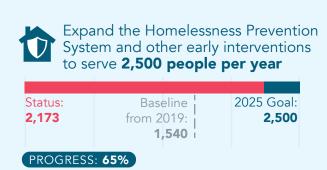
PROGRESS: 39%

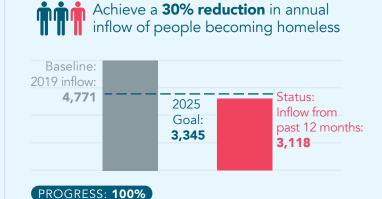


Double temporary housing and shelter capacity to reduce the number of people sleeping outside

Status:	Baseline		2025 Goal:
2,193*	from 2019:		3,764
,	1,882	l I	,
PROGRESS	S: 17%		

 * Capacity figure reflects temporary reductions in some shelters instituted to prevent the spread of COVID-19.









City Efforts Across the County

Cities are vital partners in a cohesive county-wide effort to end homelessness. Cities were critical stakeholders in the formation of the Community Plan, including many with representation on the Community Plan steering committee. All cities of Santa Clara County were invited to endorse the Community Plan after its development in 2020 and to play a role in its implementation. So far, 11 of 15 cities in the county have adopted resolutions endorsing the Community Plan: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San José, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale. These vital partners have been working toward local goals that align with the strategies outlined in the county-wide plan and have made tremendous progress through innovative programs and partnerships.

Highlight: Morgan Hill

Morgan Hill has received a capacity-building grant from Destination: Home to support the City's work related to the 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness. The three-year partnership has enabled Morgan Hill to hire a dedicated liaison on homelessness issues (with a particular focus on Strategy 3: Improving quality of life for unsheltered individuals and creating healthy neighborhoods for all) and supported the City in the development and launch of a local implementation plan with specific targets and outcomes for each of the Community Plan strategies. Morgan Hill has worked with the County Office of Supportive Housing to develop a local Housing Development Plan to identify opportunities for affordable housing, including new developments:

- The Magnolias A 100% affordable housing project with 66 units in a variety of unit sizes reserved
 for low-income individuals and families, people in need of rapid rehousing, and veterans, including
 veterans in need of supportive services.
- Royal Oak Village 73 affordable apartments in progress, comprised of six one-bedrooms, 37 two bedrooms, and 29 three-bedrooms, with units set aside for rapid rehousing participants, and a resident manager unit. 30 units will be set aside for extremely low-income agricultural worker households, and 24 units will accommodate individuals and families earning up to 50% of area median income.

Highlight: Mountain View

Mountain View has embarked on several efforts to reduce homelessness in line with the Community Plan. Mountain View is one year into a three-year capacity-building grant from Destination: Home to support their ability to develop deeply affordable housing and spearhead initiatives such that will help end and prevent homelessness. New developments in progress with multiple sources of funding include:

- La Avenida Apartments 100 apartments, including 30 homes reserved for individuals experiencing homelessness with on-site support services
- Crestview Hotel a hotel conversion creating up to 67 affordable apartments, including approximately 45 supportive housing units
- LifeMoves Mountain View an interim housing community serving single adults and families. Built
 on private property, the community is funded through state Homekey funds and further supported
 by public and private funders. The community has 100 single and family units, a communal kitchen,
 playground, and meeting rooms for case management and other services.

Mountain View also prepared to pilot a groundbreaking guaranteed basic income initiative. Basic income initiatives provide unconditional, guaranteed income to help households to cover basic costs of living. Pilot initiatives test the idea that guaranteed basic income may help to raise households out of poverty by alleviating financial stress and help households to avoid extreme consequences of unplanned expenses – expenses that can mean loss of housing for low-income households. The County has its own Transition-Age Youth (TAY) Basic Income Pilot underway for former foster youth. These pilots provide useful information the effectiveness of this strategy, information that could guide decisions on how these programs could be used in the future.

The Elevate MV basic income pilot will help approximately 166 extremely low-income households bridge the gap of monthly income needed to maintain stable housing. Rising rents put our lowest-income neighbors at increased risk of homelessness. With a huge and growing gap between wages and rents, low-income families face dire housing insecurity. The program will give direct cash payments of \$500 per month for one year to 166 randomly selected eligible Mountain View residents that will elevate their basic income to provide more financial security. Program eligibility requirements include being a Mountain View resident with one or more children under the age 18 and earning at or below 30% of area mean income, which equates to an annual income of \$44,750 in 2021 for a family of three.

Highlight: Cupertino

From 2017 to 2021, the City of Cupertino has seen a significant reduction in individuals newly experiencing homelessness, indicating that fewer single adult Cupertino residents are becoming newly unhoused year over year. This decreasing trend parallels the trend in the county as a whole, which has surpassed the Community Plan goal of a 30% reduction in annual inflow of people becoming unhoused. Cupertino has developed a new affordable housing development, The Veranda (19 units for senior citizens), through the 2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond.

Cupertino has also set out to develop their own city-wide strategic plan in alignment with the County's Community Plan, launched in September 2021 and currently in draft stages. Planning has involved a robust community engagement process to gather input and feedback and build consensus around common goals and strategies. Input on needs and priorities were gathered from hous-

ing and service providers, representatives from health care and education, advocacy groups, the business community, housing developers, City and County staff, people with lived experience of homelessness, and the public at large. Based on this input and local data analysis, Cupertino has identified gaps in the resources available and services needed to meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness in Cupertino and strategies and goals to address those needs and support the objectives of the Community Plan.

Highlight: City of Santa Clara

The City of Santa Clara, having endorsed the Community Plan, has launched a Homelessness Task Force consisting of stakeholders with a range of perspectives and experience. This group includes eight members representing a diverse set of backgrounds, including members who have experienced housing instability and/or homelessness, representatives from each City Council district, and representatives from local agencies. The Task Force is helping to identify priorities and provide recommendations related to the development of the City Plan to End Homelessness. The task force is meeting virtually once per month for the duration of the planning process, guiding the process from stakeholder engagement and analysis to the development of recommendations and plan drafting. The resulting City Plan will be focused on city strengths within the regional effort.

The City of Santa Clara is also developing new affordable housing through the Housing Bond. New developments include:

- Calabazas / Corvin Apartments 145 apartment units completed, 80 of which are Permanent Supportive Housing to help individuals and families with high service needs, and the remainder are available to households earning up to 50% of area median income, with units set aside for resident managers.
- Agrihood Senior Apartments 165 affordable units in progress, which will consist of 70 studios, 83 one-bedrooms, 10 two-bedrooms, as well as two resident manager units. A portion of the units will be leased to qualifying senior veterans and 54 of the units will be set aside as Permanent Supportive Housing for households experiencing homelessness.
- Kifer Senior Apartments 79 affordable apartments to be developed, of which 45 will be reserved as Permanent Supportive Housing (including resident manager units), 17 will be available to households earning up to 30% of area median income, and 17 will be available to households earning up to 50% of area median income.

Community Plan: Building Momentum



Advocacy for Housing Ready Communities

Destination: Home is leading the charge to develop a climate in which policies are in place to facilitate affordable housing development and other proven solutions to prevent and end homelessness. This community-driven movement has gained the support of thousands of community members, working together to advocate for practical solutions to the housing shortage and rising costs of housing. Their voices are being heard and are driving public policy toward greater investments in housing for Extremely Low-Income households, stronger eviction protections, and greater representation in decision-making bodies by people with lived experience of homelessness.



Improving Partnerships Across the System

The community continues to make crucial investments to develop and strengthen coordination and collaboration with partners across the supportive housing system, to address pressing housing and service needs and create a stronger safety net for our residents. Future initiatives will strengthen coordination and collaboration with health care and criminal legal system partners, streamline emergency response efforts, and address basic needs to improve overall wellness of people who are unhoused.



Leadership by People with Lived Experience

People with lived experience of homelessness play a vital role in guiding progress toward ending homelessness in Santa Clara County, and this role will continue to expand in coming years. As discussed elsewhere in this report, the LEAB and YAB advise the County on a range of issues and lead important initiatives to strengthen the homeless system of care. Expansion of these initiatives drives impact across all Community Plan goals.

Conclusion

As this report concludes, we reflect on 2021 and the ways in which our community united to address homelessness. We increased capacity, opened new housing opportunities throughout the region, and adapted our systems, building on innovations necessitated by the pandemic.

As we continue to implement the 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness, we must maintain our commitment to bold action to prevent and end homelessness in our community. Our systems must work to truly understand, include, and center people experiencing homelessness in our solutions. We must take steps to remedy past harms, address inequities, and prevent people from losing their homes in the future.

No one can solve a housing crisis alone. Only through the collaborative effort of the entire community – people with lived expertise, neighbors, housing providers, service providers, property owners and managers, grant makers, elected officials, and both private and public sector partners – will we move forward to end homelessness in Santa Clara County. It will require new and innovative strategies, partnerships, and tremendous effort, and we hope you will join us.



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The overall goal is that no one has to go through anything close to the same experiences we have. If we don't change the system today or tomorrow but push our way closer and closer to make it better for just one person, then we're making a difference.

- Jocelyn Arenas, YAB Member.

Photo by The Family Album Project



HOMELESSNESS

2019-2020

The State of the Supportive Housing System in Santa Clara County



Acknowledgements

This report was compiled by Homebase, the Center for Common Concerns, on behalf of the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing.

Special thanks to Destination: Home for their review and contributions to the report, to the Supportive Housing System clients who shared their stories, and to the many community partners whose tireless work to end homelessness in our community is highlighted in this report.

Letter from the County Executive

Challenging times call for gratitude and reflection. It is in this spirit that we are pleased to release our third report on the State of the Supportive Housing System, which highlights Santa Clara County's advancements towards our goal of ending homelessness.

This report begins with the progress that the County and our many partners have made since releasing our 2015 Community Plan to End Homelessness, starting with an acknowledgement of the role that the Housing First philosophy has played in our system's growth. Through our commitment to Housing First, and our collaborations with our city, nonprofit, business, and philanthropic partners, we have built new affordable housing, created a robust homelessness prevention system, improved access to behavioral health services, moved toward greater system equity and inclusiveness, and raised the voices of people with lived experience in critical decision-making processes. These are just some of the accomplishments you will read about in these pages.

This report also shines a light on our community's heroic efforts to help prevent the spread of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) amongst our most vulnerable community members, including those experiencing homelessness. We owe a debt of gratitude to our providers and community partners for responding quickly and effectively to raise and distribute emergency funds for homelessness prevention; for delivering meals, supplies and hygiene services to encampments; for providing safe shelter to people at risk of COVID-19 complications; and for creating new interim and permanent housing developments.

We face an uncertain future, as the COVID-19 crisis has only amplified the longstanding systemic causes of homelessness that continue pushing more of our neighbors into homelessness, including our region's income inequalities and severe lack of affordable housing. For this reason, strengthening the supportive housing system is more important than ever. We are fortunate to have developed the 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness with these challenges in mind. In our first year of implementation, we rose to the occasion by permanently housing over 2,700 people and expanding the homelessness prevention system's capacity by 50%.

In the coming years, we will continue to use this Plan as a roadmap to help guide us in the monumental task of making homelessness a thing of the past. As daunting as this task may seem right now, we are hopeful that the same determination that carried us through the past six years will lead to positive change as we move forward into the future.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey V. Smith, M.D., J.D. County Executive Officer County of Santa Clara

Miguel Marquez, M.P.P., J.D. Chief Operating Officer County of Santa Clara

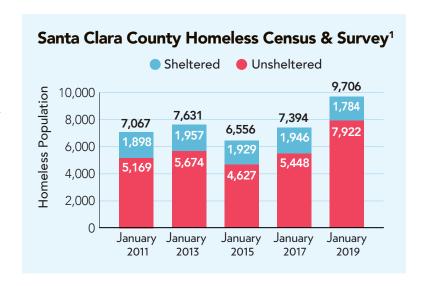
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Introduction

Santa Clara County is the heart of Silicon Valley, and a hub of wealth, progress, and invention. However, with these economic gains have come societal and humanitarian costs. While some residents have prospered, others have been left behind. Income disparities and sharp rises in housing costs have caused thousands of Santa Clara County residents to become homeless each year, forcing them to double up with friends and relatives or to sleep in shelters, on streets, in vehicles, and other places where people are not meant to live. Recently, we have seen that the COVID-19 pandemic has only increased these disparities, with low-income neighborhoods and people of color bearing the brunt of the crisis.



While our region's housing affordability gap remains a major concern, the community is making progress. Every day, the County and its many partners are working hard to end homelessness and provide safe and affordable housing for our most vulnerable residents. This report shines a light on some of that work, including how the community committed to taking a "Housing First" approach to ending homelessness.

This report also provides a retrospective on the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing's efforts to address homelessness through its implementation of the 2015-2020 Community Plan to End Homelessness, as well as an overview of the progress the supportive housing system made in 2019 and 2020. Lastly, this report will take a look into the future with highlights from the recently adopted 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness, focusing on the community's ambitious goals, and the strategies we are using to achieve them.



¹ The County did not carry out an unsheltered homeless census and survey in 2021 due to COVID-19 health and safety risks and statewide public health orders to shelter in place.

² Source: https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument?id=67724

³ Source: https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument?id=61061 (affordable rent calculated based on 30% of annual income).

Where We've Been: Celebrating Success

In 2014, the County of Santa Clara and Destination: Home brought together community stakeholders to develop a coordinated strategy to address homelessness across the county. The resulting 2015-2020 Community Plan to End Homelessness and the coordinated community effort to implement it led to many system successes, including more than 8,800 households being housed.

Additional highlights since implementation of the first community-wide plan include:

County of Santa Clara Office of **Supportive Housing Created**

- The Office of Supportive Housing (OSH) was created to expand the County's leadership role in the effort to end homelessness. Until 2011, the County had one position dedicated to addressing "housing and homeless concerns," located within the Mental Health Department and an Office of Affordable Housing located in the planning department.
- OSH developed through the merging of these efforts and is now responsible for operating and spearheading the now-coordinated county-wide systems that help prevent and end homelessness.
- Since its creation, OSH has grown from having 20 employees to having a staff of 121. OSH also more than doubled its resources since FY 2016, with a current operating budget of \$87.6 million.

Coordinated **Assessment System**

Established

OSH established the Coordinated Assessment System to provide a more streamlined, centralized system for matching the community's most vulnerable households to the right housing resources.4

2016 Measure A **Affordable Housing Bond Passed**

2016 Measure A provides \$950 million in funding to create 120 new affordable housing developments over 10 years, including:



4,800 units of affordable housing for households with extremely low and very low

2016 Measure A also helps create rental and home ownership opportunities for households with moderate incomes.

For more information on 2016 Measure A, see page 17.

2015

2015-2020 Community Plan to End **Homelessness Released**

The Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County, developed through a series of community summits in 2014, outlined a coordinated strategy to address homelessness using a "Housing First" approach.

Key goals from the Plan included creating 6,000 new affordable housing opportunities and developing systems to target client-centered solutions to

homelessness.



2016

All The Way Home Campaign Launched

In 2015, San José Mayor Sam Liccardo and Santa Clara County Supervisor Dave Cortese launched the "All The Way Home" campaign seeking to end veteran homelessness across the county by providing rental assistance, supportive services, and incentives for landlords to house homeless veterans.



As of December 31, 2020, 2,000 veterans have been housed since the beginning of the campaign.

⁴ For more information, please visit https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/ContinuumofCare/coordinated-assessment/Pages/home.aspx

Initially started as a pilot in 2017, the Homelessness Prevention System brings together a network of community partners to provide flexible financial assistance and resources for households at risk of losing their housing, including streamlined access to eviction defense legal services offered by the Silicon Valley Law Foundation.

Homelessness Prevention

System Pilot Began

Lived Experience Advisory Board Created

Together with Destination: Home, OSH supported the formation of the Lived Experience Advisory Board, a 17-member body comprised of currently and formerly homeless individuals with diverse life experiences.

The Board provides input on new countywide policies, makes recommendations for grant spending, and provides leadership development opportunities for members.



Cisco Announced \$50 Million Supportive Housing and Innovation Fund

In March 2018, Cisco announced that they would provide \$50 million in funding over five years to support Destination: Home's work toward ending homelessness. Funding has gone toward building supportive housing, conducting research, starting pilot programs utilizing emerging best practices, and pioneering technological solutions.

2017 2018

Destination: Work Program Launched

Destination: Work is a joint initiative by Destination: Home, the County of Santa Clara OSH, and the City of San José that provides opportunities for living-wage employment for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.



Destination: Work helps clients increase their incomes and obtain long-term career opportunities.

The initiative is designed to connect clients to programs offering job training, professional certifications, and paid work experience in high-growth industries.

LGBTQ-Focused Shelter Opened

In 2018, OSH, the Office of LGBTQ Affairs, and the City of San José came together to create the county's first temporary housing program dedicated to serving LGBTQ-identified residents, a population that is significantly overrepresented in the county's homeless population.

City of San José Awarded Nearly \$100 Million in Affordable Housing Funding

In 2019, the City of San José awarded nearly \$100 million to 11 developments to create 1,144 units of new affordable housing to low-income groups including people experiencing homelessness.



Apple Pledged \$2.5 Billion to Address California's Housing Crisis

In November 2019, Apple committed \$2.5 billion to addressing housing affordability issues in California, including \$50 million to support Destination: Home's work increasing supportive housing units and implementing homelessness prevention strategies.

Villas on the Park Completed

In October 2019, construction was completed on Villas on the Park, a brand new 83-unit Permanent Supportive Housing project in San José, funded by the City of San José, Housing Trust Silicon Valley, and 2016 Measure A. For more information on the Villas, see page 9.

2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness Released

- The second Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County was released in August 2020. The Plan is based on the input of over 8,000 community members, including people with lived experience of homelessness, service providers, and advocates.
- The plan focuses on three strategies to end homelessness: addressing root causes of homelessness through system and policy change, expanding homelessness prevention and housing programs, and improving quality of life for unsheltered populations and creating healthy neighborhoods for all. For more information on the Community Plan to End Homelessness, see page 18.

Monterey Gateway Apartments Opened

- In May 2020, Monterey Gateway Apartments opened as the first 2016 Measure A-funded project in Gilroy. The 75-unit project provides affordable housing for seniors. Half of the apartments are dedicated supportive housing units for seniors who have experienced homelessness.
- For more information on Monterey Gateway Apartments, see page 13.

2019 2020 2021

Second Street Studios Opened



In May 2019, Second Street Studios became home to 134 new tenants who had experienced long

periods of homelessness.

Second Street Studios was the first project in the county to be 100% dedicated to providing supportive housing. Its radically collaborative approach, bringing together developers, property managers, and service providers, offers a model of coordinated support for the community's most vulnerable members.

City of San José Establishes First Emergency Interim Housing Program

- In Fall 2020, the City of San José and Habitat for Humanity created four semi-permanent modular housing developments in response to the need for socially-distanced shelter during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- These developments increased the system's capacity by over 400 beds which were prioritized for medically vulnerable people and those at high risk of developing COVID-19 complications.



Ericka recalls, quite literally, soaking it all in during her first night in her new home. After the door closed behind her and she got settled in her new studio apartment, she took a relaxing, warm bath. As she sat there in comfort, she could not help but be overcome with emotion.

"It felt so good to be in my own place. Every day I am grateful to have a home," Ericka says. This moment of Zen was the culmination of her journey to Villas on the Park, a new permanent supportive housing development in San José. For more than two years, Ericka was homeless after escaping a toxic relationship. She slept in her car, often in a library parking lot, and showered and did laundry when mobile services were accessible.

A chance encounter with an outreach worker led to her connecting to the County of Santa Clara's Coordinated Assessment System, which matched her with a supportive housing unit at the Villas in November 2019.

Ericka says life improved dramatically after she moved into the Villas. Beyond the comfort of having a roof over her head, Ericka says the community spirit and social services support at the Villas has been transformative for her and others. Many residents were mere strangers to one another at first, but The Villas has fostered community through classes in nutrition, cooking, gardening, general life skills, walking groups, and more. Some classes are on-site and others are offered through partnerships with non-profits and faith-based organizations.

Ericka has noticed that the community has grown even stronger during the COVID-19 pandemic. Although residents needed to socially distance themselves from one another during shelter-in-place orders, many events were moved online. Some assistance was also made contactless, such as grocery deliveries, she says. "It has triggered a lot of memories about isolation," Ericka says about the pandemic, but she has strong praise for staff for keeping the fun community vibe going during a stressful period. "This place is just awesome. I value every single day that I'm here."





COVID-19 in our County: Responding to the Crisis within the Crisis

Ending and preventing homelessness became more urgent than ever with the arrival of the new Coronavirus (COVID-19) in our community. People without stable housing are often unable to self-isolate or access basic sanitation services to help avoid infection. Further, these realities have exposed deep gaps in our social safety net systems, demanding that the County respond rapidly to prevent disproportionate impacts on low-income residents.

Since the first COVID-19 cases in Santa Clara County emerged in early 2020, the County and its many nonprofit and business sector partners leveraged existing relationships and mobilized a massive crisis response system to lessen these impacts. In a matter of days, providers including the Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP) and Gardner Health Services, assessed and relocated the most vulnerable people experiencing homelessness into hotels and new emergency shelters to prevent the virus' spread.

Among these new shelters were four modular, semi-permanent developments built by the City of San José and Habitat for Humanity. These developments provided the system with 400 additional units of emergency interim housing for medically fragile people in need of living space to isolate and social distance.

As of February 2021, the County and its partners had placed over 4,600 households in shelter, including people at risk of COVID-19 complications, people with positive COVID-19 tests, and those exposed to the virus. A new hotline made it possible to rapidly screen and place people in shelter according to need. The City of San José, members of the Lived Experience Advisory Board, nonprofit partners, and volunteer groups also rapidly ramped up street outreach efforts, created new networks to distribute food and supplies, offered access to free COVID-19 testing, distributed masks, and created mobile showers, hand-washing stations, and laundry facilities for unsheltered households.

Homekey: More than \$60 million in State Funding Awarded for Housing in Santa Clara County

In 2020, as part of the state's efforts to respond to COVID-19 and protect people experiencing homelessness who are at high risk for serious illness, the California Department of Housing and Community Development launched the Homekey program. Homekey provides funding to cities, counties, and other public entities to purchase and rehabilitate existing hotels, motels, and vacant apartment buildings to convert into interim or permanent housing for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

In total, the state awarded \$600 million in funding with more than \$60 million awarded for the following projects located in Santa Clara County:

- The City of Mountain View and LifeMoves were awarded \$11.95 million to acquire a 100 unit building to be used for emergency shelter.
- The City of San José was awarded \$14.5 million to acquire a 76 unit building to be used for permanent supportive housing.
- The County of Santa Clara and Jamboree Housing Corporation were awarded \$29.2 million to acquire a 146 unit building in Milpitas to be used for permanent supportive housing.
- The County of Santa Clara and Allied Housing were awarded \$8.9 million to acquire a 54 unit building in San Jose to be used for permanent supportive housing.

In addition to funding awarded by the state, projects may include philanthropic or local government support for additional capital expenses and for operating expenses.

The beating heart of these operations was the County's Joint Department Operations Center (JDOC), where staff from different County agencies worked closely with city delegates and nonprofit collaborators including Abode Services, LifeMoves, and HomeFirst to make sure the supportive housing system continued to function in spite of the pandemic.

One way in which the system has continued to improve during this challenging time is through establishing new permanent housing programs for people at higher risk of COVID-19 complications. The County received more than \$24 million in federal CARES Act funding, \$10 million of which is being used to create a program to rapidly rehouse this population. The state also provided more than \$60 million in funding for four projects located in the county to acquire and convert hotels and motels into permanent and interim housing through the Homekey program.

The homelessness prevention system has also expanded in response to the pandemic. With the help of Sacred Heart Community Service and over 70 different non-profit and community partners, Destination: Home has raised tens-of-millions of dollars in public and private funding to support low-income community members who are at risk of becoming homeless due to economic impacts of the pandemic. From March to December 2020, this collaborative effort had deployed approximately \$31 million in assistance to more than 14,000 households.

The lesson of COVID-19 is that, in spite of all obstacles, Santa Clara County comes together when called upon to respond to a new challenge. We innovate, build new partnerships, and break new ground. These strengths will continue to benefit our community long after the pandemic is over. It is with this sense of optimism and collaborative spirit that our community moves forward to the next challenge, which is returning to address the pre-existing crisis of homelessness in our county.

"The support we received relieved a lot of my stress and anxiety, and it made me realize that I am not alone. I am proud to be a part of a community that takes care of one another."

- Rosa, a recipient of COVID-19 financial assistance who fell behind on rent after being furloughed without pay from her position as a janitor.

Homelessness Prevention Partner Highlight:

Carry the Vision

One positive side effect of the pandemic has been the way in which new community relationships have formed. One such example is the connections that Gilroy nonprofit Carry the Vision has made with community members while distributing COVID-19 financial assistance directly to families in need. Many of the families who received assistance from Carry the Vision are Spanish-speaking and wary of receiving help from the government or nonprofit organizations.

To ensure that financial assistance was reaching households in need, Carry the Vision hired several local community liaisons to engage in outreach and encourage people to ask for help. What did this look like? Bringing food to people's doorsteps when they tested positive for COVID-19. Listening to young mothers who had just lost their jobs. Being patient and reliable when no one else was.

"A lot of people are scared and don't speak English," says Lilia Gopar, one of the community liaisons. "They are afraid that they will have to pay funds back. Knowing that we've come from similar hardships and backgrounds builds trust."

"People were choosing not to eat so that they could pay their rent," adds community liaison Rosa Arrazola. "There is so much need right now."

So far Carry the Vision has helped prevent homelessness for about 100 families during the pandemic. Now, having connected through the COVID-19 financial assistance program, many clients keep in touch with Lilia and Rosa. Some have even returned to Carry the Vision for connections to their other services, such as reentry support programs, life skills courses, and supports for parents.

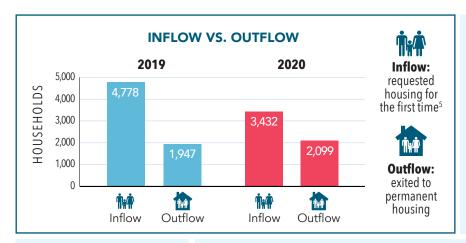
Some have also reached out for help with sensitive issues such escaping domestic violence. In this way, COVID-19 financial assistance and the dedication of the community liaisons provided a much needed bridge to help that might not have existed otherwise.

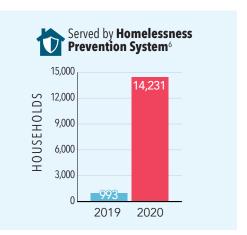
"I expect that these relationships will last beyond the pandemic," says Rosa. "We provide a space to let people express themselves. It's important for them."

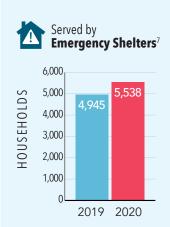
The feeling is mutual, agrees Lilia: "It's the best job I have ever had."

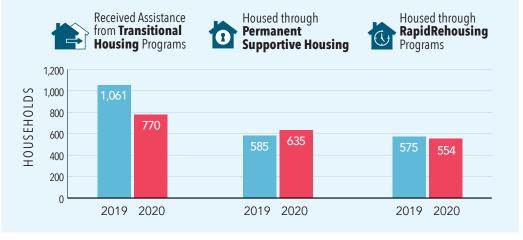
2020: A Year Like No Other

The supportive housing system didn't slow down in 2020, continuing to respond to the pre-existing systemic causes of homelessness as well as new needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.









⁵ This metric shows the total number of people assessed by the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool for the first time. This number likely decreased from 2019 to 2020 because of barriers to people being assessed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁶ This increase between 2019-2020 reflects the prevention system's influx of funding for people in need of COVID-19 related financial assistance.

⁷ This increase reflects the temporary increase in the emergency shelter capacity in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Supportive Housing Highlight:

Monterey Gateway Apartments

Steve may be a self-described "wandering soul," but he found a place to call home at the Monterey Gateway Apartments, a 75-unit affordable housing project for seniors that opened in Gilroy in May 2020. Funded in part through 2016 Measure A, the Gateway Apartments offer onsite supportive services through the County, as well as opportunities to connect with other residents, a community computer room, and a pool.

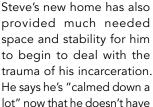
Before settling into one of the project's supportive housing units, Steve struggled to find his footing after being released from prison and reentering a world he didn't recognize – a world where everyone had a computer in their phone and millionaires populated the valley he once called home with his mother and siblings.

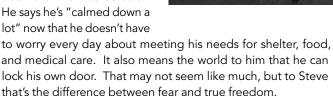


After 20 years in prison, Steve was released at age 64. Barely able to walk and unable to find a place to live, Steve went to rehab and stayed in various shelters, all the while striving to "be the good guy again."

Now, with the help and guidance of his case

managers at the Monterey Gateway Apartments, Steve is beginning to readjust to life on the outside. "If it wasn't for them, I would be lost," Steve says of his team at the Monterey Gateway. They help him navigate his new life by doing things like teaching him how to pay bills online, ensuring he gets the medical treatment he needs, and providing moral support and companionship on a day-to-day basis.









"Lincoln said that the strength of the nation is within the strength of the household. If you don't have a home, what's your foundation? You can find peace within a busy, chaotic world if you have a home you can return to."

- Samuel F., a veteran who experienced homelessness



Housing First Success Story: Project Welcome Home

Provide housing as a first step to helping people experiencing homelessness. Offer that housing without preconditions or barriers. House people quickly, and offer tailored, voluntary services to support them. Once you provide a safe and stable home, then recovery, treatment, and economic security can follow. This is "Housing First." And it works.

Project Welcome Home, an innovative supportive housing program created through a partnership between the County, private funders, 8 and nonprofit housing provider Abode Services, demonstrates that Housing First can end homelessness for even the most vulnerable county residents – those who have experienced long-term homelessness and rely heavily upon emergency medical and psychiatric services to treat chronic health conditions.

Between 2015 and 2019, independent evaluators from the University of California San Francisco (UCSF) assessed Project Welcome Home's Housing First supportive housing program, which provides clients with long-term rental subsidies and intensive voluntary case management and clinical treatment. Project Welcome Home clients are the highest utilizers of crisis medical services with experience of long-term homelessness, as identified through data matching between the County's medical and behavioral health records and Homeless Management Information System.



86% of chronically homeless individuals housed by Project Welcome Home were successfully housed for an average of 2.5 years without any gaps

Project Welcome Home's clients



required fewer psychiatric emergency services



and spent fewer days in emergency shelter

⁸ Project Welcome Home is the first permanent supportive housing program to use a Pay for Success model, directly connecting program funding to results.

In assessing the effectiveness of the program, researchers looked at improvements in resident health, resident's use of social services, successful housing placements, and the economic benefit to the County. The study concluded that Project Welcome Home successfully placed and retained a high proportion of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in housing, reaffirming that Housing First works.

The UCSF study found that 86% of the chronically homeless individuals who were housed by Project Welcome Home's supportive housing program were successfully housed for an average of 2.5 years without any gaps. In addition, Project Welcome Home's permanent supportive housing clients required fewer psychiatric emergency services and spent fewer days in emergency shelter.

Project Welcome Home's success reflects the county's broader success with Housing First. As of December 31, 2020, the supportive housing system has permanently housed nearly 10,983 households since 2015 taking a Housing First approach. In 2020 alone, 77.2% of rapid rehousing participants obtained permanent housing, and the retention rate for households in permanent supportive housing was at 96.8%.

In the coming years, our community will continue to evolve and employ proven strategies such as Housing First in order to meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness. We know that Housing First will be a central strategy for ending homelessness in Santa Clara County, and remain steadfast in our dedication to Housing First's tenets: that housing is a fundamental human right, and that everyone is "housing ready."

"Even for people who we think have the greatest challenges, the needs are simple: safe, affordable housing and appropriate services. We believe housing is foundational to recovery; if stable, safe, decent housing is provided, people can overcome the harshest of circumstances and experiences."

 Ky Le, Deputy County Executive, County of Santa Clara "Don't tell me you can't house people, and don't tell me people with mental health disabilities or substance use disabilities can't be housed. You can and you must."

– Dr. Margot Kushel, Director of the UCSF Center for Vulnerable Populations.



The supportive housing system has permanently housed nearly 10,983 households since 2015



In 2020, **77.2**% of rapid rehousing participants obtained permanent housing



The **retention rate** for households in permanent supportive housing was at **96.8%**

⁹ 86% of participants who received permanent supportive housing through Project Welcome Home were housed during the study period, compared to 36% in the control group who were not enrolled with Project Welcome Home.

¹⁰ Participants who did not receive housing through Project Welcome and were instead assigned to the control group were still eligible for supportive housing provided through other County-funded programs.

¹¹ The project's target impact was for more than 80% of participants to achieve 12 months of continuous stable tenancy.

¹² Raven, et. Al. A Randomized Trial of Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless Persons with High Use of Publicly Funded Services.

¹³ Id

Opening Doors to Health and Home: Behavioral Health Services and Supportive Housing

Access to housing and behavioral healthcare, including mental health and substance use treatment, are inextricably linked. It is extremely difficult to treat behavioral health conditions for people without stable homes, and unhoused and newly housed individuals benefit greatly from the stabilizing support that behavioral healthcare provides.

Recognizing this link, the County of Santa Clara's Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD) and OSH work hand in hand to serve currently and formerly unhoused individuals holistically: OSH connects people experiencing homelessness to subsidized housing and provides support to keep them there, while BHSD's services are there to help supportive housing residents overcome substance use and mental health issues that may have contributed to housing instability in the past.

Thanks to the recent growth of both systems and the County's ability to leverage diverse funding streams – including federal Medi-Cal dollars, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development funding, California state funding, and local tax revenues – OSH and BHSD have been able to offer expanded services to their shared clients.

\$20M \$17.72M \$15M \$10M \$5M \$11.53M \$10M \$5M These programs include the newly created Homeless Engagement and Access Team (HEAT), which is funded by the Mental Health Services Act. The HEAT is staffed by outreach specialists and clinicians who can treat unsheltered, uninsured people, engaging people where they are to build trust as a bridge to housing and long-term services. The program has been immensely successful thus far.

In FY19-20 the HEAT team



Outreached to **1,595 people**



Assessed **482 unsheltered** individuals



Made 117 referrals for clinical behavioral health services



24% of people moved into permanent supportive housing

In 2019-20, the County also expanded existing mental health services, such as the Mobile Crisis Services Team, which trains and supports police departments in effectively interacting with community members who may be in crisis and experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

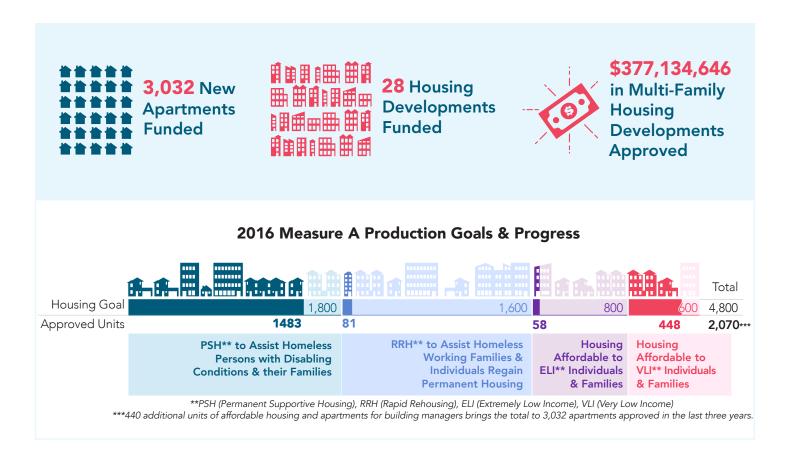
These resources have also made it possible for more supportive housing residents to receive mental health treatment directly from the Supportive Housing Division of BHSD rather than having to seek assistance from outside providers who may not specialize in working with people who have experienced homelessness. An example of this is the Hope Clinic, a collaborative effort of the County and the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center - which opened in 2019 and provides tailored, comprehensive primary and behavioral health care designed to stabilize supportive housing residents. Efforts such as these have led to better coordination between housing providers and treating clinicians, resulting in seamless wraparound care for the people who need it most. 14

¹⁴ In FY20, 81% of permanent supportive housing participants who were receiving mental health services received their treatment through the Supportive Housing Division of BHSD, up from 36% in 2018.

2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond Progress

A key driver of homelessness in Santa Clara County is the severe shortage of housing that is affordable for low-income households. Addressing this gap has been a crucial strategy in the County's efforts to prevent and end homelessness. In November 2016, voters approved a \$950 million Affordable Housing Bond to fund 4,800 units of affordable housing for households with extremely low and very low incomes. 2016 Measure A also helps create rental and home ownership opportunities for households with moderate incomes.

Since 2016 Measure A passed, local cities, affordable housing developers, service providers, and the County of Santa Clara have made significant progress towards our ten-year goals. As of December 2020:



For more information about 2016 Measure A, visit:

https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/Housing and Community Development/Affordable Housing Bond/Pages/home.aspx.

Where We're Going: The 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness and Progress to Date

Despite progress in creating a supportive housing system that moves thousands of homeless individuals and families into housing each year, the crisis continues to grow. The systemic factors driving homelessness are stronger than ever and are forcing more community members onto the streets and into shelters every day.

In 2019, as the 5-year period covered by the first community plan came to an end, a broad range of community partners came together to build on this progress and develop a roadmap for future work to end homelessness in 2020 and beyond. This roadmap centers on three strategies:

STRATEGY 1



Address the root causes of homelessness through system and policy change

STRATEGY 2



Expand homelessness prevention and housing programs to meet the need

STRATEGY 3



Improve quality of life for unsheltered individuals and create healthy neighborhoods for all

To truly end homelessness in Santa Clara County, collective will and resources must be summoned to not only respond to the current crisis and scale successful housing strategies, but also address and eliminate the root causes of homelessness. Of course, the COVID-19 pandemic has made implementation of these strategies all the more urgent as the number of people experiencing homelessness is expected to grow and our systems must rapidly expand to meet the need.

Alongside the implementation of strategies in this plan, the County and its partners seek to raise the voices of people with lived experience and share power and decision making with our unhoused and recently housed neighbors. Embedded in this work is a focus on policies and programs that reduce racial inequity, in an effort to reverse the disproportionately high rates of people of color who are unhoused.

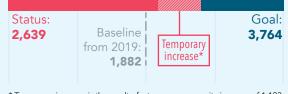
In order to make this plan a success, the County and its partners also have the goal to have each jurisdiction not only endorse this plan, but to develop implementation strategies that specifically address the concerns in their communities.

Progress toward goals:

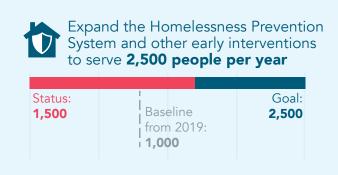
In addition to laying out a roadmap of strategies to prevent and end homelessness, the Community Plan set aggressive targets to achieve by 2025 including:



Double temporary housing and shelter capacity to reduce the number of people sleeping outside



^{*} Temporary increase is the result of a temporary capacity increase of 1,123 for COVID-19 and a temporary decrease of 516 for social distancing.





To read the entire 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness, visit: https://housingtoolkit.sccgov.org/take-action/santa-clara-county-community-plan-end-homelessness-2020-2025

For a countywide map of supportive housing developments, visit: www.supportivehousingscc.org/map



- "The County's homelessness prevention system is a magnificent program and support. It makes you better and bigger as a person. The biggest thing of all is because of this support, we didn't have to separate our family. We were able to stay together, learn and grow together."
- Monica M., a mother of five, whose family remained housed through Sacred Heart's Homelessness Prevention Program

Conclusion

In 2019-20, Santa Clara County's supportive housing system provided shelter, emergency assistance, permanent housing, and supportive services to thousands of currently and formerly homeless individuals and families. Still, with thousands of people experiencing homelessness and tens-of-thousands more on the brink due to high housing costs, a lack of living-wage jobs, and the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic, there is much progress to be made to achieve the community's goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.

Since launching the first Community Plan to End Homelessness in 2015, the supportive housing system has continued to grow and improve its ability to serve the diverse population of people experiencing homelessness in the county. Expanding the reach and capacity of the supportive housing system in 2019-20 was no exception. While forming and implementing the 2020-25 Community Plan to End Homelessness over the past two years, the system moved over 4,000 households from homelessness to housing, bringing the community closer to its goal of ending homelessness.

Despite these accomplishments, COVID-19's full impact on our community and local economy is not yet known. While the future is uncertain for many in our community, we know that our county will continue to work together collaboratively, compassionately, and creatively to meet these challenges – including pursing the end of homelessness.



"You don't know how important a home is until you don't have one. Actually having a place for me and my daughter to come home to makes everything we have to deal with in this crazy life a little bit easier every day. We've never had a home to come to until now, so it's affected our lives in every possible way you could imagine. It's everything and only for the better "

- Amy G., a mother who experienced homelessness with her two-year-old daughter



2018



The State of the Supportive Housing System in Santa Clara County

ENDING HOMELESSNESS

The State of the Supportive Housing System in Santa Clara County 2018

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by HomeBase, The Center for Common Concerns on behalf of the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and was designed by Cesar Ramirez of Gilmore IT Solutions.

The Office of Supportive Housing would like to thank its many partners who generously provided information for this report. Special thanks to the clients who shared their stories.

This report can be downloaded at the Office of Supportive Housing website: www.supportivehousingscc.org/report

Cover photo credits (clockwise from top): Far left, top left and top right photos, courtesy of Destination: Home.

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FPA	A map of developments that include supportive housing is available at:



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

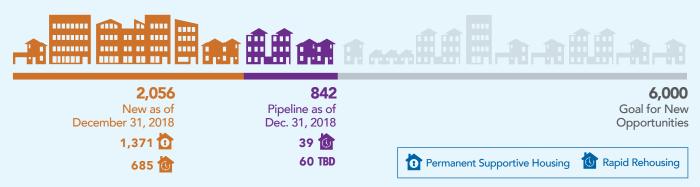
In Santa Clara County, the heart of Silicon Valley, thousands of residents experience homelessness each year, many living on the streets, in tents, or in vehicles. For many more households, the high cost of housing and too few living wage jobs leaves them one emergency or unexpected expense away from losing their housing. While most households that fall into homelessness are able to quickly resolve their housing crises, many others face steep barriers to regaining housing stability.

This report highlights the collaborative efforts of the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and its numerous partners in 2018 to address the diverse causes and impacts of homelessness. From affordable housing development to preventing homelessness before it occurs to strengthening the supportive housing system to better serve those with the highest needs, these efforts demonstrate the power of partnerships to further the community's efforts to end homelessness.

Partnering to End Homelessness

To address the needs of its most vulnerable residents, Santa Clara County's supportive housing system provides shelter, supportive housing, and homelessness prevention services. However, these resources are limited and the demand for affordable housing and supportive services far exceeds the system's current capacity. Santa Clara County's Community Plan to End Homelessness, created in 2015, outlines a coordinated strategy to address homelessness that is powered by collaboration. Building partnerships across County departments, local governments, the business sector, and non-profit and philanthropic partners to leverage available resources and bring in new funding streams is fundamental to expanding the reach of the supportive housing system.

Progress Toward Goal of 6,000 New Housing Opportunities



Building Affordable Housing

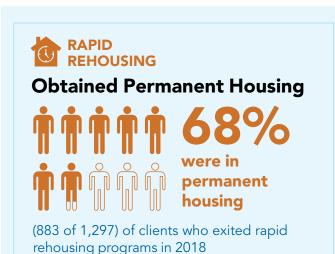
Building more affordable housing is an essential component of the community's collaborative strategy to end homelessness. Responding to the deepening housing crisis, especially for the county's lowest-income residents, the County of Santa Clara has prioritized funding and development of housing for residents experiencing homelessness and extremely low-income households making less than 30 percent of Area Median Income. In response to urgent community need, the County has taken a multifaceted approach, partnering with city governments, housing developers, nonprofit and philanthropic organizations, property managers, landlords, and the Santa Clara County Housing Authority to increase the number of available affordable apartments for these priority populations and the supports necessary to help them stabilize.

Key examples of the collaboration necessary to stably house the county's most vulnerable residents include:

- **Second Street Studios** which, in 2019, became home to 134 new tenants who have experienced long periods of homelessness, many of whom have relied on the community's emergency medical and behavioral health systems to address long-term disabilities and medical needs. The project's radically collaborative approach, bringing together developers, property managers, and service providers, offers a model of coordinated support for the community's most vulnerable members.
- The Measure A Affordable Housing Bond, passed in 2016, provides \$950 million in funding for 4,800 units of affordable housing over 10 years. To date, the County has approved funding for 19 developments, including 13 in 2018, creating a total of 1,437 new affordable homes.

Supportive Housing System and Crisis Response System Partnerships

In Santa Clara County's supportive housing system, affordable housing is complemented by individualized medical, behavioral health, employment, and other supportive services to help clients maintain stable housing. System partners are continuously evaluating programs to improve outcomes for families and individuals experiencing homelessness. The continuum of programs and services provided to meet the needs of the community's most vulnerable residents involve many innovative partnerships designed to maximize the impact of the limited resources available and meet the high demand for homeless services.





(956 of 1035) of clients served by a permanent supportive housing program in 2018

In 2018, key programs and strategies implemented by the Office of Supportive Housing and its partners include:

- the Needs of the Most Vulnerable Residents The Office of Supportive Housing and the County of Santa Clara Health System expanded their partnership through the Valley Homeless Healthcare Program in 2018 to include a 13-person multidisciplinary team dedicated to providing medical, behavioral health, and other supportive services to permanent supportive housing participants. To meet the unique needs of people experiencing homelessness, the team provides wrap-around services, supporting them not only through their immediate medical care and housing process, but also in maintaining long-term housing stability.
- Raising the Voices of People with Lived Experience of Homelessness In 2018, together with Destination: Home, the Office of Supportive Housing supported the formation of the Lived Experience Advisory Board, a 13-member body comprised of currently and formerly homeless individuals with diverse life experiences. Creating a direct line of communication with system-level decision-makers, the Board has provided input on new County policies and made recommendations for the use of new state funding, as well as provided leadership development opportunities for members.
- Expanding the Community's Capacity to Prevent Homelessness – The Homelessness Prevention System brings together a network of community partners to provide flexible financial assistance and resources for households at risk of losing their housing. The program expanded its reach to serve more than 500 households in 2018, with plans to double capacity in 2019.
- Fostering Safe Spaces and Targeted Services for the LGBTQ Community To address the large disparity in LGBTQ persons experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County, more than 70 stakeholders, as well as LGBTQ youth and young adults, came together in 2018 to develop a 20-person LGBTQ-friendly temporary housing program. The program was collaboratively designed to meet the needs of LGBTQ individuals and prompted additional system-wide changes across the supportive housing system to ensure safe and equal access to housing and services.

Through a multitude of innovative and strategic partnerships, Santa Clara County's supportive housing system provided shelter, emergency assistance, permanent housing, and supportive services to thousands of currently and formerly homeless individuals and families in 2018. Still, with more than 7,300 people experiencing homelessness and thousands more on the brink due to high housing costs and a lack of living-wage jobs, expanding the reach and capacity of the supportive housing system is critical to achieving the community's goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.



A shared vision and commitment to strategic and mutually beneficial partnerships is at the core of the progress made in 2018. The County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing appreciates the many stakeholders who contributed to this growth and looks forward to opportunities to further strengthen the supportive housing system through future collaboration. Maintaining and accelerating progress towards ending homelessness in Santa Clara County will require continued commitment to the community's shared goals and ever more partnerships to better serve the County's most vulnerable residents.

INTRODUCTION

Despite a prosperous local economy and high median incomes, thousands of Santa Clara County residents experience homelessness each year. As of January 2017, more than 7,300 individuals were living on the streets, in shelters, or in transitional housing across the county. For many thousands more households on the verge of homelessness, stable and affordable housing is out of reach due to the high cost of housing and too few living wage jobs. Data shows that while most households that fall into homelessness are able to quickly resolve their housing crises, many others face steep barriers to regaining housing stability, including physical and mental health disabilities, experience of trauma, extremely low or fixed incomes, and discrimination.

To address these urgent needs, Santa Clara County's supportive housing system provides shelter, supportive housing, and homelessness prevention services in furtherance of the goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring. However, these resources are limited and the demand for affordable housing and supportive services in Santa Clara County far exceeds the system's current capacity. Partnerships across departments, business sectors, and systems to leverage current resources and bring in new funding streams are fundamental to expanding the reach of the supportive housing system.

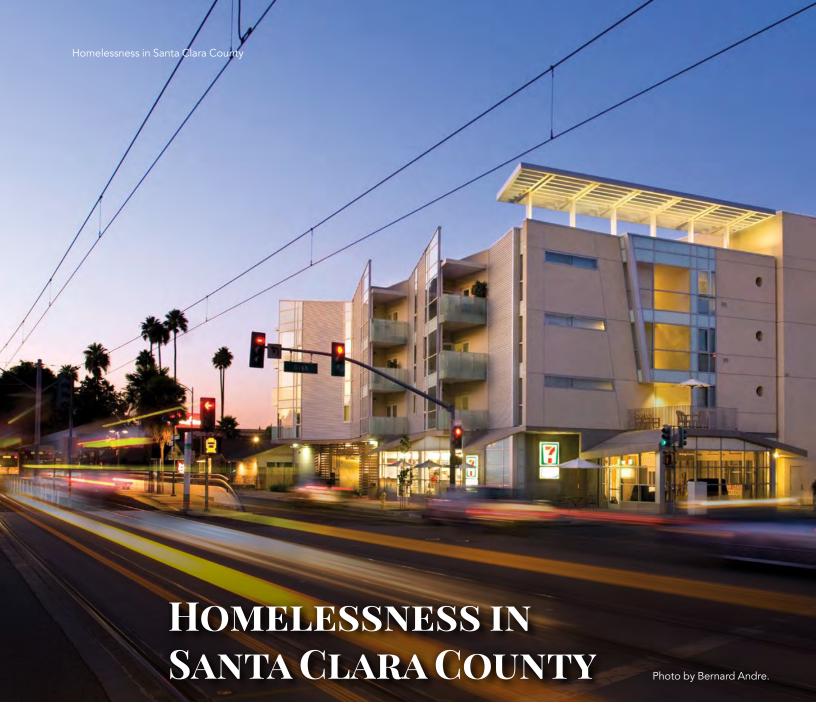
Recognizing that homelessness and housing are at the intersection of many vital community needs, the supportive housing system has been intentionally designed around collaboration between County systems, local cities, housing developers, philanthropic funders, community organizations, and community members.

Partners in the supportive housing system work collectively toward the goal of ending homelessness, while at the same time furthering the objectives of each agency, accomplishing more together than each partner could achieve acting on their own."

– Ky Le, Director, County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing

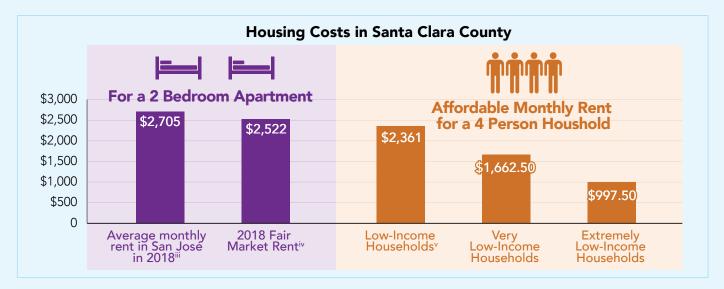
This report highlights the collaborative efforts of the County and its numerous partners in 2018 to address the diverse causes and impacts of homelessness. From affordable housing development to preventing homelessness before it occurs to strengthening the supportive housing system to better serve those with the highest needs, these efforts demonstrate the power of partnerships to further the community's efforts to end homelessness.

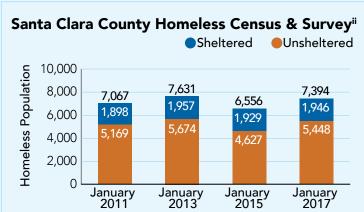


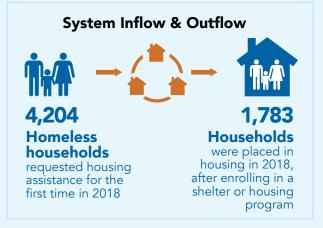


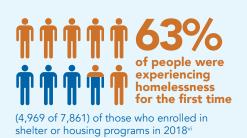
Homelessness in Santa Clara County increased from January of 2015 to January of 2017, as rental costs continued to exceed affordability for low income individuals and families. A lack of affordable housing options for the community's most vulnerable residents means that thousands of households live on the brink of housing loss, and many become homeless for the first time each year. Individuals and families, adults and children, people with jobs, and those with severe disabling conditions all face challenges to finding and retaining safe and stable housing. Through a range of shelter and housing programs connected to healthcare, employment, education, legal services, and other support systems, the supportive housing system helped 1,783 people overcome daunting barriers and find new homes in 2018.

ⁱ Every other year in January, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing coordinates a countywide point-in-time count of people experiencing homelessness. This biennial Homeless Census and Survey provides the best data available on the size of the county's homeless population over time, including numbers of people sleeping outside, in vehicles, or in structures not intended for human habitation (unsheltered), and in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs (sheltered). For more information about the Homeless Census and Survey, see Appendix B: Data Sources.









People served by the supportive housing system in 2018 experienced an average of



including an average of 144 days spent in shelters and temporary housing

ii Santa Clara County 2017 Homeless Census and Survey Comprehensive Report; Santa Clara County 2015 Homeless Census and Survey Comprehensive Report; Santa Clara County 2013 Homeless Census and Survey Comprehensive Report https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/ContinuumofCare/ReportsandPublications/Documents/2015%20Santa%20Clara%20County%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey/2015SantaClaraCountyHomelessCensusandSurveyReport.pdf

iii City of San José, Housing Market Update Third Quarter 2018. http://www.sanjoseca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/81207

iv Fair market rent is the amount that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) calculates would be needed to pay rent and utilities for a modest, privately owned, and safe rental unit of that size. U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Fair Market Rent. Available at: https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2018_code/2018summary.odn

^v The federal government considers a household Low-Income (LI), Very Low-Income (VLI), or Extremely Low-Income (ELI) when the household's income is at or below a certain threshold. The thresholds are 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) for Low-Income households, 50 percent for VLI, and 30 percent for ELI. Affordable monthly rent is estimated as 30 percent of the income threshold established by HUD for a four-person household. https://www.scchousingauthority.org/section-8-housing-programs/waiting-lists-applicants/income-limits/

vi HUD defines first-time homelessness as families and individuals who have not had contact with any housing or service programs for people experiencing homelessness in the previous 24 months.



Who Experiences Homelessness?

While a persistent gap between soaring housing costs and stagnant incomes for low- and extremely low-income residents remains the primary driver of housing instability in Santa Clara County, no one-size-fits-all solution will end homelessness for all residents. Homelessness affects people of all ages, family compositions, and stages of life, and from each of the diverse communities within our county. From affordable housing development to health care, employment, education, and basic physical safety, progress toward ending homelessness relies on the success of all of the supportive housing system partners in pursuing their individual goals for the populations they serve.

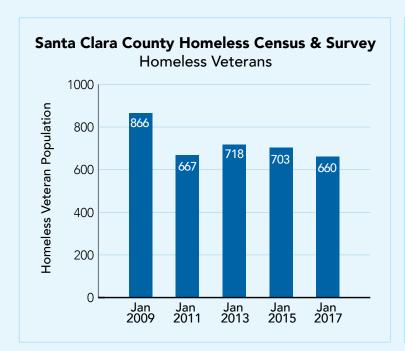
Veterans

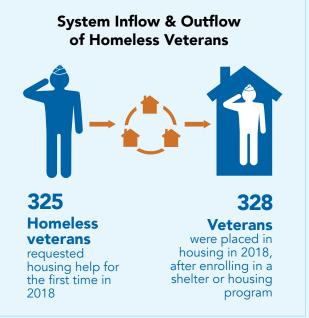
California has the largest population of veterans experiencing homelessness in the country. Many veterans experiencing homelessness have high barriers to housing due to service-related trauma, including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and substance use issues, which can result in long periods of homelessness. Ending veteran homelessness is a priority both nationally and locally, and the community has made significant progress in reducing the overall number of veterans experiencing homelessness in the past ten years.

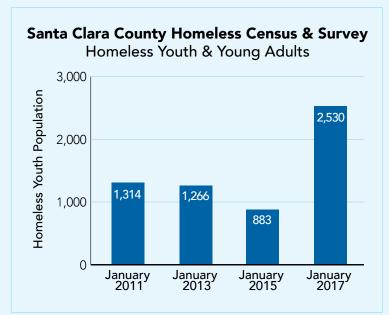
This reduction in veteran homelessness is a powerful example of effective collaboration – in this case, between local cities, service providers, and two distinct service systems: one designed to serve qualifying veterans and the other designed to serve people experiencing homelessness. (See p.33 for more information about the All the Way Home campaign and other efforts to end veteran homelessness.)

Youth and Young Adults

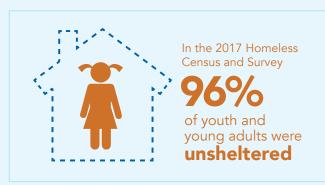
A variety of circumstances and risk factors contribute to high rates of youth homelessness in Santa Clara County. Family dynamics, including arguments and violence, are often the precipitating cause of homelessness among youth between the ages of 12 and 24, and time spent in the foster care system is a leading risk factor. Overall, youth and young adults are less likely to access services or government assistance and are often more difficult to locate or identify than the adult homeless population, making youth-specific housing and services an essential component of the supportive housing system.

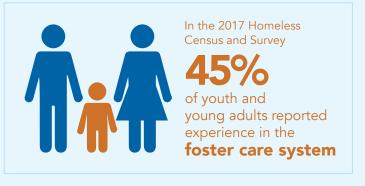








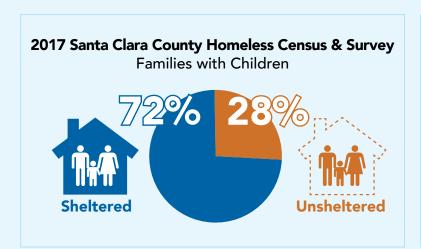


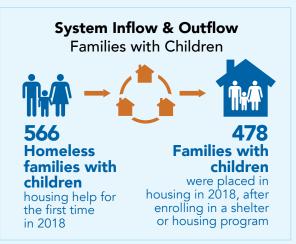


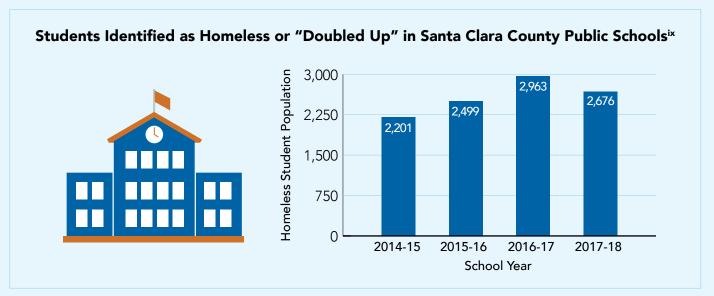
vii This system inflow and outflow data includes youth 24 and under, including some youth under 18, who identified themselves as the head of a household.

Families with Children

For low-income families, the high cost of housing in Santa Clara County is compounded by numerous other expenses, such as child care and the need for more living space. As a result, many families in Santa Clara County live with the reality that one – or even two – low-wage jobs are not sufficient to cover basic necessities. Homelessness has many negative consequences for school-aged children, including increased rates of anxiety and behavior issues, and decreased academic achievement due to absences and changing schools.viii School-based programs that provide both academic and community supports for homeless children and youth are critically important for families.





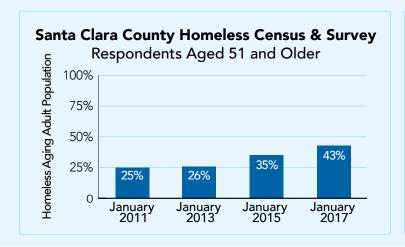


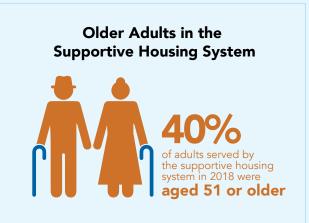
viii U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, "Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness." 2015. https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/USICH_OpeningDoors_Amendment2015_FINAL.pdf

ix Each year, schools assess the number of students experiencing housing instability. While this assessment uses a more expansive definition of homelessness than that required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Homeless Census and Survey – including families that are "doubled up" or living in motels or other temporary housing – the information collected by schools provides further insight into families that are homeless or at risk of homelessness. For more information about the definition of homelessness used in this report, see Appendix A: Defining Homelessness.

Aging Adults

As the "baby boomer" generation grows older, an increasing number of Santa Clara County's older adults are aging into poverty and homelessness. Many seniors live on fixed incomes that are overwhelmed by high-cost housing and healthcare which affords little flexibility to accommodate fluctuations in the cost of housing or other basic necessities. The stress and instability of homelessness can cause premature aging and significantly reduce life expectancy. Research has demonstrated that homeless adults over the age of 50 have rates of chronic illness and geriatric conditions akin to housed adults who are 15 to 20 years older.*

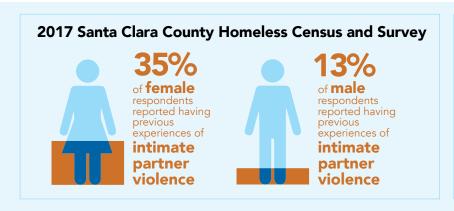




Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

In Santa Clara County, as in many other communities, intimate partner violence and homelessness often go hand-in-hand. Experience of intimate partner violence is common among individuals and families experiencing homelessness and is often cited as a primary cause of housing loss. Especially in a high-cost housing market like Santa Clara County, limited financial resources make escaping an abusive relationship increasingly difficult.

In addition to meeting immediate safety and housing needs, survivors of intimate partner violence often require specialized support and safe spaces to cope with trauma. Agencies serving survivors of intimate partner violence in Santa Clara County play a unique and crucial role in the supportive housing system for those fleeing intimate partner violence.





^x Justice in Aging, "How to Prevent and End Homelessness Among Older Adults." April 2016. Available at: http://www.justiceinaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Homelessness-Older-Adults.pdf

xi This data is from the community's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and includes all adults served by street outreach, shelter, transitional housing, or permanent housing for people exiting homelessness. Victim service providers (organizations whose primary goal is to serve people fleeing intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or human trafficking) do not enter data into HMIS for safety reasons, so this data does not include adults with experience of intimate partner violence who were served by victim service providers within the supportive housing system.



PARTNERING TO END HOMELESSNESS

From the inception of Santa Clara County's supportive housing system, city, County, nonprofit, philanthropic, and other community partners have recognized that the impact of a collaborative approach will always be greater than the sum of its parts. Thoughtful and strategic partnerships enrich the individual efforts of each partner even as they further the shared goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring for all residents.



The Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County, developed through a series of community summits in 2014, outlines a coordinated strategy to address homelessness that is powered by partnership. Through the community planning process, representatives of the County, local cities, nonprofit advocacy groups, service providers, philanthropic organizations, elected officials, universities, and people with lived experience of homelessness committed to a vision of strategic, intentional partnerships that leverage individual strengths and expertise into a coordinated and effective system. The partnerships highlighted in this report are a living illustration of this vision.

As the 5-year period covered by this plan comes to an end, this year will see a renewed community planning process to develop a roadmap for future work to end homelessness in 2020 and beyond. The many partners of the supportive housing system will have an opportunity to reflect on significant progress made toward the goals and strategies they laid out for 2015-2020:

Disrupt Systems

The Community Plan calls for disruptive strategies and innovative programs that transform the systems related to housing people experiencing homelessness.

hoto courtesy of Destination: Ho

- Deepen partnerships between local governments, nonprofit service providers, and the business sector to improve coordination
- Use data to implement outcomesbased decisions about the most effective programs and structures to meet community needs
- Coordinate housing and services through the Coordinated Assessment System to connect each individual with the right housing solution
- Ensure that all individuals have a plan for housing upon exit from criminal justice or medical institutions and are not discharged into homelessness



Build the Solution

To end homelessness, it is essential to secure the full amount of funding needed to provide affordable housing and services to those who are homeless and those at risk of homelessness.

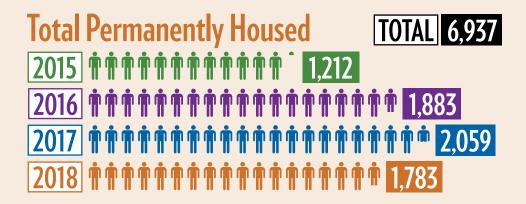
The Community Plan sets a goal of 6,000 new affordable housing opportunities dedicated to people experiencing homelessness, including new physical homes and apartments and new rental subsidies. Tenants in each of these new housing opportunities will have access to case management, health care, employment programs, and other services to ensure they are able to remain housed.



Serve the Person

The Community Plan recognizes the importance of client-centered strategies that target resources to each specific individual or household based on their unique and different needs. Goals under this section focus on increasing the system's capacity to serve veterans, children and youth, families, people with disabilities who have experienced long-term homelessness, and other specific subpopulations.

Since implementation of the Community Plan began in 2015, the supportive housing system has helped 6,937 households return to safe and permanent housing.



In 2018, supportive housing system partners continued to make significant progress toward Community Plan goals. In 2018 alone, new construction and expanded funding created over 600 new affordable homes for people exiting homelessness (see **Building Affordable Communities** on page 18 for more information about progress toward 6,000 new housing opportunities). Longstanding partners deepened existing collaborations to ensure health, well-being, and housing stability for

the county's most vulnerable residents (see **Supportive Housing Partnerships** on page 31 for more information about cross-system partnerships). As it grows to meet the community's need, the supportive housing system will continue to focus on systemwide coordination and improved crisis response for all families experiencing homelessness (see **Crisis Response System** on page 44 for more information about system coordination and shelter programs).

Destination: Home

Serving as a convener and key partner in Santa Clara County's supportive housing system, Destination: Home collaborates with diverse community stakeholders, including foundations, corporations, nonprofits, and local government agencies, to develop and fund strategies to prevent and end homelessness. As a public-private partnership, Destination: Home leverages philanthropic investments and implements collective impact initiatives, including developing the countywide Community Plan to End Homelessness in 2015, and supporting research and data-driven decision-making to inform strategic allocation of limited resources.

Among their many strategic initiatives, in 2018, Destination: Home supported the development of the Lived Experience Advisory Board, a platform for currently and formerly homeless individuals to have a voice in the community's decision-making process (see pg. 16), and expanded the reach of the Homelessness Prevention System to provide flexible assistance to help families and individuals remain stably housed (see pg. 45).

Philanthropic Investments in Homelessness

Beyond government and non-profit organizations, engaging the private sector in a meaningful and ongoing way is critical to the long-term success of all efforts. Seeded with one of the largest private contributions to homelessness in history, Destination: Home launched the Supportive Housing and Innovation Fund in 2018 with a grant of \$50 million from Cisco. The new Fund enables the private sector to strategically and seamlessly support local initiatives, complement public funding, and share in a joint approach to prevent and end homelessness for the community's most vulnerable residents.

In the coming years, the Fund will help fulfill the intent of the Community Plan by launching a grantmaking strategy to attract and effectively deploy more private and philanthropic capital. The Fund will be used to facilitate stakeholder engagement, create coalitions, help partners overcome economic fluctuations, and act as a catalyst for expediting and scaling proven solutions. The goal of the Fund is to demonstrate the power of philanthropy and the critical role of the private sector in creating lasting solutions to make homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring in the community.

Santa Clara County's Lived Experience Advisory Board

Santa Clara County's Lived Experience Advisory Board, created in 2018, is a leadership development body that provides a platform for its members with lived experience of homelessness to learn about and provide meaningful input to improve Santa Clara County's supportive housing system. The Board was formed with the goals of fostering leadership and a sense of empowerment among its members, and to provide clear communication and ongoing partnership between decision makers and the people the system serves.

Recognizing the importance of including people who have experienced homelessness in planning and decision making across the system, Destination: Home and the Office of Supportive Housing spearheaded creation of the Board to establish an official avenue for feedback and input. Initial members were recruited through homeless service provider agencies and community leaders with the aim of bringing together a diverse and inclusive board that reflects the population of people experiencing homelessness across the county. The founding members have been intentional in identifying which voices are missing and recruiting new members to fill those voids, including people of color, youth, parents, and people who have overcome various barriers to housing, such as substance use and other disabilities.

The Board strives to empower people with lived experience of homelessness across Santa Clara County to improve the supportive housing system, dispel myths about homelessness, and help the broader community better understand their needs. Key to the Board's success thus far have been strong support from the Santa Clara County Continuum of Care leadership and opportunities to have direct impact and meaningful participation. Now 13 members strong, the Board is quickly becoming an integral part of the homeless system of care. The Board has provided input on priorities for investment of new state funding available to provide emergency assistance, weighed in on policies impacting formerly homeless individuals in the county's housing programs, served on review committees to determine funding priorities for local and federal funding, and charted a path for further leadership development and skill building for members.

"I see the Board as an opportunity to give back to the community.
The Board has been a very empowering, very positive experience."

– Holly Kemp, Lived Experience Advisory Board Member

Partnering to End Homelessness

"I joined the Lived Experience
Advisory Board because I want
to serve as a strong voice for the
homeless and formerly homeless
population in Santa Clara County, give
personal input and feedback, and share
my experience with the community. It's
valuable for clients to be heard and, a
lot of times, our voices are hushed. We
should strive for the opposite."

– Saline Chandler, Lived Experience Advisory Board Member



"The Lived Experience Advisory
Board is important because it
gives people who are not usually
heard a voice. . . Going forward, I
would like to see us play a bigger
part in directing funding and helping
the community understand why
people experience homelessness."

— Summer-Lee Bettencourt, Lived Experience Advisory Board Member



BUILDING AFFORDABLE COMMUNITIES

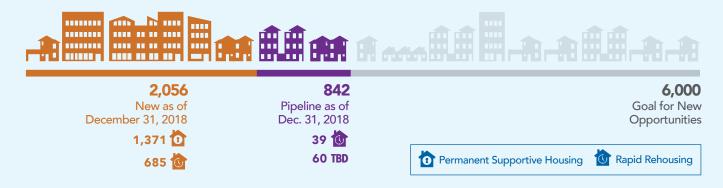
Affordable housing is an essential component of the community's collaborative strategy to end homelessness. Rental costs continue to rise across the Bay Area, deepening a housing crisis that disproportionately impacts the region's lowest-income residents, including individuals and families with low- and moderate-wage jobs, seniors and people with disabilities on fixed incomes, and single-income families with children. For those dedicating a significant portion of their income to housing costs, homelessness is just one medical emergency, missed paycheck, or rent increase away.

Since implementation of the Community Plan to End Homelessness began in 2015, Santa Clara County has made significant progress toward the central goal of creating 6,000 new affordable housing opportunities for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The County of Santa Clara and several local cities have

increased investment in affordable housing development in response to urgent community need, and they have partnered with housing developers, property managers, landlords, and the Santa Clara County Housing Authority to increase the number of available affordable apartments and homes in many neighborhoods.

However, funding and housing development are only half of the picture. Partners who work day-to-day with people facing housing instability and homelessness bring valuable knowledge and experience to the development of affordable supportive housing and to the provision of services. These partners, from healthcare providers and foster youth advocates to those working in the criminal justice system, are involved early on in design, development, and service provision to ensure that new affordable housing meets the needs of all of the community's most vulnerable residents.

Progress Toward Goal of 6,000 New Housing Opportunities



Building Together

Supportive housing partners in the medical and behavioral health systems help to design and operate housing that supports health and wellness. See page 23 "Second Street Studios" and page 35 "Valley Homeless Healthcare Program" for examples of health care partnerships.

Partners in the child welfare system and foster youth advocates seek affordable housing options that allow families to reunite and provide stability for youth transitioning out of foster care.

Partners in the criminal justice system recognize housing as a key factor in preventing recidivism and ending cycles of criminal justice involvement. See page 37 "Reentry Resource Center" for more about criminal justice system partners.

LGBTQ advocates understand the unique needs of LGBTQ communities for safe, supportive, and affirming housing. See page 49 "LGBTQ-Friendly Temporary Housing" for an example of partnership with LGBTQ advocates.

Partners serving aging adults understand the unique medical and quality-of-life needs of this population, as well as the importance of housing options that are affordable to individuals on fixed incomes. See page 25 "Agrihood Senior Apartments" for an example of supportive housing designed to meet the needs of older adults.

Veteran advocates and service providers partner with the supportive housing system to ensure that housing options exist for all veterans and their families. See page 33 "All The Way Home" for more information on a community-wide campaign to end veteran homelessness.

Advocates for survivors of intimate partner violence provide services and safe housing options within the supportive housing system for individuals and families who have experienced intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or human trafficking.

Employment partners work with supportive housing programs to connect clients with living wage employment and increase housing stability. See pg 39 "Employment Pathways Initiative" for more information about employment partners.

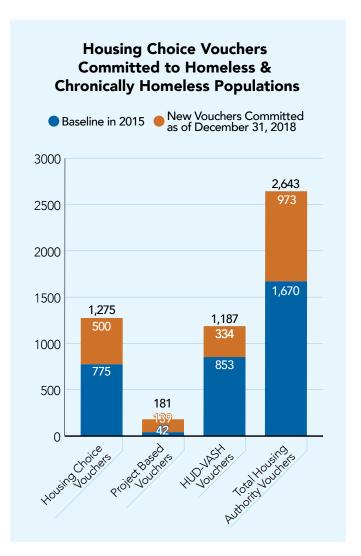
Santa Clara County Housing Authority

The Santa Clara County Housing Authority administers the federal Housing Choice Voucher Program and HUD-VASH rental subsidies that make housing affordable for thousands of low-income residents in Santa Clara County.^{xii} As a core affordable housing resource, the Housing Authority actively pursues partnership and collaboration as a way to maximize the impact of its federally-funded housing subsidies.

The Housing Authority partners with the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and non-profit permanent supportive housing providers to provide long-term rental subsidies for households exiting homelessness. The Chronically Homeless Direct Referral and the Special Needs Direct Referral programs combine Housing Authority subsidies with a number of the County's permanent supportive housing programs to provide long-term rental assistance coupled with supportive services funded through other sources. The Chronically Homeless Direct Referral Program targets individuals and families who meet the federal definition of chronic homelessness, which requires 12 months of homelessness within a three-year period and a disability, while the Special Needs Direct Referral Program provides rental subsidies to a broader group of homeless individuals with severe disabling conditions.xiii

"We want people to be housed, and we want them to be happy and healthy. The partnership underlying permanent supportive housing allows a broader range of people with different abilities and vulnerabilities to access this very important resource."

- Katherine Harasz, Executive Director of the Santa Clara County Housing Authority Synergy is key to the success of the Chronically Homeless Direct Referral and Special Needs Direct Referral programs. By providing case management, health care, and other services to accompany the Housing Authority's rental subsidy, supportive housing partners help individuals with severe disabling conditions to overcome the challenges of locating an apartment, navigating life as a tenant, and maintaining health and stability. Each person who moves from the streets or an emergency shelter into an apartment through these programs fulfills the Housing Authority's commitment to provide affordable housing for the residents of Santa Clara County, while also furthering the supportive housing system goal to end homelessness for all.



xii The Housing Choice Voucher Program (formerly known as Section 8) provides rental subsidies funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and administered by local housing authorities. Project-based vouchers subsidize rent in specific housing units, while Housing Choice Vouchers are given to eligible households and can be used in any unit in the community. HUD-VASH vouchers combine HUD-funded rental subsidies with case management and medical care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

xiii See Appendix A: Defining Homelessness for information about the federal definition of chronic homelessness.

Local Investment in Supportive Housing

Housing is an urgent need for low- and extremely low-income residents experiencing homelessness in every city in Santa Clara County. Creating the necessary inventory of affordable supportive housing requires commitment from many partners, particularly local governments who are essential funders and policymakers. Each of the major cities in Santa Clara County pursues a commitment to housing development and housing affordability with strategies ranging from investment of funds for housing development and services to support within the local development approval process. Cities have partnered with developers, service providers, neighborhood groups, and the County of Santa Clara to expand supportive housing options across their communities.

Supportive Housing Units Located in Local Cities		
City	Permanent Supportive Housing	Rapid Re-housing
City of Campbell	0	6
City of Cupertino	6	0
City of Gilroy	87	37
City of Milpitas	40	0
City of Morgan Hill	40	0
City of Mountain View	51	0
City of Palo Alto	75	0
City of San José	1,013	159
City of Santa Clara	144	24
City of Sunnyvale	78	0

For more information on local funding sources for supportive housing and services, see Appendix D. A map of developments that include supportive housing is available at:

www.supportivehousingscc.org/map

AFFORDABLE HOUSING PARTNERSHIP IN MORGAN HILL

Three new affordable housing developments will open in Morgan Hill in April of 2019, made possible by \$4.9 million in funding from the City of Morgan Hill, \$2.8 million from the County of Santa Clara, and 40 project-based vouchers from the Santa Clara County Housing Authority. Under construction by affordable housing developer EAH Housing, the developments will provide a total of 41 apartments for families making up to 60 percent of Area Median Income^{xiv}, including 6 apartments set aside for youth aged 18-24 with experience in the foster care system who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.



xiv For 2018, a household of four making 60 percent of area median income would have income of \$75,120.

STRATEGIC FUNDING COORDINATION IN SAN JOSÉ

In August of 2018, the City of San José announced the availability of \$100 million in funding for affordable housing developments, to be awarded in 2019 through a competitive application process. The City of San José coordinated with the County of Santa Clara to design a funding application that prioritized high-quality housing for the community's most vulnerable populations, with incentives for development proposals including supportive housing for homeless individuals or families. The City of San José also partnered with nonprofit service provider, The Health Trust, to provide information to developers about best practices in supportive housing design, such as kitchen space equipped for catered community meals.



COMMUNITY AND INNOVATION IN SANTA CLARA

In 2018, the City of Santa Clara joined forces with the County of Santa Clara and affordable housing developer Core Affordable Housing to turn a city-owned property into a thriving community that pays homage to the city's agricultural history. The Agrihood housing development, which is planned to open in 2022, will combine 165 rental apartments for low-income seniors, 160 market-rate and moderate-income rental apartments, and 36 townhomes for purchase. Open space on the development site will be operated as an urban farm, providing a rich source of community engagement and opportunities for tenants to connect, learn, and give back.

Mixed-income housing brings seniors, families, and homeowners together to create a dynamic community life, which is further enriched by the environmental and social aspects of a working urban farm.





When it opened in May of 2019, Second Street Studios became home to 134 new tenants, marking an end to years – or, in some cases, decades – of homelessness. Thanks to support and advocacy from the City of San José during the planning process, Second Street Studios apartments are reserved for individuals who have experienced long periods of living outside and in emergency shelters, many of whom have relied on the community's emergency medical and behavioral health systems to address long-term disabilities and medical needs. This reliance had already begun to change even before completion of construction, thanks to a radically collaborative approach that offers a model of coordinated support for our community's most vulnerable members.

A Community of Support

For months prior to the Second Street Studios opening, a team of committed partners worked to build relationships with future tenants and prepare for quick transitions into their new homes, once construction was finished. Potential tenants were referred through the Coordinated Assessment System, which identifies and prioritizes the most vulnerable individuals experiencing homelessness in the community. Outreach specialists from Abode Services and the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing used their expertise to locate and engage with future tenants wherever they were living - the vast majority sleeping outside or in emergency shelters. Staff were able to connect tenants immediately with a dedicated clinical team at the Valley Homeless Healthcare Program, whose experienced and supportive staff were ready to assess tenants' medical needs and ensure that each individual received appropriate care, helping to stabilize clients before moving into housing. At the same time, tenants were introduced to the case managers, provided by Abode Services, who would form the core of their ongoing support team.

In the weeks that followed, future tenants connected with the rest of the integrated service team comprising their key support system during and after their transition into Second Street Studios. This team offers tenants essential on-site mental health and medical services, and opportunities for social connection and involvement in community life through on-site gardens, inviting community spaces, and other programming.

Building Toward the Future

Second Street Studios offers an example for future collaborations between local governments, housing developers, and service providers to create affordable housing for high-needs populations. From the early days of the project, the City of San José, the County of Santa Clara, developer First Community Housing, property manager John Stewart Company, Abode Services, and the Valley Homeless Healthcare Program met regularly to ensure a shared understanding of the goals and design of the project. This commitment to open and frequent communication ensured that each partner's goals and vision were represented and helped to maintain the cohesion necessary to leverage each partner's expertise and resources. As life at Second Street Studios moves forward, the lessons these partners learned from each other and from their new tenants will strengthen supportive housing across the community.

2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond

Since November of 2016, when voters approved a \$950 million Affordable Housing Bond, local cities, affordable housing developers, and service providers have partnered with the County of Santa Clara on 19 new and rehabilitated affordable housing developments, creating a total of 1,437 new affordable apartments. This represents over a third of the County's goal of 4,800 Measure A-funded apartments over 10 years. This section highlights the 13 developments approved in 2018.

2016 Measure A Production Goals & Progress



^{**21} of the total 1,437 units created do not fall into one of the four categories above (PSH, RRH, ELI, or VLI) and are not reflected in the graphic above which shows the Office of Supportive Housing's progress towards goals for each of those four categories.

MILPITAS



Sango Court Apartments

Development Partner

Resources for Community Development

Construction Completion Target

September 2020

Total Units PSH Units

102 4

Housing Bond Funding City of Milpitas Funding

\$16 million \$6.05 million

Sango Court Apartments is a 102-unit affordable housing development located in Milpitas and under development by Resources for Community Development. Forty apartments will be set aside as permanent supportive housing for individuals and families with special needs, 31 apartments will be reserved for extremely low-income households, and 30 apartments will be set aside for households earning up to 60 percent of the Area Median Income. On-site service coordinators will help residents access social services, encourage social connections through community meetings and events, and offer classes in nutrition, financial literacy, and other life skills.

SANTA CLARA



Agrihood Senior Apartments

Development Partner

The Core Companies

Construction Completion Target

January 2022 **Total Units**

PSH Units

165

54

Housing Bond Funding

\$23.55 million

City of Santa Clara Funding

\$15.26 million

Agrihood Senior Apartments, under development by the Core Companies, consists of 165 affordable studio, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom apartments for seniors in the City of Santa Clara, including 54 apartments set aside as permanent supportive housing for homeless seniors. The County of Santa Clara will provide intensive services for permanent supportive housing residents, and LifeSTEPS will provide additional on-site services for all tenants. As part of the Mindful Aging Project collaborative, participating residents will connect with other elders through community produce and meditation gardening.



Corvin Apartments

Development Partner

Allied Housing

Construction Completion Target

January 2021

Total Units

PSH Units

146

85

Housing Bond Funding

\$29 million

Corvin Apartments is an affordable housing development located on Corvin Road in the City of Santa Clara, and is under development by Allied Housing. The development consists of 145 affordable apartments and one manager's unit, with 85 of the apartments set aside as permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families. The building will offer a community room, education center, and gym, and on-site service coordinators will help residents access social services, build community through meetings and events, and offer classes in nutrition, financial literacy, and other life skills.

SAN JOSÉ



Alum Rock Family Housing

Development Partner

Affirmed Housing Group

Construction Completion Target

August 2021

Total Units PSH Units

87 29

RRH Units

14

Housing Bond Funding City of San José Funding

\$15.65 million \$9.35 million

Alum Rock Family Housing, under development by Affirmed Housing Group, is an affordable housing development consisting of 85 studio and one-, two-, and three-bedroom apartments, plus two managers' units. Fourteen apartments will be set aside as rapid rehousing and 29 as permanent supportive housing. People Assisting the Homeless (PATH) will provide on-site services for all tenants, and the County of Santa Clara will provide additional services and intensive case management for supportive housing participants.



Blossom Hill Housing

Development Partner

Charities Housing Development Corporation

Construction Completion Target

September 2021

Total Units PSH Units

147 4

Housing Bond Funding City of San José Funding

\$19.1 million \$18.38 million

Blossom Hill Housing is a 147-unit affordable housing development for seniors, under development by Charities Housing Development Corporation. The development will consist of 145 studio, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom apartments, and two managers' apartments, including 49 apartments set aside as permanent supportive housing to serve chronically homeless households. Services to support housing stability and quality of life will be provided by organizations with expertise and experience working with seniors.



Curtner Studios

Development Partner

First Community Housing

Construction Completion Target

December 2020

Total Units

PSH Units

179

40

RRH Units

71

Housing Bond Funding

\$14.95 million

Curtner Studios is an existing affordable housing development consisting of 178 affordable apartments and one manager's unit. Upon rehabilitation by First Community Housing, over half of the existing apartments will be set aside as supportive housing, 40 as permanent supportive housing and 71 as rapid rehousing. Services provided for tenants include case management, community building events, and referrals to community resources.



Evans Lane Community Village

Development Partner

Allied Housing

Construction Completion Target

February 2021

Total Units

PSH Units

61

Housing Bond Funding City of San José Funding

\$12 million \$6.61 million

Evans Lane Community Village is a 61-unit affordable housing development on a 3.5 acre site, located in San José and under development by Allied Housing. The development consists of 60 affordable studio apartments and one manager's unit, with half of the studios set aside as permanent supportive housing for homeless households. Three on-site clinical service providers will provide intensive case management for permanent supportive housing tenants, to help maintain tenants' stability and independence and to build community.

SAN JOSÉ



Markham Plaza I & II

Development Partner

EAH Housing

Construction Completion Target

October 2020

Total Units PSH Units

305 90

Housing Bond Funding City of San José Funding

\$14.2 million \$9.17 million

Markham Plaza I & II are two existing developments comprised of a total of 303 affordable apartments and two managers' units, which will be upgraded and improved by the Core Companies. Ninety of the existing units will be set aside as permanent supportive housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. EAH Housing will provide services for tenants, including case management, community building events, and referrals to community resources.



North San Pedro Apartments

Development Partner

First Community Housing

Construction Completion Target

July 2020

Total Units PSH Units

135 109

Housing Bond Funding

\$7.2 million

North San Pedro Apartments, under development by First Community Housing, consists of 135 affordable apartments in downtown San José. A total of 109 apartments will be set aside for permanent supportive housing, including 49 permanent supportive housing units for veterans. HomeFirst will provide on-site services to support tenants, including case management, mental health care, substance use treatment, life skills classes, and opportunities to build community.



Page Street Apartments

Development Partner

Charities Housing Development Corporation

Construction Completion Target

May 2021

Total Units PSH Units

82 27

Housing Bond Funding City of San José Funding

\$14 million \$10.25 million

Page Street Apartments, under development by Charities Housing Development Corporation, consists of 81 affordable studio apartments for seniors in the City of Santa Clara, including 27 studios set aside as permanent supportive housing for people exiting homelessness and one manager's unit. Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County will provide on-site services to support residents, including community building events, a tenant council, and connections to other community resources to support wellness and stability.



Roosevelt Park Apartments

Development Partner

First Community Housing

Construction Completion Target

April 2022

Total Units RRH Units

30 40

Housing Bond Funding City of San José Funding

\$14.4 million \$8.75 million

Roosevelt Park Apartments is an affordable housing development consisting of 80 studio and one-, two-, and three-bedroom apartments, plus one manager's unit. Half of the apartments will be set aside as rapid rehousing for homeless individuals and families, and a portion of the remaining affordable units will be targeted for tenants with intellectual or developmental disabilities. The building is under development by First Community Housing, which will engage experienced providers of on-site services for formerly homeless individuals and families and specialized services to support tenants with developmental disabilities.

SAN JOSÉ



West San Carlos Housing

Development Partner

Danco Communities

Construction Completion Target

January 2022

Total Units PSH Units

80 40

Housing Bond Funding City of San José Funding

\$9.3 million \$9.88 million

West San Carlos Housing, under development by Danco Communities, is an 80-unit affordable housing complex located in downtown San José just a few blocks from Diridon Transit Station. Half of the apartments will be reserved for homeless households with special needs. Experienced service providers will support housing stability and quality of life for tenants.



TOOLS OF THE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SYSTEM

The supportive housing system relies on three central elements to support participants as they obtain and retain stable housing: affordable housing, case management, and supportive services, including medical and behavioral health services. Performance measurement is used to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of these tools.



Affordable Housing can take the form of rental subsidies, which cover part or all of a client's housing costs and may be short-term (1-3 months), medium-term (3-24 months), or long-term (over 2 years). Subsidies are used in physical housing units owned or leased by a housing program, in units that are part of the market-rate housing stock, or in affordable apartments developed and set aside for households exiting homelessness.



Case management involves one or more trained staff members working closely with a client to establish client-driven goals to attain and retain stable housing and connect the client to the best resources to help reach those goals.



Medical and behavioral health services, including services to address mental health and substance use challenges, are essential to helping clients address barriers to housing and stabilize once they are housed.



Supportive services are a diverse array of resources that help clients obtain or maintain permanent housing, including assistance with public benefits applications, legal services, credit repair, childcare, job training and employment programs, assistance with housing location or rental applications, and help building relationships with landlords.



Performance measurement uses data collected by housing and service providers to evaluate the success of the supportive housing system and to improve outcomes for clients. See Appendix C: Measuring Success for more information about the performance metrics used.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent supportive housing – which provides rental subsidies, medical and behavioral healthcare, and other supportive services – is the most effective strategy for ending homelessness for persons with disabilities and extensive histories of homelessness. These programs target families and individuals with the highest barriers to finding or retaining housing and the longest time spent homeless. Often these clients are frequent users of County emergency medical, mental health services, and justice system services, increasing the need for cross-system collaboration to ensure coordination of care and effective utilization of limited resources. Coupling long-term housing support and intensive medical, mental health, and clinical services, the county's permanent supportive housing programs provide the highest level of support available for the most vulnerable clients in the supportive housing system.

Total Unit Inventory:

(point-in-time capacity; includes both HMIS-participating units and those not tracked in HMIS)

3,271 households

Served in Permanent Supportive Housing in 2018: (includes only households in HMIS-participating beds)

1,810 households**

Measuring Success***

Permanent Housing Retention



(956 of 1,035) of clients housed in PSH^{xvii}

Returned to Homelessness Within Two Years



(10 of 165) of clients who exited PSH for other permanent housing in 2016

^{xv} Permanent supportive housing capacity includes 1,916 units that enter information about clients served into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and 1,355 units that do not. The number of households served in 2018 is significantly lower than capacity, because this number includes only households in HMIS-participating beds.

xvi The Santa Clara County supportive housing system evaluates the overall success and impact of the system using data entered by supportive housing and shelter providers into the Homeless Management Information System. These performance measures are based on the national standards for performance measurement developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. For more information about the performance measures in this report, see Appendix C: Measuring Success.

xvii The universe for this measure (1,035 clients) includes all clients served in a permanent supportive housing program who were housed at least 12 months prior to the end of 2018. The universe is significantly lower than the total system capacity (3,271 households) because it does not include all clients served.

All The Way Home

Inspired by First Lady Michelle Obama's Mayors Challenge, in 2015, the Mayor of San José, Sam Liccardo, and County of Santa Clara Supervisor Dave Cortese launched the "All The Way Home" campaign seeking to end veteran homelessness across the county. The collective efforts of several key partners focused on strategies to incentivize landlords to rent available apartments to formerly homeless veterans and to provide supportive services and rental assistance to keep veterans stably housed. By joining together behind a united mission and message, the partners have garnered significant community support and strengthened their resolve to end veteran homelessness.

Since June 2018, veterans experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County are being housed at a higher rate than those entering into homelessness, effectively turning the tide for this vulnerable population. Because of this success, the partners in the All The Way Home campaign agreed in 2018 to extend the campaign for two more years with the goal of leveraging the gained momentum to end veteran homelessness. Key strategies utilized by the campaign include:



Building relationships with landlords to house veterans in the community

By pooling funding and coordinating efforts to engage landlords, the campaign partners have secured hundreds of rental units for veterans experiencing homelessness. Central to this success has been flexible funding to provide financial incentives for landlords to rent available units to veterans, bonuses for continuing to rent a unit previously inhabited by a veteran to a new veteran tenant, and funding for property improvements.

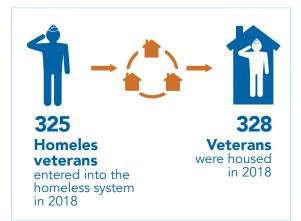
Key Partners:

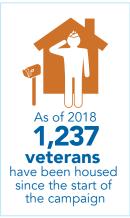
- ► Abode Services
- ► City of San José
- ► Destination: Home
- ► Goodwill Silicon Valley
- ► HomeFirst Services of Santa Clara County
- ► Housing Authority of the County of Santa Clara
- ► County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
- ► Sunnyvale Community Services
- ► The Health Trust
- ► U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
- ► Veterans Resource Centers of America
- ► Veterans Voices of Santa Clara County



Coordinating services and supports to maintain housing stability

Once veterans are housed, a consortium of service providers offers a range of targeted supports to meet veterans' unique needs, including assistance with securing employment, behavioral and mental health services, financial literacy workshops, and counseling. Each partner plays an important role in ensuring veterans in supportive housing achieve stability.





"The All The Way Home partnership allows us to build relationships with Santa Clara County landlords who may not otherwise rent to homeless veterans, which creates more housing opportunities and promotes health equity in our community."

> - Meredith Payne, Housing Specialist, The Health Trust



CLIENT STORY

Breaking Cycles to Reach Stability

David is eager to give credit to the numerous people and agencies that supported him in stabilizing and securing the studio apartment he has enjoyed for the past eight months. Currently enrolled in a permanent supportive housing program with rental assistance provided by Abode Services and case management by Community Solutions, his journey to overcome challenges with mental health and addiction and achieve housing stability has been, in his words, "a collaborative effort." David explains, "I guess you could say I'm a walking by-product of a lot of these agencies interwoven."

David, whose family is from the Bay Area, grappled with addiction for years while living with his grandmother in their family home. He acknowledges that this experience enabled him to avoid the issues that plagued him and prevented him from being at, what he calls, "operational capacity." When his grandmother passed away and the house was sold, he found himself with

no place to go, falling into a cycle of homelessness and incarceration. One initial drug-related offense resulted in years of probation violations and returns to custody: "I had no address, my residences were the county jail, the homeless shelters, and on nights when neither of those places were available . . . on the streets."

After a series of bench warrants, detoxing, rehab, and relapse, David recalls "hitting a bottom of a spiritual nature" after a visit with his young daughter who was in the temporary custody of his mother. He reached out to Horizon South, a program of Horizon Services, Inc., which he had heard about on his road to recovery. They had an open bed and David began his journey toward stability, supported by standout caseworkers who helped him find temporary housing, a job, and ultimately, a subsidized apartment. They also helped David address his alcohol and drug use, which he views as an extension of his mental health challenges.

While the path was not always certain, David is happy with the result. He is married and looks forward to moving with his wife and two-year-old daughter "toward greener pastures." When asked what support was most valuable to him along the way, David enumerates a long list of people and programs that helped him reach his goal including Judge Manley's Court, Behavioral Health Services, Community Solutions, Goodwill of Silicon Valley, and LifeMoves' Montgomery Street Inn. "I couldn't say just one person," he explains, "[they were] all contributing factors [and I am] very grateful."



Valley Homeless Healthcare Program

The Santa Clara Valley Medical Center and County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing's jointly-funded Valley Homeless Healthcare Program consists of various fixed-site clinics and mobile and satellite health centers dedicated to serving the county's most vulnerable residents. The program is linked to the County of Santa Clara Health System network of care and is essential in serving people who are unable to utilize primary care services in conventional settings and in connecting clients to the wider system of care.

Key Partners:

- County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
- County of Santa Clara Health System

Services range from a mobile clinic for teens, a gender clinic providing care for transgender and gender expansive people experiencing homelessness, a suboxone clinic, a medical respite program, and a "backpack medicine" team that provides outreach, physical assessments, and medical supplies to people living in encampments. In 2018, the program was expanded to include a 13-person team dedicated to providing medical, behavioral health and other supportive services to permanent supportive housing participants. To meet the unique needs of people experiencing homelessness, the team provides wrap-around services, supporting them not only through their immediate medical care and program enrollment process, but also in maintaining housing stability.

The program also implements various approaches for coordinating care among providers and providing comprehensive support to clients. Key strategies include:



Working hand-in-hand with the supportive housing providers to streamline the enrollment process

The County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing client engagement team seeks out clients that have been prioritized for placement in permanent supportive housing by the County's Coordinated Assessment System and connects them to Valley Homeless Healthcare Program to evaluate their medical and housing needs and start the process of connecting them with broader supportive services. Once a client has been referred to housing, the team streamlines enrollment by setting aside time each week to help clients complete disability paperwork required for participation in permanent supportive housing programs.



Providing cross-system, client-centered care through collaborative multidisciplinary teams

Many people experiencing homelessness have multiple, inter-related health issues that impact their ability to maintain housing, requiring a multidisciplinary approach to care. The team dedicated to serving clients currently or formerly homeless clients consists of physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, community health workers, financial counselors, and nurses who are able to work with participants to address a wide range of health and housing-related challenges.



In 2018, VHHP provided healthcare and other supportive services for

3,285 persons experiencing homelessness

through 15,130 visits.

Of the **3,207 patients** who provided information on their living situations, **35%** were unsheltered.

"Stabilizing the health and social wellbeing of a homeless individual is a complex undertaking, and it is made much harder when that individual is living on the street. Our partnership with the Office of Supportive Housing has allowed for housing to be part of healthcare delivery, and our clients have made incredible improvement once housed."

> - Elizabeth Echeverria, LCSW, PSH Team Manager, Valley Homeless Healthcare Program



Rapid rehousing is an evidence-based supportive housing strategy that quickly moves families and individuals who are experiencing homelessness into permanent housing and provides a time-limited rental subsidy, typically 6 to 24 months. During this time, clients have access to case management and supportive services, such as employment and training opportunities and childcare, aimed at increasing their income and addressing other barriers to housing stability. While rapid rehousing offers a promising path to housing stability for large numbers of individuals and families, the high cost of housing makes rapid rehousing program design and implementation challenging in Santa Clara County. These challenges make cross-system partnerships to support clients in obtaining and maintaining stable housing all the more important - for rapid rehousing clients, finding living-wage employment and locating an affordable apartment can make the difference between longterm housing stability and a continued risk of homelessness.

Total Unit Inventory:

(annual capacity)

1,420 households

Served in Rapid Rehousing in 2018:

1,490 households

Measuring Success***

Obtained Permanent Housing



(883 of 1,297) of clients who exited rapid rehousing programs in 2018

Returned to Homelessness Within Two Years



(64 of 611) of clients who were in permanent housing when they exited rapid rehousing in 2016

xviii The Santa Clara County supportive housing system evaluates the overall success and impact of the system using data entered by supportive housing and shelter providers into the Homeless Management Information System. These performance measures are based on the national standards for performance measurement developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. For more information about the performance measures in this report, see Appendix C: Measuring Success.



In Santa Clara County, like many other communities, criminal justice system involvement is a key risk factor for homelessness, with many of the community's highest-need residents churning through both the criminal justice and homeless systems. Formerly incarcerated individuals must overcome significant additional barriers to obtaining jobs and housing, leading many to return to homelessness or to become homeless for the first time. In 2012, the County of Santa Clara's Office of Reentry Services and a network of other County agencies and nonprofits came together to address this issue by creating the Reentry Resource Center. These efforts were supported by the Board of Supervisors and funded in part by California's Public Safety Realignment Act (known as AB 109), which transferred post-release supervision for some residents from the state to counties and provided new funding for reentry services.

Key Partners:

- ► County of Santa Clara Behavioral Health Services
- ► County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
- ► County of Santa Clara Office of Reentry Services
- ► County of Santa Clara Social Services Agency

Through partnerships with 14 community-based organizations, 12 County agencies, and 38 faith-based organizations and with locations in both San José and Gilroy, the Reentry Resource Center is a centralized hub where individuals reentering the community from incarceration can efficiently access a broad range of services to help them and their families during this transition. One of the Reentry Resource Center's key partnerships is with the County of Santa Clara's Office of Supportive Housing, which, as of 2018, had provided housing assistance—including case management, connections to employment, and rental assistance. Since opening in 2012, the Reentry Resources Center has served more than 20,000 reentry clients.

The Reentry Resource Center leverages collaboration across systems to reduce both homelessness and recidivism through the following strategies:



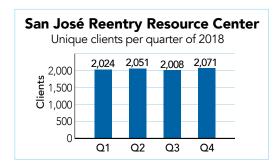
Co-locating partnering agencies resources to provide comprehensive support for reentry clients

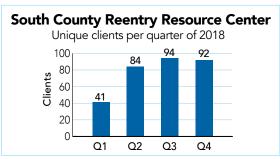
Clients coming to the Reentry Resource Center can learn about available housing assistance, get linked to expungement and criminal record clearance services through the Santa Clara County Public Defender's Office, find out about Goodwill's employment placement programs, and connect with many more resources all in one location. This has resulted in better coordination among providers who serve the reentry population and more efficient access for clients.



Sharing information and goals across providers to compound successes

The diverse collective of partners at the reentry center utilize a referral tracking system that allows them to monitor client progress, develop internal reports, and communicate with one another, ensuring that services are delivered in a holistic and coordinated manner.







xix County of Santa Clara: Office of Reentry Services, Public Safety and Justice Realignment (AB 109) and Reentry Services Semi-Annual Report I, July 2018-December 2018.



Fierce Determination After Incarceration

When Hansen was preparing to return to the community he had left over a decade earlier, he knew it would not be easy. After spending eleven years incarcerated in Folsom State Prison, Hansen was worried about the number of barriers he knew stood between him and a successful reentry. With no place to live and no job prospects, Hansen was consumed with the problem that many people returning from incarcerated settings must confront: "Most people when you say you've been away for eleven years, they judge you immediately," he says. But thanks to a referral from his parole officer, Hansen connected with a case manager, part of a collaborative initiative between the Office of Reentry Services and the Office of Supportive Housing, who worked with him every step of the way.



Hansen's first stop was transitional housing with other formerly incarcerated men. Job preparation, and other basic services, such as food and clothing, helped him put the building blocks in place to move forward with his life. With the dual assistance of his parole officer and case manager, he secured employment and navigated the difficult balance between the transitional housing program's rules and curfews and his graveyard shifts. After a few months, and with his case manager's coaching, Hansen started speaking to potential landlords about his prior conviction history, and about why he was prepared to be a good tenant and put his past behind him. "I never gave up; I continued pushing," he says.

Eventually, with financial support to cover move in costs, he found a studio apartment of his own. Hansen is keenly aware of how the collaborative assistance of multiple players helped him find stability. "I wouldn't have known what to do without [my case manager] and my parole officer. I am proactive but their support was crucial." Hansen is determined not to let any more years of his life pass him by: "I lost my life and I want to reclaim it."



Short-term housing subsidies, such as those offered through rapid rehousing programs, are designed to help people get back on their feet. However, many rapid rehousing participants find it difficult to obtain living-wage jobs that will allow them to take over the rent at the end of the program and maintain long-term housing stability, due to barriers such as a lack of work history, criminal records, and behavioral health issues. To address this gap, Destination: Home, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing, and the City of San José developed the Employment Pathways Initiative to help ensure that households receiving rapid rehousing assistance, and other supportive housing program participants, are quickly connected to employment and training opportunities that will help them remain stably housed.

The Employment Pathways Initiative staff teams up with each participant's existing housing program case manager, empowering them to support their clients in securing employment. Through partnerships with private businesses and nonprofits, the program connects participants with opportunities in highgrowth industries such as healthcare, building and construction trades, advanced manufacturing, and technology, depending on the client's employment goals and experience. Key strategies of this partnership include:

Key Partners:

- ► Building Trades Council
- Center for Employment **Training**
- ► City of San José
- ► County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
- ► Destination: Home
- ▶ LeadersUp
- Roberts Enterprise Development Fund
- ► Silicon Valley Children's Fund/Teen Force
- ► Working Partnerships
- ▶ Work2Future



Sustainable collaboration for mutual benefit of employers and participants

This mutually beneficial collaboration means that employer partners receive pre-screened, well-supported applicants for vacant positions, while participants are able to enter into industries where there are increasing opportunities for growth and advancement - resulting in a "win-win" for both employers and participants.



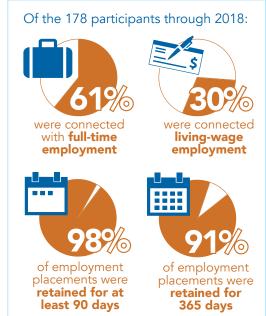
Leveraging data and shared goals to increase employment and improve outcomes across the supportive housing system

The program's partners are connected to the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), in order to track employment outcomes including wage increases and retention rates. This access to data

allows partners to measure performance against established benchmarks and to work towards improving the system as it expands.

"The Employment Pathways Initiative is driving a culture shift, where employment becomes a priority and case managers have the tools and knowledge to help their clients increase income and connect to living-wage employment."

- Chad Bojorquez, Senior Director, Destination: Home







Families involved in the child welfare system with a child placed out of the home must have safe and stable housing in order to be considered for reunification by the Department of Family and Children Services, and maintaining stable housing is critical in preventing future separation. In Santa Clara County's high-cost housing market, this presents a daunting challenge for many vulnerable families. Launched in 2017, the County's Bringing Families Home program supports families with children placed out of the home and recently reunified families who may be precariously housed by assisting them to quickly regain housing stability. The goal of the program is to help more families reunify and successfully exit the child welfare system, while preventing reentry down the road.

Key Partners:

- ▶ Abode Services
- County of Santa Clara Department of Family and Children Services
- ► County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing

Child welfare-involved families access the program through the County's Coordinated Assessment System and by referral from Family and Children Services. This flexible approach ensures that vulnerable households quickly receive the support they need no matter where they seek help - a central element of achieving reunification because households have a narrow window of time to meet these requirements. Abode Services supports families in achieving stability by providing housing navigation and rental assistance and by developing strengths-based individualized case plans focused on employment objectives and family maintenance goals. Together, the partners connect reuniting families with the support networks key to addressing the factors that led to child welfare involvement, using the following collaborative strategies:



Co-locating partnering agency services to better serve families and provide targeted interventions

Abode Services' housing navigators and case managers are co-located with Family and Children Services social workers and these partners work together to engage reuniting families in planning courses of action to foster empowerment and autonomy.



Achieving housing stability and lasting family reunification by partnering to provide individualized, wrap-around support

The Department of Family and Children Services strives to keep children safe and families strong by providing crucial services responsive to interrelated needs and tapping into other available County resources such as childcare, mental health services, parenting classes, and drug treatment.



CLIENT STORY

A Collaborative Approach Leads to A Family's Reunification

When Susan speaks about her experience into and out of homelessness, her children take center stage. A mother of five, Susan struggled with drug use and a tumultuous marriage, ultimately losing her job, home, husband, and children within the span of four months. She recalls the day she decided she had to do something different with her life: "The day I lost my kids, it was my last straw. It was my birthday."

Susan's resolve to show her children that she could overcome her challenges provided her with the motivation to confront her addiction and start again; the collaborative efforts of the Department of Children and Family Services and Abode Services, through the Bringing Families Home program, provided her with the tools to get started. These supports included placement in a LifeMoves emergency shelter that allowed space for Susan to reconnect with her children. Susan's journey was not always easy - when she went in for a job interview and saw the interviewer was the same manager who had fired her previously, she almost turned around and left. She persevered, however, and was not only rehired, but propelled quickly up the ranks into a management position through her fierce determination.

Eventually, Abode Services helped Susan and her children move into a three-bedroom, two-bathroom house. Abode Services staff also provided them with other critical stabilizing support - supplying furniture, groceries, and endless encouragement - which turned the house into a welcoming home. Reunited with her kids, Susan is now in a place to truly admire their achievements and resilience. One is a passionate writer with straight-A grades looking toward college, another has earned top marks in all her latest exams, and a third is showing the kind of resolve his mother is very familiar with - confronting challenges as they arise and working to do a bit better every day.



Aimed at expanding available affordable housing options for County residents, Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County, in partnership with the Office of Supportive Housing, started a house sharing program in the county in September 2018. The new program serves a range of populations seeking affordable housing – from seniors on fixed incomes to students to formerly homeless individuals – and helps to more fully utilize housing resources by allowing homeowners or renters with available rooms to be matched with those seeking housing. Living arrangements can take a variety of forms, with some homeowners or renters renting out a spare room in their home or two or more participants sharing a rental apartment, and the program is flexible to meet the unique needs of each participant.



Key Partners:

- Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County
- County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
- Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley

Catholic Charities screens prospective roommates to ensure safety, provides matching services based on needs and preferences, and helps negotiate rent and other provisions, such as arrangements to help with household tasks or errands. After a successful match, they provide monthly follow-up with participants and are available to mediate any issues as they arise. The program has proven to be mutually beneficial for both community members with vacant rooms to rent who benefit from additional income and companionship, and housing seekers in need of an affordable home.



Partnering to provide home repairs for program participants

As an added benefit for those supplying housing through the program, Catholic Charities partners with Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley to provide minor home repairs and accommodations such as the addition of wheelchair ramps or other accessibility modifications, funded by the County.



Engaging community members to provide affordable housing options for those in need

Key to the program is community members' willingness to open their homes to others in need of affordable housing options. Catholic Charities plays the critical role of engaging homeowners and renters with spare rooms to rent to understand the housing crisis and opportunity to help, and connecting them with tenants who will be a good fit in their home.





The crisis response system is designed to meet the immediate needs of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, providing emergency assistance to avoid homelessness, emergency shelter, and support for other basic needs. While the supportive housing system strives to ensure that homelessness is rare, brief, and nonrecurring for Santa Clara County residents, the demand for safe, affordable, stable housing far exceeds the system's current capacity, necessitating short-term solutions. In 2018, the many partners involved in the crisis response system incubated and grew a variety of promising programs to provide critical support for individuals and families at risk of and experiencing homelessness. Often the first step back to stable housing, these programs work together with the community's supportive housing system to help clients achieve long-term housing stability.



Homelessness Prevention System

Recognizing the critical role that prevention plays in reducing inflow into the supportive housing and crisis response system, in 2017, the Santa Clara County Continuum of Care developed the Homelessness Prevention System to provide a range of supports to help residents at risk of losing their housing to regain stability. Through a combination of public and private resources from partners including the Packard Foundation, Sunlight Giving, Google.org, the City of San José, the City of Santa Clara, the City of Morgan Hill, and the County of Santa Clara, over \$4.2 million was initially raised to launch a pilot program with the goal of implementing a countywide homelessness prevention system and ultimately preventing all instances of homelessness. These efforts were spearheaded by the Office of Supportive Housing, Destination: Home, and the Emergency Assistance Network agencies, who provide a variety of essential services for low-income households across the county.

Owing to its diverse and adaptable funding sources, the Prevention System is able to provide support tailored to each household's needs to stabilize its housing. These services include help paying future and past-due rent or mortgage payments, security deposits, utility bills, and other expenses that place the household at risk of homelessness, such as transportation costs, medical bills, and childcare. Partner agencies also offer case management and follow up to provide additional support if participants find themselves at risk of homelessness again in the future. The program leverages the following strategies to provide comprehensive support to at-risk households:

Key Partners:

- ► Sacred Heart Community Service (lead agency)
- ► Cities of Morgan Hill, San José, and Santa Clara
- ► County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
- ► Destination: Home
- ► Community Services Agency of Mountain View and Los Altos
- ▶ LifeMoves
- ► Sunnyvale Community Services
- St. Joseph's Family Center
- ► Salvation Army
- ► West Valley Community Services
- ► Amigos de Guadalupe



Coordinating to provide "no wrong door" access to prevention services

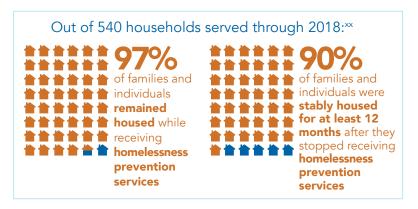
Prior to the current system, households in crisis lacked a centralized means of accessing prevention services, resulting in confusion and frustration for households at risk of losing their housing. To close these gaps, the Prevention System has implemented a "no wrong door" approach in which clients can enter the system through a variety of access points, receive an assessment to determine their risk, and be referred for services to the prevention system partner that services their zip code.



▲ Partnering to provide streamlined access to legal assistance in landlord-tenant proceedings

Through a partnership with the Silicon Valley Law Foundation, Prevention System clients can be directly referred to receive legal advice and representation for fast-paced landlord-tenant proceedings. In turn,

the Law Foundation can directly refer their clients for financial and other prevention assistance, which provides attorneys with more leverage in settlement negotiations and resources to help their clients relocate to avoid eviction. Plans for expanding this program to double the number of people served are currently underway in 2019.



xx Data reflects clients served from July 1, 2017, to December 31, 2018.

Emergency Shelter

Each night, emergency shelters in Santa Clara County provide a safe place to rest for hundreds of people experiencing homelessness, a fundamental role of the supportive housing system. Emergency shelter program models vary significantly across the system, with many providing an array of on-site services through partnerships with the County and other safety net providers. From meeting basic needs, such as food, showers, and access to health care, to case management and connection to employment, emergency shelters are a critical resource hub for many people experiencing homelessness. All emergency shelters also act as access points for the Coordinated Assessment System, administering the standard assessment used to prioritize households for the community's permanent and transitional housing opportunities.

Emergency Shelter Unit Inventory:

(point-in-time capacity)

1,160 households 1,400 people

Served in Shelter in 2018:

5,062 households 5,988 people

Measuring Success^{xxi}

Obtained Permanent Housing



(1,040 of 4,534) of clients who exited emergency shelter in 2018

Returned to Homelessness Within Two Years



(193 of 750) of clients who exited emergency shelter for permanent housing in 2016

xxi The Santa Clara County supportive housing system evaluates the overall success and impact of the system using data entered by supportive housing and shelter providers into the Homeless Management Information System. These performance measures are based on the national standards for performance measurement developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. For more information about the performance measures in this report, see Appendix C: Measuring Success.

Behavioral Health and Crisis Response Services

The Santa Clara County Behavioral Health Services Department supports county residents in resolving crises, overcoming mental illness, and recovering from substance use through an array of services and programs. As the supportive housing system has continued to grow, the Behavioral Health Services team within the Office of Supportive Housing has expanded to support the needs of currently and formerly homeless individuals and families. In addition to providing program management and supportive services for the County's permanent supportive housing programs, a dedicated outreach and engagement team helps to streamline the enrollment process to house clients more quickly. The team locates clients, collects required eligibility documentation, helps them secure Housing Authority vouchers, and provides a warm hand-off to the appropriate service provider for their program. In 2019, outreach services will expand to include a new multidisciplinary team, in partnership with Abode Services, which combines outreach workers and mental health professionals to engage individuals who are more challenging to reach with outreach services, connecting them with mental health services or medical services through the Valley Homeless Healthcare Program.

In the community, the Behavioral Health Services Department provides critical crisis response intervention through the Mobile Crisis Services Team, which launched in in 2018. This team trains and supports local police departments in effectively interacting with community members who may be in crisis, including people experiencing homelessness who may need assistance connecting with mental health or substance use services. When they encounter someone who may be in crisis, officers can call the team to help triage the situation, provide guidance over the phone, or send out a clinical team, if needed, to deescalate and resolve the situation. Currently, services are available through dispatchers located in both north and south county to quickly address issues as they arise. The department plans to expand access to this impactful program in 2019 to enable community members at large to receive support for friends and family in crisis.







Each night, an estimated eight percent of people experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County were sleeping in vehicles throughout the region. To address the needs of this population and growing concerns among other neighborhood residents, partners have created safe parking programs at various locations across the County, providing a creative short-term alternative to living on the streets. These programs offer safe locations to park, as well as pathways out of homelessness, connecting vehicular dwellers with social services and support to find stable housing.

Locations include Lots of Love in Mountain View, started by Reverend Brian Leong of Lord's Grace Christian Church, who formed the nonprofit organization Move Mountain View with members of his church to launch the program in 2018. Funded by the County of Santa Clara and the City of Mountain View, Lots of Love was initially started with space for four vehicles, and has since expanded to two sites with space for six vehicles. The City of Mountain View coordinates waste and sanitary services, and the Community Services Agency provides mobile showers, meals, and case management, as well as assistance accessing health care, benefits, and locating permanent housing.

In San José, the Office of Supportive Housing provides funding for a safe parking program with supportive services administered by nonprofit partner Amigos de

Guadalupe. The program started with space for ten vehicles and has since expanded to three sites with space for twenty-five vehicles. Amigos de Guadalupe provides case management, housing search assistance, crisis counseling, a mobile health clinic, immigration legal services, employment search assistance, and after-school and summer programs for students. The City of San José also launched a safe parking program in 2018. Located at City-operated community centers and with supportive services provided by LifeMoves, the program will be significantly expanded in 2019.

In Morgan Hill, the Focus Safe Parking Program provides overnight parking, donated meals, and services for approximately 30 people experiencing homelessness in vehicles. Funded by the City of Morgan Hill, the site is overseen by Morgan Hill Bible Church and St. Catherine of Alexandria Church, and the Gilroy Compassion Center provides case management to help families move to permanent housing. Launched as a pilot program on July 2017, the Focus Safe Parking Program was made possible through collaboration and support by the Morgan Hill Police Department, County of Santa Clara, Morgan Hill Unified School District, and many faith-based and community organizations.

Additional advantages of this innovative approach include the following:



Connecting vehicular dwellers with services and support to regain housing

Vehicular dwellers are often harder to reach with outreach services because they are more mobile and difficult to engage within their vehicles. By providing a place to park without concerns about parking restrictions or safety, service providers are able to engage with those living in their vehicles to connect them with individualized support to regain permanent housing.



Addressing the shortage of emergency shelter and supportive housing

As the community works towards long-term, systemic solutions to end homelessness, supportive housing and services are extremely limited and prioritized for the most vulnerable. Safe parking programs offer an interim strategy, providing participants with case management to get them out of their vehicles and into permanent homes and assisting surrounding housed neighbors with any concerns.

Key Partners:

- ► Amigos de Guadalupe
- ► City of Morgan Hill
- ► City of Mountain View
- ► City of San José
- ► Community Services Agency
- ► Gilroy Compassion Center
- ▶ LifeMoves
- ► Morgan Hill Bible Church
- Move Mountain View
- St. Catherine of Alexandria Church
- ► County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing



LGBTQ-Friendly Temporary Housing

In Santa Clara County, persons identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or queer/questioning (LGBTQ) are significantly overrepresented in the homeless population – and their vulnerability is compounded by a lack of dedicated programs within the supportive housing system. To address this gap, more than 70 stakeholders, as well as LGBTQ youth and young adults, came together in 2018 to develop a 20-person temporary housing program for LGBTQ persons experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County.

The collaborative effort leverages the strengths of each partner to support participants to return to stable housing in a safe and inclusive environment. The Office of LGBTQ Affairs brought the community together to give input and recommendations essential for creating a culturally-competent shelter space.

Key Partners:

- ► City of San José
- ► County of Santa Clara Office of LGBTQ Affairs
- ► County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
- ► LifeMoves

The City of San José provided critical neighborhood engagement, allowing the program to take over an underutilized city-owned building. The Office of Supportive Housing coordinates outreach to unsheltered populations, temporary housing providers, and agencies that serve the LGBTQ community, to bring in potential participants who are prioritized and referred through the County's Coordinated Assessment System. To support clients in obtaining permanent housing, the County funds targeted services provided by LifeMoves, including case management, housing navigation, and referrals to mental health and medical services. Key strategies of the program include:



LGBTQ-friendly design and operations promote safety and inclusivity

By engaging the community to understand the needs of LGBTQ persons experiencing homelessness, the partners have developed a program sensitive to their unique needs. Examples of this include: residents can self-identify their gender, a section of sleeping spaces are reserved for gender non-conforming and transgender individuals, single-stall restrooms and showers allow for privacy, and dedicated space is provided for self-administered medications.

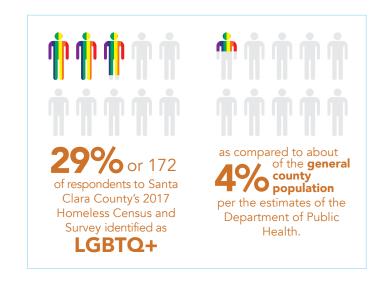


Improving the supportive housing system's responsiveness to the needs of the LGBTQ community

Creating an LGBTQ-friendly program was just the first step in better serving people experiencing homelessness in the LGBTQ community, acting as a launching point for deeper system-wide changes. This includes implementing policies developed by the Office of Supportive Housing, in consultation with the Office of LGBTQ Affairs, across the supportive housing system to ensure safe and equal access to housing and services.

"LGBTQ-identified residents experiencing homelessness face unique challenges when working toward permanent housing. This partnership intentionally places LGBTQ people at the center, knowing that when we focus on them, we will broaden safety and access for all."

- Maribel Martínez, Director, Office of LGBTQ Affairs



Transitional Housing

Transitional housing programs provide time-limited housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness and can offer a uniquely supportive environment—especially when strong partnerships are built with experienced service providers to fill critical gaps in the supportive housing system. For example, in Santa Clara County, youth who are pregnant or parenting may elect to enroll in a transitional housing program that fosters a built-in social network and parenting supports provided by agencies with deep expertise in working with youth experiencing homelessness. Other individuals or families fleeing intimate partner violence or sexual assault may seek out the security of housing with on-site services and trauma-informed programming with an agency that provides services to people fleeing abuse. Additionally, in Santa Clara County's competitive rental market, the search for housing for a client who is already enrolled in a permanent housing program can take weeks or months. When designed around shorter one- to three-month stays, transitional or interim housing programs offer stability while supporting the client during their housing search. Partners with deep experience serving these communities are able to tailor the design of transitional housing programs to best support clients in their transition to safe and stable permanent housing.

Total Unit Inventory:

(point-in-time capacity)

548 households

Served in Transitional Housing Programs in 2018:

1,073 people

Measuring Success***

Obtained Permanent Housing



(329 of 712) clients who exited transitional housing in 2018

Returned to Homelessness

Within Two Years



(123 of 588) of clients who exited transitional housing for permanent housing in 2016

xxii The Santa Clara County supportive housing system evaluates the overall success and impact of the system using data entered by supportive housing and shelter providers into the Homeless Management Information System. These performance measures are based on the national standards for performance measurement developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. For more information about the performance measures in this report, see Appendix C: Measuring Success.

CONCLUSION

Through a multitude of innovative and strategic partnerships, Santa Clara County's supportive housing system provided shelter, emergency assistance, permanent housing, and supportive services to thousands of currently and formerly homeless individuals and families in 2018. Still, with more than 7,300 people experiencing homelessness and thousands more on the brink due to high housing costs and a lack of living-wage jobs, there is much progress to be made to achieve the community's goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.

Since launching the Community Plan to End Homelessness in 2015, the supportive housing system has continued to grow and improve its ability to serve the diverse population of people experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County. Expanding the reach and capacity of the supportive housing system in 2018 was no exception. These efforts necessitated collaboration with a diverse array of partners – from affordable housing developers to build apartments, local governments to encourage development and fund projects and services in their

communities, homeless service providers to support clients to find and maintain stable housing, and essential County partners to fund and provide vital medical, behavioral health, and reentry services, among others. Combined and coordinated, these individual efforts leverage the expertise of each partner and maximize limited resources in the community. Collectively, these efforts resulted in 1,783 households moving from homelessness to housing in 2018 and an increase in affordable and homeless housing stock by 607 units.

A shared vision and commitment to strategic and mutually beneficial partnerships is at the core of the progress made in 2018. The County of Santa Clara appreciates the many stakeholders who contributed to this growth and looks forward to opportunities to further strengthen the supportive housing system through future collaboration. Maintaining and accelerating progress towards ending homelessness in Santa Clara County will require continued commitment to the community's shared goals and ever more partnerships to better serve the county's most vulnerable residents.

Appendix A: Defining Homelessness

Homelessness and housing instability take many forms, and these challenges affect individuals and families with a diversity of life experiences. To understand the scope of the community's need and to develop the right systemic responses, it is necessary to rely on clear definitions of "homelessness." This report primarily uses the following components of the definition of homelessness developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for its Continuum of Care and Emergency Solutions Grants housing programs. Under this definition, a household who falls into any one of the following criteria is considered homeless:

- An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including households living outside, in cars, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and some short institutional stays;
- II. An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence; or
- III. An individual or family who is fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member.

This report also references the definition of homelessness used by the County Office of Education and the public school system. This definition includes a household that lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, children under 18 years old waiting for foster care placement, and individuals and families who are living doubled up or in hotels.

Chronic Homelessness

HUD has defined a subset of households experiencing homelessness as "chronically homeless." These households are most likely to have intensive medical, mental health, and other service needs that cannot be met while they remain unhoused and are a priority population within supportive housing systems nationally and locally.

The definition of chronically homeless includes both a disability requirement and a length of homelessness component. Under this definition, a household who meets all of the following criteria is considered chronically homeless:

- A homeless individual with a disability, who lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter;
- II. Who has been homeless and living in any of the situations described above continuously for at least 12 months or on at least four separate occasions in the last three years, as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months.

While a longer stay in an institution such as a jail, hospital, or drug treatment facility will not count as living in a homeless situation, institutional stays of fewer than 90 days do count as time spent homeless. If a family's head of household – generally an adult family member, but occasionally a minor who is the head of a family with no adults – is chronically homeless under this definition, then the entire family meets the definition of chronic homelessness.

xxxi Code of Federal Regulations, Continuum of Care Program, Title 24, sec. 578.3. This report does not use Category 3 of HUD's homeless definition, which includes unaccompanied youth or families who are homeless under other federal definitions of homelessness.

xxxii U.S. Department of Education: Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program Non-Regulatory Guidance, March 2017. Accessed on 10/2/17: https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/160240ehcyguidance072716updated0317.pdf

xxxiii Code of Federal Regulations, Continuum of Care Program, Title 24, sec. 578.3.

Appendix B: Data Sources

The two most common methods for estimating the number of persons experiencing homelessness in a community are point-in-time counts and data collected by housing and services programs. This report draws on both of those methods to establish the scope and characteristics of homelessness in Santa Clara County, and each is described below.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

The County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing operates the community's HMIS, a countywide database used by the majority of programs providing housing or services for homeless populations within the county. Providers request consent from each person they serve to enter standard information into HMIS, including demographic information, services provided, and data about income and housing status. This results in a large set of data that includes nearly all individuals who had contact with outreach teams, emergency shelters, homeless housing programs, and other services.

Because HMIS is focused on service data, it does not include individuals who are currently homeless but are not accessing services. It also does not include persons who receive services or housing designed for survivors of domestic violence or human trafficking, as many programs providing those services are prohibited from entering information into HMIS for privacy and safety reasons. Most significantly, since the individuals in HMIS are limited to those who have received services, the total number of persons recorded as homeless in HMIS increases as the system serves more people.

To estimate the total number of persons experiencing homelessness over the course of a year using data from HMIS, communities use the number of persons who have spent at least one night in emergency shelter or transitional housing. As the size and capacity of the community's emergency shelter and transitional housing system increase, the total persons identified in HMIS as experiencing homelessness will also increase.

Homeless Census and Survey

Every two years, the County of Santa Clara and the region's fifteen cities conduct a Homeless Census and Survey. Trained volunteers tally the number of people observed living or sleeping outside at a single point in time and survey a sample of those counted. To cover the entirety of the county's extensive geographic area, the count occurs over the course of two days during the month of January, with roughly half of the county enumerated on each day. Data is also collected from emergency shelter and transitional housing programs, as households in shelter and temporary housing are considered homeless for purposes of the count.

The Homeless Census and Survey employs consistent methods from year to year, providing a useful data set for tracking changes in the homeless population. Because the count enumerates people who are currently living outside or in vehicles, including those who may not engage in services, it incorporates a population that may not be represented in HMIS data.

Notably, a point-in-time count will only provide a snapshot of homelessness on the nights selected for the count, which is not easily extrapolated to a total annual number of people who experience homelessness. This also means that the number of individuals counted each year is affected by weather conditions, the number of shelter beds open on the night of the count, natural disasters, and other temporary conditions that cause fluctuations in the visibility or size of the homeless population. It is expected that point-in-time methods will undercount individuals and families who shelter in locations that are not visible to volunteer teams, including vehicles, garages, and other structures not built to be lived in.

Appendix C: Measuring Success

To ensure that each component of Santa Clara County's supportive housing system effectively advances the goal of ending homelessness, system stakeholders have identified standard, data-based indicators of success. These indicators track the system's ability to help individuals and families permanently exit homelessness by obtaining and retaining housing.

These metrics are based on data entered by the community's housing and shelter programs into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), the primary community-wide database for collecting information about homeless housing and services, to evaluate the overall success and impact of the community's response to homelessness. See Appendix B: Data Sources for more information about the HMIS.

Permanent Housing Retention

How successful are the community's housing programs at helping individuals with disabilities who exit homelessness to remain in permanent housing situations for at least 12 months, while they continue to receive support from the housing program?

Program type: Permanent Supportive Housing

Universe: All individuals served by the program during the measurement period who were housed with program support at least 12 months ago.

Measure: The percentage of the universe who remained housed for at least 12 months.

Obtained Permanent Housing

How successful are the community's housing and shelter programs at helping individuals experiencing homelessness to obtain permanent housing?

Program type: Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing

Universe: All individuals served by the program who exited the program (stopped receiving services) during the measurement period.

Measure: The percentage of the universe who were in a permanent housing situation when they exited the program.

Returns to Homelessness

How successful are the community's housing and shelter programs at ensuring that individuals who exit homelessness do not return to homelessness once they stop receiving services?

Program type: Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing

Universe: All individuals served by the program who exited the program (stopped receiving services) two years prior to the measurement period, and were in a permanent housing situation when they exited.

Measure: The percentage of the universe who were served by another homeless housing or services program in Santa Clara County's HMIS within 2 years of the date they exited the program to a permanent housing situation.

Appendix D: Local Funding for Supportive Housing and Homeless Services

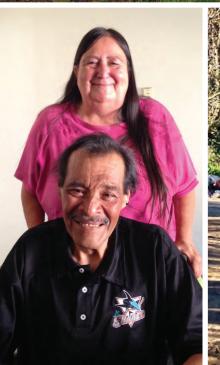
Cities are key partners in the movement to end homelessness and implement a variety of strategies, from local ordinances supporting housing affordability to funding for services and supportive housing development. The table below provides an overview of funding commitments made by cities within Santa Clara County for Fiscal Year 2017-2018.

City	Permanent Housing Capital Funding	Permanent Housing Services Funding	Transitional Housing and Emergency Shelter	Homelessness Prevention
Cupertino	\$4,172,000	N/A	N/A	\$32,488
Gilroy	N/A	\$102,500	\$20,070	\$34,465
Milpitas	\$120,000	N/A	N/A	\$38,283
Morgan Hill	\$750,000 xxxiv	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mountain View	N/A	\$125,000	N/A	N/A
Palo Alto	\$220,000	\$206,184	N/A	\$341,400
Santa Clara	\$544,333	N/A	\$139,423	\$100,000
Sunnyvale	N/A	\$338,000	\$31,000	\$10,000

 $^{^{\}text{xxxiv}}$ This funding was committed in Fiscal Year 2018-2019.















ENDING

HOMELESSNESS

The State of the Supportive Housing System in Santa Clara County

2017



ENDING HOMELESSNESS

The State of the Supportive Housing System in Santa Clara County 2017

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by HomeBase, The Center for Common Concerns on behalf of the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and was designed by Cesar Ramirez of Gilmore IT Solutions.

The Office of Supportive Housing would like to thank its many partners who generously provided information for this report. Special thanks to the clients who shared their stories.

This report can be downloaded at the Office of Supportive Housing website: https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh

Cover photo credits (clockwise from top):
Parkside Studios, photo by Jeffrey Peters. Photo by Marianna Moles.
Monterey Villa, photo courtesy of Eden Housing. Joanne, photo courtesy of Destination: Home.
Destination: Home's All the Way Home campaign helped formerly homeless veteran Tony Harrison find permanent housing, photo courtesy of Destination: Home. Photo courtesy of Destination: Home. Andy and Ernestine were homeless for 20 years; they now have a home thanks to the Housing 1000 project, photo courtesy of Destination: Home.

LETTER FROM THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE

In Santa Clara County's current housing crisis, safe and affordable housing is out of reach for many, especially those with the fewest resources, including the elderly and persons with a disabling condition. As a result, thousands of individuals and families experience homelessness in our county each year. The County, in collaboration with our city, nonprofit, business, and philanthropic partners, is dedicated to making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring for residents. The first of ten annual reports, this document highlights countywide efforts to prevent homelessness before it occurs, strengthen the supportive housing system to better serve those with the highest needs, and increase the community's stock of affordable housing.

As demonstrated in the following pages, our community has made significant progress toward the goals we set in 2015 when we collectively developed and committed to the Santa Clara County Community Plan to End Homelessness. Collaboration is essential to reaching our community goals; we must continue to build upon the strong partnerships that have been critical to our successes thus far.

We thank Destination: Home for its leadership in generating financial and community support for programs serving homeless individuals and families. We thank the City of San José for its commitment to funding both the development of supportive housing and services to support those most in need, highlighted by their multi-million dollar investment in Second Street Studios, the largest permanent supportive housing development in our county to date. We thank the Santa Clara County Housing Authority for its commitment of housing subsidies dedicated to supportive housing systems, such as 134 permanent subsidies for the homeless individuals moving into Second Street Studios this fall. And we thank the outreach workers, case managers, shelter staff, landlords, and hundreds of other partners who work every day toward the goal of preventing and ending homelessness in our county.

Thanks to the deep commitment of leaders from the County and its city, nonprofit, business, and philanthropic partners, our community has built far more than a continuum of services for homeless individuals — we have built a movement to end homelessness. As we look back at all that was accomplished in 2017, we are confident that our collective momentum will continue to push forward collaborative efforts to house those in our community who experience homelessness.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey V. Smith, M.D., J.D. County Executive Officer County of Santa Clara Miguel Marquez, M.P.P., J.D. Chief Operating Officer County of Santa Clara

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Each night, thousands of Santa Clara County residents face homelessness. Families with children, seniors, individuals with disabilities, veterans, and youth are all represented in the county's diverse homeless population, with nearly three-quarters going unsheltered – sleeping outside, in cars, or other places not meant for human habitation. Despite the prosperity associated with the region, a lack of affordable housing development and difficulty finding living-wage employment in Santa Clara County has resulted in many economically vulnerable households falling into homelessness, and countless more on the edge.

Data shows that for most, homelessness will be a brief and one-time occurrence, but for some it can last for years or become a repeating cycle. Often individuals who are homeless for longer periods of time make frequent use of emergency medical and psychiatric care, or get caught up in the justice system, resulting in high cost to the public. Home Not Found, a study of the cost of homelessness in Santa Clara County, reported that the County and service providers spend more than \$520 million per year on such services.

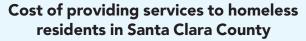
In 2015, the community came together to create a road-map to guide their efforts to end homelessness. Coordinated by the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and nonprofit partner Destination: Home, the resulting Community Plan to End Homelessness set an ambitious goal of 6,000 new housing opportunities, and identified strategies to help the community achieve this shared vision. The community efforts to date represent significant progress toward these goals.

Building Affordable Housing

Responding to the high level of need for affordable housing and the desire to efficiently utilize scarce resources, the County has prioritized funding and development of housing for residents experiencing homelessness and extremely low-income households. Creating affordable housing for these priority populations requires substantial cooperation between the County of Santa Clara, its many agencies, and a range of municipal, nonprofit, philanthropic, and community partners. Key examples of the collaboration necessary to stably house the county's most vulnerable residents include:

- Second Street Studios, an innovative partnership between the County, the City of San José, and the Santa Clara County Housing Authority will result in a new service-enriched apartment community in September 2018. The development will improve the health and housing stability of 134 disabled individuals who have experienced long-periods of homelessness.
- 2016 Measure A, the recently passed \$950 million Affordable Housing Bond, will help to fill some but not nearly all of this need, by providing funding for approximately 4,800 units of affordable housing. The County has approved funding for six developments with housing designated for households exiting homelessness, and is working to support more than 100 additional developments over the next ten years.







[†]U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress Part 1: Point in Time Estimates, Available at: https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2017-AHAR-Part-1.pdf

[‡]The universe for this measure (1,681 clients) includes all clients served in a permanent supportive housing program who were housed at least 12 months prior to the end of 2017. The universe is significantly lower than the total system capacity (2,846 households) because it does not include all clients served.

Progress Toward Goal of 6,000 New Housing Opportunities



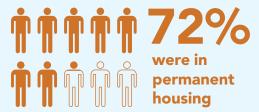
Santa Clara County's Supportive Housing System

Affordable housing is a critical tool of the supportive housing system in Santa Clara County, but it must be complemented by individualized services to help clients maintain stable housing and rigorous data evaluation to improve outcomes for families and individuals experiencing homelessness. Santa Clara County's supportive housing system provides a continuum of programs and services to meet the needs of the community's most vulnerable residents, including:

- Homelessness prevention programs help individuals and families on the verge of homelessness to remain housed and avoid extended shelter or transitional housing stays.
- Targeted outreach programs engage with people experiencing homelessness, especially the more than 5,000 county residents living in vehicles, encampments, and other public spaces.
- **Emergency shelters** provide a temporary place to stay, access to services, and other basic needs, for up to 1,146 people across the county each night.
- Transitional housing programs offer time-limited housing and services for up to 610 households at a time and are well-suited for populations such as youth or survivors of domestic violence, who may benefit from increased social supports and intensive onsite services.
- Rapid Rehousing programs, with a capacity to serve 619 households at a time, quickly move families and individuals into housing and provide financial assistance and services to help households stabilize, increase income, and eventually take over the cost of their rent. Of clients leaving the program in 2017, 72% had obtained permanent housing.

- **Permanent supportive housing programs** couple stable, long-term housing with wrap-around supportive services, such as case management and access to physical and behavioral healthcare, for up to 2,846 households at a time. Of those housed in permanent supportive housing programs by 2017, 90% of clients remained stably housed for at least 12 months.
- Coordinated Assessment System, which referred 1,401 households to housing programs in 2017, matches individuals and families experiencing homelessness with the county's transitional and permanent housing resources, and ensures that the community is serving those with the highest needs.

Obtained Permanent Housing



(884 of 1,232) of clients who exited rapid rehousing programs in 2017

Permanent Housing Retention



(1,205 of 1,343) of clients housed in PSH between July 2011 and the end of 2016 ‡

Innovative — and Cost Effective — Housing Programs

Though the County offers an array of programs and services, current capacity cannot meet the need of the county's significant homeless population. To efficiently utilize the limited resources available to assist individuals and families experiencing homelessness, the County seeks to target housing resources and close service gaps for its most vulnerable residents. Programs and strategies implemented by the Office of Supportive Housing and its partners include:

- Re-envisioning the Community's Approach to Preventing Homelessness — The Homelessness Prevention System Pilot brings together a network of community partners to provide flexible financial assistance and resources for households in crisis, targeting support to families and individuals most at risk of losing their housing and preventing them from entering the homeless system.
- Facilitating Public Safety and Justice Housing Services County programs enhance public safety by helping homeless individuals overcome past criminal history and find safe and stable housing upon release, allowing them to reintegrate and contribute to the community.
- Supporting Housing Stability to Promote Family Reunification — The Bringing Families Home program, a collaboration between the Office of Supportive Housing and the Social Services Agency's Department of Family and Children Services, helps families involved in the child welfare system to attain housing stability and reunify.

These innovative programs, and many others that have been implemented or are in development, demonstrate the County of Santa Clara and its partners' commitment to working strategically and collaboratively to ensure that homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring. To achieve the collective goal of 6,000 new housing opportunities for individuals and families experiencing homelessness, the community must shift from relying on the private market to building enough affordable housing to meet the need in Santa Clara County. The Office of Supportive Housing is a leader in this movement, working across the region in a successful Collective Impact framework, as no one entity can address the issues of homelessness and poverty alone. As the many initiatives already in progress show, a community-wide effort to end homelessness requires the cooperation and collaboration of a range of stakeholders from our public/ private sectors, including cities, state and county agencies, corporations, philanthropy and nonprofit partners.





HOMELESSNESS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Homelessness affects thousands of Santa Clara County residents each year. Individuals and families, adults and children, people with jobs, and those with severe disabling conditions all face challenges to finding and retaining safe and stable housing. Many live without habitable shelter, on streets, in parks, in vehicles, or in sheds or abandoned buildings, while others spend their nights in the community's emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. (See Appendix A: Defining Homelessness for more information about the definitions of homelessness used in this report.)

Home Not Found, a 2015 study on the costs of homelessness in Santa Clara County, identified 46,225 residents who experienced homelessness over the course of the year in 2012 and received some form of County medical, behavioral health, or other social services, or had contact with the criminal justice system. This population represents some of the county's most vulnerable residents, in no small part due to the instability, stigma, loss of resources, and physical vulnerability that accompany the experience of homelessness. The Home Not Found

study found that the majority of county residents with experience of homelessness between 2007 and 2012 had used the County of Santa Clara's medical and mental health services or had interacted with the criminal justice system, and many had contact with multiple County of Santa Clara departments or services.

The role of Santa Clara County's supportive housing system is to implement the most effective strategies to assist individuals experiencing homelessness in overcoming the barriers keeping them from stable housing, and to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring across the county.

46,225 residents experienced homelessness over the course of the year in 2012

ⁱ The study identified homeless individuals based on records maintained by the County of Santa Clara Social Services Agency, the Santa Clara Valley Health and Hospital System (including Valley Medical Center and the Behavioral Health Services Department), the Santa Clara County Housing Authority, and the County of Santa Clara Criminal Justice Information Control, as well as information in the Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS), the community's central database for homeless housing and service providers. Due to variations in data collection and definitions of homelessness in the community, the study included some individuals who were couch surfing, without a permanent place to sleep, as well as individuals who meet the more strict federal definition of homelessness. See *Home Not Found: The Cost of Homelessness in Silicon Valley*, Methods Appendix pages 49-52 for more information on study methodology.

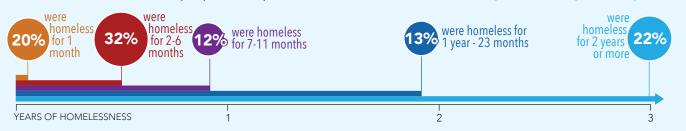
ii Economic Roundtable, *Home Not Found: The Cost of Homelessness in Silicon Valley.* 2015. Available at: https://destinationhomesv.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/er_homenotfound_report_6.pdf

Patterns of Homelessness

The *Home Not Found study* analyzed six years of data from County homeless, health and justice system service databases, revealing patterns in duration, County service usage, and public cost.

Duration

Out of the more than 100,000 people who experienced homelessness from 2007 through 2012, during those six years:



While most individuals were able to make lasting exits from homelessness after shorter episodes, some fell into longer episodes or patterns of homelessness. In an average month from 2007 to 2012:

of the study population was "Persistently Homeless"

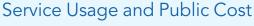
for 12 months or more, consecutively or in 4 or more episodes, over a 36-month period.

On average, Santa Clara County service providers spent \$520 million per year providing services for residents in years when they experienced homelessness during the six years covered by this study, with much of the costs accrued by a small number of frequent users. In 2012:

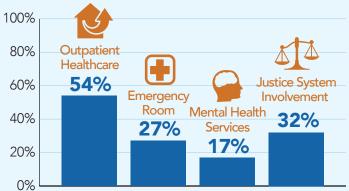


The highest-cost **5%** accounted for **47%** of all costs

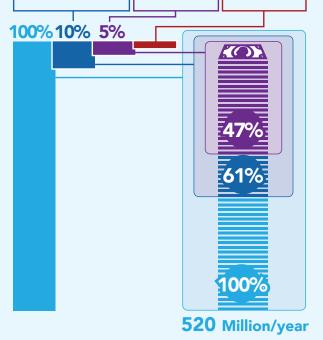
About half of individuals in the highest-cost 5% were persistently homeless



Among the individuals in the *Home Not Found* study population, County service usage was common:



Though the type of service usage and costs varied, the study found that mental illness, substance abuse, incarceration, and persistent homelessness all had a strong impact on overall public costs.



Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey



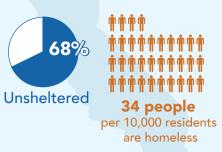
553,742 Homeless[™]

in the United States



134,278 Homeless

in California





Unsheltered

74%

ntititititi ititititititi ititititititi ititititititi 39 people

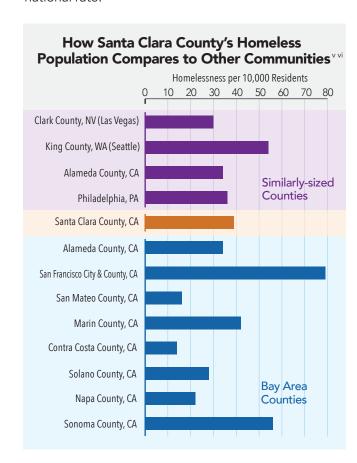
per 10,000 residents are homeless

Homeless Population Change Over Time

Every other year in January, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and the local cities coordinate a countywide point-in-time count of people experiencing homelessness. This biennial Homeless Census and Survey provides the best data available on the size and characteristics of the county's homeless population over time, including numbers of people sleeping outside, in vehicles, or in structures not intended for human habitation (unsheltered), and in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs (sheltered). For more information about the Homeless Census and Survey, see Appendix B: Data Sources.

A Crisis in Context

Santa Clara County's housing and homelessness crisis is a local instance of a national epidemic, which is particularly acute in California's metropolitan areas. As of January 2017, local point-in-time counts similar to the Homeless Census and Survey reveal that the state of California is home to a quarter of the nation's homeless population. More than two-thirds of people experiencing homelessness in California are unsheltered – over twice the national rate.^{iv}

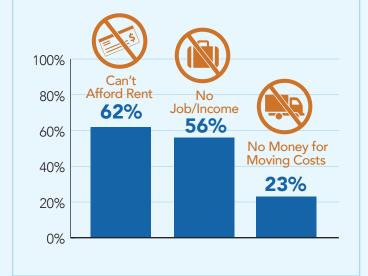


Causes of Homelessness

In Santa Clara County, as in much of California and in many high-cost urban areas around the country, homelessness and housing instability are closely tied to the region's soaring housing costs and economic stagnation for low-income residents.

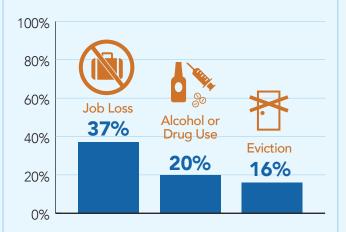
The Rental Market and Lack of Income are Primary Barriers to Regaining Housing

Top 3 barriers to obtaining permanent housing reported by 2017 Homeless Census and Survey respondents: vii



Job Loss and Eviction are Among the Leading Causes of Homelessness

Top 3 primary causes of homelessness reported by 2017 Homeless Census and Survey respondents:



Homeless Census and Survey respondents reporting eviction as their primary cause of homelessness has increased by 11 percentage points between 2011 and 2017 (5% to 16%)



The number reporting evictions as the primary cause of homelessness increased by **11%** points since 2011

iii Santa Clara County 2017 Homeless Census and Survey Comprehensive Report, https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/ContinuumofCare/ReportsandPublications/Documents/2017 Santa Clara County Homeless Census and Survey Report.pdf

iv U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress Part 1: Point in Time Estimates, Available at: https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2017-AHAR-Part-1.pdf

^v U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey data, 2016.

vi U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2007 – 2017 PIT Counts by CoC, Available at: https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/

vii Respondents were asked to identify the barriers preventing them from obtaining housing. Many identified more than one barrier and all responses were recorded.

THE HOUSING GAP

In Santa Clara County, community-wide efforts have led to a number of robust and successful initiatives, but rates of homelessness remain persistently high. Although the county is among the most prosperous regions in the country, statewide economic trends and a severe housing shortage have left fewer and fewer residents able to afford the high cost of housing. Despite tremendous economic growth overall, median renter income in California declined by seven percent from 2000 to 2014. At the same time, annual median rent increased by 24 percent, overwhelming many renter households' purchasing power in the housing market.^{viii}

Though Santa Clara County sits at the epicenter of the nation's technology sector, all residents have not shared in the wealth generated by this sector. For low-income households, decades of slow-paced housing development combined with stagnant wages and swiftly rising rents have displaced many and created an exceedingly tight rental market for those who have remained.

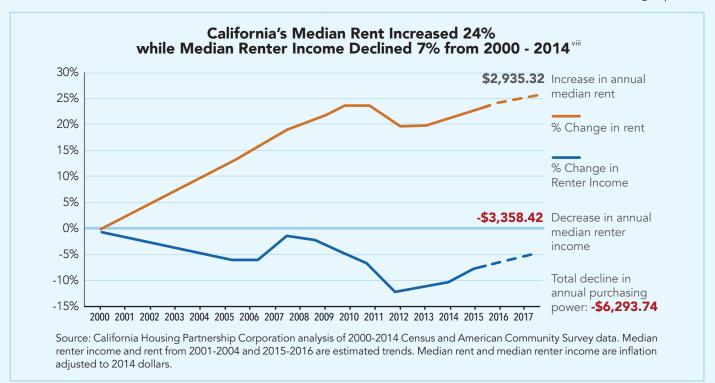
These economic and housing market trends have been challenging for many residents and have been particularly catastrophic for those lowest-income households without a financial safety net. In response, the County of Santa Clara is focused on building a supportive housing system to serve these most vulnerable residents. Priority populations for the County include those who are most impacted by the lack of affordable housing – people experiencing homelessness, disabled individuals, and extremely low-income, elderly, and fixed-income households. For these residents, safe and affordable housing is often a critical component to alleviate physical and mental health conditions, maintain housing stability, and mitigate the effects of poverty.

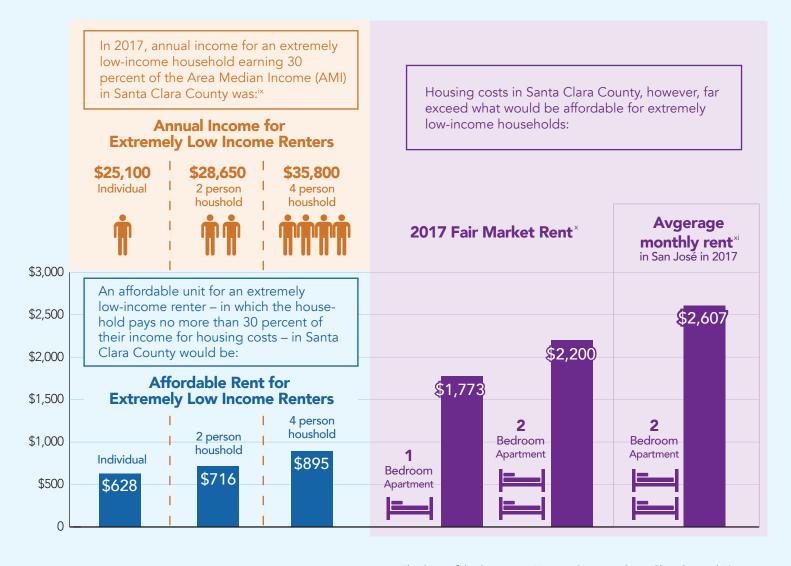
viii California Housing Partnership Corporation, "Confronting California's Rent and Poverty Crisis: A Call for State Reinvestment in Affordable Homes." April 2016. Available at: https://1p08d91kd0c03rlxhmhtydpr-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/State-Housing-Need-2016.pdf

^{ix} Extremely low-income households comprise many of the county's most vulnerable renters, including low-wage service workers, and older adults and people with disabilities living on fixed incomes.

^{*} Fair market rent is the amount that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) calculates would be needed to pay rent and utilities for a modest, privately owned, and safe rental unit of that size. U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Fair Market Rent. Available at: https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html#2018

xi City of San José, Housing Market Update Third Quarter 2017. http://www.sanjoseca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/73415





Funding Gap*

Not All Housing is Created Equal

Addressing the affordable housing crisis for the county's most vulnerable residents is no small task. In Santa Clara County, the need for more affordable housing is extremely pressing for all but the highest-income households, and demand for housing for extremely low-income renters is most acute. These households face additional challenges to housing stability, as a larger proportion of their income often goes to rent, and there is a disproportionate lack of affordable housing options at their income level.

This deficiency is nothing new, however. In 2005, a San Jose State University study found that unmet need for affordable housing development for extremely low-income renters far surpassed that of households with higher incomes. The report predicted that an additional local investment of \$3.8 billion would be required to create housing for just the county's extremely low-income households from 2005 to 2024.xii

	Housing Need and Funding 2005-2024				
	ELI (0-30% AMI)	VLI (31-50% AMI)	LI (51-80% AMI)	MOD (81-120% AMI)	Total
Gross/Total Need	42,483	12,978	13,260	22,187	90,908
Planned Production	8,119	10,148	16,237	19,089	50,616
Unmet Need	34,364	2,830	-	3,098	40,292

^{*}The funding gap is the additional local subsidy required over the next 20 years to develop a sufficient number of affordable units to meet the unmet need.

\$3,780,040,000 \$198,100,000

\$0

Source: Housing Silicon Valley: A 20 Year Plan to End the Affordable Housing Crisis (February 2007), SJSU prepared for Local Initiatives Support Corporation

Despite this urgent need, investment in and development of affordable housing for these most economically vulnerable households has not kept pace with the current or projected future need, even while development of housing for higher income households has exceeded demand. Through the state-mandated Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) process, each region projects the total number of housing units necessary to meet the needs of people of all income levels in each county and city. Progress toward these targets is tracked annually based on permits issued.

Zero cities in Santa Clara County met their RHNA target for Very Low Income housing and the county as a whole produced just 27% of the goal. In contrast, ten cities exceeded their target for housing for households earning above moderate incomes, and the county as a whole met 139 percent of the goal.

\$154,900,000

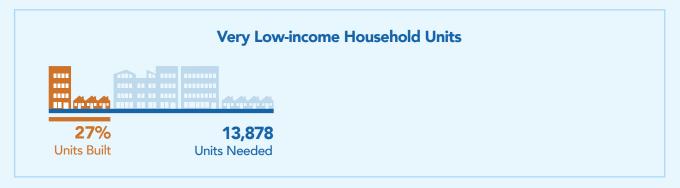
\$4,133,040,000

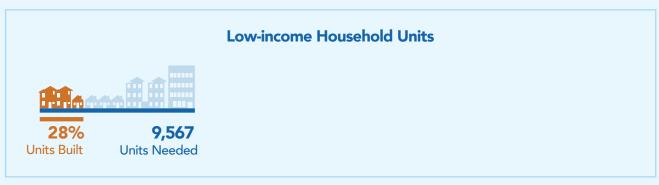
The trend of overproducing housing for higher-income households, while neglecting development for moderate-, low- and very low-income households, has continued under the county's new RHNA projections released for 2015-2023.xiii

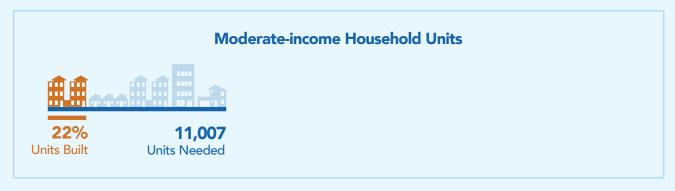
xii Bay Area Local Initiatives Support Corporation and San Jose State University Institute for Metropolitan Studies, "Housing Silicon Valley: A 20 Year Plan to End the Affordable Housing Crisis." February 2007. Available at: http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1016&context=urban_plan_pub

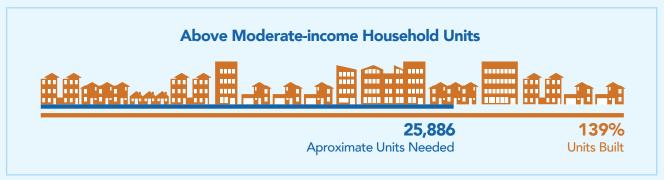
xiii Association of Bay Area Governments, "San Francisco Bay Area Progress in Meeting 2015-2023 Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA)." April 2017. Available at: https://abag.ca.gov/planning/housingneeds/pdfs/2015-2023%20_RHNAProgressReport.pdf. See Appendix D for additional data.

2007-2014 Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) Progress XIV





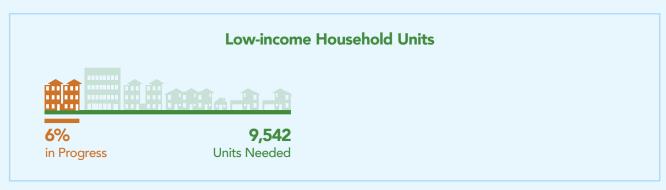




xiv Association of Bay Area Governments, "San Francisco Bay Area Progress in Meeting 2007-2014 Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA)." Sept. 2015. Available at: https://abag.ca.gov/files/RHNAProgress2007_2014_082815.pdf. RHNA does not track need and development of housing specifically for extremely low-income households, instead combining this population with very low-income households with incomes up to 50 percent of AMI. Development of housing affordable for these households likely lags even further. See Appendix D for additional data.

2015-2023 Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) Progress as of 2015 $^{\times}$









xv Association of Bay Area Governments, "San Francisco Bay Area Progress in Meeting 2015-2023 Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA)." April 2017. Available at: https://abag.ca.gov/planning/housingneeds/pdfs/2015-2023%20_RHNAProgressReport.pdf. See Appendix D for additional data.

Building Supportive – and Affordable – Housing in Santa Clara County

Currently, the county's supportive housing system relies heavily on the private market for available housing units, while the system provides rental subsidies to tenants to maintain affordability. This is not enough. An effective and sustainable supportive housing system requires many more units than are available in the private market, necessitating development of significant additional housing, and the cooperation of local, state, and federal partners.

To achieve this goal, the County of Santa Clara, city governments, and residents must make a deliberate shift in affordable housing policy, creating a movement to fund and develop the thousands of units and hundreds of development projects necessary to meet the needs of county residents of all income levels. In 2016, voters took a first and ambitious step toward this goal by passing bond Measure A, investing \$950 million in affordable housing development over the next 10 years. Most of the funding will go toward the County of Santa Clara's key priorities of building housing for extremely low-income households, including permanent housing for people experiencing homelessness.

While the 2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond (Housing Bond) will fund development of many new homes, the bond funds alone are not enough to fill the gap left by the dramatic decrease in state affordable housing funding since FY 2008-2009.xvi Moreover, while more housing is being built, the system must also meet the basic needs of the county's homeless population, which is overwhelmingly unsheltered. Temporary housing interventions, including emergency shelters and transi-

tional housing, that seek to move people experiencing homelessness quickly into permanent housing, are a critical component of the supportive housing system. Meeting the current demand for temporary shelter and housing requires increased capacity and resources as well

Along with its many partners in the public, private, and philanthropic sectors, the County of Santa Clara seeks to continue the momentum from the Housing Bond by further investing in housing that will support the county's most vulnerable residents achieve safe, affordable, and stable housing. Each step in the process relies on the collaboration of these stakeholders. Cities must first approve, and local communities must embrace and accept, new developments and the residents they will serve. Developers must engage the community in the development process, and service providers must work to support tenants to become an integrated part of the community.

This report seeks to highlight the many efforts the County and its partners are undertaking to support the county's most vulnerable residents and achieve the most impact with available resources. Poverty, income inequality, and affordable housing are among the biggest challenges facing residents of Santa Clara County and no single entity has the resources or authority to address these problems alone. As the many innovative and effective initiatives described in this report illustrate, community-wide solutions to ending homelessness require the cooperation and collaboration of a range of stakeholders, including cities, state and county agencies, and nonprofit partners.

xvi California Housing Partnership, "Confronting California's Rent and Poverty Crisis: A Call for State Reinvestment in Affordable Homes." April 2016. Available at:

https://1p08d91kd0c03rlxhmhtydpr-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/State-Housing-Need-2016.pdf



The Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara County

In 2014, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and Destination: Home, a public-private partnership dedicated to collective impact strategies to end homelessness, convened a series of community summits to develop a coordinated strategy to address homelessness across the county. Representatives of local cities, nonprofit advocacy groups, service providers, philanthropic organizations, elected officials, universities, and people with lived experience of homelessness participated in the planning process. The resulting Community Plan to End Homelessness has been formally endorsed by Santa Clara County's Board of Supervisors, Santa Clara County Housing Authority, Santa Clara Valley Water District, the majority of the county's 15 cities, and other stakeholder organizations.

The plan provides a roadmap for the community's work to end homelessness from 2015 to 2020, establishing goals and strategies within a three-part framework:



Disrupt Systems

The Community Plan calls for disruptive strategies and innovative programs that transform the systems related to housing homeless people.

- Deepen partnerships between local governments, nonprofit service providers, and the business sector to improve coordination
- Use data to implement outcomes-based decisions about the most effective programs and structures to meet community needs
- Coordinate housing and services through the Coordinated Assessment System to connect each individual with the right housing solution
- Ensure that all individuals have a plan for housing upon exit from criminal justice or medical institutions and are not discharged into homelessness

Above photo: A PATH outreach worker engaging with a community member experiencing homelessness. Photo by Jeff Bomberger



Build the Solution

To end homelessness, it is essential to secure the full amount of funding needed to provide affordable housing and services to those who are homeless and those at risk of homelessness.

The Community Plan sets a goal of 6,000 new affordable housing opportunities dedicated to people experiencing homelessness, including new physical homes and apartments and new rental subsidies. Tenants in each of these new housing opportunities will have access to case management, health care, employment programs, and other services to ensure they are able to remain housed.

3

Serve the Person

The Community Plan recognizes the need for client-centered strategies that target resources to each specific individual or household based on their unique and different needs. Goals under this section focus on increasing the system's capacity to serve the needs of veterans, children and youth, families, people with disabilities who have experienced long-term homelessness, and other specific subpopulations.

Since implementation of the Community Plan began in 2015, the supportive housing system has helped 5,154 people return to safe and permanent housing.



The programs and initiatives described in this report represent significant progress toward Community Plan goals. The community's stock of affordable housing dedicated to people exiting homelessness has increased by over half (see **Closing the Housing Gap** on page 22 for more information about progress toward 6,000 new housing opportunities). Innovative partnerships with the community's healthcare, criminal justice, child welfare, and education systems are in place to disrupt cycles of homelessness for the county's most vulnerable residents (see **Supportive Housing Innovations** on page 29 for

more information about cross-system partnerships). As it grows to meet the community's need, the supportive housing system will continue to focus on systemwide coordination and improved crisis response for all families experiencing homelessness (see **Crisis Response System** on page 47 for more information about system coordination and shelter programs).

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SYSTEM MAP

Homelessness Prevention



- Helps individuals and families who are about to lose their housing to remain housed where they are or move to new permanent housing
- Acts as an access point to the Coordinated Assessment System

SEE PAGE 48

Outreach



- Engages with people experiencing homelessness on the street, in parks and other public spaces, and in vehicles
- Acts as an access point for the Coordinated Assessment System and for emergency shelter
- Locates people in the Coordinated Assessment System who have been referred to a housing program

SEE PAGE 49

Coordinated Assessment System



- Acts as a front door to the community's housing resources
- Matches people experiencing homelessness to the community's transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing programs

SEE PAGE 49

Emergency Shelter



- Provides a safe place to sleep for people experiencing homelessness
- Provides meals, showers, other basic needs, and connections to other community resources
- Acts as an access point to the Coordinated Assessment System

SEE PAGE 52

Permanent Supportive Housing



 Helps individuals and families with disabilities maintain permanent housing through long-term rental subsidies, connections to medical and behavioral health care, and other services.

SEE PAGE 30

Transitional Housing



Provides temporary housing and site-based services for people experiencing homelessness, a program model most effective for specific subpopulations, such as:

- Youth, especially Parenting Youth
- Veterans
- Homeless individuals and families enrolled in a permanent housing program and searching for apartments

SEE PAGE 54

Rapid Rehousing



- Provides supportive services and financial assistance to people experiencing homelessness
- Helps individuals and families obtain permanent housing and increase income so that they can remain housed independently.

SEE PAGE 38



A map of developments that include supportive housing is available at: www.supportivehousingscc.org/map



CLOSING THE HOUSING GAP

For most individuals and families experiencing homelessness, affordable housing is fundamental to achieving long-term housing stability. Since implementation of the Community Plan to End Homelessness began in 2015, Santa Clara County has made significant progress toward the central goal of 6,000 new affordable housing opportunities for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

Under the Community Plan, new housing opportunities include both new housing stock and rental subsidies to assist households in exiting homelessness. This can take the form of new affordable housing development, commitments by property owners of existing housing for use by households exiting homelessness, and new funding streams to increase the community's capacity to subsidize rent payments for extremely low-income individuals and families.

Progress toward this goal is made possible by ongoing coordination of resources, expertise, and political will by city governments, County agencies, the Santa Clara County Housing Authority, community-based organizations, affordable housing developers, private funders, and other partners. Leaders have stepped up across the community with a shared commitment to building strong relationships, actively seeking out opportunities to work together toward common goals and generating a culture of collaboration that defines a growing movement to end homelessness in Santa Clara County.

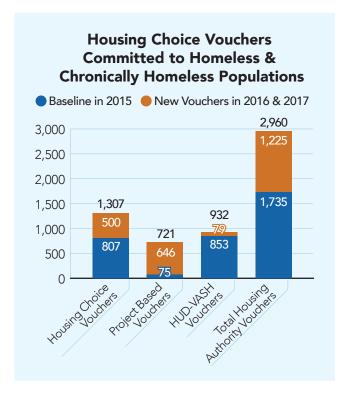
Progress Toward Goal of 6,000 New Housing Opportunities



Santa Clara County Housing Authority Referral Programs

The Santa Clara County Housing Authority is a key partner in achieving the community's goal. Since 2015, the Housing Authority has dedicated 1,225 additional rental subsidies for households exiting homelessness through its Chronically Homeless Direct Referral Program, which serves individuals and families who have been homeless for a year or more and have a disabling condition (see Appendix A: Defining Homelessness for more information about chronic homelessness). XVIII

In 2018, the Housing Authority and the County will launch the Special Needs Direct Referral program to serve individuals and families with medical or behavioral health needs, who may not meet the federal definition of "chronically homeless." Permanent supportive housing programs use Housing Choice vouchers to subsidize client rent, in combination with case management and supportive services funded through other sources. The Chronically Homeless and Special Needs Direct Referral Programs will provide increased supportive housing opportunities for the county's most vulnerable individuals and families experiencing homelessness.



xvii The Housing Choice Voucher Program (formerly known as Section 8) provides rental subsidies funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and administered by local housing authorities. Project-based vouchers subsidize rent in specific housing units, while Housing Choice vouchers are allocated to eligible households and can be used in any unit in the community. HUD-VASH vouchers combine HUD rental assistance with case management and medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.





"The design is very conducive to meeting people," said Michael Santero, Director of Asset Management at First Community Housing.
"We want the space to be an asset to the client. We're doing everything we can to keep them housed and engaged in services."

Drive up South First Street towards downtown San José, and you might mistake the construction for one of many condo complexes springing up across Santa Clara County. In fact, one of the region's most innovative affordable housing developments is currently underway. Set to be completed in September 2018, Second Street Studios will provide 134 units of permanent supportive housing for some of Santa Clara County's most vulnerable residents.

Beginning in 2016, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing enlisted several key partners, including the City of San José, the Santa Clara County Housing Authority, housing developer First Community Housing, property manager John Stewart Company, and supportive service provider Abode Services, with the goal of pioneering a new model for building permanent supportive housing. Although the partners were not unfamiliar to each other, in past collaborations there had been an uneasy tension between local governments working to create more affordable housing, developers seeking feasible projects, and service providers who serve a highneeds population. The Second Street Studios project challenged these partners to engage and collaborate in new ways.

Strong Commitment Builds Strong Communities

Like any successful partnership, the Second Street Studios project has required significant commitment and buy-in from all involved: the City of San José committed over \$14 million in funding for the project; First Community Housing joined the partnership because it is committed to building high quality housing that meets the needs of the local community; the Santa Clara County Housing Authority will provide rental subsidies for all 134 units, allowing residents to stay as long as they have need; the County Office of Supportive Housing will provide ongoing funding for supportive services for clients; and, finally, Abode Services and the John Stewart Company have committed to locate staff on-site to provide wrap around support to ensure that residents are able to maintain their housing.

Housing First, a Client-Centered Model that Works

At the center of Second Street Studios will be its future tenants — 134 chronically homeless individuals, a vulnerable subset of the homeless population who have a disability and have been living on the streets for a year or more. (See Appendix A for more information about chronic homelessness.) Studies show that stable housing is critical to successful outcomes for chronically homeless individuals, and the Office of Supportive Housing and its Second Street Studios partners have seen first-hand how supportive housing can positively impact clients.

Embracing a Housing First philosophy, which quickly places people in housing and then provides supportive services, Second Street Studios' partners and services are focused on the stability and well-being of each client. From inception, Second Street Studios was envisioned as a safe, nurturing space for residents. The building was designed to minimize isolation while increasing opportunities for positive social interactions. There are shared community spaces, a green terrace for gardening, and a computer lab with free wireless internet. To foster a sense of community, Abode Services, with funding from the County, will offer client-centered programming and services focused on social interactions and celebrating successes. While moving in to permanent housing may be a transition for the new residents, many of whom have lived on the streets for years, the project has been a transformational process for the community and the many partners involved.

"We look at this as a team, and we're committed to providing an environment that ensures residents are receiving key supportive services," said Kathleen Kiyabu, Director at John Stewart Companies. "This is hard work, probably the hardest job I've ever done. It's a job that needs to be done, and it's the right thing to do."

2016 Measure A Affordable Housing Bond

In November of 2016, Santa Clara County voters approved a \$950 million Affordable Housing Bond. The County of Santa Clara and its partners have moved quickly to utilize the bond funds, which are projected to fund 120 new affordable housing developments over ten years, including 4,800 new units dedicated to extremely low-income households and individuals, families exiting homelessness, and other underserved populations. A first round of funding has been approved for six developments, each of which includes supportive housing units dedicated to households exiting homelessness.



Villas on the Park

Location:

San José

Construction Completion Target:

December 1, 2019

Total Units:

84

PSH Units:

83

Housing Bond Funding:

\$7.2 million

Villas on the Park is a 100 percent permanent supportive housing development consisting of 84 apartments on a 0.355-acre site in downtown San José, under development by Affirmed Housing Group Inc. and People Assisting the Homeless (PATH). PATH will provide on-site supportive services such as outreach and engagement, needs assessment, case management, mental health care, substance abuse treatment, life skills education, community building, eviction prevention, green education, and transportation planning.



The Veranda

Location:

Cupertino

Construction Completion Target:

May 1, 2019

Total Units:

19

PSH Units:

6

Housing Bond Funding:

\$1 million

The Veranda is a 19-unit affordable senior housing development on a vacant 0.57-acre site, located in Cupertino and developed by Charities Housing Development Corporation of Santa Clara County. Six apartments will be reserved as permanent supportive housing units for formerly homeless or special-needs seniors. Catholic Charities will provide a service coordinator for all residents on site, offering a range of supports including referrals and assistance to access community-based services, financial literacy workshops, and organized social activities.



Gateway Senior Apartments

Location:

Gilroy

Construction Completion Target:

November 23, 2019

Total Units:

75

PSH Units:

37

Housing Bond Funding:

\$7.5 million

Gateway Senior Apartments is a 75-unit affordable senior housing complex on a 1.86-acre site, developed by Danco Communities. Half of the apartments will be reserved for special needs seniors and the remaining apartments for income-qualifying seniors. LifeSTEPS will provide a service coordinator, who will offer residents referrals and assistance to access community-based services, financial literacy workshops, and organized social activities.



Leigh Avenue Senior Apartments

Location:

San José

Construction Completion Target:

March 1, 2020

Total Units:

64

PSH Units:

63

Housing Bond Funding:

\$13.5 million

Leigh Avenue Senior Apartments is a 64-unit affordable senior housing complex, developed by First Community Housing. The development is 100 percent supportive housing, with all apartments set aside to serve homeless and special-needs seniors. Christian Church Homes Senior Housing, an organization with over 50 years of experience managing service enriched affordable senior communities, will serve as the resident services provider.



Quetzal Gardens

Location:

San José

Construction Completion Target:

February 1, 2021

Total Units:

71

PSH Units:

24

Housing Bond Funding:

\$9.83 million

Quetzal Gardens is a 71-unit affordable housing development, developed by Resources for Community Development (RCD). Twenty-four of the apartments will be set aside for chronically homeless individuals or families, and the remaining units will be allocated to residents who are considered extremely low income and low income. RCD will take the lead in providing services for the family apartments. The building's service coordinator will offer individualized services to all residents and referrals to local community services.



Crossings on Monterey

Location:

Morgan Hill

Construction Completion Target:

October 31, 2019

Total Units:

39

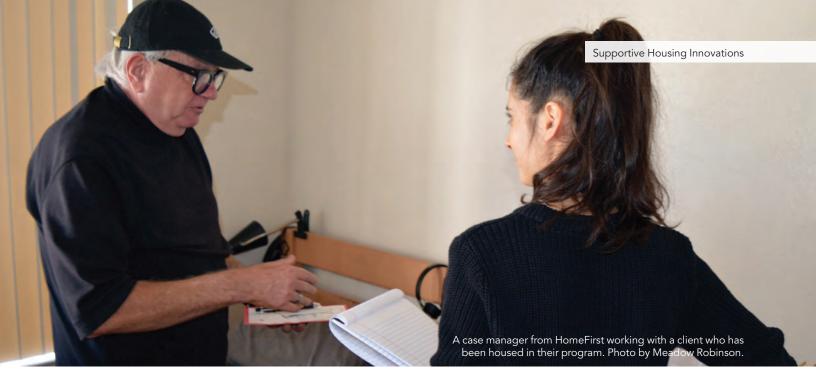
PSH Units:

20

Housing Bond Funding:

\$5.8 million

The Crossings on Monterey is a three-story affordable housing development consisting of 39 affordable housing units in Morgan Hill being developed by Urban Housing Communities. Approximately 20 apartments will be reserved for chronically homeless and homeless individuals and families. Resident services will be provided by Central Valley Coalition for Affordable Housing, including referrals and assistance to access community-based services.



SUPPORTIVE HOUSING INNOVATIONS

The wide range of permanent housing programs that comprise Santa Clara County's supportive housing system form the core of the community's strategy to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring. Embracing a Housing First philosophy, the supportive housing system considers every household ready for and deserving of safe and stable housing and is committed to providing the appropriate level of support for each client to achieve that goal.

This section describes some of the community's most innovative supportive housing initiatives, each of which pushes the boundaries of cross-system collaboration and reimagines the ways local government, nonprofit, and business partners work together to serve the county's most vulnerable residents.

TOOLS OF THE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SYSTEM

The supportive housing system relies on three key elements to support participants as they obtain and retain stable housing: affordable housing, case management, and supportive services. Performance measurement is used to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of these tools.



Affordable Housing can take the form of rental subsidies, which cover part or all of a client's housing costs and may be short-term (1-3 months), medium-term (3-24 months), or long-term (over 2 years) used in physical housing units owned or leased by a housing program, in units that are part of the market-rate housing stock, or in affordable apartments developed and set aside for households exiting homelessness.



Case management involves one or more trained staff members working closely with a client to establish client-driven goals to attain and retain stable housing, including connecting the client to the best resources to help reach those goals.



Supportive services are a diverse array of resources that help clients obtain or maintain permanent housing, including assistance with public benefits applications, medical and behavioral health care, legal services, credit repair, childcare, job training and employment programs, assistance with housing location or rental applications, and help building relationships with landlords.



Performance measurement uses data collected by housing and service providers to evaluate the success of the supportive housing system and to improve outcomes for clients. See Appendix C: Measuring Success for more information about the performance metrics used.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent supportive housing—which provides rental subsidies, medical and behavioral health, and other supportive services—is the most effective strategy for ending homelessness for longterm homeless and disabled individuals and their families. These programs target families and individuals with the highest barriers to finding or retaining housing and the longest time spent homeless. Often these clients are frequent users of County emergency medical, behavioral health services, and justice system services and most will need long-term or permanent support in order to remain stably housed. The County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing partners with the Department of Behavioral Health to ensure that clients in permanent supportive housing have access to essential behavioral health services. The community's Housing First philosophy prioritizes swift permanent housing placements for these most vulnerable households as a necessary first step to stability.

At the core of Santa Clara County's permanent supportive housing system is the Care Coordination Project (CCP), a partnership of six permanent supportive housing providers, the County's Behavioral Health Services Department, and the County's Office of Supportive Housing. First implemented in 2011, this initiative brought the majority of the community's permanent supportive housing programs into a collaborative partnership, which agreed to standard data collection, shared performance measures, and a centralized client referral process. As of the end of 2017, Care Coordination Project partners have begun utilizing Continuum, a custom-designed data sharing system that integrates client records from the County's HealthLink medical services database and the Homeless Management Information System, allowing case managers to better coordinate wraparound services for each client.

With capacity to serve 1,322 households at a given time, representing 46 percent of the community's permanent supportive housing inventory, the Care Coordination Project continues to operate as a highly coordinated core of the supportive housing system and a model for systemwide performance measurement.

Total Unit Inventory (point-in-time capacity): 2,846 households

Measuring Success***

Permanent Housing Retention



(1,205 of 1,343) of clients housed in PSH between July 2011 and the end of 2016xix

Returned to Homelessness Within Two Years

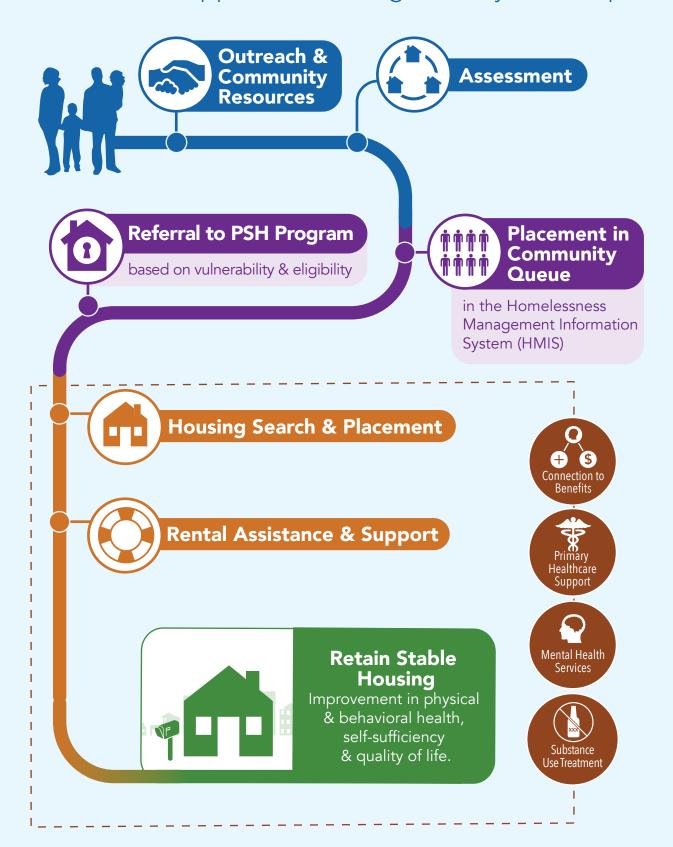


(4 of 65) of clients who exited permanent supportive housing for other permanent housing in 2015

^{xviii} The Santa Clara County supportive housing system evaluates the overall success and impact of the system using data entered by supportive housing and shelter providers into the Homeless Management Information System. These performance measures are based on the national standards for performance measurement developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. For more information about the performance measures in this report, see Appendix C: Measuring Success.

xix The universe for this measure (1,681 clients) includes all clients served in a permanent supportive housing program who were housed at least 12 months prior to the end of 2017. The universe is significantly lower than the total system capacity (2,846 households) because it does not include all clients served.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) System Map





The High Cost of Homelessness

The County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and its many partners have been working diligently to fund and develop permanent supportive housing for the many long-term homeless and disabled residents who need it. However, with limited capacity, these intensive programs must be prioritized for those most vulnerable and with the most severe barriers to housing. This approach also helps to maximize the reach of the County's many other resources often utilized by long-term homeless and disabled individuals, including costly justice system, emergency psychiatric, and medical services.

Home Not Found, a 2015 study on the public cost of homelessness in Santa Clara County, found significant overlap between individuals who have been homeless for a year or more and those who incurred the highest public costs. In particular, public costs related to homelessness are heavily skewed toward a relatively small number of frequent users of justice system, emergency psychiatric, and medical services. While the average annual cost per person experiencing homelessness in 2012 was \$5,148, individuals with costs in the top 5 percent had average costs of over \$100,000 and accounted for 47 percent of all costs.xx

To address these cost disparities and ensure available resources and services are utilized most efficiently, the County has developed several programs, described in the following pages, that strategically target key populations that, when unhoused, use a disproportionate amount of county services. These programs recognize that stable housing is a vital component of the continuum of care for individuals with complex medical and behavioral health needs and those with significant justice system involvement. In addition, with an approximate cost of \$30,000-35,000 per individual annually, permanent supportive housing for individuals with complex needs results a in significant reduction in the cost of services provided.

xx Economic Roundtable, Home Not Found: The Cost of Homelessness In Silicon Valley. 2015. Available at: https://destinationhomesv.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/er_homenotfound_report_6.pdf



Valley Medical Center Permanent Supportive Housing - Whole Person Care

The Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (VMC) Supportive Housing Program, is an innovative cross-system collaboration that provides housing, case management, and high-quality health services to medically fragile individuals identified as high utilizers of County emergency health services. The program leverages California's Whole Person Care Program funding for medical care coordination and intensive case management provided by the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and nonprofit partner Peninsula Healthcare Connections, as well as County funding to provide rental subsidies through Abode Services. Enrollment began in November of 2017, and will serve 70 clients at full capacity. Seeking to serve the highest utilizers of emergency medical and mental health services, clients must be homeless or at risk of homelessness, disabled, between ages 18 and 65, and eligible for Medi-Cal.



Targeting the highest utilizers with the most acute needs

Potential clients are identified by VMC, which determines the highest utilizers of County emergency medical and psychiatric services, and by the Office of Supportive Housing, who confirms that potential clients are homeless or at risk of homelessness. To locate these individuals, the County has developed a highly-specialized multidisciplinary team including a public health nurse and a doctor to conduct targeted outreach for the program.



Bringing collaborative, nontraditional services to the highest utilizers

Combining intensive case management with data sharing between partners allows the program to fill in any gaps between service providers, with the goal of improving health outcomes for clients. Currently, VMC has access to the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to help caseworkers coordinate services. Soon this data sharing capacity will be improved by connecting multiple other County departments' data systems, including Mental Health and Custody Health, which provides mental health and medical services for incarcerated people.

xxi In 2016, the California Department of Health Care Services awarded funding to 18 communities to implement Whole Person Care Pilots, which provide coordinated medical, behavioral health, and other social services to individuals in the Medi-Cal program who are high utilizers of local medical services. Whole Person Care Pilots require collaboration between local government, medical care providers, housing providers, and other stakeholders to coordinate services and offer integrated care.



Permanent Supportive Housing for **Public Safety and Justice**

Through programming coordinated by the County of Santa Clara Behavioral Health Services Department, the County seeks to interrupt the complex feedback loop between homelessness and incarceration by connecting high-needs incarcerated individuals who would otherwise exit to homelessness with permanent supportive housing. The program employs a range of medical, behavioral health, and housing-related supports to reduce the rate of incarceration of individuals with serious mental illness and to address the social and health factors that can lead to further involvement with the justice system.

Commencing in April 2017, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and Behavioral Health Services Department fund and coordinate the program, which serves 90 individuals with serious mental illness and a history of chronic homelessness who would otherwise exit jail to the streets or emergency shelters. To identify participants, clinicians and staff from several county departments work closely with the local courts to ascertain which individuals may be most in need of mental health and housing services. Community Solutions, a nonprofit housing and service provider, supplies case management services, working with each individual prior to release to develop a plan for connecting to medical, behavioral health, and other services in the community and to secure housing after release. By connecting seriously mentally ill individuals to permanent supportive housing prior to discharge, the program prevents homelessness for individuals with complex health needs. As of December 2017, the program had already enrolled 35 participants, and placed four in stable housing. Additional components of this innovative approach include the following:



Anticipating Risk Factors to End Cycles of Incarceration and Homelessness

By ensuring that multi-disciplinary clinicians have access to and a consistent presence within the local courts, staff are able to observe and identify risk factors that lead individuals to repeat cycles of incarceration and homelessness to better anticipate how and when to intervene.



Coordinating and Prioritizing Interventions for the Most Vulnerable

The program uses evidence-based approaches to coordinate and prioritize participants for permanent supportive housing, by gathering information on individual service utilization and length of time homeless. This ensures that housing and services are connected to individuals most at risk of exiting to homelessness and eventual return to incarceration.



Streamlining Communication to Minimize Gaps in Housing

Through enhanced communication with local courts, case managers are aware of important dates for participants, and are able to arrange a "warm hand-off" where case managers provide transportation to interim housing for newly released participants.



CLIENT After Four Years on the Streets, Permanent **STORY** Supportive Housing Provides Jorge a Home

Whomever visits Jorge at his studio apartment will most likely be introduced to his new friend, a kitten named Buddy, and hear about how much he loves his bathtub. It's no wonder, since for nearly four years Jorge was homeless and alone, working three jobs, without any way to regularly clean up while living in a tent in downtown Palo Alto.

Jorge was homeless until his case manager at Abode Services let him know he would be getting a studio apartment. "I like this place. I wasn't expecting this nice place. I really like the tub," said Jorge, sitting in a rolling office chair in his apartment. He leans back and mentions the medication he's taking, suggesting that he has struggled with severe depression. Without a pause, he goes on to talk about the interview he has on Friday with a restaurant in Willow Glen. He has always made a point to stay employed, working multiple jobs in downtown Palo Alto while he was homeless.

Jorge explains the importance of remaining employed, sharing that it allowed him to save money while homeless, so he could buy a tent. Unfortunately, it was one of eight tents he obtained that year because they kept getting stolen. Going to and from work, he would sneak around so he wouldn't be spotted by anyone, often waiting hours before returning to his tent hidden among the bushes. Sometimes when he got back, he'd find everything was gone.

He is no stranger to having his belongings disappear. In fact, the first time it happened was five years ago, when he became homeless at 26 years old. He returned home to the room he was renting for \$800 a month, and he couldn't unlock the door. His landlord had changed the locks and everything he owned was inside. He says that a few days prior the landlord mentioned she was raising the rent \$200 a month, and Jorge told her he couldn't afford the rent increase. After that, Jorge struggled to find a place he could afford, and when he could no longer

stay in the basement of the hookah lounge where he was working, he found himself with nowhere to go but the streets.

Jorge is one of thousands of people who have entered the Coordinated Assessment System, taking a brief survey to assess their immediate needs and prioritize them on a list for housing referrals. Jorge received a referral to a permanent supportive housing program funded by the County and operated by Abode Services.

Now that he is settled in his new home, he recalls the only thing he wanted to do when he moved into his apartment was sleep. "I hear that from a lot of people," said Kenya Rawls, Housing Services Coordinator with Abode Services. She's working with Jorge now that he's housed. She looks at him and says, "You've come so far. I am so proud of you." Jorge smiles and scratches Buddy behind the ears.



Project Welcome Home

Project Welcome Home is a permanent supportive housing program designed to serve individuals with experience of long-term homelessness who are also among the highest utilizers of emergency medical and psychiatric services in the county. The County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing refers clients to the program by using linked medical and homeless services data to identify clients with long-term homelessness and high rates of hospitalization, emergency department visits, or use of emergency psychiatric services. Clients that are able to remain stably housed through Project Welcome Home's intensive supportive services show dramatically reduced utilization of the County's safety-net services.

Project Welcome Home is the first permanent supportive housing program in California to operate under a Pay For Success model. It received \$6.9 million in up-front investments from private funders, including The Sobrato Foundation, The California Endowment, The Health Trust, The Reinvestment Fund, Corporation for Supportive Housing, The James Irvine Fund, Google.org, the Laura and John Arnold Foundation, and Abode Services. xii As the primary government sponsor, the County of Santa Clara repays those investments as the program demonstrates success by housing and improving the lives of the clients it serves. This innovative funding model ensures that program outcomes are closely tracked and that public funds are only expended when the program fulfills its purpose to stably house the County's highest utilizers.

Enrollment in the program began in May of 2015, and the total capacity will increase from 112 to 145 individuals in 2018. This program's ground-breaking approach to permanent supportive housing is evident in the following transformative strategies:



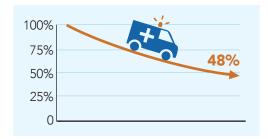
Setting the Standard in Cross-System Data Sharing

Continuum, the data platform that integrates the County's medical and behavioral health records with Homeless Management Information System data, was initially implemented as a tool for Project Welcome Home to identify the highest utilizers of crisis medical services with experience of long-term homelessness. Lessons learned through its implementation have laid the foundation for integration and alignment of data between other County, city, and nonprofit partners.



Offering intensive wraparound supports in an evidence-based treatment

Abode Services employs an Assertive Community Treatment model, supporting clients with an inter-disciplinary team to offer housing case management, clinical psychiatric services, and counseling services, including alcohol and substance use counseling. Rather than connect clients to essential behavioral health supports through referrals and community-based services, the Project Welcome Home team provides those supports directly in a coordinated and highly responsive manner.



Reduction in Emergency Medical Services Usage by Tenants Housed > 12 months

xiii Funding from Abode Services was in the form of \$500,000 in deferred fees for services provided as the primary rental assistance administrator and Assertive Community Treatment provider.



Rapid Rehousing

Rapid rehousing is an evidence-based supportive housing strategy that quickly moves families and individuals who are experiencing homelessness into permanent housing and provides a time-limited rental subsidy and supportive services to obtain and maintain stable housing. This intervention is designed to support families and individuals experiencing episodic, rather than long-term, homelessness. Program staff help each household locate and secure an apartment, and clients typically receive 6 to 24 months of rental subsidy. During this time, clients have access to case management and supportive services, such as employment and training opportunities and childcare, aimed at increasing their income and addressing other barriers to housing stability. Rapid rehousing programs have regular client turnover, meaning that, as one household exits a program, funding can be redirected to help a new household entering the program.

While rapid rehousing offers a promising path to housing stability for large numbers of individuals and families, regional housing market and economic conditions make rapid rehousing program design and implementation challenging in Santa Clara County. For rapid rehousing clients, obtaining living-wage employment and finding an affordable apartment can make the difference between long-term housing stability and a continued risk of homelessness. Over the past six years, the County of Santa Clara has led an effort to increase rapid rehousing capacity and to improve outcomes for rapid rehousing clients through community standards for program design, training for program staff, targeted living-wage employment strategies, and County leadership in affordable housing development.

Total Unit Inventory (point-in-time capacity): 619 households

Measuring Success***

Obtained Permanent Housing



(884 of 1,232) of clients who exited rapid rehousing programs in 2017

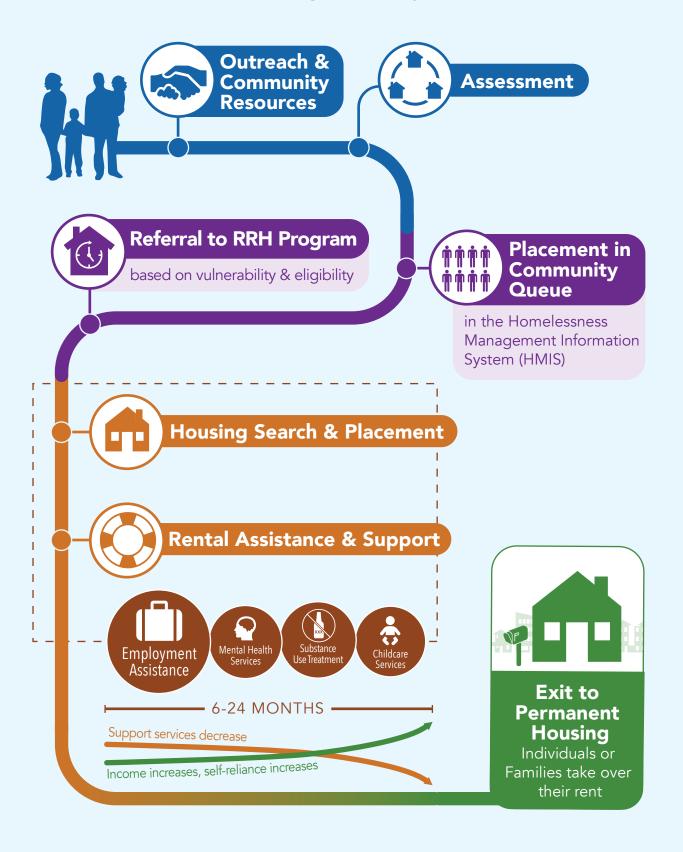
Returned to Homelessness Within Two Years



(46 of 406) of clients who were in permanent housing when they exited rapid rehousing in 2015

xxiii The Santa Clara County supportive housing system evaluates the overall success and impact of the system using data entered by supportive housing and shelter providers into the Homeless Management Information System. These performance measures are based on the national standards for performance measurement developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. For more information about the performance measures in this report, see Appendix C: Measuring Success.

Rapid Rehousing (RRH) System Map





Rapid Rehousing for Public Safety and Justice

In partnership with the County of Santa Clara Office of Reentry Services, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing offers a rapid rehousing program to address a significant risk factor for long-term homelessness in Santa Clara County by providing much needed linkages to housing and case management for persons experiencing homelessness who are reentering society after involvement with the criminal justice system. The program has provided housing search assistance, case management, and time-limited rental subsidies to incarcerated and recently released individuals for the past six years, and in 2017 the program has seen significant expansion and enhanced interagency coordination and collaboration.

Initially implemented in 2012 with capacity to serve 25 clients, the program currently leverages \$3.3 million in annual state and federal funding to serve up to 190 clients at a time. The County of Santa Clara Office of Reentry Services dedicates California Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) funds to the program, which are supplemented by federal and state funding provided to the Office of Supportive Housing. Participants can access the program through the County's Reentry Resource Center, which acts as a coordinated service hub for formerly incarcerated residents. Multiple County departments and non-profit partners locate staff at the Reentry Resource Center to offer on-site counseling, public benefits application assistance, peer mentoring, medical care, health, housing, and other referrals, and a range of other resources in a one-stop-shop model. If a Reentry Resource Center client indicates housing is a need, the client receives an assessment of vulnerability and is prioritized for housing via the Coordinated Assessment System.

The program leverages collaboration across behavioral health, supportive housing, and criminal justice systems to reduce both homelessness and recidivism among prior serious offenders through the following strategies:



Ending Cycles of Homelessness and Criminal Justice Involvement

The program employs federal and state funding, to break the connection between homelessness and criminal justice involvement, whereby homelessness itself can lead to incarceration and criminal justice involvement can make it more difficult to obtain housing.



Employing Collaborative, One-Stop-Shop Program Design

The County of Santa Clara Offices of Reentry Services and Supportive Housing, in close collaboration with Abode Services, have designed the program to be client-centered, ensuring a clear path from housing needs assessment to connection to housing. By concentrating resources and case management services into one convenient location, the collaboration is maximized to best meet the housing needs of the Reentry participant.



Prioritizing Employment Partnerships

The program connects reentry clients with employment through partnerships with employment programs and referrals to the Destination: Work employment initiative, supporting participants to maintain housing stability and participate fully as members of the community.



Bringing Families Home

A common challenge among families involved in the child welfare system is the issue of housing instability. To be considered for family reunification, parents must be able to provide a safe and stable, though not necessarily long-term or permanent, living environment for the child. Temporary living arrangements, such as emergency shelters, transitional housing, and staying with friends and family, often cannot provide the type of stability that the child welfare system requires. This instability has been shown to cause stress within families, which can persist for at least six months following reunification, and can increase the risk factors resulting in reentry to the child welfare system.

In Santa Clara County, the Bringing Families Home program, a partnership between the Office of Supportive Housing and the Department of Family and Children Services, addresses these risk factors by providing stable housing to promote family reunification. Funded through a state legislative initiative targeted to families with connections to child welfare, the program provides rapid rehousing, including a rental subsidy and housing location services, to families at any point in the reunification process. This includes families with a child currently placed out of the home or families who have recently reunified who may be precariously housed, to assist them in achieving housing stability faster, exiting the child welfare system more quickly, and preventing re-entry.

After beginning enrollment in January 2018, the program will serve 46 families by July 2019. Families are referred to the program through the Coordinated Assessment System, which flags potentially eligible families that are currently experiencing homelessness or are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. After families are identified, the Department of Family and Children Services confirms that the family has a connection to the child welfare system, and a referral is made. Housing navigators from Abode Services work with the families to find housing, while Family and Children Services social workers continue to provide services, working in tandem to support families in their housing stability and reunification efforts. The program leverages the following innovations to aid its goal of providing stability to homeless families seeking reunification:



Enhancing Inter-Departmental Collaboration

County Office of Supportive Housing and Department of Families and Children Services staff work together to better coordinate services to families, respecting the unique roles each has to play in the success of the families' goals for reunification.



Addressing Causes of Instability with Wraparound Support

Abode Services provides wraparound support to families to address the causes of housing instability, including childcare, transportation, counseling, referral to financial and credit counseling, legal services, and developing individualized housing plans to guide families to permanent housing stability.



Delinking Housing Instability and Family Separation

By ensuring families have a safe, stable place to reunify, the Bringing Families Home program disrupts the cycle of housing instability that heightens the risk that children will experience homelessness in the future.



Rapid Rehousing for School-Age Children

According to the 2017 Homeless Census and Survey, 72 percent of families with children experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County were residing in shelters or transitional housing programs. This is a significant decrease since 2013 when 95 percent of families experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County were sheltered. Often, families that do not access shelters or other typical entry points for the County's supportive housing system, can be more challenging to engage, and risk falling through the cracks.

To reach these families, the Office of Supportive Housing has developed a rapid rehousing program targeting families with school-aged children who are not accessing the system through traditional access points, such as shelters or other community services. For this program, the County partners with the Bill Wilson Center and local school districts' McKinney-Vento Homeless Education liaisons to identify families experiencing homelessness. Eligible families with school-age children are referred to the program, which can serve 60 families annually, via the Coordinated Assessment System. Innovative approaches utilized by the program include:



Meeting Families Where They Are

To expand access to the program, the County is working to provide training to school liaisons and staff to administer the VI-SPDAT, a vulnerability assessment used by all homeless service providers across the county. Once the assessment is done, school staff can then connect families directly to the Coordinated Assessment System, providing a convenient and trusted access point to the community's supportive housing resources.



Forging New Partnerships to Better Serve Children and Families

To support clients in the program, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing initiated several new partnerships, including with: local school districts; the federal Head Start program, which provides free preschool for low-income county residents and prioritizes services for homeless families; First 5 Santa Clara County, which operates and funds early childhood development programs for children up to 5 years of age; and Kids Connections, which offers access to developmental screening and early intervention services.



Creating Opportunities for Innovation

The three-year program, which started accepting referrals at the end of 2017, is funded solely by County general funds, which allows the flexibility to try new approaches, test alternative outreach strategies, and learn what works to better serve families with school-aged children in Santa Clara County.



of families with children experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County were residing in shelters or transitional housing programs



CLIENT Rapid Rehousing—and Hard Work— **STORY** Helps A Family Buy Their "Forever Home"

"Regardless of the situation, this roof is the most important thing in the world," said Amanda, stretching her arms out, as she sits in her new home in Manteca, California, which she and her fiancé Daniel recently purchased. "I don't care if we don't have anything in this home...this roof is all that matters."

Amanda, Daniel, and their four children, all under the age of 10, know the value of having a stable home after becoming homeless for nine months when a string of events led them to leave their home of four years in San Jose's Willow Glenn neighborhood. They bounced between family and friends' homes until they were accepted at Family Supportive Housing's shelter, where they took budgeting classes and developed a plan to purchase a home within five years. They hit the

ground running, all while caring for four kids, and met their goal in just three years.

Abode Services worked with Amanda and Daniel through their rapid rehousing program to secure an apartment with a new landlord who was flexible with the family's needs. Until they successfully took over the rent, Abode provided financial assistance to cover the deposit, a rental subsidy for the first three months, and nine months of continued support. This financial support helped create a stable environment which allowed them to continue working toward their plans to purchase their own home.

Amanda and Daniel worked with numerous other organizations, including: Employment Connection and CalWORKS, which helped Amanda search for jobs and tweak her resume; Downtown Streets Team helped gather home essentials for their first apartment; and Catholic Charities assisted with professional attire. Within three months, Amanda secured fulltime work with an accounting firm, where she continues to work today.

In one year, they turned around their bad credit and were approved for a first-time home loan. While their new life will be built in the Central Valley, their path to housing stability began in Silicon Valley. "Life was not meant to be lived alone," said Amanda. "Knowing the significance of our forever home is power and motivation to keep us putting one foot in front of the other every single day!"



Rapid Rehousing for Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Human Trafficking

Homelessness itself can be traumatic for individuals and families, and often those experiencing homelessness have coped with other traumatic events in their lives. National studies show that 80 percent of women with children experiencing homelessness have also experienced domestic violence, and one in five of all homeless women report that domestic violence was the immediate cause of their homelessness.xxiv xxv

In many communities, service providers working with survivors operate independent of the supportive housing system; however, since 2015, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing, YWCA of Silicon Valley, The Health Trust, and the City of San José have partnered to develop several rapid rehousing programs to support survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking who are experiencing homelessness. These programs serve individuals and families coming from the streets, emergency shelters, or directly fleeing domestic violence, and bring together the expertise of domestic violence service providers with evidence-based supportive housing strategies.

The YWCA-SV works with survivors to locate safe and secure housing options, and the programs currently have the capacity to serve 77 households at a time, receiving referrals through a confidential process within the Coordinated Assessment System. The County and the City of San José provide local funding for the programs, which is combined with federal dollars. The programs utilize the following evidence-based and effective strategies:



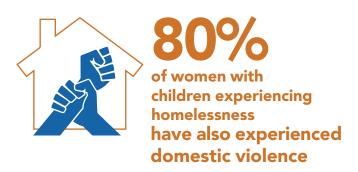
Providing Client-Centered, Trauma-Informed Services

YWCA provides trauma-informed and client-driven services to promote healing and empowerment. Initial support is intensive and focused on collaborating with the client to create a housing retention plan and address barriers to attaining housing.



Ensuring Ongoing and Individualized Support

Once housed, clients continue to receive the wraparound support necessary to maintain housing, including regular case management meetings, counseling, childcare, connections to benefit programs, education and employment opportunities, and access to legal services.





xxiv Aratani, Y. (2009). Homeless Children and Youth, Causes and Consequences. New York, NY: National Center for Children in Poverty. Available at: http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_888.pdf

xxv Wilder Research Center (2004). Homeless in Minnesota, 2003, 22; Center for Impact Research (2004). Pathways to and from Homelessness: Women and Children in Chicago Shelters, 3; National Center for Homelessness & Health Care for the Homeless Clinicians' Network (2003). Social Supports for Homeless Mothers, 14, 26; Inst. for Children & Poverty (2004). The Hidden Migration: Why New York City Shelters are Overflowing with Families; Homes for the Homeless and Institute for Children & Poverty (1998). Ten Cities 1997-1998: A Snapshot of Family Homelessness Across America, 3.



Destination: Work

For many individuals and families experiencing homelessness, one or even multiple low- or minimum-wage jobs is simply not sufficient to cover housing costs and other basic necessities in Santa Clara County. Employment that provides a living wage can be the key to long-term housing stability, particularly for families receiving time-limited rental subsidies in rapid rehousing programs.

The new "Destination: Work" employment initiative, coordinated by Destination: Home and the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing, aims to provide opportunities for living-wage employment for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Through partnerships with programs offering job training, professional certifications, and paid work experience in high-growth industries, Destination: Work supports each client to identify pathways to increasing income and long-term career opportunities.

Destination: Work forges new and more meaningful collaboration between employment and supportive housing programs that prioritize client-led problem solving and continual improvement in system design. Key strategies of this collaborative approach include the following:



Maximizing Impact by Tracking Outcomes

Destination: Work partner organizations use standard outcome measures and a shared data system to evaluate the initiative's impact and to inform strategic decisions about how it is implemented. Key metrics include rates of job placement and retention, attainment of living wage, and transition into self-sufficiency by program participants.

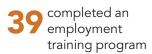


Deepening Partnerships with Employment Partners

Employment partners and rapid rehousing case managers attend bimonthly meetings to discuss housing and employment opportunities, strategies, and outcomes. Meeting regularly and in person allows Destination: Work partners to operate as a cross-system service team to coordinate resources and address barriers to employment and housing for individual clients.

As of the end of 2017, Destination: Work served 44 individuals:







obtained full-time employment

Health Care Employment Partners xxvi

- LeadersUp
- Silicon Valley Children's Fund/Teen Force

Building & Construction Trades Employment Partners

- Building Trades Council
- Goodwill of Silicon Valley
- Working Partnerships

Advanced Manufacturing Employment Partners

• Work2Future

Technology & Professional Employment Partners

- Center for Employment Training
- REDF

xxvi All partners are listed alphabetically.





While supportive housing programs—and building more units to increase the system's capacity—are central to the community's mission to end homelessness, the reality remains that individuals currently experiencing homelessness need programs and services that address their immediate needs. The supportive housing system includes a range of crisis response strategies, which help to identify and engage with at-risk or homeless households, prevent homelessness before it begins whenever possible, and provide shelter and other basic needs to individuals and families experiencing homelessness. For many households, these programs are the first step back to stable housing, and each component of this housing crisis response system works in alignment with the community's supportive housing programs and other permanent housing resources to help clients achieve long-term housing stability.



Homelessness Prevention System Pilot

Under the leadership and coordination of Destination: Home, the Homelessness Prevention System pilot re-envisions the community's approach to preventing homelessness. With a combined \$4.2 million dollars from public and private sources, this 27-month pilot program streamlines access to essential resources for families in crisis, targets resources to those most at risk of homelessness, and uses data to measure the collective impact of the prevention system.

The Emergency Assistance Network, a group of seven nonprofit organizations based in different areas of the county, has long been the community's primary provider of homelessness prevention services. In contrast with most existing funding sources for prevention, this pilot funding allows the Emergency Assistance Network agencies to provide more than one-time financial assistance, so that case managers can work with clients to identify and resolve immediate crises, including financial, legal, and other service needs. Financial support can be targeted to the needs of each household, ranging from one-time moving costs to multiple months of back-rent or rental assistance. Case managers continue to check in with each household after assistance has been provided to identify ongoing challenges and ensure long-term housing stability. This flexibility allows the agencies to provide the assistance needed to keep families and individuals from entering the homeless system. Since the program started, the average cost of financial assistance provided was \$2,913 per household, significantly less costly to the County than an extended shelter or transitional housing stay.

The agencies participating in the Homelessness Prevention System pilot use a standard assessment tool to target resources to households with the highest risk of homelessness. The use of a single intake assessment allows the system to better identify which households are most likely to experience homelessness, and to prevent it. As a coordinated system with standardized data collection requirements, the Homelessness Prevention System pilot will provide a rich source of information about the nature of housing crises in Santa Clara County and which tools are most effective at permanently stabilizing housing for at-risk families.

The seven agencies began serving families at risk of homelessness under the Homelessness Prevention System pilot in July 2017. In the first six months of the pilot, 30 households received prevention services.



87 percent of families and individuals served (26 of 30) remained housed while receiving homelessness prevention services



90 percent of families and individuals served (9 of 10) were stably housed when they stopped receiving homelessness prevention services

Funding Partners*****

- City of Morgan Hill
- City of San José
- City of Santa Clara
- County of Santa Clara
- The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- Google.org
- Sunlight Giving

Coordinating Partners

- County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing
- Destination: Home
- Sacred Heart Community Services

Legal Services Partner

Law Foundation of Silicon Valley

Emergency Assistance Network Partners

- Community Services Agency of Mountain View & Los Altos
- LifeMoves
- Sacred Heart Community Services
- Salvation Army
- St. Joseph's Family Center
- Sunnyvale Community Services
- West Valley Community Services

xxvii All partners are listed alphabetically.

Outreach

During the 2017 Homeless Census and Survey, 5,448 people were unsheltered in Santa Clara County. Street outreach teams provide essential resources, information, and service connections for this population and are often the only contact some have with the broader system of care. For individuals experiencing homelessness who are unsheltered, contacts with outreach teams are an essential first step to connecting with housing resources. Outreach by multiple service providers covers the entire geographic area of Santa Clara County,



including targeted outreach to veterans, youth, LGBTQ+ populations, and households living in encampments. In addition, the Santa Clara Valley Health and Hospital System's Valley Homeless Healthcare Program brings healthcare services directly to people living outside.

Coordinated Assessment System

The Coordinated Assessment System, administered by the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing, is a streamlined system for matching the community's most vulnerable households to the appropriate housing resources. In Santa Clara County, Coordinated Assessment operates with a "no wrong door" access model, so that a household presenting at any access point across the county will receive the same brief assessment, the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT), to determine their relative vulnerability and priority for the community's supportive housing. Access points for Coordinated Assessment include street outreach teams, emergency shelters, County benefits offices, drop-in and community centers, the County's Reentry Resource Center, community medical clinics, and many other community resources.

Once an individual or family has been assessed, they are placed on a single community queue in the County's Homelessness Management Information System.

Coordinated Assessment staff use this database to identify the most vulnerable individuals and families for referral to supportive housing, as vacancies become available. Because the Coordinated Assessment System is informed of all vacancies in participating housing programs, it is able to connect assessed households to a countywide inventory of supportive housing, prioritizing people with the most need first.

Based on VI-SPDAT score, each household is prioritized for either permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, or referral to other resources such as emergency shelters, legal aid, government benefits, or employment programs.**

When a vacancy occurs in a participating housing program, the Coordinated Assessment System refers the household with the highest assessed vulnerability who is prioritized for that program type. Once a household is contacted and accepts the offered vacancy, the supportive housing program begins working with their new client to find housing.



xxviii Beginning in 2018, some households will be prioritized for transitional housing vacancies.

Client Engagement Team

The goal of Coordinated Assessment is to connect the community's most vulnerable individuals and families to case management and other housing-focused services as quickly as possible. In 2017, housing providers and the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing identified one of the primary challenges in the housing process was locating clients to offer them referrals to programs.

To reach and house clients more swiftly, the Office of Supportive Housing committed its Client Engagement Team, an outreach team with expertise in locating and building relationships with individuals experiencing homelessness, to take on this role. Under this novel approach, the Client Engagement Team mobilizes immediately to make contact with households as they are referred through Coordinated Assessment, to explain the available housing opportunity and help put them in contact with the supportive housing program. To further streamline the Coordinated Assessment System, the County's Client Engagement Team ensures that households meet all eligibility criteria before they attempt to enroll in a housing program.

By centralizing the process of client location and verifying eligibility for the majority of individuals and families referred through Coordinated Assessment, the Client Engagement Team increases the efficiency of supportive housing referrals throughout the county and connects hard-to-reach individuals with scarce housing resources.













CLIENT STORY

Street Outreach Saved Rambo's Life

Rambo — a nickname Mike earned for wearing camo and a bandana around his head while he was homeless on and off for over 30 years — is relieved to be housed. "I wanted to be a normal, responsible person. I was counting the weeks to get housed," he said recently.

Prior to being housed last year, Rambo could be found sleeping underneath a tarp in Saint James Park in downtown San José, wearing all five of his coats so they would not be stolen. For most of his life, Rambo has battled addictions and mental illness, suffered from severe hearing impairment since he was a baby, and often felt that people would give up on him. With assistance from the Office of Supportive Housing and its partners, he got sober in February of 2017 and moved into his current apartment in July of that year with help from a rental subsidy funded by the County. On his first night in his new home, he enjoyed a three-hour long bath, and cooking "meals that really fill me up, like soup," he said, has become one of his favorite pastimes.

Finding the normalcy Rambo had long desired is the result of a collaborative effort, one that exemplifies the individualized approach clients need to stay successfully housed. Years of consistent street outreach also played a key role in getting Rambo off the streets and into permanent housing. Aiko, the case manager at PATH who reached out to Rambo in October of 2015 can attest to that. To more easily communicate with him, she wrote down her questions and was diligent about making sure he kept important appointments by texting him, rather than calling. Many other organizations have worked with Rambo to help him navigate the judicial system, find counseling services, obtain a reliable phone, and get hearing aids through Medi-Cal.

His current case manager at The Health Trust reports that the supportive services Rambo receives are essential to him successfully staying housed. Rambo said, "I may be 62 and a half, but I want to be able to enjoy the rest of my life. I feel good, like a normal human being. Got back on my own two feet. I'm happy."



1585 Studios. Photo by Bernard Andre.

Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelters play an essential role in the supportive housing system. Of 7,394 people experiencing homelessness on the night of the January 2017 Homeless Census and Survey, 1,140 spent the night protected from the elements in a bed provided by a shelter program.

Santa Clara County's emergency shelters follow diverse program models, but most provide more than just a place to sleep. When available, on-site services such as showers, laundry, and meals support the health and well-being of shelter guests. Some emergency shelters are able to offer case management services, connecting guests to healthcare, benefits advocacy, employment programs, or other supportive services in the community. All emergency shelters act as access points for the Coordinated Assessment System, administering the standard assessment used to prioritize households for the community's permanent and transitional housing opportunities. For families and individuals experiencing homelessness, emergency shelter is often the first step in a path to stable housing.

Emergency Shelter Unit Inventory (point-in-time capacity):

1,146 households 1,400 people

Measuring Success***

Obtained Permanent Housing



(693 of 3,631) of clients who exited emergency shelter in 2017

Returned to Homelessness Within Two Years



(133 of 678) of clients who exited emergency shelter for permanent housing in 2015

xxix The Santa Clara County supportive housing system evaluates the overall success and impact of the system using data entered by supportive housing and shelter providers into the Homeless Management Information System. These performance measures are based on the national standards for performance measurement developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. For more information about the performance measures in this report, see Appendix C: Measuring Success.



Expansion of the Cold Weather Shelter Program

During the winter months, the County of Santa Clara opens additional emergency shelters in the community to provide increased capacity and allow more of the county's unsheltered population to come indoors during cold and inclement weather. In 2017, the County took steps to significantly expand the Cold Weather Shelter Program. Historically operating from the first Monday after Thanksgiving through the end of March, the Cold Weather Shelter Program now runs from mid-October through mid-April, offering shelter during some of the county's wettest and coldest months. Bed capacity also increased during 2017, with increased funding allowing the North County Winter Shelter in Sunnyvale to welcome 15 additional individuals each night. The County Office of Supportive Housing partnered with the City of Mountain View, Hope's Corner, and the Trinity United Methodist Church to open a new Cold Weather Shelter location in Mountain View. The Trinity United Methodist Church Winter Shelter will provide warm beds for up to 50 individuals each night during cold weather months and is the city's first emergency shelter program for residents experiencing homelessness.

HomeFirst operates four Cold Weather Shelter Program locations, including the Gilroy Winter Shelter at the National Guard Armory; the North County Winter Shelter in Sunnyvale; the Boccardo Reception Center in San Jose; and the Trinity United Methodist Church Winter Shelter in Mountain View. St. Joseph's Family Center operates the Ochoa Winter Family Shelter in Gilroy.



LGBTQ-Focused Emergency Shelter

Twenty-nine percent of individuals interviewed during the 2017 Homeless Census and Survey self-identified as LGBTQ, mirroring a national trend of overrepresentation of LGBTQ individuals in the homeless population. In 2017, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and Office of LGBTQ Affairs began conducting outreach and gathering information to support the design of an emergency shelter program focused on LGBTQ-identified residents experiencing homelessness. In January of 2018, the County of Santa Clara Board of Supervisors directed the Office of Supportive Housing to begin work to open the county's first LGBTQ-focused emergency shelter. The new shelter is expected to open in 2018.

Transitional Housing

Transitional housing programs provide time-limited housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness and can fill specific gaps in a comprehensive supportive housing system. For some experiencing homelessness, longer-term transitional housing (up to 24 months) can offer a uniquely supportive environment. For example, youth who are pregnant or parenting may elect to enroll in a transitional housing program that provides a built-in social network and parenting supports, while individuals or families fleeing domestic violence or sexual assault may seek out the security of housing with on-site services and trauma-informed programming. Typically, transitional housing clients receive housing assistance in an apartment owned or leased by the program, and, when assistance ends, the individual or family moves out of the program's housing. During their stay in the program, clients have access to services designed to address barriers to housing, including counseling, financial management training, job and housing search assistance, and connections to medical and behavioral health care.

In Santa Clara County's competitive rental market, a housing search for a client who is already enrolled in a permanent housing program can take weeks or months. When designed around shorter one- to three-month stays, transitional or interim housing programs offer stability while supporting the client in an active search for permanent housing. Regardless of program design, a primary goal of transitional housing is to support clients in their transition into safe and stable permanent housing.

Integrating Transitional Housing into Coordinated Assessment

In 2017, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing worked closely with transitional housing providers for youth and veterans to integrate these housing resources into the Coordinated Assessment System. Through a collaborative process including the

Department of Veterans Affairs, LifeMoves, HomeFirst, the Homeless Veterans Emergency Housing Facility, and Bill Wilson Center, the Office of Supportive Housing adopted policies for transitional housing referrals from Coordinated Assessment to be implemented in 2018.

Total Unit Inventory (point-in-time capacity):

610 households 1,026 people

Measuring Success**

Obtained Permanent Housing



(602 of 1,098) of clients who exited transitional housing in 2017

Returned to Homelessness

Within Two Years



(94 of 482) of clients who exited transitional housing for permanent housing in 2015

xxx The Santa Clara County supportive housing system evaluates the overall success and impact of the system using data entered by supportive housing and shelter providers into the Homeless Management Information System. These performance measures are based on the national standards for performance measurement developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. For more information about the performance measures in this report, see Appendix C: Measuring Success.

CONCLUSION

In Santa Clara County, a booming economy and high median income contrast starkly with one of the nation's largest populations of people experiencing homelessness. In 2017, nearly 7,400 individuals were living on the streets, in shelters or transitional housing across the county. For many more low-income households, Santa Clara County's high cost of housing and lack of living wage employment opportunities put stable and affordable housing out of reach.

The Santa Clara County supportive housing system provides shelter, supportive housing, and homelessness prevention services in furtherance of the goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring. However, the need for affordable housing and services in Santa Clara County far exceeds current capacity.

In 2015, major stakeholders of the county's supportive housing system established the Santa Clara County Community Plan to End Homelessness, a roadmap to increasing resources and ending homelessness through innovative strategies. Since implementation began in

2015, the County of Santa Clara has made substantial progress, working toward the goal of 6,000 new affordable housing opportunities for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

The number of people housed each year has increased since 2015. The efforts of the County and its partners have been particularly successful at addressing chronic homelessness and veteran homelessness, two areas in which they have focused resources in recent years. The increased funding and support for Permanent Supportive Housing for people experiencing chronic homelessness lead to an 18 percent reduction in this population from 2011 to 2017. The focus on ending veterans homelessness has resulted in housing 990 veterans since November 2015.

Though the road to ending homelessness presents numerous challenges, the County of Santa Clara and its many partners are committed to ensuring safe and affordable housing for every household experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Appendix A: Defining Homelessness

Homelessness and housing instability take many forms, and these challenges affect individuals and families with a diversity of life experiences. To understand the scope of the community's need and to develop the right systemic responses, it is necessary to rely on clear definitions of "homelessness." This report primarily uses the following components of the definition of homelessness developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for its Continuum of Care and Emergency Solutions Grants housing programs.** Under this definition, a household who falls into any one of the following criteria is considered homeless:

- An individual or family who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including households living outside, in cars, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and some short institutional stays;
- II. An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence; or
- III. An individual or family who is fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member.

This report also references the definition of homelessness used by the County Office of Education and the public school system. This definition includes a household that lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, children under 18 waiting for foster care placement, and individuals and families who are living "doubled up" or in hotels.xxxiii

Chronic Homelessness

HUD has defined a subset of households experiencing homelessness as "chronically homeless." These households are most likely to have intensive medical, mental health, and other service needs that cannot be met while they remain unhoused and are a priority population within supportive housing systems nationally and locally.

The definition of chronically homeless includes both a disability requirement and a length of homelessness component. Under this definition, a household who meets all of the following criteria is considered chronically homeless:

- A homeless individual with a disability, who lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter;
- II. Who has been homeless and living in any of the situations described above continuously for at least 12 months or on at least four separate occasions in the last three years, as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months.

While a longer stay in an institution such as a jail, hospital, or drug treatment facility will not count as living in a homeless situation, institutional stays of fewer than 90 days do count as time spent homeless. If a family's head of household, generally an adult family member, but occasionally a minor who is the head of a family with no adults, is chronically homeless under this definition, then the entire family meets the definition of chronic homelessness.*

xxxi Code of Federal Regulations, Continuum of Care Program, Title 24, sec. 578.3. This report does not use Category 3 of HUD's homeless definition, which includes unaccompanied youth or families who are homeless under other federal definitions of homelessness.

xxxiii U.S. Department of Education: Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program Non-Regulatory Guidance, March 2017. Accessed on 10/2/17: https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/160240ehcyguidance072716updated0317.pdf

xxxiii Code of Federal Regulations, Continuum of Care Program, Title 24, sec. 578.3.

Appendix B: Data Sources

The two most common methods for estimating the number of persons experiencing homelessness in a community are point-in-time counts and data collected by housing and services programs. This report draws on both of those methods to establish the scope and characteristics of homelessness in Santa Clara County, and each is described below.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

The County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing operates the community's HMIS, a countywide database used by the majority of programs providing housing or services for homeless populations within the county. Providers request consent from each person they serve to enter standard information into HMIS, including demographic information, services provided, and data about income and housing status. This results in a large set of data that includes nearly all individuals who had contact with outreach teams, emergency shelters, homeless housing programs, and other services.

Because HMIS is focused on service data, it does not include individuals who are currently homeless but are not accessing services. It also does not include persons who receive services or housing designed for survivors of domestic violence or human trafficking, as many programs providing those services are prohibited from entering information into HMIS for privacy and safety reasons. Most significantly, since the individuals in HMIS are limited to those who have received services, the total number of persons recorded as homeless in HMIS increases as the system serves more people.

To estimate the total number of persons experiencing homelessness over the course of a year using data from HMIS, communities use the number of persons who have spent at least one night in emergency shelter or transitional housing. As the size and capacity of the community's emergency shelter and transitional housing system increase, the total persons identified in HMIS as experiencing homelessness will also increase.

Homeless Census and Survey

Every two years, the County of Santa Clara and the region's fifteen cities conduct a Homeless Census and Survey. Trained volunteers tally the number of people observed living or sleeping outside at a single point in time and survey a sample of those counted. To cover the entirety of the county's extensive geographic area, the count occurs over the course of two days during the month of January, with roughly half of the county enumerated on each day. Data is also collected from emergency shelter and transitional housing programs, as households in shelter and temporary housing are considered homeless for purposes of the count.

The Homeless Census and Survey employs consistent methods from year to year, providing a useful data set for tracking changes in the homeless population. Because the count enumerates people who are currently living outside or in vehicles, including those who may not engage in services, it incorporates a population that may not be represented in HMIS data.

Notably, a point-in-time count will only provide a snapshot of homelessness on the nights selected for the count, which is not easily extrapolated to a total annual number of people who experience homelessness. This also means that the number of individuals counted each year is affected by weather conditions, the number of shelter beds open on the night of the count, natural disasters, and other temporary conditions that cause fluctuations in the visibility or size of the homeless population. It is expected that point-in-time methods will undercount individuals and families who shelter in locations that are not visible to volunteer teams, including vehicles, garages, and other structures not built to be lived in.

Appendix C: Measuring Success

To ensure that each component of Santa Clara County's supportive housing system effectively advances the goal of ending homelessness, system stakeholders have identified standard, data-based indicators of success. These indicators track the system's ability to help individuals and families permanently exit homelessness by obtaining and retaining housing.

These metrics are based on data entered by the community's housing and shelter programs into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), the primary community-wide database for collecting information about homeless housing and services, to evaluate the overall success and impact of the community's response to homelessness. See Appendix B: Data Sources for more information about the HMIS.

Permanent Housing Retention

How successful are the community's housing programs at helping individuals with disabilities who exit homelessness to remain in the permanent housing situations that they have obtained for at least 12 months, while they continue to receive support from the housing program?

Program type: Permanent Supportive Housing

Universe: All individuals served by the program during the measurement period who were housed with program support at least 12 months ago.

Measure: The percentage of the universe who remained housed for at least 12 months.

Obtained Permanent Housing

How successful are the community's housing and shelter programs at helping individuals experiencing homelessness to obtain permanent housing?

Program type: Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing

Universe: All individuals served by the program who exited the program (stopped receiving services) during the measurement period.

Measure: The percentage of the universe who were in a permanent housing situation when they exited the program.

Returns to Homelessness

How successful are the community's housing and shelter programs at ensuring that individuals who exit homelessness do not return to homelessness once they stop receiving services?

Program type: Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing

Universe: All individuals served by the program who exited the program (stopped receiving services) two years prior to the measurement period, and were in a permanent housing situation when they exited.

Measure: The percentage of the universe who were served by another homeless housing or services program in Santa Clara County's HMIS within 2 years of the date they exited the program to a permanent housing situation.

Appendix D: Santa Clara County Regional Housing Need Allotment

The Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) is a state-mandated process Bay Area counties use to identify and project the total number of housing units necessary to meet the needs of people of all income levels in each county.

2007-2014 Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) Progress

	Very Low Income up to 50% AMI			w Incon to 80%		Moderate Income 81% to 120% AMI		Above Moderate Income more than 120% AMI		Total					
Jurisdiction	RHNA	Permits Issued	% Met	RHNA	Permits Issued	% Met	RHNA	Permits Issued	% Met	RHNA	Permits Issued	% Met	RHNA	Permits Issued	% Met
Campbell	199	32	16%	122	300	246%	158	67	42%	413	217	53%	892	616	69%
Cupertino	341	38	11%	229	31	14%	243	58	24%	357	657	184%	1,170	784	67%
Gilroy	319	29	9 %	217	70	32%	271	65	24%	808	1,262	156%	1,615	1,426	88%
Los Altos	98	23	23%	66	22	33%	79	12	15%	74	784	1059%	317	841	265%
Los Altos Hills	27	25	93%	19	10	53%	22	5	23%	13	76	585%	81	116	143%
Los Gatos	154	2	1%	100	41	41%	122	5	4%	186	180	97%	562	228	41%
Milpitas	689	336	49%	421	109	26%	441	264	60%	936	6,442	688%	2,487	7,151	288%
Monte Sereno	13	6	46%	9	12	133%	11	3	27%	8	14	175%	41	35	85%
Morgan Hill	317	98	31%	249	100	40%	246	43	17%	500	1,286	257%	1,312	1,527	116%
Mountain View	571	237	42%	388	28	7%	488	4	1%	1,152	2,387	207%	2,599	2,656	102%
Palo Alto	690	156	23%	543	9	2%	641	128	20%	986	787	80%	2,860	1,080	38%
San Jose	7,751	1,774	23%	5,322	1,038	20%	6,198	144	2%	15,450	13,073	85%	34,721	16,029	46%
Santa Clara	1,293	412	32%	914	111	12%	1,002	198	20%	2,664	5,952	223%	5,873	6,673	114%
Saratoga	90	-	0%	68	13	19%	77	5	6%	57	20	35%	292	38	13%
Sunnyvale	1,073	572	53%	708	402	57 %	776	1,204	155%	1,869	2,403	129%	4,426	4,581	104%
Unincorporated	253	58	23%	192	396	206%	232	166	72%	413	422	102%	1,090	1,042	96%
County Totals	13,878	3,798	27%	9,567	2,692	28%	11,007	2,371	22%	25,886	35,962	139 %	60,338	44,823	74%

Source: Association of Bay Area Governments, "San Francisco Bay Area Progress in Meeting 2007-2014 Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA)." Sept. 2015. Available at: https://abag.ca.gov/files/RHNAProgress2007_2014_082815.pdf.

2015-2023 Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) Progress as of 2015

		Low Inc			w Incom			erate Inc to 120%			Moderate than 120			Total	
Jurisdiction	RHNA	Permits Issued	% Met	RHNA	Permits Issued	% Met	RHNA	Permits Issued	% Met	RHNA	Permits Issued	% Met	RHNA	Permits Issued	% Met
Campbell	253	0	0%	138	4	3%	151	2	1%	391	43	11%	933	49	5%
Cupertino	356	0	0%	207	0	0%	231	4	2%	270	174	64%	1,064	178	17%
Gilroy	236	26	11%	160	249	156%	217	7	3%	475	398	84%	1,088	680	37%
Los Altos	169	0	0%	99	0	0%	112	0	0%	97	48	49%	477	48	10%
Los Altos Hills	46	5	11%	28	5	18%	32	0	0%	15	11	73%	121	21	17%
Los Gatos	201	0	0%	112	0	0%	132	2	2%	174	24	14%	619	26	4%
Milpitas	1,004	10	1%	570	0	0%	565	0	0%	1,151	0	0%	3,290	10	0%
Monte Sereno	23	4	17%	13	0	0%	13	1	8%	12	2	17%	61	7	11%
Morgan Hill	273	0	0%	154	12	8%	185	6	3%	316	331	105%	928	349	36%
Mountain View	814	0	0%	492	9	2%	527	0	0%	1,093	237	22%	2,926	246	8%
Palo Alto	691	20	3%	432	58	13%	278	7	3%	587	153	26%	1,988	238	8%
San Jose	9,233	345	4%	5,428	231	4%	6,188	0	0%	14,231	5,904	41%	35,080	6,480	17%
Santa Clara	1,050	0	0%	695	0	0%	755	19	3%	1,593	212	13%	4,093	231	5%
Saratoga	147	0	0%	95	0	0%	104	0	0%	93	0	0%	439	0	0%
Sunnyvale	1,640	43	3%	906	0	0%	932	18	2%	1,974	799	40%	5,452	860	15%
Unincorporated	22	0	0%	13	0	0%	214	0	0%	28	65	232%	277	65	23%
County Totals	16,158	453	3%	9,542	568	6 %	10,636	66	1%	22,500	8,401	37 %	58,836	9,488	14%

Source: Association of Bay Area Governments, "San Francisco Bay Area Progress in Meeting 2015-2023 Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA)." April 2017. Available at: https://abag.ca.gov/planning/housingneeds/pdfs/2015-2023%20_RHNAProgressReport.pdf.





Appendix H: No Place Like Home Program

No Place Like Home Program

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND REPORT: SANTA CLARA COUNTY PLAN ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

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No Place Like Home Program Technical Background Report: Santa Clara County Plan Addressing Homelessness

Summary

This summary report describes how the County's existing Continuum of Care Plan – referred to locally as the Community Plan to End Homelessness (Attachment A) and the 2015 Implementation Report (Attachment B) are consistent with the requirements outlined in Section 201 of the No Place Like Home (NPLH) program.

Plan Development

In 2014, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and Destination: Home, a public-private partnership dedicated to collective impact strategies to end homelessness, convened a series of community summits to develop a coordinated strategy to address homelessness across the county. Representatives of local cities, nonprofit advocacy groups, service providers, philanthropic organizations, elected officials, universities, and people with lived experience of homelessness participated in the planning process. The resulting Community Plan to End Homelessness has been formally endorsed by Santa Clara County's Board of Supervisors, Santa Clara County Housing Authority, Santa Clara Valley Water District, the majority of the county's 15 cities, and other stakeholder organizations. Over 200 individuals participated in the planning process (Attachment C – Summary of Community Planning Process). The Community Plan was developed to enhance the community's work towards ending and preventing homelessness among all homeless persons and families.

The Community Plan is intended to build upon and supersede previous plans including the County's 2005 Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness, *Keys to Housing*, and the city of San Jose's 2003 *Homeless Strategy*. The Community Plan will be complimented with annual "Implementation Guides," which will have specific actions, goals and milestones.

Housing special needs populations is a County service and therefore the County must take an active role in developing, financing and supportive various types of affordable housing for the populations that we serve. The Community Plan's scope includes all homeless populations and builds upon partnerships with the cities, government agencies, housing and service providers, businesses, and other stakeholders.

The Community Plan is aligned with the goals of the Silicon Valley Health and Hospital System's Strategic Road Map; stable housing is a foundation for health, prosperity and safety. Homeless individuals have significant health needs. According to the 2013 Homeless Census and Survey, two-thirds of homeless individuals reported one or multiple disabling conditions, including chronic physical illness, physical or mental disabilities, chronic substance abuse and severe mental health conditions. Increasing stable housing opportunities for homeless persons could: 1) decrease redundancies, delays and cost of care; 2) decrease the burden of illness and injury; and, 3) increase the number of healthy life years.

Plan Flements

The plan provides a roadmap for the community's work to end homelessness from 2015 to 2020, establishing goals and strategies within a three-part framework:

- 1. Disrupt Systems. The Community Plan calls for disruptive strategies and innovative programs that transform the systems related to housing homeless people.
 - Deepen partnerships between local governments, nonprofit service providers, and the business sector to improve coordination
 - Use data to implement outcomes-based decisions about the most effective programs and structures to meet community needs
 - Coordinate housing and services through the Coordinated Assessment System to connect each individual with the right housing solution
 - Ensure that all individuals have a plan for housing upon exit from criminal justice or medical institutions and are not discharged into homelessness.
- 2. Build the Solution. To end homelessness, it is essential to secure the full amount of funding needed to provide affordable housing and services to those who are homeless and those at risk of homelessness. The Community Plan sets a goal of 6,000 new affordable housing opportunities dedicated to people experiencing homelessness, including new physical homes and apartments and new rental subsidies. Tenants in each of these new housing opportunities will have access to case management, health care, employment programs, and other services to ensure they are able to remain housed.
- 3. Serve the Person. The Community Plan recognizes the need for client-centered strategies that target resources to each specific individual or household based on their unique and different needs. Goals under this section focus on increasing the system's capacity to serve the needs of veterans, children and youth, families, people with disabilities who have experienced long-term homelessness, and other specific subpopulations. Since implementation of the Community Plan began in 2015, the supportive housing system has helped 5,154 people return to safe and permanent housing.

Homelessness in Santa Clara County

Homelessness affects thousands of Santa Clara County residents each year. Individuals and families, adults and children, people with jobs, and those with severe disabling conditions all face challenges to finding and retaining safe and stable housing. Many live without habitable shelter, on streets, in parks, in vehicles, or in sheds or abandoned buildings, while others spend their nights in the community's emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. The County draws upon homelessness data from a few different sources including the Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts, the Continuum of Care's Homeless Management Information System, and Coordinated Entry Assessments. See attachment D State of the Supportive Housing System for information on the County's homeless population.

In 2014 the County commissioned a Home Not Found, a study on the costs of homelessness in Santa Clara County. The study identified 46,225 residents who experienced homelessness over the course of the year in 2012 and received some form of County medical, behavioral health, or other social services, or had contact with the criminal justice system. This population represents some of the county's most vulnerable residents, in no small part due to the instability, stigma, loss of resources, and physical vulnerability that accompany the experience of homelessness.

The *Home Not* Found study found that the majority of county residents with experience of homelessness between 2007 and 2012 had used the County of Santa Clara's medical and mental health services or had interacted with the criminal justice system, and many had contact with multiple County of Santa Clara departments or services. The role of Santa Clara County's supportive housing system is to implement the most effective strategies to assist individuals experiencing homelessness in overcoming the barriers keeping them from stable housing, and to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring across the county.

Service and Outreach Challenges

People who are homeless with mental illness face a unique and complex set of barriers to services. Some examples can include confusion about the system, negative interactions with programs, trauma and safety concerns and they may experience program barriers. The Office of Supportive Housing works with the Lived Experience Advisory Board – a leadership development body consisting of members with current or past experience of homelessness. Members use this platform to learn and evaluate the system of care and to make recommendations for improvement.

Available Resources

County and Community Resources Addressing Homelessness

Santa Clara County's supportive housing system provides a continuum of programs and services to meet the needs of the community's most vulnerable residents, including:

- <u>Homelessness prevention programs</u> help individuals and families on the verge of homelessness to remain housed and avoid extended shelter or transitional housing stays.
- <u>Targeted Outreach programs</u> engage with people experiencing homelessness, especially the more than 5,000 county residents living in vehicles, encampments, and other public spaces.
- <u>Emergency Shelters</u> provide a temporary place to stay, access to services, and other basic needs, for up to 1,146 people across the county each night.
- <u>Transitional housing programs</u> offer time-limited housing and services for up to 610 households at a time and are well-suited for populations such as youth or survivors of domestic violence, who may benefit from increased social supports and intensive onsite services.
- Rapid Rehousing Programs with a capacity to serve 619 households at a time, quickly move
 families and individuals into housing and provide financial assistance and services to help
 households stabilize, increase income, and eventually take over the cost of their rent. Of clients
 leaving the program in 2017, 72% had obtained permanent housing.
- <u>Permanent Supportive Housing Programs</u> couple stable, long-term housing with wrap-around supportive services, such as case management and access to physical and behavioral healthcare, for up to 2,846 households at a time. Of those housed in permanent supportive housing programs by 2017, 90% of clients remained stably housed for at least 12 months.

Collectively these services are offered by community cased organizations including housing and service providers and the County as the safety net provider. One of the County's main partners in implementing

the Plan to End Homelessness is Destination: Home, a public-private partnership dedicated to collective impact strategies to end homelessness.

County Efforts to Prevent Criminalization of Homelessness Permanent Supportive Housing for Public Safety and Justice

County programs enhance public safety by helping homeless individuals overcome past criminal history and find safe and stable housing upon release, allowing them to reintegrate and contribute to the community. Through programming coordinated by the County of Santa Clara Behavioral Health Services Department, the County seeks to interrupt the complex feedback loop between homelessness and incarceration by connecting high-needs incarcerated individuals who would otherwise exit to homelessness with permanent supportive housing. The program employs a range of medical, behavioral health, and housing-related supports to reduce the rate of incarceration of individuals with serious mental illness and to address the social and health factors that can lead to further involvement with the justice system.

Commencing in April 2017, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing and Behavioral Health Services Department fund and coordinate the program, which serves 90 individuals with serious mental illness and a history of chronic homelessness who would otherwise exit jail to the streets or emergency shelters. To identify participants, clinicians and staff from several county departments work closely with the local courts to ascertain which individuals may be most in need of mental health and housing services. Community Solutions, a nonprofit housing and service provider, supplies case management services, working with each individual prior to release to develop a plan for connecting to medical, behavioral health, and other services in the community and to secure housing after release.

By connecting seriously mentally ill individuals to permanent supportive housing prior to discharge, the program prevents homelessness for individuals with complex health needs. As of December 2017, the program had already enrolled 35 participants, and placed four in stable housing. Additional components of this innovative approach include the following:

- 1. Anticipating Risk Factors to End Cycle of Incarceration and Homelessness. By ensuring that multi-disciplinary clinicians have access to and a consistent presence within the local courts, staff are able to observe and identify risk factors that lead individuals to repeat cycles of incarceration and homelessness to better anticipate how and when to intervene.
- 2. Coordinating and Prioritizing Interventions for the Most Vulnerable. The program uses evidence-based approaches to coordinate and prioritize participants for permanent supportive housing, by gathering information on individual service utilization and length of time homeless. This ensures that housing and services are connected to individuals most at risk of exiting to homelessness and eventual return to incarceration.
- 3. Streamlining Communication to Minimize Gaps in Housing. Through enhanced communication with local courts, case managers are aware of important dates for participants, and are able to arrange a "warm hand-off" where case managers provide transportation to interim housing for newly released participants.

Rapid Rehousing for Public Safety and Justice

In partnership with the County of Santa Clara Office of Reentry Services, the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing offers a rapid rehousing program to address a significant risk factor for long-term homelessness in Santa Clara County by providing much needed linkages to housing and case management for persons experiencing homelessness who are reentering society after involvement with the criminal justice system. The program has provided housing search assistance, case management, and time-limited rental subsidies to incarcerated and recently released individuals for the past six years, and in 2017 the program has seen significant expansion and enhanced interagency coordination and collaboration.

Initially implemented in 2012 with capacity to serve 25 clients, the program currently leverages \$3.3 million in annual state and federal funding to serve up to 190 clients at a time. The County of Santa Clara Office of Reentry Services dedicates California Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) funds to the program, which are supplemented by federal and state funding provided to the Office of Supportive Housing. Participants can access the program through the County's Reentry Resource Center, which acts as a coordinated service hub for formerly incarcerated residents. Multiple County departments and non-profit partners locate staff at the Reentry Resource Center to offer on-site counseling, public benefits application assistance, peer mentoring, medical care, health, housing, and other referrals, and a range of other resources in a one-stop-shop model. If a Reentry Resource Center client indicates housing is a need, the client receives an assessment of vulnerability and is prioritized for housing via the Coordinated Assessment System.

The program leverages collaboration across behavioral health, supportive housing, and criminal justice systems to reduce both homelessness and recidivism among prior serious offenders through the following strategies:

- 1. Ending Cycles of Homelessness and Criminal Justice Involvement. The program employs federal and state funding, to break the connection between homelessness and criminal justice involvement, whereby homelessness itself can lead to incarceration and criminal justice involvement can make it more difficult to obtain housing.
- 2. Employing Collaborative, One-Stop-Shop Program Design. The County of Santa Clara Offices of Reentry Services and Supportive Housing, in close collaboration with Abode Services, have designed the program to be client-centered, ensuring a clear path from housing needs assessment to connection to housing. By concentrating resources and case management services into one convenient location, the collaboration is maximized to best meet the housing needs of the Reentry participant.
- 3. Prioritizing Employment Partnerships. The program connects reentry clients with employment through partnerships with employment programs and referrals to the Destination: Work employment initiative, supporting participants to maintain housing stability and participate fully as members of the community.

Coordinated Entry System

The Coordinated Assessment System, administered by the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing, is a streamlined system for matching the community's most vulnerable households to the appropriate housing resources. In Santa Clara County, Coordinated Assessment operates with a "no

wrong door" access model, so that a household presenting at any access point across the county will receive the same brief assessment, the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT), to determine their relative vulnerability and priority for the community's supportive housing. Access points for Coordinated Assessment include street outreach teams, emergency shelters, County benefits offices, drop-in and community centers, the County's Reentry Resource Center, community medical clinics, and many other community resources.

Once an individual or family has been assessed, they are placed on a single community queue in the County's Homelessness Management Information System.

Coordinated Assessment staff use this database to identify the most vulnerable individuals and families for referral to supportive housing, as vacancies become available. Because the Coordinated Assessment System is informed of all vacancies in participating housing programs, it is able to connect assessed households to a countywide inventory of supportive housing, prioritizing people with the most need first. Based on VI-SPDAT score, each household is prioritized for either permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, or referral to other resources such as emergency shelters, legal aid, government benefits, or employment programs.¹ When a vacancy occurs in a participating housing program, the Coordinated Assessment System refers the household with the highest assessed vulnerability who is prioritized for that program type. Once a household is contacted and accepts the offered vacancy, the supportive housing program begins working with their new client to find housing.

NPLH Units

For NPLH, the County will prioritize households in the target population by referring individuals with the highest need on the community queue when an NPLH unit becomes available. Staff will then verify the referred individual/household is an adult or older adult with a serious mental illness or seriously emotionally disturbed children or adolescents. If the individual meets eligibility requirements for NPLH, they will be enrolled in the program. Additionally, the CoC is in the process of improving the CES by integrating a newly developed empirical tool for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) triage. This predictive model of public spending on homeless individuals in the county will be utilized with the VI-SPDAT to assist in identifying individuals in the most need, including those at risk of chronic homelessness. The County expects to implement the Triage Tool in the CES by July 1, 2019. The current CES is used to identify the most vulnerable homeless households. Additionally, to identify and assess the needs of persons at risk of chronic homelessness, the County will expand the CES to persons exiting institutionalized settings, such as jail or prison, hospitals, institutes of mental disease, nursing facilities, or long-term residential substance use disorder treatment, who were homeless prior to admission. The County currently utilizes the Justice Discharge VI-SPDAT to assess the needs of individuals exiting jail or prison. The County will work with other institutional partners to conduct the assessment with individuals prior to exiting, so individuals at-risk of chronic homelessness can be referred to housing opportunities when available, utilizing the CES.

Client Engagement Team

The goal of Coordinated Assessment is to connect the community's most vulnerable individuals and families to case management and other housing-focused services as quickly as possible. In 2017, housing providers and the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing identified one of the primary

¹ Beginning in 2018, some households will be prioritized for transitional housing vacancies.

challenges in the housing process was locating clients to offer them referrals to programs. To reach and house clients more swiftly, the Office of Supportive Housing committed its Client Engagement Team, an outreach team with expertise in locating and building relationships with individuals experiencing homelessness, to take on this role. Under this novel approach, the Client Engagement Team mobilizes immediately to make contact with households as they are referred through Coordinated Assessment, to explain the available housing opportunity and help put them in contact with the supportive housing program. To further streamline the Coordinated Assessment System, the County's Client Engagement Team ensures that households meet all eligibility criteria before they attempt to enroll in a housing program. By centralizing the process of client location and verifying eligibility for the majority of individuals and families referred through Coordinated Assessment, the Client Engagement Team increases the efficiency of supportive housing referrals throughout the county and connects hard-to-reach individuals with scarce housing resources.

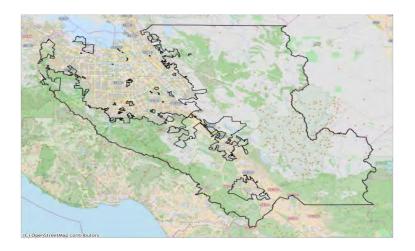


Appendix I: ABAG Segregation Report

AFFH SEGREGATION REPORT: UNINCORPORATED SANTA CLARA

UC Merced Urban Policy Lab and ABAG/MTC Staff

Version of Record: March 06, 15:59:14





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1 INTRODUCTION

The requirement to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH) is derived from The Fair Housing Act of 1968, which prohibited discrimination concerning the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, color, religion, national origin, or sex—and was later amended to include familial status and disability. The 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Rule to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing and California Assembly Bill 686 (2018) mandate that each jurisdiction takes meaningful action to address significant disparities in housing needs and access to opportunity. AB 686 requires that jurisdictions incorporate AFFH into their Housing Elements, which includes inclusive community participation, an assessment of fair housing, a site inventory reflective of AFFH, and the development of goals, policies, and programs to meaningfully address local fair housing issues. ABAG and UC Merced have prepared this report to assist Bay Area jurisdictions with the Assessment of Fair Housing section of the Housing Element.

Assessment of Fair Housing Components

The Assessment of Fair Housing includes five components, which are discussed in detail on pages 22-43 of HCD's AFFH Guidance Memo:

- A: Summary of fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity
- B: Integration and segregation patterns, and trends related to people with protected characteristics
- C: Racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty
- D: Disparities in access to opportunity
- E: Disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report describes racial and income segregation in Bay Area jurisdictions. Local jurisdiction staff can use the information in this report to help fulfill a portion of the second component of the Assessment of Fair Housing, which requires analysis of integration and segregation patterns and trends related to people with protected characteristics and lower incomes. Jurisdictions will still need to perform a similar analysis for familial status and populations with disability.

This report provides segregation measures for both the local jurisdiction and the region using several indices. For segregation between neighborhoods within a city (intra-city segregation), this report includes isolation indices, dissimilarity indices, and Theil's-H index. The isolation index measures

³ The 2015 HUD rule was reversed in 2020 and partially reinstated in 2021.







¹ https://www.justice.gov/crt/fair-housing-act-2

² HCD AFFH Guidance Memo

segregation for a single group, while the dissimilarity index measures segregation between two groups. The Theil's H-Index can be used to measure segregation between all racial or income groups across the city at once. HCD's AFFH guidelines require local jurisdictions to include isolation indices and dissimilarity indices in the Housing Element. Theil's H index is provided in addition to these required measures. For segregation between cities within the Bay Area (inter-city segregation), this report includes dissimilarity indices at the regional level as required by HCD's AFFH guidelines. HCD's AFFH guidelines also require jurisdictions to compare conditions at the local level to the rest of the region; and this report presents the difference in the racial and income composition of a jurisdiction relative to the region as a whole to satisfy the comparison requirement.

1.2 Defining Segregation

Segregation is the separation of different demographic groups into different geographic locations or communities, meaning that groups are unevenly distributed across geographic space. This report examines two spatial forms of segregation: neighborhood level segregation *within* a local jurisdiction and city level segregation *between* jurisdictions in the Bay Area.

Neighborhood level segregation (*within* a jurisdiction, or *intra-city*): Segregation of race and income groups can occur from neighborhood to neighborhood *within* a city. For example, if a local jurisdiction has a population that is 20% Latinx, but some neighborhoods are 80% Latinx while others have nearly no Latinx residents, that jurisdiction would have segregated neighborhoods.

City level segregation (*between* jurisdictions in a region, or *inter-city*): Race and income divides also occur *between* jurisdictions in a region. A region could be very diverse with equal numbers of white, Asian, Black, and Latinx residents, but the region could also be highly segregated with each city comprised solely of one racial group.

There are many factors that have contributed to the generation and maintenance of segregation. Historically, racial segregation stemmed from explicit discrimination against people of color, such as restrictive covenants, redlining, and discrimination in mortgage lending. This history includes many overtly discriminatory policies made by federal, state, and local governments (Rothstein 2017). Segregation patterns are also affected by policies that appear race-neutral, such as land use decisions and the regulation of housing development.

Segregation has resulted in vastly unequal access to public goods such as quality schools, neighborhood services and amenities, parks and playgrounds, clean air and water, and public safety (Trounstine 2015). This generational lack of access for many communities, particularly people of color and lower income residents, has often resulted in poor life outcomes, including lower educational attainment, higher morbidity rates, and higher mortality rates (Chetty and Hendren 2018, Ananat 2011, Burch 2014, Cutler and Glaeser 1997, Sampson 2012, Sharkey 2013).

1.3 Segregation Patterns in the Bay Area

Across the San Francisco Bay Area, white residents and above moderate-income residents are significantly more segregated from other racial and income groups (see Appendix 2). The highest levels of racial segregation occur between the Black and white populations. The analysis completed for this report indicates that the amount of racial segregation both *within* Bay Area cities and *across* jurisdictions in the region has decreased since the year 2000. This finding is consistent with recent research from the Othering and Belonging Institute at UC Berkeley, which concluded that "[a]lthough 7





of the 9 Bay Area counties were more segregated in 2020 than they were in either 1980 or 1990, racial residential segregation in the region appears to have peaked around the year 2000 and has generally **declined since."** However, compared to cities in other parts of California, Bay Area jurisdictions have more neighborhood level segregation between residents from different racial groups. Additionally, there is also more racial segregation between Bay Area cities compared to other regions in the state.

1.4 Segregation and Land Use

It is difficult to address segregation patterns without an analysis of both historical and existing land use policies that impact segregation patterns. Land use regulations influence what kind of housing is built in a city or neighborhood (Lens and Monkkonen 2016, Pendall 2000). These land use regulations in turn impact demographics: they can be used to affect the number of houses in a community, the number of people who live in the community, the wealth of the people who live in the community, and where within the community they reside (Trounstine 2018). Given disparities in wealth by race and ethnicity, the ability to afford housing in different neighborhoods, as influenced by land use regulations, is highly differentiated across racial and ethnic groups (Bayer, McMillan, and Reuben 2004). ABAG/MTC plans to issue a separate report detailing the existing land use policies that influence segregation patterns in the Bay Area.

⁵ Using a household-weighted median of Bay Area county median household incomes, regional values were \$61,050 for Black residents, \$122,174 for Asian/Pacific Islander residents, \$121,794 for white residents, and \$76,306 for Latinx residents. For the source data, see U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B19013B, Table B19013D, B19013H, and B19013I.







⁴ For more information, see https://belonging.berkeley.edu/most-segregated-cities-bay-area-2020.

Definition of Terms - Geographies

Neighborhood: In this report, "neighborhoods" are approximated by tracts. 6 Tracts are statistical geographic units defined by the U.S. Census Bureau for the purposes of disseminating data. In the Bay Area, tracts contain on average 4,500 residents. Nearly all Bay Area jurisdictions contain at least two census tracts, with larger jurisdictions containing dozens of tracts.

Jurisdiction: Jurisdiction is used to refer to the 109 cities, towns, and unincorporated county areas that are members of ABAG. Though not all ABAG jurisdictions are cities, this report also uses the term "city" interchangeably with "jurisdiction" in some places.

Region: The region is the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area, which is comprised of Alameda County, Contra Costa County, Marin County, Napa County, San Francisco County, San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, Solano County, and Sonoma County.

⁶ Throughout this report, neighborhood level segregation measures are calculated using census tract data. However, the racial dot maps in Figure 1 and Figure 5 use data from census blocks, while the income group dot maps in Figure 8 and Figure 12 use data from census block groups. These maps use data derived from a smaller geographic scale to better show spatial differences in where different groups live. Census block groups are subdivisions of census tracts, and census blocks are subdivisions of block groups. In the Bay Area, block groups contain on average 1,500 people, while census blocks contain on average 95 people.





2 RACIAL SEGREGATION IN UNINCORPORATED SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Definition of Terms - Racial/Ethnic Groups

The U.S. Census Bureau classifies racial groups (e.g. white or Black/African American) separately from Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. This report combines U.S. Census Bureau definitions for race and ethnicity into the following racial groups:

White: Non-Hispanic white

Latinx: Hispanic or Latino of any race8

Black: Non-Hispanic Black/African American

Asian/Pacific Islander: Non-Hispanic Asian or Non-Hispanic Pacific Islander

People of Color: All who are not non-Hispanic white (including people

who identify as "some other race" or "two or more races")9

2.1 Neighborhood Level Racial Segregation (within Unincorporated Santa Clara County)

Racial dot maps are useful for visualizing how multiple racial groups are distributed within a specific geography. The racial dot map of Unincorporated Santa Clara County in Figure 1 below offers a visual representation of the spatial distribution of racial groups within the jurisdiction. Generally, when the distribution of dots does not suggest patterns or clustering, segregation measures tend to be lower. Conversely, when clusters of certain groups are apparent on a racial dot map, segregation measures may be higher.

Given the uncertainty in the data for population size estimates for racial and ethnic groups not included in the Latinx, Black, or Asian/Pacific Islander categories, this report only analyzes these racial groups in the aggregate People of Color category.







⁷ More information about the Census Bureau's definitions of racial groups is available here: https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html.

⁸ The term Hispanic has historically been used to describe people from numerous Central American, South American, and Caribbean countries. In recent years, the term Latino or Latinx has become preferred. This report generally uses Latinx to refer to this racial/ethnic group.

⁹ Given the uncertainty in the data for population size estimates for racial and ethnic groups not included in the

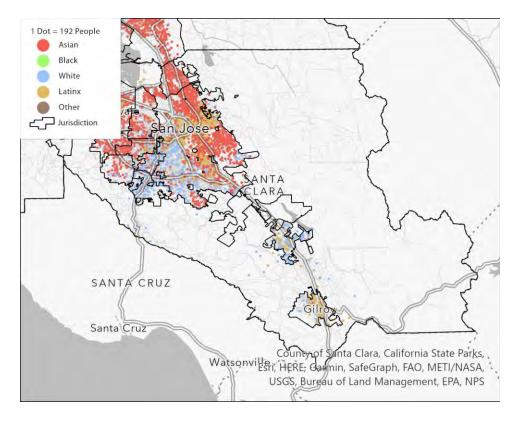


Figure 1: Racial Dot Map of Unincorporated Santa Clara County (2020)

Universe: Population. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

Note: The plot shows the racial distribution at the census block level for Unincorporated Santa Clara County and vicinity. Dots in each census block are randomly placed and should not be construed as actual placement of people.

There are many ways to quantitatively measure segregation. Each measure captures a different aspect of the ways in which groups are divided within a community. One way to measure segregation is by using an isolation index:

- The isolation index compares each neighborhood's composition to the jurisdiction's demographics as a whole.
- This index ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate that a particular group is more isolated from other groups.
- Isolation indices indicate the potential for contact between different groups. The index can be interpreted as the experience of the average member of that group. For example, if the isolation index is .65 for Latinx residents in a city, then the average Latinx resident in that city lives in a neighborhood that is 65% Latinx.

Within Unincorporated Santa Clara County the most isolated racial group is white residents. Unincorporated Santa Clara County's isolation index of 0.502 for white residents means that the average white resident lives in a neighborhood that is 50.2% white. Other racial groups are less isolated, meaning they may be more likely to encounter other racial groups in their neighborhoods. The isolation index values for all racial groups in Unincorporated Santa Clara County for the years 2000, 2010, and 2020 can be found in Table 1 below. Among all racial groups in this jurisdiction, the white





population's isolation index has changed the most over time, becoming less segregated from other racial groups between 2000 and 2020.

The "Bay Area Average" column in this table provides the average isolation index value across Bay Area jurisdictions for different racial groups in 2020. ¹⁰ The data in this column can be used as a comparison to provide context for the levels of segregation experienced by racial groups in this jurisdiction. For example, Table 1 indicates the average isolation index value for white residents across all Bay Area jurisdictions is 0.491, meaning that in the average Bay Area jurisdiction a white resident lives in a neighborhood that is 49.1% white.

Table 1: Racial Isolation Index Values for Segregation within Unincorporated Santa Clara County

	Unincorpo	Unincorporated Santa Clara County					
Race	2000	2010	2020	2020			
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.211	0.236	0.223	0.245			
Black/African American	0.039	0.034	0.041	0.053			
Latinx	0.448	0.495	0.457	0.251			
White	0.587	0.521	0.502	0.491			

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Figure 2 below shows how racial isolation index values in Unincorporated Santa Clara County compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each racial group, the spread of dots represents the range of isolation index values among Bay Area jurisdictions. Additionally, the black line within each racial group notes the isolation index value for that group in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, and each dashed red line represents the Bay Area average for the isolation index for that group. Local staff can use this chart to contextualize how segregation levels for racial groups in their jurisdiction compare to other jurisdictions in the region.

¹⁰ This average only includes the 104 jurisdictions that have more than one census tract, which is true for all comparisons of Bay Area jurisdictions' segregation measures in this report. The segregation measures in this report are calculated by comparing the demographics of a jurisdiction's census tracts to the jurisdiction's demographics, and such calculations cannot be made for the five jurisdictions with only one census tract (Brisbane, Calistoga, Portola Valley, Rio Vista, and Yountville).





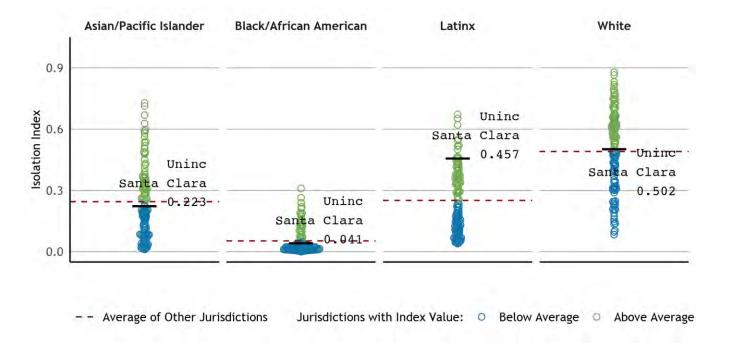


Figure 2: Racial Isolation Index Values for Unincorporated Santa Clara County Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2020)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

Another way to measure segregation is by using a dissimilarity index:

- This index measures how evenly any two groups are distributed across neighborhoods relative to their representation in a city overall. The dissimilarity index at the jurisdiction level can be interpreted as the share of one group that would have to move neighborhoods to create perfect integration for these two groups.
- The dissimilarity index ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate that groups are more unevenly distributed (e.g. they tend to live in different neighborhoods).





Dissimilarity Index Guidance for Cities with Small Racial Group Populations

The analysis conducted for this report suggests that dissimilarity index values are unreliable for a population group if that group represents approximately less than 5% of the jurisdiction's total population.

HCD's AFFH guidance requires the Housing Element to include the dissimilarity index values for racial groups, but also offers flexibility in emphasizing the importance of various measures. ABAG/MTC recommends that when cities have population groups that are less than 5% of the jurisdiction's population (see Table 4), jurisdiction staff use the isolation index or Thiel's H-Index to gain a more accurate understanding of their jurisdiction's neighborhood-level segregation patterns (intra-city segregation).

If a jurisdiction has a very small population of a racial group, this indicates that segregation between the jurisdiction and the region (*inter-city* segregation) is likely to be an important feature of the jurisdiction's segregation patterns.

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County, the Black/African American group is 2.1 percent of the population - so staff should be aware of this small population size when evaluating dissimilarity index values involving this group.

Table 2 below provides the dissimilarity index values indicating the level of segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County between white residents and residents who are Black, Latinx, or Asian/Pacific Islander. The table also provides the dissimilarity index between white residents and all residents of color in the jurisdiction, and all dissimilarity index values are shown across three time periods (2000, 2010, and 2020).

In Unincorporated Santa Clara County the highest segregation is between Latinx and white residents (see Table 2). Unincorporated Santa Clara County's Latinx /white dissimilarity index of 0.460 means that 46.0% of Latinx (or white) residents would need to move to a different neighborhood to create perfect integration between Latinx residents and white residents.

The "Bay Area Average" column in this table provides the average dissimilarity index values for these racial group pairings across Bay Area jurisdictions in 2020. The data in this column can be used as a comparison to provide context for the levels of segregation between communities of color are from white residents in this jurisdiction.





For example, Table 2 indicates that the average Latinx/white dissimilarity index for a Bay Area jurisdiction is 0.207, so on average 20.7% of Latinx (or white residents) in a Bay Area jurisdiction would need to move to a different neighborhood within the jurisdiction to create perfect integration between Latinx and white residents in that jurisdiction.

Table 2: Racial Dissimilarity Index Values for Segregation within Unincorporated Santa Clara County

	Unincorpo	Bay Area Average		
Race	2000	2010	2020	2020
Asian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.384	0.372	0.280	0.185
Black/African American vs. White	0.405*	0.416*	0.433*	0.244
Latinx vs. White	0.471	0.464	0.460	0.207
People of Color vs. White	0.359	0.355	0.273	0.168

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Note: If a number is marked with an asterisk (*), it indicates that the index is based on a racial group making up less than 5 percent of the jurisdiction population, leading to unreliable numbers.

Figure 3 below shows how dissimilarity index values in Unincorporated Santa Clara County compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each racial group pairing, the spread of dots represents the range of dissimilarity index values among Bay Area jurisdictions. Additionally, the black line within each racial group pairing notes the dissimilarity index value in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, and each dashed red line represents the Bay Area average for the dissimilarity index for that pairing. Similar to Figure 2, local staff can use this chart to contextualize how segregation levels between white residents and communities of color in their jurisdiction compare to the rest of the region. However, staff should be mindful of whether a racial group in their jurisdiction has a small population (approximately less than 5% of the jurisdiction's population), as the dissimilarity index value is less reliable for small populations.





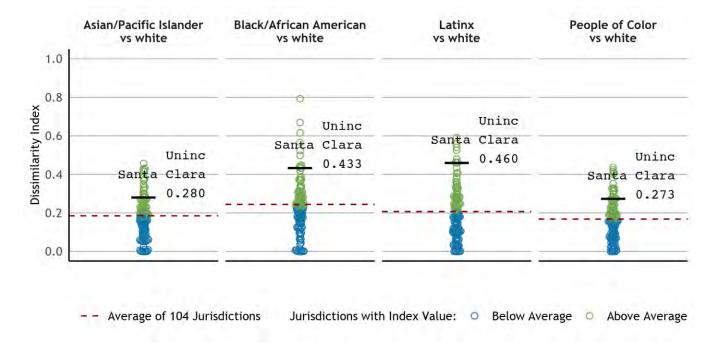


Figure 3: Racial Dissimilarity Index Values for Unincorporated Santa Clara County Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2020)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

Note: The analysis conducted for this report suggests that dissimilarity index values are unreliable for a population group if that group represents approximately less than 5% of the jurisdiction's total population. ABAG/MTC recommends that when cities have population groups that are less than 5% of the jurisdiction's population (see Table 4), jurisdiction staff could focus on the isolation index or Thiel's H-Index to gain a more accurate understanding of neighborhood-level racial segregation in their jurisdiction.

The **Theil's H Index** can be used to measure segregation between all groups within a jurisdiction:

- This index measures how diverse each neighborhood is compared to the diversity of the whole city. Neighborhoods are weighted by their size, so that larger neighborhoods play a more significant role in determining the total measure of segregation.
- The index ranges from 0 to 1. A Theil's H Index value of 0 would mean all neighborhoods within a city have the same demographics as the whole city. A value of 1 would mean each group lives exclusively in their own, separate neighborhood.
- For jurisdictions with a high degree of diversity (multiple racial groups comprise more than 10% of the population), Theil's H offers the clearest summary of overall segregation.

The Theil's H Index values for neighborhood racial segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County for the years 2000, 2010, and 2020 can be found in Table 3 below. The "Bay Area Average" column in the table provides the average Theil's H Index across Bay Area jurisdictions in 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the Theil's H Index for racial segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County declined, suggesting that there is now less neighborhood level racial segregation within the jurisdiction. In 2020, the Theil's H Index for racial segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County was higher than the





average value for Bay Area jurisdictions, indicating that neighborhood level racial segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County is more than in the average Bay Area city.

Table 3: Theil's H Index Values for Racial Segregation within Unincorporated Santa Clara County

	Clara County	Bay Area Average		
Index	2000	2010	2020	2020
Theil's H Multi-racial	0.139	0.145	0.121	0.042

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Figure 4 below shows how Theil's H index values for racial segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions in 2020. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. Additionally, the black line notes the Theil's H index value for neighborhood racial segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, and the dashed red line represents the average Theil's H index value across Bay Area jurisdictions. Local staff can use this chart to compare how neighborhood racial segregation levels in their jurisdiction compare to other jurisdictions in the region.

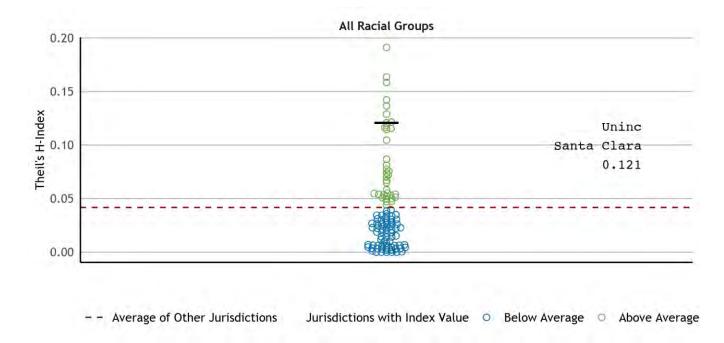


Figure 4: Theil's H Index Values for Racial Segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2020)





2.2 Regional Racial Segregation (between Unincorporated Santa Clara County and other jurisdictions)

At the regional level, segregation is measured between *cities* instead of between *neighborhoods*. Racial dot maps are not only useful for examining neighborhood racial segregation within a jurisdiction, but these maps can also be used to explore the racial demographic differences between different jurisdictions in the region. Figure 5 below presents a racial dot map showing the spatial distribution of racial groups in Unincorporated Santa Clara County as well as in nearby Bay Area cities.

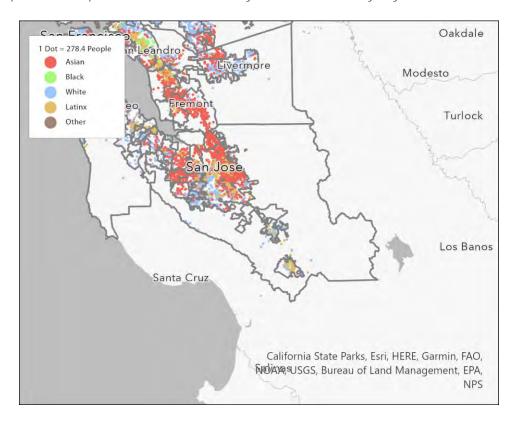


Figure 5: Racial Dot Map of Unincorporated Santa Clara County and Surrounding Areas (2020)

Universe: Population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

Note: The plot shows the racial distribution at the census block level for Unincorporated Santa Clara County and vicinity. Dots in each census block are randomly placed and should not be construed as actual placement of people.

To understand how each city contributes to the total segregation of the Bay Area, one can look at the difference in the racial composition of a jurisdiction compared to the racial composition of the region as a whole. The racial demographics in Unincorporated Santa Clara County for the years 2000, 2010, and 2020 can be found in Table 4 below. The table also provides the racial composition of the nine-county Bay Area. As of 2020, Unincorporated Santa Clara County has a higher share of white residents





than the Bay Area as a whole, a higher share of Latinx residents, a lower share of Black residents, and a lower share of Asian/Pacific Islander residents.

Table 4: Population by Racial Group, Unincorporated Santa Clara County and the Region

	Unincorpo	Bay Area		
Race	2000	2010	2020	2020
Asian/Pacific Islander	10.9%	13.9%	17.9%	28.2%
Black/African American	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	5.6%
Latinx	28.4%	33.4%	30.4%	24.4%
Other or Multiple Races	3.6%	3.8%	6.1%	5.9%
White	55.1%	47.2%	43.5%	35.8%

Universe: Population.

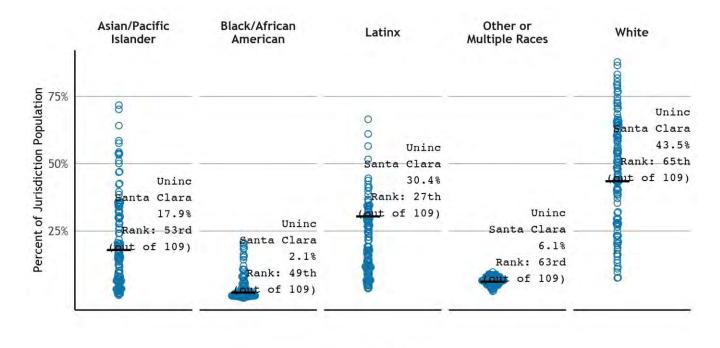
Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Figure 6 below compares the racial demographics in Unincorporated Santa Clara County to those of all 109 Bay Area jurisdictions. ¹¹ In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each racial **group, the spread of dots represents the range of that group's representation** among Bay Area jurisdictions. Additionally, the black line within each racial group notes the percentage of the population of Unincorporated Santa Clara County represented by that group and how that percentage ranks among all 109 jurisdictions. Local staff can use this chart to compare the representation of **different racial groups in their jurisdiction to those groups' representation in other jurisdictions in the** region, which can indicate the extent of segregation between this jurisdiction and the region.

¹¹ While comparisons of segregation measures are made only using the 104 jurisdictions with more than one census tract, this comparison of jurisdiction level demographic data can be made using all 109 jurisdictions.







Jurisdiction

Figure 6: Racial Demographics of Unincorporated Santa Clara County Compared to All Bay Area Jurisdictions (2020)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.
Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

The map in Figure 7 below also illustrates regional racial segregation between Unincorporated Santa Clara County and other jurisdictions. This map demonstrates how the percentage of people of color in Unincorporated Santa Clara County and surrounding jurisdictions compares to the Bay Area as a whole:

- Jurisdictions shaded orange have a share of people of color that is less than the Bay Area as a whole, and the degree of difference is greater than five percentage points.
- Jurisdictions shaded white have a share of people of color comparable to the regional percentage of people of color (within five percentage points).
- Jurisdictions shaded grey have a share of people of color that is more than five percentage points greater than the regional percentage of people of color.





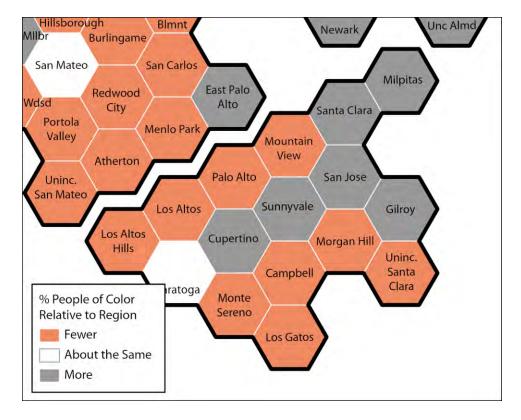


Figure 7: Comparing the Share of People of Color in Unincorporated Santa Clara County and Vicinity to the Bay Area (2020)

Universe: Population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

Note: People of color refer to persons not identifying as non-Hispanic white. The nine-county Bay Area is the reference region for this map.

Segregation between jurisdictions in the region can also be analyzed by calculating regional values for the segregation indices discussed previously. Table 5 presents dissimilarity index, isolation index, and Theil's H index values for racial segregation for the entire nine-county Bay Area in 2010 and 2020. In the previous section of this report focused on neighborhood level racial segregation, these indices were calculated by comparing the racial demographics of the census tracts within a jurisdiction to the demographics of the jurisdiction as a whole. In Table 5, these measures are calculated by comparing the racial demographics of local jurisdictions to the region's racial makeup. For example, looking at the 2020 data, Table 5 shows the white isolation index value for the region is 0.429, meaning that on average white Bay Area residents live in a jurisdiction that is 42.9% white in 2020. An example of regional dissimilarity index values in Table 5 is the Black/white dissimilarity index value of 0.459, which means that across the region 45.9% of Black (or white) residents would need to move to a different jurisdiction to evenly distribute Black and white residents across Bay Area jurisdictions. The dissimilarity index values in Table 5 reflect recommendations made in HCD's AFFH guidance for calculating dissimilarity at the region level. ¹² The regional value for the Theil's H index measures how

¹² For more information on HCD's recommendations regarding data considerations for analyzing integration and segregation patterns, see page 31 of the AFFH Guidance Memo.





diverse each Bay Area jurisdiction is compared to the racial diversity of the whole region. A Theil's H Index value of 0 would mean all *jurisdictions* within the Bay Area have the same racial demographics as the entire region, while a value of 1 would mean each racial group lives exclusively in their own separate jurisdiction. The regional Theil's H index value for racial segregation decreased slightly between 2010 and 2020, meaning that racial groups in the Bay Area are now slightly less separated by the borders between jurisdictions.

Table 5: Regional Racial Segregation Measures

Index	Group	2010	2020
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0.317	0.378
Isolation Index Regional Level	Black/African American	0.144	0.118
	Latinx	0.283	0.291
	White	0.496	0.429
	People of Color	0.629	0.682
	Asian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.384	0.369
Dissimilarity Index Degional Level	Black/African American vs. White	0.475	0.459
Dissimilarity Index Regional Level	Latinx vs. White	0.301	0.297
	People of Color vs. White	0.296	0.293
Theil's H Multi-racial	All Racial Groups	0.103	0.097

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Table P4.





3 INCOME SEGREGATION IN UNINCORPORATED SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Definition of Terms - Income Groups

When analyzing segregation by income, this report uses income group designations consistent with the Regional Housing Needs Allocation and the Housing Element:

Very low-income: individuals earning less than 50% of Area Median Income (AMI)

Low-income: individuals earning 50%-80% of AMI

Moderate-income: individuals earning 80%-120% of AMI

Above moderate-income: individuals earning 120% or more of AMI

Additionally, this report uses the term "lower-income" to refer to all people who earn less than 80% of AMI, which includes both low-income and very low-income individuals.

The income groups described above are based on U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) calculations for AMI. HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County).

The income categories used in this report are based on the AMI for the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

3.1 Neighborhood Level Income Segregation (*within* Unincorporated Santa Clara County)

Income segregation can be measured using similar indices as racial segregation. Income dot maps, similar to the racial dot maps shown in Figures 1 and 5, are useful for visualizing segregation between multiple income groups at the same time. The income dot map of Unincorporated Santa Clara County in Figure 8 below offers a visual representation of the spatial distribution of income groups within the jurisdiction. As with the racial dot maps, when the dots show lack of a pattern or clustering, income segregation measures tend to be lower, and conversely, when clusters are apparent, the segregation measures may be higher as well.





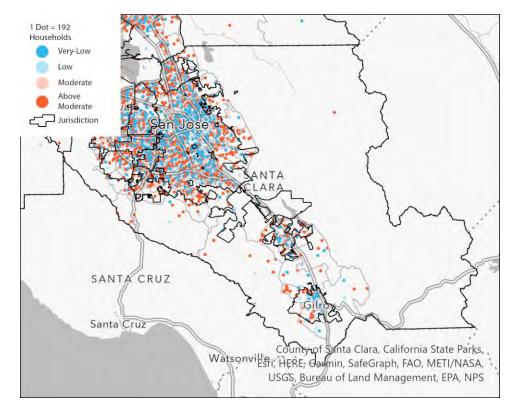


Figure 8: Income Dot Map of Unincorporated Santa Clara County (2015)

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Note: The plot shows the income group distribution at the census block group level for Unincorporated Santa Clara County and vicinity. Dots in each block group are randomly placed and should not be construed as actual placement of individuals.

The isolation index values for all income groups in Unincorporated Santa Clara County for the years 2010 and 2015 can be found in Table 6 below. ¹³ Above Moderate-income residents are the most isolated **income group in Unincorporated Santa Clara County. Unincorporated Santa Clara County's isolation** index of 0.484 for these residents means that the average Above Moderate-income resident in Unincorporated Santa Clara County lives in a neighborhood that is 48.4% Above Moderate-income. Among all income groups, the Very Low-income population's isolation index has changed the most over time, becoming more segregated from other income groups between 2010 and 2015.

Similar to the tables presented earlier for neighborhood racial segregation, the "Bay Area Average" column in Table 6 provides the average isolation index value across Bay Area jurisdictions for different income groups in 2015. The data in this column can be used as a comparison to provide context for the levels of segregation experienced by income groups in this jurisdiction. For example, Table 6 indicates the average isolation index value for very low-income residents across Bay Area jurisdictions is 0.269,

¹³ This report presents data for income segregation for the years 2010 and 2015, which is different than the time periods used for racial segregation. This deviation stems from the <u>data source recommended for income</u> <u>segregation calculations</u> in HCD's AFFH Guidelines. This data source most recently updated with data from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. For more information on HCD's recommendations for calculating income segregation, see <u>page 32 of HCD's AFFH Guidelines</u>.





meaning that in the average Bay Area jurisdiction a very low-income resident lives in a neighborhood that is 26.9% very low-income.

Table 6: Income Group Isolation Index Values for Segregation within Unincorporated Santa Clara County

	Unincorporated S	Bay Area Average	
Income Group	2010	2015	2015
Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)	0.378	0.434	0.269
Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	0.146	0.157	0.145
Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	0.201	0.183	0.183
Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	0.524	0.484	0.507

Universe: Population.

Source: Data for 2015 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Figure 9 below shows how income group isolation index values in Unincorporated Santa Clara County compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each income group, the spread of dots represents the range of isolation index values among Bay Area jurisdictions. Additionally, the black line within each income group notes the isolation index value for that group in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, and each dashed red line represents the Bay Area average for the isolation index for that group. Local staff can use this chart to contextualize how segregation levels for income groups in their jurisdiction compare to the rest of the region.





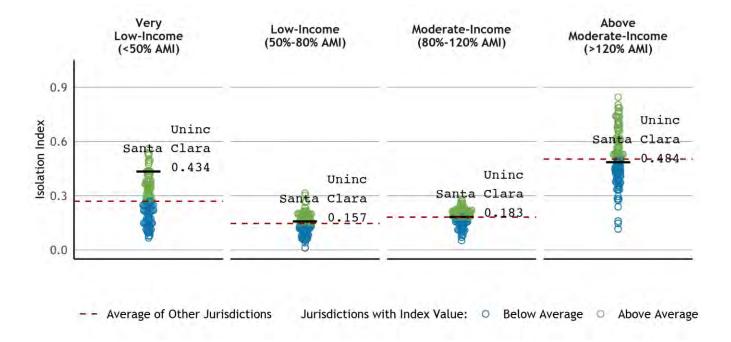


Figure 9: Income Group Isolation Index Values for Unincorporated Santa Clara County Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2015)

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Table 7 below provides the dissimilarity index values indicating the level of segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County between residents who are lower-income (earning less than 80% of AMI) and those who are not lower-income (earning above 80% of AMI). This data aligns with the requirements described in HCD's AFFH Guidance Memo for identifying dissimilarity for lower-income households. ¹⁴ Segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County between lower-income residents and residents who are not lower-income increased between 2010 and 2015. Additionally, Table 7 shows dissimilarity index values for the level of segregation in Albany between residents who are very low-income (earning less than 50% of AMI) and those who are above moderate-income (earning above 120% of AMI). This supplementary data point provides additional nuance to an analysis of income segregation, as this index value indicates the extent to which a jurisdiction's lowest and highest income residents live in separate neighborhoods.

Similar to other tables in this report, the "Bay Area Average" column shows the average dissimilarity index values for these income group pairings across Bay Area jurisdictions in 2015. For example, Table 7 indicates that the average dissimilarity index between lower-income residents and other residents in a Bay Area jurisdiction is 0.198, so on average 19.8% of lower-income residents in a Bay Area jurisdiction would need to move to a different neighborhood within the jurisdiction to create perfect income group integration in that jurisdiction.

¹⁴ For more information, see page 32 of HCD's AFFH Guidance Memo.





In 2015, the income segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County between lower-income residents and other residents was higher than the average value for Bay Area jurisdictions (See Table 7). This means that the lower-income residents are more segregated from other residents within Unincorporated Santa Clara County compared to other Jurisdictions in the region.

Table 7: Income Group Dissimilarity Index Values for Segregation within Unincorporated Santa Clara County

	Unincorporated S	Bay Area Average	
Income Group	2010	2015	2015
Below 80% AMI vs. Above 80% AMI	0.312	0.375	0.198
Below 50% AMI vs. Above 120% AMI	0.426	0.484	0.253

Universe: Population.

Source: Data for 2015 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Figure 10 below shows how dissimilarity index values for income segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each income group pairing, the spread of dots represents the range of dissimilarity index values among Bay Area jurisdictions. Additionally, the black line within each income group pairing notes the dissimilarity index value in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, and each dashed red line represents the Bay Area average for the dissimilarity index for that pairing. Local staff can use this chart to contextualize how segregation levels between lower-income residents and wealthier residents in their jurisdiction compared to the rest of the region.





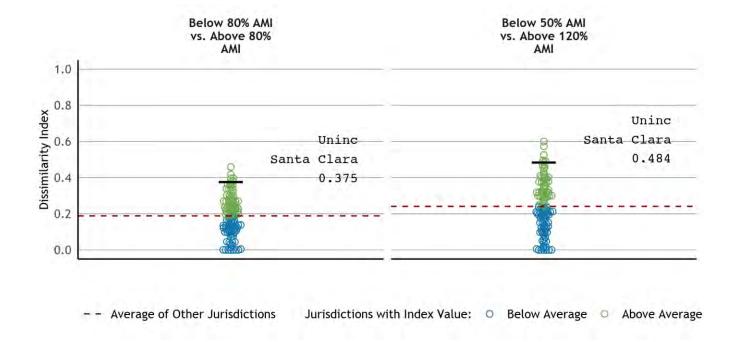


Figure 10: Income Group Dissimilarity Index Values for Unincorporated Santa Clara County Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2015)

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

The Theil's H Index values for neighborhood income group segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County for the years 2010 and 2015 can be found in Table 8 below. The "Bay Area Average" column in this table provides the average Theil's H Index value across Bay Area jurisdictions for different income groups in 2015. By 2015, the Theil's H Index value for income segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County was about the same amount as it had been in 2010. In 2015, the Theil's H Index value for income group segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County was higher than the average value for Bay Area jurisdictions, indicating there is more neighborhood level income segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County than in the average Bay Area city.

Table 8: Theil's H Index Values for Income Segregation within Unincorporated Santa Clara County

	Unincorporated :	Bay Area Average	
Index	2010	2015	2015
Theil's H Multi-income	0.098	0.102	0.043

Universe: Population.





Figure 11 below shows how Theil's H index values for income group segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions in 2015. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. Additionally, the black line notes the Theil's H index value for income group segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, and the dashed red line represents the average Theil's H index value across Bay Area jurisdictions. Local staff can use this chart to compare how neighborhood income group segregation levels in their jurisdiction compare to other jurisdictions in the region.

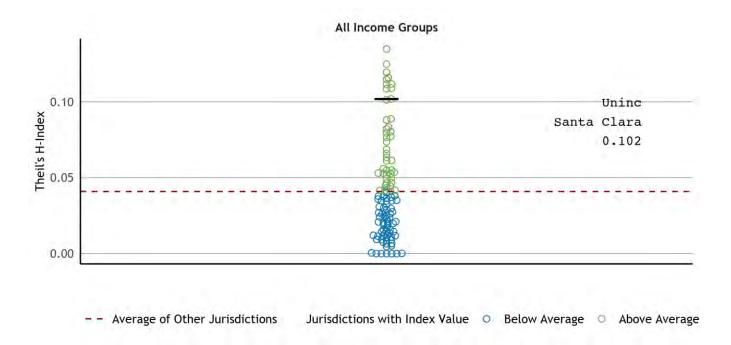


Figure 11: Income Group Theil's H Index Values for Unincorporated Santa Clara County Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2015)

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

3.2 Regional Income Segregation (between Unincorporated Santa Clara County and other jurisdictions)

At the regional level, segregation is measured between jurisdictions instead of between neighborhoods. Income dot maps are not only useful for examining neighborhood income segregation within a jurisdiction, but these maps can also be used to explore income demographic differences between jurisdictions in the region. Figure 12 below presents an income dot map showing the spatial distribution of income groups in Unincorporated Santa Clara County as well as in nearby Bay Area jurisdictions.





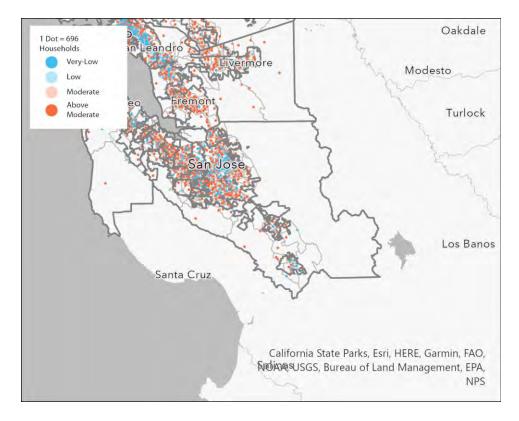


Figure 12: Income Dot Map of Unincorporated Santa Clara County and Surrounding Areas (2015)

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Note: The plot shows the income group distribution at the census block group level for Unincorporated Santa Clara County and vicinity. Dots in each block group are randomly placed and should not be construed as actual placement of individuals.

When looking at income segregation between jurisdictions in the Bay Area, one can examine how Unincorporated Santa Clara County differs from the region. The income demographics in Unincorporated Santa Clara County for the years 2010 and 2015 can be found in Table 9 below. The table also provides the income composition of the nine-county Bay Area in 2015. As of that year, Unincorporated Santa Clara County had a similar share of very low-income residents than the Bay Area as a whole, a lower share of low-income residents, a lower share of moderate-income residents, and a higher share of above moderate-income residents.





Table 9: Population by Income Group, Unincorporated Santa Clara County and the Region

	Unincorporated Santa Clara County		Bay Area
Income Group	2010	2015	2015
Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)	22.72%	28.57%	28.7%
Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	10.94%	11.97%	14.3%
Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	15.94%	16.02%	17.6%
Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	50.41%	43.43%	39.4%

Source: Data for 2015 is from Housing U.S. Department of and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Figure 13 below compares the income demographics in Unincorporated Santa Clara County to other Bay Area jurisdictions. ¹⁵ Like the chart in Figure 3, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each income group, the spread of dots represents the range of that group's representation among Bay Area jurisdictions. The smallest range is among jurisdictions' moderate-income populations, while Bay Area jurisdictions vary the most in the share of their population that is above moderate-income. Additionally, the black lines within each income group note the percentage of Unincorporated Santa Clara County population represented by that group and how that percentage ranks among other jurisdictions. Local staff can use this chart to compare the representation of different income groups in their jurisdiction to those groups' representation in other jurisdictions in the region, which can indicate the extent of segregation between this jurisdiction and the region.

¹⁵ While comparisons of segregation measures are made only using the 104 jurisdictions with more than one census tract, this comparison of jurisdiction level demographic data can be made using all 109 jurisdictions.





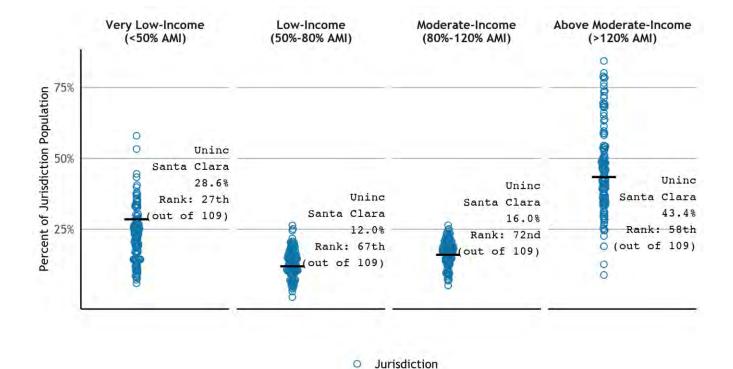


Figure 13: Income Demographics of Unincorporated Santa Clara County Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2015)

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Income segregation between jurisdictions in the region can also be analyzed by calculating regional values for the segregation indices discussed previously. Similar to the regional racial segregation measures shown in Table 5, Table 10 presents dissimilarity index, isolation index, and Theil's H index values for income segregation for the entire nine-county Bay Area in 2010 and 2015. In the previous section of this report focused on neighborhood level income segregation, segregation indices were calculated by comparing the income demographics of the census tracts within a jurisdiction to the demographics of the jurisdiction as a whole. In Table 10, these measures are calculated by comparing the income demographics of local jurisdictions to the region's income group makeup. For example, looking at 2015 data, Table 10 shows the regional isolation index value for very low-income residents is 0.315 for 2015, meaning that on average very low-income Bay Area residents live in a jurisdiction that is 31.5% very low-income. The regional dissimilarity index for lower-income residents and other residents is 0.194 in 2015, which means that across the region 19.4% of lower-income residents would need to move to a different jurisdiction to create perfect income group integration in the Bay Area as a whole. The regional value for the Theil's H index measures how diverse each Bay Area jurisdiction is compared to the income group diversity of the whole region. A Theil's H Index value of 0 would mean all jurisdictions within the Bay Area have the same income demographics as the entire region, while a value of 1 would mean each income group lives exclusively in their own separate jurisdiction. The regional Theil's H index value for income segregation decreased slightly between 2010 and 2015,





meaning that income groups in the Bay Area are now slightly less separated by the borders between jurisdictions.

Table 10: Regional Income Segregation Measures

Index	Group	2010	2015
Isolation Index Regional Level	Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)		0.315
	Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	0.157	0.154
	Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	0.185	0.180
	Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	0.467	0.435
Disainsilarity Inday Danisaal Lavel	Below 80% AMI vs. Above 80% AMI	0.186	0.194
Dissimilarity Index Regional Level	Below 50% AMI vs. Above 120% AMI	0.238	0.248
Theil's H Multi-income	All Income Groups	0.034	0.032

Universe: Population.



4 APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

4.1 Segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County

- The isolation index measures the segregation of a single group, and the dissimilarity index measures segregation between two different groups. The Theil's H-Index can be used to measure segregation between all racial or income groups across the city at once.
- As of 2020, white residents are the most segregated compared to other racial groups in Unincorporated Santa Clara County, as measured by the isolation index. White residents live in neighborhoods where they are less likely to come into contact with other racial groups.
- Among all racial groups, the white population's isolation index value has changed the most over time, becoming less segregated from other racial groups between 2000 and 2020.
- According to the dissimilarity index, within Unincorporated Santa Clara County the highest level of racial segregation is between Latinx and white residents.¹⁶
- According to the Theil's H-Index, neighborhood racial segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County declined between 2010 and 2020. Neighborhood income segregation stayed about the same between 2010 and 2015.
- Above Moderate-income residents are the most segregated compared to other income groups in Unincorporated Santa Clara County. Above Moderate-income residents live in neighborhoods where they are less likely to encounter residents of other income groups.
- Among all income groups, the Very Low-income population's segregation measure has changed the most over time, becoming more segregated from other income groups between 2010 and 2015.
- According to the dissimilarity index, segregation between lower-income residents and residents who are not lower-income has increased between 2010 and 2015. In 2015, the income segregation in Unincorporated Santa Clara County between lower-income residents and other residents was higher than the average value for Bay Area jurisdictions.

4.2 Segregation Between Unincorporated Santa Clara County and Other jurisdictions in the Bay Area Region

• Unincorporated Santa Clara County has a higher share of white residents than other jurisdictions in the Bay Area as a whole, a higher share of Latinx residents, a lower share of Black residents, and a lower share of Asian/Pacific Islander residents.

¹⁶ The analysis conducted for this report suggests that dissimilarity index values are unreliable for a population group if that group represents approximately less than 5% of the jurisdiction's total population. ABAG/MTC recommends that when cities have population groups that are less than 5% of the jurisdiction's population (see Table 15 in Appendix 2), jurisdiction staff could focus on the isolation index or Thiel's H-Index to gain a more accurate understanding of neighborhood-level racial segregation in their jurisdiction.





• Regarding income groups, Unincorporated Santa Clara County has a similar share of very low-income residents than other jurisdictions in the Bay Area as a whole, a lower share of low-income residents, a lower share of moderate-income residents, and a higher share of above moderate-income residents.





APPENDIX 2: SEGREGATION DATA

Appendix 2 combines tabular data presented throughout this report into a more condensed format. This data compilation is intended to enable local jurisdiction staff and their consultants to easily reference this data and re-use the data in the Housing Element or other relevant documents/analyses.

Table 11 in this appendix combines data from Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3 in the body of the report. Table 12 in this appendix combines data from Table 6, Table 7, and Table 8 in the body of the report. Table 13 represents a duplication of Table 5 in the body of the report; Table 14 represents a duplication of Table 10 in the body of the report; Table 15 in this appendix represents a duplication of Table 4 in the body of the report, while Table 16 represents a duplication of Table 9 in the body of the report.

Table 11: Neighborhood Racial Segregation Levels in Unincorporated Santa Clara County

		Unincorporated Santa Clara County			Bay Area Average	
Index	Race	2000	2010	2020	2020	
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0.211	0.236	0.223	0.245	
la alatian	Black/African American	0.039	0.034	0.041	0.053	
Isolation	Latinx	0.448	0.495	0.457	0.251	
	White	0.587	0.521	0.502	0.491	
	Asian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.384	0.372	0.280	0.185	
Dissimilarity	Black/African American vs. White	0.405*	0.416*	0.433*	0.244	
	Latinx vs. White	0.471	0.464	0.460	0.207	
	People of Color vs. White	0.359	0.355	0.273	0.168	
Theil's H Multi- racial	All	0.139	0.145	0.121	0.042	

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Note: If a number is marked with an asterisk (*), it indicates that the index is based on a racial group making up less than 5 percent of the jurisdiction population, leading to unreliable numbers.





Table 12: Neighborhood Income Segregation Levels in Unincorporated Santa Clara County

		Unincorporated County	d Santa Clara	Bay Area Average
Index	Income Group	2010	2015	2015
	Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)	0.378	0.434	0.269
	Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	0.146	0.157	0.145
Isolation	Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	0.201	0.183	0.183
	Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	0.524	0.484	0.507
Below 80% AMI vs. Above 80% AMI		0.312	0.375	0.198
Dissimilarity	Below 50% AMI vs. Above 120% AMI	0.426	0.484	0.253
Theil's H Multi- racial	All	0.098	0.102	0.043



Table 13: Regional Racial Segregation Measures

Index	Group	2010	2020
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0.317	0.378
Isolation Index Regional Level	Black/African American	0.144	0.118
	Latinx	0.283	0.291
	White	0.496	0.429
	People of Color	0.629	0.682
	Asian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.384	0.369
Dissimilarity Index Degional Level	Black/African American vs. White	0.475	0.459
Dissimilarity Index Regional Level	Latinx vs. White	0.301	0.297
	People of Color vs. White	0.296	0.293
Theil's H Multi-racial	All Racial Groups	0.103	0.097

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Table P4.

Table 14: Regional Income Segregation Measures

Index	Group	2010	2015
Isolation Index Regional Level	Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)		0.315
	Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	0.157	0.154
	Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	0.185	0.180
	Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	0.467	0.435
Dissimilarity Index Degional Level	Below 80% AMI vs. Above 80% AMI	0.186	0.194
Dissimilarity Index Regional Level	Below 50% AMI vs. Above 120% AMI	0.238	0.248
Theil's H Multi-income	All Income Groups	0.034	0.032

Universe: Population.





Table 15: Population by Racial Group, Unincorporated Santa Clara County and the Region

	Unincorpo	Bay Area		
Race	2000 2010 2020		2020	
Asian/Pacific Islander	10.87%	13.87%	17.9%	35.8%
Black/African American	2.01%	1.76%	2.08%	5.6%
Latinx	28.36%	33.44%	30.38%	28.2%
Other or Multiple Races	3.64%	3.78%	6.11%	24.4%
White	55.11%	47.15%	43.53%	5.9%

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Table 16: Population by Income Group, Unincorporated Santa Clara County and the Region

	=		-
	Unincorporated Santa Clara County		Bay Area
Income Group	2010	2015	2015
Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)	22.72%	28.57%	28.7%
Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	10.94%	11.97%	14.3%
Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	15.94%	16.02%	17.6%
Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	50.41%	43.43%	39.4%

Universe: Population.





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