

FY2022-25 Consolidated Plan

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Milpitas is located in Santa Clara County and is the fifth largest city within the County with a population of 71,533. Milpitas encompasses an area of approximately 18 square miles and is the home to numerous high-tech companies located in the heart of Silicon Valley. As of 2022, Santa Clara County has one of the highest median incomes in the nation at \$151,300 for a family of four. However, many low- and moderate-income residents within the County and City of Milpitas cannot afford the high cost of living required within San Francisco Bay Area.

Every three to five years as required by Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Milpitas must prepare a Consolidated Plan outlining the strategies used to meet a variety of housing and non-housing community needs. The preparation of Milpitas three-Year Consolidated Plan provides the analysis and financial resources to address the housing and non-housing community services of those residents that require assistance in housing and a variety of public services to fit their specific needs.

The Consolidated Plan covers a three-year period, which included maximum citizen participation through public consultation meetings, request for statistical data, research and information to be incorporated into the plan. Notices were provided in the local Milpitas Post and City's Website. Presently, City of Milpitas only receives Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Consolidated Plan links identified needs in the community to the federal and local resources available to address those needs.

The City of Milpitas' Building Safety and Housing department is the lead agency responsible for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan was prepared with the cooperation and consultation from numerous agencies, organizations, social service providers, housing providers, non-profit groups and members of the general public.

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

The objectives and outcomes identified in this Consolidated Plan address the housing and community development needs in Milpitas. The objectives address these priority needs:

- **Need: Affordable Housing Development and Preservation**
 - Maintain and Preserve Existing Housing
 - New Affordable Housing
 - Affordable Housing Rental Rehabilitation
- **Need: Community Services**
 - Community funding/public services
 - Public services for special needs populations
 - Public services for low- and moderate-income residents at risk of eviction.
 - Fair Housing
 - Public services for Children and Youth
 - Public services for Seniors
 - Public service for Domestic Violence Support
- **Need: Community, Public, and Neighborhood Sustainability**
 - Public improvements including accessibility and improving public facilities.
- **Need: Economic Development**
 - Assist Microenterprises and Small Businesses
 - Explore the use of HUD Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City is responsible for ensuring compliance with all rules and regulations associated with the CDBG entitlement grant program. The City's Annual Action Plans and Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPER) have provided many details about the goals, projects and programs completed by the City over the past five years. A review of past consolidated annual performance and evaluation reports reveals a strong record of performance in the use of CDBG funds.

The City will meet or exceed the quantitative goals and objectives of its previous Consolidated Plan. The process implemented by the City has been effective with an annual evaluation of funding allocation and a bi-annual review of funding priorities. The City recognizes that the evaluation of past performance is important to ensure the City is implementing activities effectively.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City initiated the citizen participation process in November 2021 by distributing a Consolidated Plan Community Survey to residents in Milpitas. In December, at the Community Advisory Commission (CAC) meeting, the City invited residents and potential CDBG stakeholders to attend and provide public comment on how they feel CDBG funds should be prioritized in the upcoming FY 22-25 Consolidated Plan.

Over 80 different agencies, organizations, social service providers, housing providers, non-profits groups, and members of the general public were contacted to participate in the public meetings to receive input and feedback on the preparation of the three-Year Consolidated Plan. The city held public meetings on December 1, 2021, and March 3, 2022, and public hearings on April 5 and June 14, 2022.

The City held a public meeting with the Community Advisory Commission (CAC) on March 2, 2022 to review applications and hear applicant presentations. The CAC made their recommendations for funding to the City Council. Nineteen (19) public comments were heard from prospective applicants summarizing their proposed activities and how their activities would benefit Milpitas residents.

On March 4, 2022, the City placed an advertisement in the Milpitas post for the April 5 and May 3, 2022 City Council meetings. The notice of public hearing is to review funding applications for the FY22-25 Consolidated Plan and FY22-23 CDBG funding year.

On April 1, 2022, the City posted the draft FY22-25 Consolidated Plan and draft FY22-23 Annual Action Plan on its website to provide opportunities for public comment. The documents were posted at this url: <http://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/milpitas/departments/federalprogram-community-development-block-grant-cdbg/>.

On April 5, 2022, the City Council conducted a Public Hearing to Discuss the FY2022-25 Consolidated Plan goals and funding allocations for FY2022-23 Community Development Block Grant and corresponding Annual Action Plan. Twelve (12) public comments were heard from prospective applicants summarizing their proposed activities and how their activities would benefit Milpitas residents.

The CDBG allocations were published on May 13, 2022. After the CDBG allocations were published, the City notified its residents and active CDBG community that the second public hearing to discuss the FY2022-25 Consolidated Plan goals and funding allocations for FY2022-23 Community Development Block Grant and corresponding Annual Action Plan would be held on June 14, 2022.

On June 14, 2022, the City held the second public hearing. Nine (9) public comments were heard from prospective applicants summarizing their proposed activities and how their activities would benefit Milpitas residents.

5. Summary of public comments

At the December 1, 2021, Community Advisory Commission meeting, staff provided a brief presentation on the fiscal year 2022-2024 CDBG Consolidated Plan process, including an overview of the results of the Consolidated Plan Community Survey, and a timeline of events for the upcoming fiscal year. Seven consultants from various public and private agencies that provide housing, health services, and other social services provided comments to the Commission. One member of the community provided public comment to the Commission in support of the services discussed during the meeting.

On March 2, 2022, the CAC received a staff presentation on, as well an overview of, the 23 simplified applications received for CDBG funding. The Commission heard 19 comments from the applicants. Each Commissioner then provided their feedback on priorities and goals the Council should consider funding with CDBG funds.

On April 5, 2022, the City Council conducted a Public Hearing to Discuss the FY2022-25 Consolidated Plan goals and funding allocations for FY2022-23 Community Development Block Grant and corresponding Annual Action Plan. Twelve (12) public comments were heard from prospective applicants summarizing their proposed activities and how their activities would benefit Milpitas residents.

On June 14, 2022, the City held the second public hearing. Nine (9) public comments were heard from prospective applicants summarizing their proposed activities and how their activities would benefit Milpitas residents.

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

All comments were accepted. Please see Exhibit C for comments.

7. Summary

It is the City's intent that the FY22-25 Consolidated Plan will help improve the quality of life for the residents in the City of Milpitas. By providing residents and stakeholders with the ability to communicate how the CDBG funds should be allocated and prioritized, we believe the CDBG funds will be allocated in the best interest of the City's low- and moderate-income residents.

The Process

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

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

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

| Agency Role | Name | Department/Agency |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| CDBG Administrator | MILPITAS | Building Safety & Housing |

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Building Safety and Housing Department serves as the lead agency in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan as well as the administration of the CDBG program. Per federal law, the preparation of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan is required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Both the Consolidate Plan and the first-year annual action plan must delineate the priorities and strategies for the use of federal funds.

Every three to five years, as required by HUD, the City of Milpitas must prepare a Consolidated Plan outlining the strategies used to meet a variety of housing and non-housing community needs. It has come to the City's attention that every other jurisdiction in the region is on the same Consolidated Plan timeline, except Milpitas. Therefore, Milpitas will be submitting a three-year Consolidated Plan in order to align our Consolidated Plan timeline with the rest of region. The preparation of Milpitas three-year Consolidated Plan provides the analysis and financial resources to address the housing and non-housing community services of those residents that require assistance in housing and a variety of public services to fit their specific needs.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The City of Milpitas requested a number of consultations with a multitude of local non-profit organizations, various jurisdictions, and other stakeholders in the development of the Consolidated Plan.

Milpitas conducted four (4) separate public meetings to obtain public input and comments on the preparation of the Consolidated Plan. meetings were conducted in different areas of the City in different times of the day. The City of Milpitas has reached out to the Santa Clara County Housing Authority and the Office of Supportive Housing, as well as surrounding jurisdictions for their input to the City's CDBG program. Milpitas also consulted with a wide variety of social service agencies that provide housing and support services to special needs groups in an effort to update data and information for the needs section of the Consolidated Plan. Finally, Milpitas along with the County of Santa Clara and other local jurisdictions held weekly meetings during the past three years to work together on sections of the Consolidated Plan which deal with regional issues such as fair housing and homelessness.

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)).

As mentioned, the City participates in a weekly meeting with all local jurisdictions to discuss general housing, homelessness, and CDBG related issues. These issues are core to the consultation required by the Consolidated Plan.

City staff continues to maintain dialogue with all service providers, public and private, to ascertain if there are any areas in which the City can partner with the organization to enhance services or if the City can connect service providers for better coordination of service deliveries.

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

The Santa Clara County Continuum of Care (CoC) is a multi-sector group of stakeholders guiding the implementation of the County's housing and service system to meet the need and prevent homelessness in the county with the ultimate goal to end homelessness.

The Continuum of Care strategy includes permanent housing, emergency shelter with outreach and assessment services, transitional housing with support services, and prevention services. These services exist in Santa Clara County, but not in sufficient numbers to address the need. The County of Santa Clara, in collaboration with the entitlement jurisdictions, believe that strengthening the Continuum of Care on a regional basis will effectively address the needs of homeless people in individual cities and avoiding duplication of services, and increase the cost effectiveness.

In October 2020, the City of Milpitas participated in the preparation of the Community Plan to End Homelessness in Santa Clara 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. Additionally, it also intended to address the needs of person at risk of homelessness.

In December 2020, the City Council directed staff to proceed with a pilot program to provide weekly hot shower and laundry services to the unhoused residents of Milpitas. The City will be using a nonprofit service provider, WeHOPE, to operate the Dignity on Wheels program, which includes mobile shower, mobile laundry, and connecting unhoused residents with resources.

In November 2020, the City Council authorized a revenue agreement with the County of Santa Clara in the amount of \$200,000 per year for the County to provide street outreach, assessment, and case management services for unhoused residents in Milpitas via their Homeless Engagement and Assessment Team (HEAT). The HEAT team focuses first on connecting clients with mental health service providers to stabilize them before assisting with a housing plan

In December 2020, the City Council directed staff to proceed with a pilot program to provide weekly hot shower and laundry services to the unhoused residents of Milpitas. The City will be using a nonprofit service provider, WeHOPE, to operate the Dignity on Wheels program, which includes mobile shower, mobile laundry, and connecting unhoused residents with resources.

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

The City of Milpitas does not receive Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funding however the City participates with the CoC to address homeless issues.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

| | |
|---|--|
| Agency/Group/Organization | Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Persons with disabilities Services-Elderly Persons |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Housing needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Forum where staff solicited input for community needs and priorities. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Project Sentinel |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Fair Housing |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-Homeless Special Needs Homeless Needs-Families with Children |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Forum where staff solicited input for community needs and priorities. Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Housing Authority of County of Santa Clara |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing PHA |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Housing Needs Assessment Public Housing Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Staff consulted with a representative of the Housing Authority to discuss Housing Authority challenges, trends in housing concerns from the Housing Authority's perspective and determine potential areas where the City can partner with the Housing Authority. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Catholic Charities |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Elderly persons Services-Housing |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Child Advocates of Silicon Valley |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Victims Services-Health Services- Children |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-Homeless Special needs |

| | |
|---|---|
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | City of Milpitas Recreation and Community Services |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Narrowing the Digital Divide |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | LifeMoves |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Homeless |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Homeless Needs-Chronically homeless Homeless Needs-Families with Children Homelessness-Veterans Homelessness-Unaccompanied Youth Homelessness Strategy |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Pragnya |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Elderly Person Services-Persons with Disabilities |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Milpitas Unified School District |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-Homeless Special Needs |

| | |
|---|---|
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Victims of Domestic Violence |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Senior Adults Legal Assistance (SALA) |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Elderly Person |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Silicon Valley Independent Living Center |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Elderly Person Service-Persons with disabilities |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-homeless Special Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | The Health Trust |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Elderly Persons Service-Persons with Disabilities |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-Homeless Special needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | YWCA Silicon Valley |

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Homeless Needs – Families with Children Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Terrace Gardens |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Emergency Management |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Non-homeless Special Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Housing staff conducted a one-on-one meeting with the City's Emergency Management Coordinator. The coordinator expressed a desire to more regularly attend community meetings to provide guidance on various issues regarding community emergency response. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | City of Milpitas – Emergency Management Coordinator |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Services-Elderly Persons |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation | Housing Needs Assessment Non-homeless Special Needs |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency attended Community Advisory Commission meeting for community input for the Consolidated Plan Update and CDBG input. The organization provided input and prioritizing needs within the community. |

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

The City did not speak with the County of Santa Clara Office of Emergency Management and Santa Clara Valley Water District. The primary rationale was the lack of staff resources. The City of Milpitas had only one full time employee in the entire housing division from October 2021 – April 2022. The City's primary reason for producing a three-year Consolidated Plan was to align our Consolidated Plan start and end dates with the other cities in our region. Further, we'd ensure that any future Consolidated Plan would be created in collaboration with those regional partners and as those partners allocate resources to hire consultants that produce a Consolidated Plan, Milpitas would similarly contribute.

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

| Name of Plan | Lead Organization | How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan? |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Continuum of Care | Regional Continuum of Care Council | The 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 end homelessness. |
| City of Milpitas Housing Element | City of Milpitas | Housing Element serves as a policy guide to help the City 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**Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))**

The City meets weekly with our regional partners on a Housing CDBG Coordinator's meeting. The purpose of these meetings is to receive updates on local initiatives and to receive timely guidance on any CDBG/Housing related issues we're experiencing.

Narrative (optional):

Santa Clara County Association of Planning Officials (SCAPPO) is a regional meeting for local planning officials to attend, cooperate, and coordinate with one another on regional issues. Items related to the consolidated plan are commonly discussed.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

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

The City initiated the citizen participation process in November 2021 by distributing a Consolidated Plan Community Survey to residents in Milpitas. In December, at the Community Advisory Commission (CAC) meeting, the City invited residents and potential CDBG stakeholders to attend and provide public comment on how they feel CDBG funds should be prioritized in the upcoming FY 22-25 Consolidated Plan.

Over 80 different agencies, organizations, social service providers, housing providers, non-profits groups, and members of the general public were contacted to participate in the public meetings to receive input and feedback on the preparation of the three-Year Consolidated Plan. The City held public meetings on December 1, 2021 and March 3, 2022 and public hearings on April 5 and June 14, 2022.

The CAC is a publicly noticed meeting that the community can attend. Seven organizations and one resident attended and provided input.

The City did not publish the notices of public hearings in any alternate languages to accommodate residents with limited English proficiency. The City is planning to begin publishing the notices in alternate languages during the program year.

A schedule of meetings for the development, input review and recommendations that created the Consolidated Plan are as follows:

| Date | Organization | Action |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| December 1, 2021 | Community Advisory Commission | Public Meeting/Presentation |
| March 3, 2022 | Community Advisory Commission | Public Meeting/Presentation |
| April 5, 2022 | Milpitas City Council | Public Hearing/Presentation |
| June 14, 2022 | Milpitas City Council | Public Hearing/Presentation |

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 | News-paper ad | Non-targeted/broad community | Opening the application period | No comments were received | n/a | |
| 2 | Internet/Social Media Outreach | Broad community | 32 responses | The City created a Consolidated Plan community survey to obtain citizen and stakeholder input and comments for the development of the Consolidated Plan. A total of 32 responses were received. | n/a | https://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/2022-2024-community-development-block-grant_results.pdf |
| 3 | Public Meeting (CAC) | Non-targeted/broad community | 20 Attendees | Seven consultants from various public and private agencies that provide housing, health services, and other social services provided comments to the Commission. One member of the community provided public comment to the Commission in support of the services discussed during the meeting. | n/a | https://www.milpitas.gov/_pdfs/Commissions/cac/2021/120121/minutes.pdf |
| 4 | Public Meeting (CAC) | Non-targeted/broad community | 10 Attendees | No comments were received | n/a | https://www.milpitas.gov/_pdfs/Commissions/cac/2022/020222/minutes.pdf |
| 5 | Public Meeting (CAC) | Non-targeted/broad community | 30 Attendees | The Commission heard 19 comments from the applicants. Each Commissioner then provided their feedback on priorities and goals the Council should consider funding with CDBG funds. One public comment requested consideration for disabled individuals when considering upgrades to the City's parks. | n/a | https://www.milpitas.gov/_pdfs/Commissions/cac/2022/030222/minutes.pdf |

| 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) |
|------------|--|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 6 | News-paper ad/website | Non-targeted/broad community | Public Hearing Notice for City Council Meetings | No comments were received | n/a | https://www.milpitas.gov/milpitas/departments/federal-program-community-development-block-grant-cdbg/ |
| 7 | City Council Meeting Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | 50 attendees | The Commission heard 12 comments from the applicants. Each Commissioner then provided their feedback on priorities and goals the Council should consider funding with CDBG funds. | n/a | https://www.milpitas.gov/_pdfs/council/2022/040522/Minutes.pdf |
| 8 | Website | Non-targeted/Broad community | Draft AAP | No comments were received | n/a | https://www.milpitas.gov/milpitas/departments/federal-program-community-development-block-grant-cdbg/ |
| 9 | City Council Meeting Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | 50 attendees | The Commission heard 9 comments from the applicants. Each Commissioner then provided their feedback on priorities and goals the Council should consider funding with CDBG funds. | n/a | |

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Located at the southern end of the San Francisco Bay, the City of Milpitas has become an integral part of high-tech Silicon Valley since becoming incorporated in 1954. Per available 2020 census data, Milpitas has an estimated population of 80,273¹. The City is a strong employment center with a diverse population, quality schools, conveniently located neighborhood parks, and a variety of retail options. Milpitas is often called the “Crossroads of Silicon Valley” with most of its 13.6 square miles of land situated between two major freeways (I-880 and I-680), state route 237, and a county expressway. The City is served by Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) light rail and a BART extension that opened in 2020.

With the resurgence of the Silicon Valley economy, real estate has experienced dramatic price increase, with Milpitas being no exception. Milpitas has experienced a massive surge in residential building activity in recent years, with a considerable increase in residential permit applications, development entitlements, and new construction. In large part, these changes have been brought on by the adoption of two Specific Plans for areas adjacent to an existing VTA station and the City’s BART station. The increased development potential that was made possible by these Specific Plans has prompted the conversion of areas once dominated by vacant and underutilized land and aging and obsolete industrial space into high-density transit-oriented development to meet the heightened demand for housing.

Methodology

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

When CHAS data is not available or appropriate, other data is utilized, including 2010 and 2020 U.S. Census data and American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 five-year estimates. While

¹ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/milpitascitycalifornia/POP010210#POP010210>

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.

Federal funds provided under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement program are primarily concerned with activities that benefit low-and moderate-income (LMI) households whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the area median family income (AMI), as established by HUD, with adjustments for smaller or larger families. 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)

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

Of the total 21,919 households in Milpitas, approximately 35 percent of City's households are LMI, with incomes ranging from 0-80% AMI:

- Thirteen percent of households (2,940) have incomes between 0-30% AMI
- Ten percent of households (2,175) have incomes between 30-50% AMI
- Twelve percent of households (2,550) have incomes between 50-80% AMI

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden

NA-35 Public Housing

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

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

Summary of Housing Needs

| Demographics | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2017 | % Change |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Population | 65,371 | 75,500 | 15% |
| Households | 18,379 | 21,920 | 19% |
| Median Income | \$92,205.00 | \$110,752.00 | 20% |

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

| | 0-30% HAMFI | >30-50% HAMFI | >50-80% HAMFI | >80-100% HAMFI | >100% HAMFI |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Total Households | 2,940 | 2,175 | 2,550 | 2,314 | 11,940 |
| Small Family Households | 960 | 1,075 | 1,395 | 1,319 | 7,785 |
| Large Family Households | 250 | 290 | 530 | 490 | 1,525 |
| Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age | 684 | 635 | 570 | 555 | 2,050 |
| Household contains at least one person age 75 or older | 700 | 360 | 430 | 260 | 535 |
| Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger | 385 | 365 | 524 | 434 | 2,174 |

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (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 |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities | 20 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 55 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) | 30 | 35 | 100 | 30 | 195 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 40 |
| Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems) | 265 | 170 | 295 | 180 | 910 | 20 | 50 | 90 | 210 | 370 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems) | 825 | 400 | 45 | 0 | 1,270 | 720 | 295 | 215 | 65 | 1,295 |

| | 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 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems) | 120 | 320 | 570 | 265 | 1,275 | 180 | 245 | 360 | 470 | 1,255 |
| Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems) | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 210 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 |

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Having 1 or more of four housing problems | 1,135 | 615 | 450 | 220 | 2,420 | 750 | 375 | 315 | 285 | 1,725 |
| Having none of four housing problems | 265 | 460 | 875 | 650 | 2,250 | 475 | 730 | 910 | 1,159 | 3,274 |
| Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 210 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 |

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 470 | 600 | 490 | 1,560 | 275 | 265 | 270 | 810 |
| Large Related | 175 | 195 | 155 | 525 | 70 | 65 | 115 | 250 |
| Elderly | 390 | 59 | 25 | 474 | 410 | 215 | 150 | 775 |
| Other | 160 | 75 | 145 | 380 | 165 | 35 | 95 | 295 |
| Total need by income | 1,195 | 929 | 815 | 2,939 | 920 | 580 | 630 | 2,130 |

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 420 | 305 | 40 | 765 | 245 | 125 | 60 | 430 |
| Large Related | 120 | 85 | 10 | 215 | 60 | 15 | 10 | 85 |
| Elderly | 300 | 30 | 0 | 330 | 280 | 150 | 115 | 545 |
| Other | 150 | 35 | 10 | 195 | 150 | 15 | 45 | 210 |
| Total need by income | 990 | 455 | 60 | 1,505 | 735 | 305 | 230 | 1,270 |

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single family households | 219 | 125 | 320 | 170 | 834 | 20 | 50 | 45 | 115 | 230 |

| | 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 |
| Multiple, unrelated family households | 25 | 80 | 75 | 25 | 205 | 0 | 20 | 55 | 105 | 180 |
| Other, non-family households | 50 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total need by income | 294 | 205 | 405 | 210 | 1,114 | 20 | 70 | 100 | 220 | 410 |

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

| | 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 | | | | | | | | |

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

Elderly and/or disabled populations tend to experience greater hardships with regard to housing. Per the provided data, 1,889 households between 0-80% AMI contain at least one person years 62-74 years of age. This represents 8.6% of the total households in Milpitas. Of the 8.6%, 36.2% (684 households) have incomes between 0-30% AMI, 33.6% (635 households) have incomes between 30-50% AMI, and 30.1% (570 households) have incomes between 50-80% AMI.

Elderly populations are often on fixed incomes, such as social security, that are (a) generally provide an insufficient amount of income to adequately cover both housing and general life expenses and (b) do not increase proportionately to the rise in the cost of living to keep up with inflation. This creates a desperate need for affordable housing. The lack of affordable housing in general, but specifically for seniors, will continue to be the greatest barrier to assisting this population.

The disabled population draws parallels to the senior community. While employment opportunities may be available to some, in some cases, there may no ability to secure employment. As such, this community is reliant on social security and/or disability in order to

cover their living expenses. And similar to senior community, the income provided is not sufficient to adequately cover their expenses. The lack of available housing resources for the disabled community also represents one of the greatest challenges for this population.

The data above does not distinguish between whether the household is a renter or owner. Additional considerations should be made for elderly/disabled homeowners. As the cost of goods and services increase, these individuals may be homeowners whose properties have appreciated significantly, but they lack the resources to secure loan products that would grant them access to their equity. These individuals are considered house rich and cash poor. These homes, without proper maintenance and repair, often fall into disrepair and sometimes into uninhabitable situations. More resources should be available to these homeowners to ensure they age gracefully in a safe and habitable living environment.

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.

The data does not provide a true number and types of families in need of housing assistance for those who are disabled or victims of domestic violence. From FY18-22, the period of time covering the last consolidated plan, the City Council has allocated \$199,666 towards activities that directly benefit the victims of domestic violence. With these resources, various non-profit organizations such as YWCA Silicon Valley and Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence have assisted over 1000 residents in Milpitas. Many of these individuals do not have access to the safe, affordable housing that is needed to more permanently remove themselves from domestic violence situations.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income represents the greatest of housing problems. Of the eligible households, 825 renter occupied households who have incomes between 0-30% AMI experience a housing cost burden greater than 50% of their current income. A further 400 households who have incomes between 30-50% AMI also experience a housing cost burden greater than 50% of their current income. These number will only grow as affordability wanes.

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

Low- to moderate-income renter households are more likely to experience at least one housing problem. Of the renters surveyed who had at least one housing problem, ninety-one percent (2,200) of them were LMI. LMI renter households are also severely cost burdened while extremely low and low income owner households are severely cost burdened.

LMI renter households are also more likely to be overcrowded. Households receiving incomes between 0-30% AMI are more heavily affected.

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

The main characteristics are these families tend to be on the lower end of the income spectrum and are living in overcrowded households. In order to afford the high rent Milpitas commands, families must either live in a smaller (more affordable) unit or share space in a larger unit with another family.

As of this writing, we are approaching the end of year 2 of the COVID-19 pandemic. The City Council has allocated over \$800,000 in rent relief funds to assist families that are at imminent risk of eviction. The state of California has allocated over \$2B in rental assistance to prevent a mass wave of evictions. The economy continues to recover and these individuals, who predominantly work service level jobs, are now starting to go back to work. However, the costs of goods and services has increased tremendously with inflation reaching its highest year over year mark in decades (projected to be 7.5% in 2022)². Wages has not kept pace with inflation and as a result, these household's live paycheck to paycheck often teetering on the line between housed and unhoused.

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:

We don't have an estimate. To date our rent relief program has provided assistance to over 120 households and 300 Milpitas residents. Our best attempt to collect this data relies on the data collected when a household applies for rental assistance through our program. For an operational definition of at risk, we believe that any household that is unable to pay or is struggling to afford their monthly rental obligation in our jurisdiction, they are considered an at-risk population.

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

² <https://tradingeconomics.com/united-states/inflation-cpi#:~:text=US%20Inflation%20Rate%20Accelerates%20to,coupled%20with%20strong%20demand%20weigh.>

Severe cost burden is the greatest link between instability and an increased risk of homelessness. More affordable housing or better public/private options are needed to ensure at risk individuals do not experience homelessness.

Discussion

See above.

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

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

Introduction

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

Specifically, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial/ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the jurisdiction as a whole at that income level.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 2,195 | 440 | 304 |
| White | 410 | 135 | 40 |
| Black / African American | 94 | 0 | 15 |
| Asian | 1,095 | 250 | 179 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 540 | 40 | 60 |

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,555 | 625 | 0 |
| White | 224 | 180 | 0 |

| 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 |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Black / African American | 90 | 25 | 0 |
| Asian | 939 | 290 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 260 | 120 | 0 |

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,695 | 855 | 0 |
| White | 115 | 180 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 10 | 34 | 0 |
| Asian | 1,195 | 425 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 310 | 190 | 0 |

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,240 | 1,074 | 0 |
| White | 145 | 84 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 25 | 50 | 0 |
| Asian | 900 | 684 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 100 | 215 | 0 |

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

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

- 86% of Black households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 70% of White households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 72% of Asian households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 84% of Hispanic households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

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

- 93% of Black households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 55% of White households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 76% of Asian households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 68% of Hispanic households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

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

- 23% of Black households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 39% of White households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 74% of Asian households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 62% of Hispanic households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

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

- 33% of Black households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 63% of White households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 57% of Asian households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one housing problem.
- 32% of Hispanic households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one housing problem.

The groups disproportionately affected by housing problems include:

- Black households in 0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI; and
- White households in 80-100% AMI; and
- Asian households in 50%-80% AMI; and

In summary, lower income Black and Asian households are disproportionately affected by housing problems within the city. White moderate households are affected by housing problems.

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

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

Introduction

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

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

0%-30% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,885 | 740 | 304 |
| White | 330 | 215 | 40 |
| Black / African American | 94 | 0 | 15 |
| Asian | 910 | 435 | 179 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 505 | 75 | 60 |

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| 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 | 990 | 1,190 | 0 |
| White | 149 | 255 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 25 | 90 | 0 |
| Asian | 624 | 605 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 155 | 220 | 0 |

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| 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 | 765 | 1,785 | 0 |
| White | 70 | 225 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 10 | 34 | 0 |
| Asian | 540 | 1,075 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 80 | 420 | 0 |

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| 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 | 505 | 1,809 | 0 |
| White | 10 | 225 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 10 | 65 | 0 |
| Asian | 395 | 1,189 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 80 | 235 | 0 |

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

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

- 86% of Black households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 56% of White households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 60% of Asian households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 79% of Hispanic households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 100% of Pacific Islander households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

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

- 22% of Black households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 37% of White households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 51% of Asian households with 30%-50% AMI experience at one severe housing problem.

- 41% of Hispanic households with 30%-50% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

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

- 23% of Black households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 24% of White households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 33% of Asian households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 16% of Hispanic households with 50%-80% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 100% of Pacific Islander households with 0%-30% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

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

- 13% of Black households with 80%-100% AMI experience at one severe housing problem.
- 4% of White households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 25% of Asian households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.
- 25% of Hispanic households with 80%-100% AMI experience at least one severe housing problem.

The groups disproportionately affected by severe housing problems include:

- Black households between 0-30% AMI; and
- Hispanic households between 0-30% AMI; and
- Pacific Islander households with 0-30% AMI and 50-80% AMI

In summary, extremely low-income households are disproportionately affected by severe housing problems.

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

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

Introduction:

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

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

Housing Cost Burden

| Housing Cost Burden | <=30% | 30-50% | >50% | No / negative income (not computed) |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 14,474 | 4,170 | 2,925 | 359 |
| White | 2,374 | 555 | 564 | 40 |
| Black / African American | 330 | 110 | 140 | 15 |
| Asian | 10,115 | 2,769 | 1,524 | 229 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 75 | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 1,285 | 545 | 610 | 60 |

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion:

As a whole, 32 percent of households are cost burdened and, of that percentage, 13 percent are severely cost burdened. Approximately 32% of White, 42% of Black, 29% of Asian, 48% of Pacific Islander, and 46 percent of Hispanic households are cost burdened. Of these percentages, both Black and Hispanic households contain more severe housing burdened households than not. Based on the data, we can conclude that Black, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic households are disproportionately severely cost burdened.

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?

Among the lowest income categories, we see disparities in Black households experiencing a greater percentage of housing problems compared to other race/ethnicities. From the sections NA-15 and NA-20 above, we see only one commonality amongst the racial and ethnic groups.

The groups disproportionately affected by housing problems include:

- Black households in 0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI; and
- White households in 80-100% AMI; and
- Asian households in 50%-80% AMI; and

The groups disproportionately affected by severe housing problems include:

- Black households between 0-30% AMI; and
- Hispanic households between 0-30% AMI; and
- Pacific Islander households with 0-30% AMI and 50-80% AMI

Lower income Black households are disproportionately affected by severe housing problems. This data is also striking because of the relative lack of Black households in Milpitas. Per the latest census data, a mere 2% of the population in Milpitas identifies as Black.

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

Any discussion on the experience of Black households experiencing a disproportionately greater housing need would be incomplete without at least an acknowledgement of systemic racism and housing discrimination. This is a topic that will not be covered in great detail here, but it bares noting that Black households have historically experienced the housing market very poorly. Discriminatory practices such as segregation and redlining have created generational inequities that cannot be undone easily.

The needs for this community are expressed in a more equitable way to navigate the housing market. Providing affordable housing, providing access to housing opportunities that can create wealth, such as homeownership. But most importantly, establishing that fair housing is truly fair to all and not just those who have the resources.

Generally speaking, more housing assistance resources are needed. Whether that comes as an increase in Section 8 funding or an increase in rental assistance funding to help tenants secure units and/or pay for some of the costs to move in. These resources are needed to help cure the imbalance felt by lower income tenants who spend 50% or more of their income on rent.

Further resources are needed to help manage the Landlord-Tenant power imbalance. Oftentimes, tenants will be threatened with eviction if they communicate any issues with their unit. Resources to create a safe space for these conversations to take place will go a long way to promoting equity and decreasing the housing cost burden on tenants.

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

No

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Totals in Use

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

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project-based | Tenant-based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | |
| Average Annual Income | 0 | 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 |

| | Program Type | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project-based | Tenant-based | Special Purpose Voucher | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program |
| # 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 |

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

| Race | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project-based | Tenant-based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | 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 |

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Race | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project-based | Tenant-based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | |

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Ethnicity | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project-based | Tenant-based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| Hispanic | 0 | 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-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

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:

This data is not available for Milpitas.

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

Finding landlords that will accept a voucher.

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

This data is not available for Milpitas.

Discussion

See above

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The tables below provide demographic data on homelessness in Milpitas.

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

In December 2021, the City Council authorized staff to enter into a revenue agreement with the County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing to employ the Homeless Engagement and Assessment Team (HEAT) throughout Milpitas. A review of the data from HEAT shows that of the 100+ requests sent to HEAT, 99% were for chronically homeless single adults. Twenty-six percent of those individuals were residing in a vehicle while the others were predominantly living outdoors.

For families with children, the City has been actively using rent relief funding for temporary motel stays. The City has assisted in over 15 such cases since 2019.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

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

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

The City of Milpitas' Rent Relief Program provides various forms of financial assistance to Milpitas residents and families that have emergency housing needs. The funds are used to pay for rent and/or deposit assistance, emergency hardship relief, eviction protection, domestic violence relocation, and section 8 good faith deposits. These funds assist at-risk Milpitas residents from experiencing homelessness. To date, the program has assisted over 120 families and over 300 Milpitas residents, many of them families with children. It's likely that without these funds, many of these families would now be experiencing homelessness.

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

| Data Source: County of Santa Clara Continuum of Care | |
|--|------------------------|
| Race: | Percent of respondents |
| White | 40% |
| Black or African American | 18% |
| Asian | 3% |
| Pacific Islander | 1% |
| Multiple Races | 29% |
| Ethnicity: | |
| Hispanic | 41% |
| Not Hispanic | 59% |

These figures are provided by the 2019 Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey. They provide a regional view of the race and ethnicity data, as the City does not have local data to provide.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

| Data Source: County of Santa Clara Continuum of Care | |
|--|------------------------|
| Current Living Arrangement | Percent of respondents |
| Outdoors | 34% |
| Emergency/Transitional Shelter | 22% |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Vehicle | 18% |
| Structure not meant for permanent habitation | 14% |
| Motel/Hotel | 9% |
| Other | 3% |

These figures are provided by the 2019 Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey. They provide a regional view of the unsheltered and sheltered data, as the City does not have local data to provide.

As noted above, the City's HEAT program has assessed over 100 homeless individuals in Milpitas. Of those assessed, approximately 26% were living in a vehicle with most of the remaining individuals living outdoors.

Discussion:

See above

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

Introduction:

The following section describes the needs of the following non-homeless populations:

Elderly households (defined as 60 years or older)
Persons with developmental, physical, and/or mental disabilities
Large households
Female-headed households
Persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly households account for over 11% of the Milpitas population. Many seniors live on fixed incomes, making affordability an issue. Some elderly residents own homes but are unable to afford the maintenance on them due to rising costs. These residents are considered house rich and cash poor where most of their retirement income and/or asset value is tied into the home itself, with few options to safely extract the value.

Persons with developmental, physical, and/or mental disabilities require affordable housing as well as special accommodations in terms of accessibility to ensure maximal independence. These individuals may also live on fixed incomes or with family who provide for them. Over 6% of the population in Milpitas identifies as disabled.

Large households may live in overcrowded environments. As affordability wanes in the region, many low-income families are choosing to live together in order to make rents more affordable.

Female headed households disproportionately pay a higher ratio of gross income as expenses. Rent and childcare costs create challenges for female headed households. Additionally, these households are more likely to overcrowd to share space, rent, and childcare to blunt costs. Affordable housing, childcare subsidy, and/or other financial assistance could benefit female headed households.

Milpitas does not currently have data and/or programs geared toward persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

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

The Consolidated Plan Community Survey respondents noted that creation of affordable housing is a significant need for this population. As generally the highest expense incurred, quality of life could be improved by reducing housing costs. Further assistance in terms of childcare, food/nutrition subsidy, and job improvement training could benefit these groups as well.

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

n/a

Discussion:

See above

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Milpitas Recreation and Community Services Department manages the City's public facilities. Of the facilities discussed in the Consolidated Plan Community Survey, the two most widely discussed as needing additional funding were: (1) the Barbara Lee Senior Center and (2) the City's Parks.

How were these needs determined?

Milpitas' needs were consulted through extensive community engagement. Seventy-one percent of respondents stated that improving city facilities that provide public services was a high priority. Additionally, the Recreation and Community Services department submitted their budget for the upcoming fiscal year, an approximate \$4M in funding for upgrading the City parks was included.

Fifty-six percent of respondents indicated that more funding should go to improving city facilities that provide social services, such as the Barbara Lee Senior Center and the Milpitas Library.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Milpitas' needs were consulted through extensive community engagement. Water, street, stormwater, accessibility, sidewalks and trails were among the areas of need for the City.

How were these needs determined?

Milpitas' needs were consulted through extensive community engagement. Fifty-six percent of respondents to the Consolidated Plan Community Survey noted the need for trail improvements, 53% requested accessibility improvements for people with disabilities, 69% requested water/sewer improvements, and 47% requested improvements to the sidewalks.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Currently, the City contracts all of its public services to local or regional non-profits. Milpitas has a need to assist its growing homeless population, elderly households, victims of domestic violence, children and youth, and residents at-risk of eviction.

How were these needs determined?

Milpitas' needs were consulted through extensive community engagement. Fifty-six percent of respondents to the Consolidated Plan Community Survey responded they'd like to see improvements to non-profit community services, 59% responded that homeless services are very important and should receive more consideration for funding.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

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

Introduction

Milpitas is predominantly a single-family based community with 75% of the housing stock being single-family attached and detached homes. The remaining housing stock are multi-family units with 14 of the remaining 25% of those units being a property type of 20 or more units.

All residential properties by number of units

| Property Type | Number | % |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1-unit detached structure | 12,200 | 54% |
| 1-unit, attached structure | 4,814 | 21% |
| 2-4 units | 1,210 | 5% |
| 5-19 units | 1,035 | 5% |
| 20 or more units | 3,075 | 14% |
| Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc | 440 | 2% |
| Total | 22,774 | 100% |

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

| | Owners | | Renters | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| No bedroom | 75 | 1% | 250 | 3% |
| 1 bedroom | 90 | 1% | 1,425 | 18% |
| 2 bedrooms | 1,814 | 13% | 3,075 | 39% |
| 3 or more bedrooms | 12,145 | 86% | 3,045 | 39% |
| Total | 14,124 | 101% | 7,795 | 99% |

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

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.

- Sunnyhills Apartments, a 171-unit apartment complex with 149 project based rental assistance units
- Terrace Gardens, a 149-unit apartment complex for seniors under 50% AMI

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

The Sunnyhills apartments project based rental assistance contract is set to expire in 2023. At this time the owner has not expressed an interest in renewing their contract with HUD. The Santa Clara County Housing Authority and the City have been in communication with the tenants to provide resources and information to the group to ensure they are aware of their rights and protections should the contract not be renewed.

City and Housing Authority staff has also been in communication with the ownership group to ensure they follow all applicable state and federal laws pertaining to the termination of an affordable unit or development to a market rate one.

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

As noted during the citizen participation process, there is a significant lack of housing available to lower income populations. At this time, the demand for affordable housing is greater than the availability of the units.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Affordable rental housing is needed for all income levels but mostly for below 50% AMI. Additionally, housing units specifically geared toward seniors, people with disabilities, homeless individuals, and people at-risk of homelessness will assist in providing the most vulnerable with housing opportunities currently unafforded to them.

Discussion

See above

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

Introduction

The City of Milpitas continues to see a sharp increase in the cost of housing, along with the region in general. From 2009 to 2017, the median contract rent in Milpitas increased 43%.

Cost of Housing

| | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2017 | % Change |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Median Home Value | 619,600 | 704,300 | 14% |
| Median Contract Rent | 1,405 | 2,016 | 43% |

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

| Rent Paid | Number | % |
|-----------------|--------|---|
| Less than \$500 | | |
| \$500-999 | | |
| \$1,000-1,499 | | |
| \$1,500-1,999 | | |
| \$2,000 or more | | |

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Housing Affordability

| % Units affordable to Households earning | Renter | Owner |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| 30% HAMFI | 400 | No Data |
| 50% HAMFI | 1,000 | 240 |
| 80% HAMFI | 2,705 | 413 |
| 100% HAMFI | No Data | 847 |
| Total | 4,105 | 1,500 |

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

| Monthly Rent (\$) | Efficiency (no bedroom) | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fair Market Rent | 2145 | 2418 | 2868 | 3687 | 4213 |
| High HOME Rent | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Low HOME Rent | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The data presented above is limited but the narrative from our resident survey and our citizen participation continues to express that there is an insufficient amount of housing for households at all income levels.

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

Housing affordability will continue to decline as home values and/or rent costs increase. The State of California has implemented AB 1584, which limited rent increases on applicable units to 5% plus CPI. However, as noted above, Milpitas is 75% single-family homes, which are not applicable to AB 1584. The other thing to note is that the CPI the past two years will allow rent increases of 8+% each year. This compounding effect on the rent impacts lower income populations the greatest. But the lack of an effective control on rents on single-family homes also impacts larger households disproportionately since there's no limit on rent increases on those units.

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

Fair market rents compare favorably to moderate income area median rent level. In order to achieve affordability at the 2BR rent level, a household must earn approximately \$115,000 per year. Presently, the need for extremely low, very low, and low-income housing is in high demand. The challenges to create these housing opportunities are multi-faceted. High land and development costs, ongoing maintenance and repairs, and the ability of a development to provide a positive return while collecting on the lower end rents. Without further subsidy, it makes deeply affordable developments very challenging to develop.

Discussion

See above

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

Introduction

This section analyzes the condition of housing and the risks of lead based paint.

Definitions

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

Condition of Units

| Condition of Units | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| With one selected Condition | 4,375 | 31% | 3,510 | 45% |
| With two selected Conditions | 215 | 2% | 690 | 9% |
| With three selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 15 | 0% |
| With four selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| No selected Conditions | 9,535 | 68% | 3,580 | 46% |
| Total | 14,125 | 101% | 7,795 | 100% |

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Year Unit Built

| Year Unit Built | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 2000 or later | 2,419 | 17% | 2,160 | 28% |
| 1980-1999 | 4,060 | 29% | 2,805 | 36% |
| 1950-1979 | 7,420 | 53% | 2,720 | 35% |
| Before 1950 | 229 | 2% | 115 | 1% |
| Total | 14,128 | 101% | 7,800 | 100% |

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

| Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|---|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| Total Number of Units Built Before 1980 | 7,649 | 54% | 2,835 | 36% |
| Housing Units build before 1980 with children present | 2,833 | 20% | 1,428 | 18% |

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 35 - Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Fifty-three percent of Milpitas owner occupied homes were built from 1950-1979. These homes are now 50-70+ years old and in need of deferred maintenance to ensure they maintain a standard of habitability. Long time owners of these homes are often house rich and cash poor. Meaning, the majority of their wealth is stored in the substantial increase in equity created from owning their home, but they do not currently earn large incomes to continue supporting the cost of owning a home.

Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley has been working with low-moderate income owners in Milpitas to homes in our community are safe and habitable. Milpitas currently supports their mission with CDBG funding.

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

The data is not clear as to the number of units occupied by low- or moderate-income families with LBP hazards but again a predominant amount of owner and renter occupied households were built prior to 1979. Therefore, we can estimate that there are still homes in Milpitas that could have occupants at risk of LBP.

Discussion

See above

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

Introduction

The city current does not have any public housing developments.

Totals Number of Units

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers available | 0 | 48 | 20 | 10,635 | 815 | 9,820 | 1,964 | 0 | 465 |
| # of accessible units | | | | | | | | | |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data PIC (PIH Information Center)
Source:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

n/a

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:

n/a

Public Housing Condition

| Public Housing Development | Average Inspection Score |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | |

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

n/a

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

n/a

Discussion:

n/a

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

Introduction

This section discusses homeless facilities and services available for the homeless population.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

| | Emergency Shelter Beds | | Transitional Housing Beds | Permanent Supportive Housing Beds | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Year Round Beds (Current & New) | Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds | Current & New | Current & New | Under Development |
| Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | | | | | |
| Households with Only Adults | | | | | |
| Chronically Homeless Households | | | | | |
| Veterans | | | | | |
| Unaccompanied Youth | | | | | |

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

Mainstream services that complement services targeted to homeless persons include:

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

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

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.

There are currently no facilities that meet the needs of the homeless or chronically homeless in Milpitas.

The services provided to meet the needs of the homeless are:

- Project WeHope - Mobile shower and laundry services
- Homeless Engagement and Assessment Team – In partnership with the County, the County HEAT team contracts with ABODE Services to provide outreach and engagement with the homeless population, to provide VI-SPIDAT assessments and enter these individuals into the community queue for housing opportunities.

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

Introduction

This section describes facilities and services for the special needs communities

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

Elderly, Frail Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities

Elderly, frail elderly, and persons with disabilities have a range of housing needs, including maintaining affordability as rents continue to rise and fixed incomes do not keep pace. Another major factor will be retrofitting housing to accommodate their individual needs. Additional resources to combat social isolation, depression, and food insecurity are all areas of concern for these special needs communities.

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

The City does not directly provide supportive housing services for persons returning from mental and physical health institutions. The City partners with the Santa Clara County Continuum of Care to implement these services. The Santa Clara County Community Plan to End Homelessness 2020-2024 details a three-part strategy to end homelessness in the County. Strategy 1, addressing the root causes of homelessness through system and policy change addresses the needs of the most vulnerable, including persons returning from mental and physical health institutions. Strategy 2, expanding homelessness prevention and housing programs to meet the need and strategy 3, improve the quality of life for unsheltered individuals and create healthy neighborhoods for all aim to expand the access to supporting housing services for very vulnerable residents.

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)

For FY2022-23, the City Council allocated \$150,000 to LifeMoves, a homeless shelter provider located in San Jose, CA who provides services and shelter space to Milpitas 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))

See above

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

- High cost of land and development of housing in general
- Lack of local, state, and federal resources to promote more affordable housing
- Lack of available, developable land throughout the city
- Lack of appetite for more affordable housing from key stakeholders
- General political opposition preventing affordable housing

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

Introduction

This section describes the non-housing community development assets that are unique to the city of Milpitas.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

| Business by Sector | Number of Workers | Number of Jobs | Share of Workers % | Share of Jobs % | Jobs less workers % |
|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction | 213 | 4 | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations | 3,583 | 5,383 | 10 | 11 | 1 |
| Construction | 1,353 | 3,052 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Education and Health Care Services | 5,603 | 4,179 | 15 | 8 | -7 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 1,384 | 965 | 4 | 2 | -2 |
| Information | 2,375 | 889 | 6 | 2 | -5 |
| Manufacturing | 7,740 | 14,423 | 21 | 29 | 8 |
| Other Services | 1,079 | 1,595 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Professional, Scientific, Management Services | 6,445 | 8,931 | 17 | 18 | 1 |
| Public Administration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 2,778 | 4,832 | 7 | 10 | 2 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 712 | 776 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,557 | 2,298 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Total | 34,822 | 47,327 | -- | -- | -- |

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Source:

Labor Force

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force | 40,160 |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over | 37,800 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.90 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24 | 12.15 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65 | 4.34 |

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

| Occupations by Sector | Number of People |
|--|------------------|
| Management, business and financial | 14,225 |
| Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations | 1,830 |
| Service | 3,829 |
| Sales and office | 6,774 |
| Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair | 1,735 |
| Production, transportation and material moving | 2,460 |

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

| Travel Time | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| < 30 Minutes | 18,498 | 58% |
| 30-59 Minutes | 11,123 | 35% |
| 60 or More Minutes | 2,539 | 8% |
| Total | 32,160 | 100% |

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

| Educational Attainment | In Labor Force | | Not in Labor Force |
|---|-------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Civilian Employed | Unemployed | |
| Less than high school graduate | 2,000 | 210 | 1,905 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 5,180 | 330 | 1,615 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 7,895 | 610 | 2,304 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 18,240 | 770 | 3,174 |

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

| | Age | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 18–24 yrs | 25–34 yrs | 35–44 yrs | 45–65 yrs | 65+ yrs |
| Less than 9th grade | 55 | 240 | 400 | 1,140 | 1,690 |

| | Age | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 18–24 yrs | 25–34 yrs | 35–44 yrs | 45–65 yrs | 65+ yrs |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 515 | 405 | 515 | 1,414 | 625 |
| High school graduate, GED, or alternative | 1,535 | 1,720 | 1,445 | 3,980 | 1,800 |
| Some college, no degree | 2,305 | 1,690 | 1,785 | 3,388 | 1,650 |
| Associate's degree | 250 | 880 | 1,040 | 2,020 | 684 |
| Bachelor's degree | 1,189 | 4,709 | 3,639 | 4,844 | 1,740 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 200 | 3,853 | 2,634 | 2,504 | 728 |

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

| Educational Attainment | Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Less than high school graduate | |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | |
| Some college or Associate's degree | |
| Bachelor's degree | |
| Graduate or professional degree | |

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

Milpitas is highly specialized in computer and electronics design and manufacturing. Milpitas has a unique strength in attracting and retaining Research and Development (R&D) and advanced manufacturing. These firms are at the forefront of new technological innovations.

Manufacturing. This is Milpitas' largest industry sector, accounting for 26 percent of all jobs. By comparison, manufacturing jobs make up 15 percent of jobs in Santa Clara County. Employment in the manufacturing sector was stable between 2009 and 2013, but increased by 8 percent between 2013 and 2018. Manufacturing jobs grew at a comparable rate of 10 percent in Santa Clara County during this same period. Businesses in the manufacturing sector tend to be nationally and globally connected, trading and exporting goods to outside communities. Most manufacturing jobs in Milpitas are in advanced and high-tech Manufacturing, with only a small share of "traditional" manufacturing (e.g. food, beverage, wood products).

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (PSTS). This is the second largest industry by employment in Milpitas, with 19 percent of all jobs in the City. From 2009 to 2018, PSTS jobs in Milpitas grew at a healthy pace, but not as fast as Santa Clara County overall. Cisco is Milpitas' largest employer and accounts for a large share of these PSTS jobs.

Accommodation and Food Services. This is the third largest sector in Milpitas, with 10 percent of all jobs. Jobs in this sector have increased since 2009, matching a national shift away from traditional retail toward dining and drinking. "Accommodation" jobs (hospitality and hotel) also increased in Milpitas, in conjunction with strong hotel performance (pre-pandemic).

Retail trade. Milpitas has many jobs in retail trade (9 percent), and a mix of regional-serving and local-serving retail. For example, the Great Mall is a major regional retail destination drawing customers from a wide trade area, and auto dealerships also tend to draw from a regional trade area. Milpitas also has smaller, more local-serving retail centers as well.

Health Care and Social Assistance. This sector is primarily household-serving. Jobs in this sector grew rapidly, increasing from approximately 1,800 jobs in 2009 to 3,800 jobs in 2018, as Milpitas' local population ages.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Milpitas has a very diverse workforce, with occupations at a range of skill levels and wages. The top three occupations, which each have more than 1,500 workers, include software developers and programmers, retail salespersons, and electrical/electronic assemblers. Milpitas has many high skill/high wage computer, mathematical, and engineering occupations. This includes software developers and programmers, electrical and electronics engineers, industrial engineers, computer hardware engineers, and computer and information analysts.

There is also a concentration of various skilled trade production occupations in Milpitas—this is relatively unique within Silicon Valley. The largest production occupations in Milpitas include electrical and electronics assemblers, miscellaneous assemblers, fabricators, and production workers, semiconductor processors, machinists, and other assorted inspectors, testers, and samplers. These occupations are relatively concentrated in Milpitas compared to Santa Clara County. These tend to be middle-wage jobs with opportunities for upward mobility that, while requiring specialized skills and training, do not necessarily require very advanced degrees.

Many workers in Milpitas hold occupations in logistics. These include laborers and material

movers, truck drivers, and industrial truck/tractor operators. These are generally low to mid-wage jobs, that require mid or low skill levels. Milpitas also has a large number of service industry workers, especially in retail and restaurants. Some of these occupations, such as retail salespersons, fast food and counter workers, waiters and waitresses, cashiers, and cooks, tend to be lower skill, lower paying jobs. Such low wages make it difficult for workers to afford housing in Silicon Valley, especially given rapidly rising housing costs across the region. Workers may need to take on more than one job in order to make ends meet.

On average, employed residents of Milpitas have slightly higher educational attainment than Milpitas workers. Employed residents in Milpitas that have a bachelor's degree, or more is 37 percent, compared to 35 percent of workers in Milpitas.

With a net import of workers, Milpitas is a jobs-rich community. There are more outside workers commuting into Milpitas for work than there are Milpitas residents leaving Milpitas for work. Milpitas' jobs-to-employed-residents ratio is 1.47, which is considerably higher than other neighboring cities such as San José or Fremont. About 12 percent of Milpitas' working residents both work and live in Milpitas.

The Office of Economic Development currently has two workforce development initiatives underway:

- **COVID-19 Workforce Recovery** – The purpose of Milpitas MyPlan Career Accelerator Program is to increase access to career pathway programs and help Milpitas residents with barriers to employment enter the workforce in skilled occupations. The goal of this program is to provide customized workforce training workshops, assessments, career navigation and career counseling for Milpitas unemployed, underemployed workers, and young adult learners impacted by COVID-19. The Milpitas MyPlan Career Accelerator Program has hosted one cohort of 15 students in February 2022 and will launch the next cohort on April 4, 2022. Cohort members receive 21 hours of training over three weeks. Each participant will also have access to two hours of one-on-one career advising. To learn more, please visit the [program homepage](#).
- **American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Workforce Development Program** – On November 2, 2021, the City Council directed staff to explore various programming categories that include At-Risk Youth, Youth & Adult, Green/Clean/Sustainable Jobs, Childcare Workforce and to Partner with unhoused population on community beautification. On December 14, 2021, the City approved the following workforce development programs and funding:

- **Milpitas Youth Force** is a community service that will support low-income youth & develop a workforce pipeline to City careers and private industry (i.e., Tech & Advanced Mfg.). Milpitas Youth Force will also include wraparound services: professional attire stipend, transportation passes, career coaches, and industry mentorships. ARPA funding will be used to re-instate youth's salary over 8 weeks (12-15 hours/week) - \$40,000.
- **Evergreen Valley College (EVC)** will provide Amazon Web Services Cloud Practitioner Programming in a 4-class series consisting of cloud-based computing, emerging technologies, and clean tech. EVC will coordinate wraparound services: direct academic counselor, industry connection mentor, food assistance, emergency grant vouchers and laptop/textbook assistance. ARPA funding will assist 60 Milpitas residents to achieve an industry recognized certification for skills enhancement- \$50,000.
- **First 5 Santa Clara County** will develop a Pilot Early Childhood Education (ECE) Teacher Apprenticeship program to be launched Fall of 2022 for a 22-month program. ARPA grant funding will be employed to support residents with a portion of college tuition, textbooks/laptops, permitting fees, and transportation assistance related to the ECE Teacher Apprenticeship program - \$40,000.
- **Rising Sun Center for Opportunity Climate Careers** will develop a two-part program addressing climate change by employing local youth to provide energy efficiency services to residential households. ARPA funding will help expand an externship program that may be coordinated with the City's Climate Action Plan for 2-4 positions - \$10,000.
- **Build It Green** will implement a Certified Green Building Professional (CGBP) training program introduces participants to green building and construction concepts. It will include online courses which requires 80% minimum for passing grade. ARPA funding provides certification opportunity for up to 25 low-income Milpitas residents to access high-wage jobs - \$10,000.

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.

- Milpitas Transit Center opened in June 2020, which includes a multi-modal transit hub with BART, VTA Light Rail, bus system and future shuttle that connects Milpitas north, south and west.
- The Innovation District located around the Milpitas Transit Center may result in approximately 3M square feet of new office, research and development, industrial

space with a workforce of thousands located in a premier Silicon Valley location with over 7,000 new residential units as part of a complete district and neighborhood.

- Milpitas Metro Specific Plan addresses the urban district with a focus on the Great Mall, the Innovation District, and the remaining connections and sites that will make this emerging area into an attractive and convenient neighborhood surrounded by the Milpitas Transit Center over the next 20 years.
- Gateway/Main Street Specific Plan will focus on preservation areas, civic, historic, cultural, & educational facilities, catalytic redevelopment, low height/density maximums, large blocks, and inconsistent setbacks, opportunities for urban parks, plazas, & small open spaces (existing creeks & greenways), streetscape improvements, branding, etc.
- Milpitas General Plan 2040 establishes goals, policies, and actions to guide the future growth and development of the city. The General Plan is a comprehensive, long-term policy document used by City leaders, City staff, developers, and community members in making decisions about the City's physical and social development. There is an
- Economic Development Element as part of the General Plan 2040.
- Housing Element

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

Before the pandemic Milpitas experienced a sub-3% unemployment similar to the rest of Santa Clara County for several years due to technology being the economic engine in Silicon Valley. In April 2020 the unemployment rate dramatically increased to 12.9% which had a devastating economic impact on local businesses and the community. We are now two years into the pandemic and the unemployment rate is 3.3% as of January 2022. While there have been improvements in local economic vitality, there is still a dire need on the workforce front. The City of Milpitas is strongly supporting the growth of employment lands and therefore, there is a need to ensure that Milpitas residents can compete for quality jobs since the cost of living continues to increase significantly.

Infrastructure and business support systems are needed for a successful Innovation District and complete neighborhood and Metro Specific Plan area.

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

Given that Milpitas residents have a high education attainment rate (bachelor's degree or higher of 55.3%), median household income of \$140,124, home ownership rate of 63.7% and median age of 37.7 years, the future looks promising. However, during the pandemic, Milpitas

has experienced an increase in the unhoused population and vulnerable people needing more assistance due to the housing crisis and the increase in the Bay Area's cost of living. While the poverty rate in Milpitas is 6.7% compared to the state of California's at 12.6%, the Bay Area constantly ranks as the most expensive area to live within the United States.

While Milpitas ranks well in Computer, Engineering and Science occupations, only 26.6% of those working in these fields are female. There is a strong desire for equity and balance as well as pay and wages to match male counterparts.

Milpitas's occupational mix is diverse. Of the top occupations by number of employees, there are good quality jobs in Software Development, Programming, Electrical and Electronics Assembly and Engineering. It also consists of Retail Salespersons, Fast Food and Counter Workers, Servers, Cashiers and Cooks. The occupations in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (PSTS) generally pay well. For the workforce in the service industry, it is likely that some of these employees may be under resourced and spending more than 30% of their household income on housing and transportation expenses. The City of Milpitas is focused on ensuring that career pipelines are in place for increasing the quality of life for all residents and employees.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. See above.

Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

The economic, workforce and community development programs outlined above will provide valuable resources and funding to assist individuals and families from low- to moderate-income households. The City of Milpitas is prioritizing programs and projects that address our most pressing economic, workforce and community development and housing needs.

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

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.

The City of Milpitas approved the first Economic Development Strategy in 15 years on May 5, 2020 which takes into account all of the stated goals in CEDS as outlined below.

- **Goal 1 BUSINESS CLIMATE.** Develop policies to improve the business climate to retain and expand our strong economic base and culture of innovation.
- **Goal 2 WORKFORCE.** Improve workforce training and provide pathways to better jobs by improving the alignment between workforce skills, business and employer needs, and working conditions and earnings in low wage occupations.
- **Goal 3 HOUSING AND WORK PLACES.** House the labor force needed to fill the low, middle and high wage jobs required by our economy as well as the nonworking population, while providing flexibility for timely expansion of work places.
- **Goal 4 INFRASTRUCTURE.** Prioritize investments to address the growing strains on public services transportation, water, energy and communications.

Discussion

See above

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

There are currently no predominately low and moderate income census tracts in the city.

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

Minority concentration is defined as census tracts where the percentage of individuals of a particular racial or ethnic minority group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the citywide average. LMI concentration is defined as census tracts where the median household income is 80% or less than the jurisdiction as a whole.

Because of the high percentage of minorities in the city, there are no areas that meet the definition of concentration. As for LMI concentration, there are areas of LMI concentration. Those areas are primarily in Census Tract 5044.18 (the Selwyn Dr./Edsel Dr. neighborhood) and the Census Tract 5044.12 (E. Calaveras apartments).

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

These areas are multi-family, generally higher density, residential neighborhoods.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

n/a

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The city will continue to explore strategic opportunities for our lower income residents.

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.

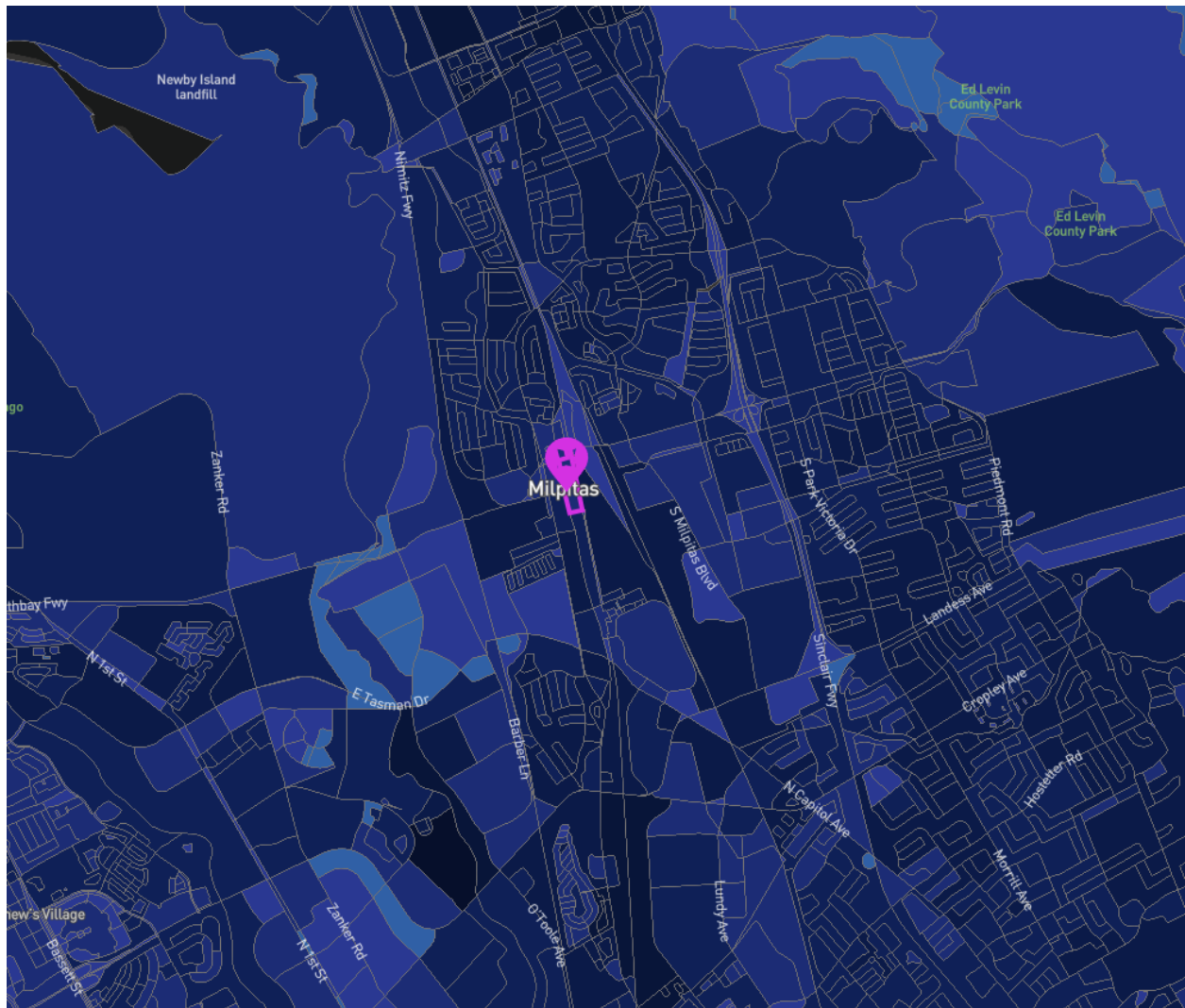
Access to technology is fundamental for low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods. The need to adopt to modern technology is rooted in one's ability to be connected. Lack of broadband creates a distinct disadvantage in a world where every day tasks continue to be migrated online. These disparities are worsened in terms of access to health care, education, employment, civic participation, commerce, and inclusion in society.³

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

Per HUD guidance, all Consolidated Plan submitted after January 1, 2018, must address broadband needs within the jurisdiction. Below is a map outlining mobile and the region's access to providers offering broadband services. According to the Federal Communications Commission Fixed Broadband Deployment Map, 100% of the City of Milpitas residents have access to broadband.

The majority of the City of Milpitas has access to 3-5 internet service providers. Data was obtained from [the Federal Communications Commission's Fixed Broadband Deployment website](https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/bdac-low-income-communities-approved-rec-12172020.pdf). See attached photos for reference.

³ <https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/bdac-low-income-communities-approved-rec-12172020.pdf>



All Providers Reporting Service



Census block ID: 060855045044022




Number of Fixed Residential Broadband Providers



Broadband



Technology ADSL, Cable, Fiber, Fixed Wireless, Satellite, Other
Speed ≥ 25/3 Mbps
Date Dec. 2020 *(latest public release)*

| Provider | Tech | Down ▼ <i>(Mbps)</i> | Up <i>(Mbps)</i> |
|---|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
|  Comcast Corporation | Cable | 1000 | 35 |
| Sail Internet | Fixed Wireless | 200 | 100 |
| Etheric Networks, Inc. | Fixed Wireless | 150 | 150 |
|  ViaSat, Inc. | Satellite | 100 | 3 |
|  Hughes Network Systems, LLC | Satellite | 25 | 3 |
|  AT&T Inc. | ADSL | 18 | 1.5 |
|  Raw Bandwidth Telecom, Inc. | ADSL | 15 | 1.5 |
| VSAT Systems, LLC | Satellite | 2 | 1.3 |

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Per HUD guidance, all Consolidated Plan submitted after January 1, 2018, must assess risks of natural hazard associated with climate change to low-and moderate-income residents. As part of the 2017 [County of Santa Clara's Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan](#) – a county wide plan that identifies risks from natural and manmade disasters and how to minimize damage – the City of Milpitas has reviewed and evaluated a set of potential natural hazards to help identify the top hazards threatening the area. The table below summarizes the analysis.

| Hazard Type (in order of risk) | Exposed Population | # of buildings exposed | Total Value Exposed |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Earthquake | All | 18,242 | \$19,146,882,365 |
| Flood (1% Annual Chance area) | 17,998 | 4,373 | \$3,326,581,303 |
| Flood (.2% Annual Chance area) | 45,594 | 11,241 | \$15,779,588,420 |
| Severe weather | N/A | N/A | \$19,146,882,365 |
| Dam Fail (Anderson) | 4,406 | 1,065 | \$1,370,025,538 |
| Dam Fail (Lexington) | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| High Risk Landslide Areas | N/A | N/A | \$376,962,365 |
| Estimated Population Residing in Sea Level Rise Inundation Areas | 2,691 | 635 | \$854,962,309 |

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Vulnerable populations such as the elderly and disabled communities are adversely affected by natural hazards. Low- and moderate-income populations are also disproportionately affected by natural disasters as, on average, they lack the resources to adequately deal with the financial burden a natural disaster may impose.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Consolidated Plan for the City of Milpitas represents the needs of the community and goals to help address the needs which are outlined in the three-year Housing and Community Development Strategy. The list below will help allocate resources, identify strategies, and prioritize funding to implement the Consolidated Plan.

The following are the City's housing and community development goals:

1. Available resources to implement the proposed strategies
2. Affordable housing needs
3. Homeless needs and objectives
4. Other special groups needs
5. Anti-poverty strategy
6. Fair housing and services needs
7. Youth needs and services
8. Lead-Based paint reduction strategy
9. Institutional structure for implementing strategies
10. Reduction of barriers to affordable housing
11. Housing Authority
12. Community and economic development needs
13. Coordination among various agencies
14. Support activities that provide interim assistance to low- and moderate-income households at risk of being evicted due to a COVID-19-related hardship.
15. Support activities that provide loans to microenterprises experiencing hardships due to COVID-19.
Support activities that provide loans to small businesses experiencing hardships due to COVID-19.

The Milpitas Housing and Community Development Strategy Plan identify activities that will be funded with the Community Development Block Grant entitlement funds. Whenever appropriate, Milpitas will use other funding sources (local funds, housing authority funds, outside grants, housing trust fund, leveraging, etc.) to address the needs that will be discussed in this chapter to provide a comprehensive assessment of the City's overall housing and community development strategy.

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

Geographic Area

This is not applicable to the City of Milpitas. The City does not target specific geographic areas to focus CDBG funds. The City attempts to fund programs that target low to moderate income households only.

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

The City receives only CDBG which is not geographically prioritized but the City does have funding priorities for its CDBG Public Service and Capital activities.

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

The city does not receive HOPWA funds. It does receive CDBG funds which are allocated to benefit low- and moderate-income persons throughout the city.

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

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

| Order | Priority Need | Priority Level | Description | Population or Geographic Area | Goal | Basis for Relative Priority |
|-------|---|----------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Affordable Housing Development and Preservation | High | Develop and preserve affordable housing and owner housing which includes rehabilitation and new construction. | Targeted towards low to moderate income persons. No geographic areas targeted. | New Affordable Housing Maintain and Preserve Existing Housing Affordable Housing Rental Rehabilitation | Priority needs based on current housing prices and conditions. Feedback from communitywide survey and public forums. |
| | Community Services | High | Greater provision of community services for those who are homeless or who have urgent housing instability. | Extremely low, very low, low- and moderate-income individuals, veterans, emancipated youth. No geographic areas targeted. | Community Funding/Public Services | Housing data has shown increasing rates of homelessness and increasing housing prices. Feedback from communitywide survey and public forums. |
| | Community Services | High | Greater provision of community social services low- and moderate-income families with children, | Low- and moderate-income families with children, youth, emancipated youth, and victims of | Public Services for Children and Youth | Feedback from COVID-19 focus groups. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|---|--|---|---|
| | | | youth and emancipated youth | domestic violence, No geographic areas targeted | | |
| | Community Services | High | Greater provision of community services for seniors | Low- and moderate-income seniors No geographic areas targeted. | Public Services for Seniors | Feedback from COVID-19 focus groups. |
| | Community Services | High | Greater provision of community services including fair housing, landlord/tenant mediation, and legal services | Low- and moderate-income renters and landlords. No geographic areas targeted. | Community Funding/Public Services Fair Housing | Feedback from public forum. |
| | Community, Public, and Neighborhood Sustainability | Low | Preservation, revitalizing, and maintenance of neighborhoods. | All geographic areas are targeted. | Public Improvements | The priority needs are based on feedback from communitywide survey and public forums. |
| | Economic Development | High | Create and retain jobs and encourage businesses etc. to provide educational and job readiness. | People of low to moderate income, microenterprises and small businesses | Community Funding/Public Services | The priority needs are based on feedback from communitywide survey and public forums and COVID-19 stakeholder meetings. |

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

| Affordable Housing Type | Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) | As per the Needs Assessment, 12 percent of households in the city are severely cost burdened and pay more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs. |
| TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs | Housing costs in the region continue to increase and be more burdensome for those with special needs. Housing affordability can help minimize the burden held by persons with special needs along with greater availability for supportive housing. |
| New Unit Production | The State of California’s Housing and Community Development Department has established the current Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) for the City of Milpitas for the years 2014-2023. The city was allocated 3,290 units, of which 1,004 units for very-low income households, 570 to low income, 565 units to moderate and 1,151 units to above moderate-income households. This number is expected to close to 10,000 units in the next RHNA cycle. |
| Rehabilitation | Over 60% of the housing stock in Milpitas was built before 1970, in which many will be due for repairs and rehabilitation work. The city’s CDBG funds will continue to fund organizations that complete repairs and rehabilitation for low and very low-income households. |
| Acquisition, including preservation | With a lack of vacant land and funding for new development, acquisition and preservation of the current housing stock is important to maintain the affordable housing stock. |

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan | Narrative Description |
|---------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | Annual Allocation | Program Income | Prior Year Resources | Total | | |
| CDBG | public - federal | Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services | \$660,781 | \$8,959 | \$0 | \$669,740 | \$1,980,000 | |

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

Not applicable, the City does not match federal funds.

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

There are two parcels controlled by the City. One parcel, located at 1432 S. Main Street, is owned by Milpitas Housing Authority and is approximately 0.9 acres in size. Currently the parcel is occupied by commercial tenants, but the land is zoned as high-density multi-family residential. The other parcel, approximately 1.7 acres, is located adjacent to the Milpitas Housing Authority property and is owned by the City of Milpitas. That City parcel is also occupied by commercial business but is also zoned for multi-family residential use. In January 2022, the City Council directed staff to sell the parcel owned by the Milpitas Housing Authority with the intent that the buyer will develop affordable housing.

Discussion

See above

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------|------------------------|
|--------------------|-------------------------|------|------------------------|

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|--------------|
| City of Milpitas | Government | Economic Development, Homelessness, Non-homeless, special needs, Ownership, Planning, Rental Neighborhood improvements, Public facilities, Public Services | Jurisdiction |
| County of Santa Clara Office of Supportive Housing | Continuum of Care | Homelessness, Non-homeless, Special Needs, Planning | Region |
| Project Sentinel | Non-profit | Planning, Rental | Region |
| SCCHA | PHA | Ownership, Public Housing Rental | Region |
| The Health Trust | Non-profit | Public Services | Region |
| SV Independ. Living Center | Non-profit | Public Services | Region |
| Catholic Charities | Non-profit | Public Services | Region |
| Rebuilding Together SV | Non-profit | Public Services | Region |
| Abode Services, Inc. | Non-profit | Homelessness | Region |
| Next Door Solutions to DV | Non-profit | Public Services | Region |
| YWCA | Non-profit | Public Services | Region |

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The delivery structure is established to provide social services to the community. Current strengths of the system include its ability to reach seniors, children and youth, and victims of domestic violence. The system has gaps in assisting the homeless and those most at-risk of homelessness. Currently, there are no homeless shelters located within the City limits. The closest shelter is more than 10 miles away in downtown San Jose. The system also lacks in providing adequate resources for those most at risk of experiencing homelessness. While the city has made strides to enhance that section of the delivery system, a substantial investment must be made to prevent those most at risk of homelessness from experiencing homelessness.

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

| Homelessness Prevention Services | Available in the Community | Targeted to Homeless | Targeted to People with HIV |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Homelessness Prevention Services | | | |
| Counseling/Advocacy | X | X | |
| Legal Assistance | X | X | |
| Mortgage Assistance | | | |
| Rental Assistance | X | | |
| Utilities Assistance | X | | |
| Street Outreach Services | | | |
| Law Enforcement | X | X | |
| Mobile Clinics | X | X | |
| Other Street Outreach Services | X | X | |

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

Table 50 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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)

Currently, there are no homeless shelters located within the City limits. The closest shelter is more than 10 miles away in downtown San Jose. The system also lacks in providing adequate resources for those most at risk of experiencing homelessness. While the city has made strides to enhance that section of the delivery system, a substantial investment must be made to prevent those most at risk of homelessness from experiencing homelessness.

The City contracts with the County of Santa Clara's Office of Supportive Housing to secure services from its Homeless Engagement and Assessment Team (HEAT). HEAT focuses on providing direct outreach services to Milpitas' unhoused residents. The outreach results in the placement of our unhoused residents into the community queue for transitional housing opportunities in the long term and counseling, mental health, and other resources in the short term.

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

Current strengths of the system include its ability to reach seniors, children and youth, and victims of domestic violence. The system has gaps in assisting the homeless and those most at-risk of homelessness. Currently, there are no homeless shelters located within the City limits. The closest shelter is more than 10 miles away in downtown San Jose. The system also lacks in providing adequate resources for those most at risk of experiencing homelessness. While the city has made strides to enhance that section of the delivery system, a substantial investment must be made to prevent those most at risk of homelessness from experiencing homelessness.

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

The City endeavors to connect with new service providers that can aid in filling gaps in the delivery system. However, the greatest need is to provide affordable housing opportunities. These opportunities are very few and far between. The 2020 County plan to end homelessness addresses the region's strategy to house the unhoused population. As a regional approach, the County plan identifies a three part strategy: (1) Address the root causes of homelessness through system and policy change; (2) Expand homelessness prevention and housing programs to meet the need; and (3) Improve quality of life for unsheltered individuals and create healthy neighborhoods for all. With this strategy, the county estimates a 30% reduction in the annual inflow of people becoming homeless.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|---|-----------------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Maintain and Preserve Existing Housing | 2022 | 2024 | Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs | Citywide | Affordable Housing Development and Preservation | \$700,000 | 100 Homeowner housing rehabilitated |
| 2 | New Affordable Housing | 2022 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | Citywide | Availability/Accessibility | \$50,000 | 50 Rental units constructed |
| 3 | Affordable Housing Rental Rehabilitation | 2022 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | Citywide | Affordable Housing Development and Preservation | \$100,000 | 148 Homeowner housing rehabilitated |
| 4 | Community Funding/Public Services | 2022 | 2024 | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | Citywide | Community Services | \$150,000 | 500 persons assisted - Public service activities other than LMI housing benefit |
| 5 | Public services for low- and moderate-income residents at risk of eviction | 2022 | 2024 | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | Citywide | Community Services | \$50,000 | 20 households assisted - Public service activities for LMI housing benefit |
| 6 | Fair Housing | 2022 | 2024 | Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs | Citywide | Community Services | \$150,000 | 60 persons assisted - Public service activities other than LMI housing benefit |
| 7 | Public Services for Children and Youth | 2022 | 2024 | Non-Homeless Special Needs | Citywide | Community Services | \$45,000 | 50 persons assisted - |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|------|------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|
| | | | | Non-Housing Community Development | | | | Public service activities other than LMI housing benefit |
| 8 | Public Services for Seniors | 2022 | 2024 | Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development | Citywide | Community Services | \$210,000 | 1250 persons assisted - Public service activities other than LMI housing benefit |
| 9 | Public Services for Domestic Violence support | 2022 | 2024 | Non-Homeless Special Needs | Citywide | Community Services | \$75,000 | 80 persons assisted - Public service activities other than LMI housing benefit |
| 10 | Public Improvements including accessibility and improving public facilities | 2022 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | Citywide | Community Services | \$450,000 | 1000 persons assisted - Public facility or infrastructure activities for LMI housing benefit |
| 11 | Assist Microenterprises and Small Businesses | 2022 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | Citywide | Economic Development | \$50,000 | 50 Businesses assisted |
| 12 | Explore the use of HUD Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program | 2022 | 2024 | Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development | Citywide | Community Services Economic Development | N/A | N/A |

Table 51 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Goal Name | Maintain and Preserve Existing Housing |
| | Goal Description | Maintain and preserve existing housing for LMI Households |
| 2 | Goal Name | New Affordable Housing |
| | Goal Description | Create new affordable housing |
| 3 | Goal Name | Affordable Housing Rental Rehabilitation |
| | Goal Description | Affordable housing rehabilitation to benefit LMI households |
| 4 | Goal Name | Community Funding/Public Services |
| | Goal Description | Support public services activities to benefit members of the community |
| 5 | Goal Name | Public services for low- and moderate-income residents at risk of eviction |
| | Goal Description | Support public services activities to benefit members of the community at risk of eviction |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 6 | Goal Name | Fair Housing |
| | Goal Description | Provide fair housing services to benefit LMI individuals |
| 7 | Goal Name | Public Services for Children and Youth |
| | Goal Description | Provide public services activities to LMI children |
| 8 | Goal Name | Public Services for Seniors |
| | Goal Description | Provide public services activities to LMI seniors |
| 9 | Goal Name | Public Services for Domestic Violence support |
| | Goal Description | Support public services activities to benefit LMI individuals |
| 10 | Goal Name | Public Improvements including accessibility and improving public facilities |
| | Goal Description | Provide accessibility and access to public facilities such as homeless and domestic violence shelters to benefit LMI individuals |
| 11 | Goal Name | Assist Microenterprises and Small Businesses |
| | Goal Description | Support activities that support microenterprises and small businesses to benefit LMI households |
| 12 | Goal Name | Explore the use of HUD Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program |
| | Goal Description | Support activities that assist in addressing the Affordable Housing Development and Preservation& Economic Development goals with the use of Section 108 funds. |

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

The three-year Consolidated Plan estimates to provide affordable housing as defined by HOME to 148 renter households, 100 homeowner households, as well as assisting in the construction of 50 affordable rental units. That is a total of 298 households. The estimated breakdown of affordability will be as follows:

ELI: 180

LI: 80

MOD: 38

The City's goal is to assist the lowest income residents as these residents tend to experience housing insecurity more disproportionately.

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

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

n/a

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

n/a

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

no

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

n/a

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Along with other jurisdictions in Santa Clara County, the City of Milpitas is facing many obstacles in creating more affordable housing. The many constraints that the City is facing is the limited amount of developable land, government constraints, infrastructure and public facilities constraints, environmental, housing for persons with disabilities, and financing and construction costs.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Resolution No. 8523

The City adopted Resolution No. 8523 on February 2, 2016, which recognizes homelessness as a crucial problem in the County and will help contribute to future affordable housing projects that will house homeless.

Affordable Housing Ordinance

On June 12, 2018, the City Council adopted Affordable Housing Ordinance No. 297 which requires that any new development with 10 or more units must include 15% of the units these units as affordable. The ordinance applies to both rental and ownership developments. In January 2022, Council approved changes to the Affordable Housing Ordinance to encourage more on-site affordable housing production. Council also adopted changes to add clarity and consistency throughout the ordinance.

Density Bonus Ordinance

To attract developers to build affordable units, the Density Bonus Ordinance will allow developers the ability to build above their permitted densities in permitted zoning districts in exchange for the construction of affordable units.

Below Market Rate Ownership

The City manages a Below Market Rate (BMR) Ownership program for first-time, income-qualified homebuyers. Once a unit from the current BMR housing stock becomes available, a qualified applicant from the waiting list will have the ability to purchase a home in Milpitas at one of the various developments throughout the City. For qualified households, the City also provides a loan of up to \$50,000.

Fair Housing

Milpitas provides CDBG funds to Project Sentinel. Project Sentinel is a reputable organization that provides expertise in fair housing and tenant-landlord dispute. Services include information, referrals,

community outreach and education in several languages other than English, investigation, and resolving fair housing complaints. In addition, they provide education and outreach to property owners, and property management to become proactive in their housing policies.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

In October 2020, the City Council endorsed the 2020-2024 Santa Clara County Plan to End Homelessness. On November 10, 2020, the City Council approved and authorized staff to enter into an agreement for homeless outreach, assessment, and street-based case management services with Santa Clara County. In December 2020, the City Council authorized staff to contract with Project WeHope to provide mobile shower and laundry services in Milpitas. The City Council also established a Homelessness Task Force, who will be responsible for providing low cost homeless response suggestions to the City Council. The City's Building Safety and Housing team will continue to explore resources that can further benefit the homeless population in Milpitas.

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

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Milpitas will address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons by continuing to coordinate services between the City's Police, Building Safety & Housing, and Public Works Departments and our local service providers, such as LifeMoves.

CDBG Funded

- Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence: Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence provides client-centered, community-based supportive services for victims of domestic violence and his/her children. The organization also provides undisclosed emergency shelter when requested and needed by the individual and/or family.
- YWCA Silicon Valley (YWCA): YWCA Silicon Valley empowers women and her children to end racism and violence through offering supportive services for self-improvement and undisclosed emergency shelter for short-term to a longer amount of time if needed. YWCA also provides clients referrals to permanent housing if possible, and available.

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.

On November 10, 2020, the City Council approved and authorized staff to enter into an agreement for

homeless outreach, assessment, and street-based case management services with Santa Clara County. The assessment will place our residents in the Santa Clara County community queue, which is the pathway towards being placed in rapid rehousing, transitional or permanent affordable housing. On March 16, 2022, the City Council approved allocating \$100,000 from the Federal American Rescue Plan Act funding to extend the homeless outreach, assessment, and street-based case management services contract for an additional year.

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

Milpitas does not currently have an institutional discharge policy. The City collaborates with the Santa Clara County CoC, who recently updated their Quality Assurance Standards to include a homeless discharge coordination policy.

The County CoC endeavors to provide guidance and resources to those released from institutions. The discharge policy includes access to reentry resource centers where, for example, an VI-SPIDAT could be administered. The VI-SPIDAT measures the acuity level of an individual and is used to inform what type of support or housing needs are required. It also serves as the entry point for access to other resources or supportive services, such as residential or outpatient treatment, transitional housing, or emergency shelter access.

CDBG and City Local Funds

- **Rent Relief Program:** The Silicon Valley Independent Living Center has been administering the City's Rent Relief Program, which offers low- and moderate-income residents no more than 3 months of rental assistance to prevent eviction, avoid community displacement, and to remain housed.
- **Child Advocates of Silicon Valley:** Child Advocates connect court appointed special advocates (CASAs) to foster children. These volunteers must make a commitment to the children for a long-term, many for his or her entire life. The consistent support of the CASA is often the only adult who has steadily remained with the child, providing crucial mentorship.
- **Seniors Adults Legal Assistance (SALA):** SALA is committed to providing free-legal services to seniors. Legal services that SALA provides ranges from: public benefits, long-term care, alternatives to institutionalization, elder abuse, long-term care insurance, incapacity planning, probate, simple wills and housing – related to Landlord-Tenant issues. Often, many seniors do not know his or her housing rights or sign over the will of their house without knowing, and with fixed income, many are unable to provide legal help. SALA provides legal help free of charge for

these low to extremely low-income seniors.

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

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

The County of Santa Clara has received funding from State's Department of Health Service and Federal Government for Center for Disease Control to implement a Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. The funded programs include community outreach screen, case management and public education to inform low-to-moderate income and older communities. The project will then follow up with environmental testing, lead-based education, blood-lead testing for children, hazard reduction grants and follow up with monitoring and testing.

Milpitas has adopted a Lead-Based Paint Management Plan which complies with HUD Based Paint regulations, which outlines the required states of abatement and remediation for rehabilitation projects. In addition, the City publicize and identifies lead-based hazards and older residential projects through its Code Enforcement Division and Building Department. In addition, projects undergoing rehabilitation, under the City's Rehabilitation, provides technical assistance and abatement of lead-based paints.

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

Fifty-five percent of owner-occupied homes in Milpitas were built prior to 1970, the period of time identified as using lead-based paint.

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

Milpitas has adopted a Lead-Based Paint Management Plan which complies with HUD Based Paint regulations, which outlines the required states of abatement and remediation for rehabilitation projects.

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

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

The City of Milpitas will follow these actions:

- Work with non-profit housing developers to fund and provide more affordable housing opportunities to address the homeless problem and needs of very low and low-income households.
- Provide funding and supportive services to prevent very low-income persons and families from becoming homeless and assist them in ending the cycle of homelessness.
- Address the employment and income needs of individuals and families who are economically disadvantaged, including persons who are homeless, who have disabilities, and those who are participating in the County of Santa Clara Welfare-to-Work Programs.
- Provide funding for a variety of services and referrals to assist people in obtaining access to public assistance to prevent poverty.
- Per Section 3, if there are HUD funded projects that can create direct economic opportunities must take every effort to recruit, target and directed towards low and very low-income residents and businesses.

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

Many of the organizations the City contracts with regionally work to reduce poverty within the City. Our respective plan and missions are very well aligned to confront poverty.

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

At this time, the city does not have a documented monitoring process or procedure. The City's goal is to create these detailed standards and procedures during program year 2022.

In general, the City enters into a subrecipient agreement with each subgrantee. The terms and conditions are in compliance with HUD regulations and approved by our City Attorney. Once per quarter, each subgrantee is to report their activities to the City. This has allowed the City to maintain a high integrity level with regards to monitoring our subgrantees and reporting our progress to HUD.