



Santa Clara County Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023 Update

City of Milpitas Annex

February 21, 2024

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1. City of Milpitas

1.1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Points of Contact

The point of contact during the Santa Clara County Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan planning process for the City of Milpitas was the Office of Emergency Management Coordinator. This annex within the MJHMP was developed using information provided by the Local Planning Team for the City of Milpitas.

Table 1: City of Milpitas Local Planning Team Members for the 2023 Santa Clara County MJHMP

Name	Position	Department	Role on Team and in Planning Process
Toni Charlop	OEM Coordinator	Office of Emergency Management	General oversight, hazard identification, and plan development
Elaine Marshal	Dep. Director	Public Works	Hazard identification and plan development
Jay Lee	Principal Planner	Planning	Hazard identification and plan development
Bill Tott	Building Official	Building Safety and Housing	Hazard identification and plan development
Arthur Belton	Fire Marshal	Fire	Hazard identification and plan development
Michael Silveira	CIP Manager	Economic Development	Hazard identification and plan development
Samantha Vergara	Special Projects – Drought & Climate Change	Public Works	Hazard identification and plan development
Brian Petrovic	Floodplain Administrator	Engineering	Hazard identification and plan development

The City's Local Planning Team Members participated in the MJHMP by attending meetings on the Plan Kick-Off, Risk Assessment, Capabilities Assessment, Mitigation Strategy, Wrap-up, and two one-on-one meetings with the planning consultant. In addition, the city filled out the requested forms on each section or provided the requested information verbally to the planning consultant. The city also shared information regarding public opportunities to participate in the draft plan update utilizing the digital survey and seven in-person and virtual public outreach meetings. Further, the City team was provided the opportunity to review the draft plan prior to submittal to Cal OES and FEMA.

Table 2: External Stakeholders Invited to Be Involved in Planning Process

Agency or Organization	Stakeholder Type	Description
American Red Cross	Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations, among others.	A nonprofit humanitarian organization that provides emergency assistance, disaster relief, and disaster preparedness education in the United States.
American Red Cross – Silicon Valley Chapter	Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations, among others.	A nonprofit humanitarian organization that provides emergency assistance, disaster relief, and disaster preparedness education in the United States.
Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	A corps of trained amateur radio operator volunteers organized to assist in public service and emergency communications.
Cal OES	Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.	Office responsible for overseeing and coordinating emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and homeland security activities within the state.
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.	The fire department of the California Natural Resources Agency.
California Department of Transportation	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	An executive department of the U.S. state of California.
Cattlemen's Association	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	A nonprofit trade association that represents California's ranchers and beef producers in political affairs.
City of East Palo Alto	Neighboring communities.	A city in San Mateo County, California, United States.
City of Menlo Park	Neighboring communities.	Menlo Park is a city at the eastern edge of San Mateo County.
Cooper-Garrod Estate Vineyards	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	Garrod Farms is a family-owned and operated estate winery and stables.

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Agency or Organization	Stakeholder Type	Description
Department of Homeland Security	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	The U.S. federal executive department responsible for public security, roughly comparable to the interior or home ministries of other countries.
Department of Toxic Substances	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	An agency of the government of the state of California that protects public health and the environment from hazardous waste.
Downtown Streets Team	Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations.	Teams that restore dignity, inspire hope, and provide a pathway to recover from homelessness.
Emergency Medical Services	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	Provides statewide coordination and leadership for the planning, development, and implementation of local EMS systems.
Emergency Services Volunteer Representative	Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.	Organization that ensures public safety, security, and health by addressing and resolving different emergencies.
Federal Aviation Administration	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	Offers civil aviation safety enforcement services.
Google	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	American multinational technology company focusing on artificial intelligence, online advertising, search engine technology, cloud computing, computer software, quantum computing, e-commerce, and consumer electronics.
Hidden Villa Farm	Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations, among others.	Nonprofit educational organization teaching programs on environmental and multicultural awareness.
Intel Corporation	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	An American multinational corporation and technology company headquartered in Santa Clara, California.

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Agency or Organization	Stakeholder Type	Description
Kaiser Permanente—Santa Clara	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	An American integrated managed care consortium.
Kaiser Permanente—Santa Clara	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	An American integrated managed care consortium.
Life Moves	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	Provides interim housing and supportive services for homeless families and individuals to rapidly return to stable housing.
Moffett Field Ames Research Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	Major NASA research center at Moffett Federal Airfield in California's Silicon Valley.
National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	Scientific and regulatory agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce.
Pacheco Pass Water District	Neighboring communities.	Independent special water district.
Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E)	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations, and neighboring communities.	One of the largest combination natural gas and electric utilities in the United States.
Regional Water Quality Control Board	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	Provides government regulatory services related to water pollution and control.
Rotating Safe Car Park	Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and neighboring communities.	Allows for temporary overnight parking for homeless individuals or families living out of their cars as a safe alternative to sleeping on the streets or in a homeless shelter.
San Francisquito Creek Joint Powers Authority	Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and neighboring communities.	The agency works to address the cities' flooding, environmental, and recreational concerns.
San José Water	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	An investor-owned public utility.
Santa Clara County CERT	Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations.	Trains residents to prepare for and respond to life-threatening events in their community.

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Agency or Organization	Stakeholder Type	Description
Santa Clara County FireSafe Council	Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations.	A nonprofit, grassroots organization that provides education and project assistance for homeowners.
Santa Clara County Local Oversight Program	Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.	Program to oversee assessment and mitigation of contaminated sites to protect groundwater resources, human health, safety, and the environment.
Santa Clara County Parks	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development, and neighboring communities.	Provide, protect, and preserve regional parklands for the enjoyment and education.
Santa Clara County Planning & Development	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development, and neighboring communities.	Plays a key role in supporting economic development and ensuring opportunities for the public to participate in land development.
Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office	Agencies that have the authority to regulate development, and neighboring communities.	A local law enforcement agency that serves Santa Clara County, California.
Santa Clara University	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	A private Jesuit university in Santa Clara, California.
Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority	Neighboring communities.	An independent special district in Santa Clara County.
Santa Cruz County	Neighboring communities.	A county on the Pacific coast of the U.S. state of California.
St. Louise Hospital (Santa Clara County Hospital System)	Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations.	Community hospital.
Stanford Healthcare	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations, and neighboring communities.	Multispecialty clinic that provides convenient access to advanced, specialty care in the South Bay.
Vista Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	Empowers individuals who are blind or visually impaired to embrace life to the fullest through evaluation, counseling, education, and training.
Westwind Barn	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	State-of-the-art horse boarding and training facility.

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Agency or Organization	Stakeholder Type	Description
County of Santa Clara	Neighboring jurisdiction, local agency involved in hazard mitigation.	Response for engaging the whole community in assessing needs and developing strategies to achieve stronger mitigation capabilities within the Santa Clara County Operational Area.
City of Campbell	Neighboring communities.	A city in Santa Clara County.
City of Cupertino	Neighboring communities.	Located in Silicon Valley.
City of Gilroy	Neighboring communities.	A city in Santa Clara County.
City of Los Altos	Neighboring communities.	A city in Santa Clara County.
Town of Los Altos Hills	Neighboring communities.	A city in Santa Clara County.
Town of Los Gatos	Neighboring communities.	A city in Santa Clara County.
City of Morgan Hill	Neighboring communities.	A city in Santa Clara County.
City of Mountain View	Neighboring communities.	A city in Santa Clara County.
City of Palo Alto	Neighboring communities.	Located in Silicon Valley.
City of San José	Neighboring communities.	Located in Silicon Valley.
City of Santa Clara	Neighboring communities.	A city near San Jose, in California's Silicon Valley.
City of Saratoga	Neighboring communities.	Located in Silicon Valley.
City of Sunnyvale	Neighboring communities.	Located in the Santa Clara Valley.
Santa Clara County Fire Department	Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and neighboring communities.	A California Fire Protection District serving Santa Clara County.
Santa Clara Valley Water District	Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations, and neighboring communities.	Provides stream stewardship, wholesale water supply, and flood protection for Santa Clara County, California.

The City supported a “whole community” approach to this plan update. Neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as businesses, academia, and other private and nonprofit interests were invited to be involved in the planning process by participating in planning meetings, public meetings, or reviewing the draft plan. In addition to the wide variety of stakeholders identified by the County, other stakeholders the City of Milpitas recommended including included the Milpitas Unified School District, County Roads and Airports, California Highway Patrol, Cal Trans, and Valley Water. Additional stakeholders that were able to participate are included in Volume 1 of this plan.

1.1.1. Public Outreach and Engagement

In addition to inviting a wide range of stakeholders, the City supported public outreach and engagement through distributing a digital survey utilizing social media. This survey reached members of underserved populations, including primarily non-English speaking households. In addition, the city hosted one in-person public meeting and the MJHMP was discussed at an additional two virtual and four in-person public meetings across Santa Clara County. These in-person meetings were targeted towards areas with socially vulnerable populations. These meetings were also designed to be accessible for AFN (access

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and functional needs) populations. The public was also provided the opportunity to comment on the draft plan.

Feedback from the public during the planning process included similar concerns as was discussed by the plan participants such as wildfire (including wildfire smoke) and flooding. Drought was also discussed at a meeting as one of the more notable concerns. Additionally, multiple respondents suggested additional public outreach was needed, including targeted outreach to vulnerable or high-risk areas. This feedback is reflected in the mitigation actions the City of Milpitas has selected.

The participation of the City of Milpitas and its stakeholders helped inform the development of the MJHMP and this annex in accordance with current priorities. The new plan continues to expand upon the work of the prior plan including emphasizing partnerships both within jurisdictions and special districts as well as with external stakeholders. Further, there is an increased emphasis on climate change, reflecting the increased understanding of the risk this hazard poses to the OA. The City did not identify additional changes in priorities to be highlighted in their annex.

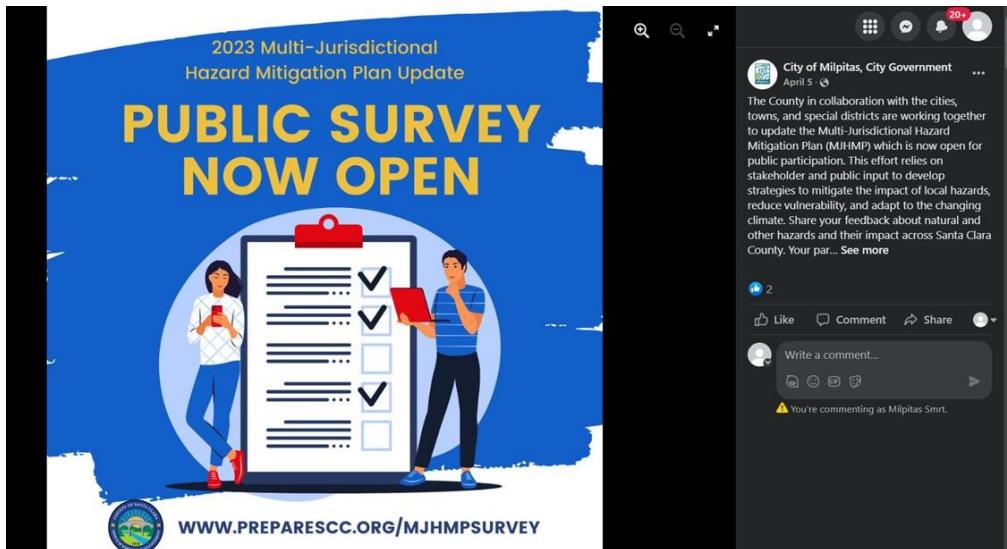


Figure 1: Milpitas Public Outreach Facebook

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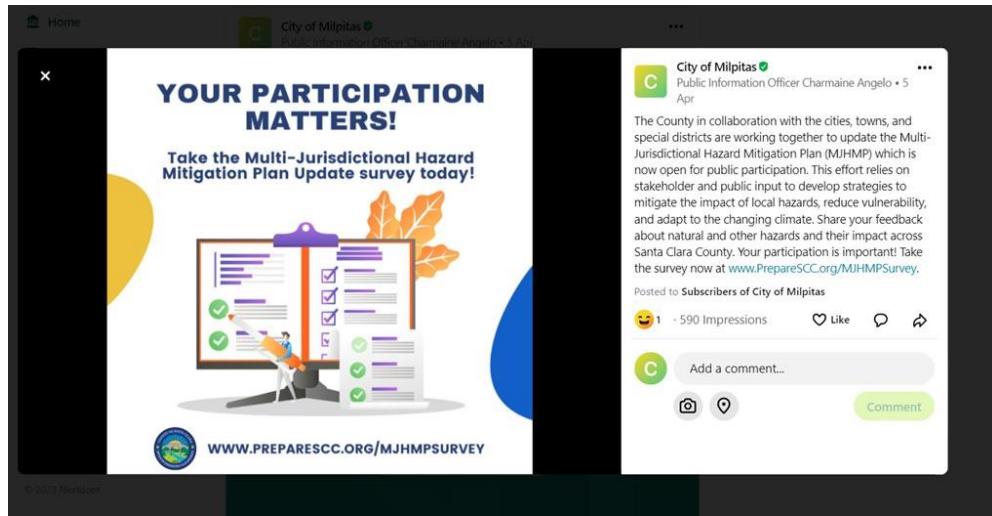


Figure 2: Milpitas Public Outreach NextDoor



Figure 3: Milpitas Public Outreach Survey Posting

1.2. Jurisdiction Profile

The following is a summary of key information about the jurisdiction and its history:

- **Date of Incorporation:** January 6, 1954
- **Current Population:** 80,839 as of January 1, 2022

- **Population Growth:** The California Department of Finance estimates a 0.7 percent population increase for the City of Milpitas between 2021 (80,297) and 2022 (80,839). This is consistent with the overall population trend in the City, as the U.S Census Bureau reports an increase in population over the last decade from 66,790 (2010) to 80,374 (2020).
- **Location and Description:** Located at the southern tip of the San Francisco Bay, the City of Milpitas is an integral part of Silicon Valley. Milpitas is often called the “Crossroads of Silicon Valley” with most of its 13.63 square miles of land situated between two major freeways (I-880 and I-680), State Route 237, and a county expressway. There are approximately 1,790 acres, or 2.9 square miles, designated for various industrial uses. About 271 acres are vacant and available in parcels ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre to 75 acres. There are eight existing industrial parks and 550 manufacturing plants in Milpitas. An additional 350 acres are dedicated to regional and community retail centers supporting 3.5 million square feet of commercial shops. The Great Mall of the Bay Area is the largest enclosed mall in Northern California, with approximately 1.1 million square feet of leasable space for retail and entertainment operations.
- **Brief History:** Milpitas was first inhabited by the Tamien, a linguistic subgroup of the Muwekma Ohlone people who resided in the San Francisco Bay Area for thousands of years. During the Spanish expeditions, Milpitas served as a crossroads between Mission San José de Guadalupe (modern day Fremont, CA) and Mission Santa Clara de Asis (modern day Santa Clara, CA). In the 1850s – 80s large numbers of European settlers descended to farm the fertile lands of Milpitas. By mid-20th century Milpitas found itself swallowed up by its neighbor to the south, San José, thus resulting in the incorporation of Milpitas, January 26, 1954. Seven years later San José attempted to annex Milpitas, in which the “Milpitas Minutemen” quickly organized to oppose the annexation of Milpitas into San José and keep it independent, hence the Minuteman in the Milpitas seal.
- **Climate:** The City of Milpitas has a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters. The July high temperature is around 80 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and the January low is around 42°F. Milpitas gets an average of 16 inches of rain annually, which is well below the national average of 38 inches annually. Humidity is low in Milpitas, and some people might find the dryness uncomfortable.
- **Governing Body Format:** The City of Milpitas is governed by a five-member city council. The City consists of 14 departments, which include: Building Safety and Housing, City Attorney, City Clerk, City Manager, Economic Development, Engineering, Finance, Fire, Human Resources, Information Services, Planning, Police, Public Works, and Recreation Services. The City has 12 Commissions which report to the City Council. The City Council assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the City Manager will oversee its implementation.

1.3. Development Trends

Development for the City of Milpitas is anticipated to be high. Milpitas is the number one fastest-growing city in Silicon Valley, the second fastest growing city in California, and the eighth fastest growing city in America. The General Plan 2040 Land Use element outlines the City's goals to promote the development of new single and multifamily units, mixed-use developments, and a variety of commercial, professional, civic, restaurants, hotels, and entertainment projects. The General Plan also mentions supporting opportunities to increase the high wage job growth within the City to further attract new businesses and residents. The City Economic Development Director reported that \$450 million in development has been invested over the last year. More than 1 million square feet of manufacturing, research, and development facilities are being constructed and renovated. These facilities will be home to new companies developing technology in advanced manufacturing.

The City of Milpitas has increased its population since the previous plan was developed; however, there has not been a significant change in vulnerability. New development has been and will be constructed under current building codes, regulations, and hillside ordinances. These regulations ensure structures hold to seismic and other standards and are limited from building in areas at risk. Population growth has

been slowing throughout the OA in recent years. Much of the urban area of Milpitas is built out, limiting areas for future development. Population has grown since the last plan update, so a proportional increase in population potentially exposed to hazards has occurred. Ongoing monitoring of the demographic characteristics of the community will be needed to identify how changes in population may affect overall vulnerability.

Table 3: Recent and Expected Future Development Trends

Criterion	Response														
<p>Has your jurisdiction annexed any land since the development of the previous hazard mitigation plan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, give the estimated area annexed and estimated number of parcels or structures. 	No														
<p>Is your jurisdiction expected to annex any areas during the performance period of this plan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, please describe land areas and dominant uses. • If yes, who currently has permitting authority over these areas? 	No														
<p>Are any areas targeted for development or major redevelopment in the next five years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, please briefly describe, including whether any of the areas are in known hazard risk areas. 	The 2040 General Plan prioritizes residential, commercial/office, and industrial development and redevelopment in 14 opportunity areas throughout the City. A map of these opportunity areas is in the mail folder.														
<p>How many building permits were issued in your jurisdiction since the development of the previous hazard mitigation plan?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Number of Permits</td> <td>4,130</td> <td>3,821</td> <td>3,306</td> <td>2,301</td> <td>3,288</td> <td>2,673</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total Number of Permits	4,130	3,821	3,306	2,301	3,288	2,673
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022									
Total Number of Permits	4,130	3,821	3,306	2,301	3,288	2,673									
<p>Please provide the number of permits for each hazard area or provide a qualitative description of where development has occurred.</p>	Development has occurred throughout the City during the performance period for this plan. For hazards with a clearly defined extent and location, the City cannot estimate development impacts. For hazards with impacts citywide, it is safe to assume that this new development could be subject to impacts from those hazards. However, it is important to note that all new development was subject to the regulatory capabilities identified in this annex.														
<p>Please describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction, based on your jurisdiction's buildable lands inventory. If no such inventory exists, provide a qualitative description.</p>	Almost all of Milpitas except the hills is built out or urbanized. Most large projects are redevelopments, and the new homes on the hillside are limited in scope by the Hillside Ordinance.														

1.4. Capability Assessment

1.4.1. Resources for the 2023 Planning Initiative

The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for inclusion into the 2023 Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for both Volume 1 and Volume 2 (City of Milpitas Annex). All the below items were additionally reviewed as part of the full capability assessment for the City of Milpitas.

- **Milpitas General Plan 2040:** The General Plan, including the Economic Development Housing, Land Use, and Safety Elements, were reviewed for information regarding the jurisdiction profile, and the goals and policies consistent with hazard mitigation for carry over as goals and objectives.
- **Capital Improvement Plan:** The Capital Improvement Plan was reviewed to identify cross-planning initiatives for inclusion as mitigation projects.
- **Hazard Related Plans:** Plans including but not limited to the Local Emergency Operations Plan and the Continuity of Operations Plan were reviewed for identify potential integrative initiatives for mitigation strategies and planning.
- **Additional Plans:** Additional plans such as the Transportation plan, Stormwater Management Plan, Climate Action Plan, and Parks and Recreation Plan were reviewed to assess existing and potential mitigation strategies.
- **Milpitas Municipal Code:** The Municipal Code was reviewed for the jurisdiction profile, the full capability assessment, and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **Ordinances:** The Floodplain Management, Zoning, Subdivision, Stormwater, Flood Damage Prevention, and other Natural Hazards Specific Ordinances were reviewed for alignment with natural hazard mitigation planning efforts.

1.4.2. Full Capability Assessment

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 75 and Table 76. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 77. An assessment of staffing capabilities is presented in Table 78. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 79. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 80. An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 81. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 82. Development and permitting capabilities are presented in Table 83, and the community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 84.

Table 4: Legal and Regulatory Capabilities: Codes, Ordinances, and Requirements

Legal and Regulatory Capability	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Building Code	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<i>Comment: The City has adopted the California Building Code (2022).</i>				
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

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Legal and Regulatory Capability	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Comment: City Code, Title XI, Chapter 10				
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: City Code, Title XI, Chapter 1				
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: City Code, Title XI, Chapter 16				
Other Natural Hazard-Specific Ordinances	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: City Code, Title VIII – Public Works				
Post-Disaster Recovery	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: City Code, Title V				
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	No
Comment: Al. Civ. Code §1102 et seq.				
Growth Management	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: MMC Title XI; Cal. Gov. Code §65300 et seq				
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: City Code, Title II				
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: City Code, Title VI, RWQCB NPDES Permit #CAS029718; California Environmental Quality Act				
Flood Damage Prevention	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: City Code, Title XI, Chapter 15, Provision 5				
Emergency Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: City Code, Title V				
Climate Change	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: City Code, Title II				
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: City Code, Title XI- Zoning, Planning and Annexation, Section 9				

Table 5: Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning, Legal, or Regulatory Capability	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
General Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Is the plan compliant with Assembly Bill 2140? Yes				
Comment: The General Plan 2040 was adopted March 9, 2021.				

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Planning, Legal, or Regulatory Capability	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
How often is the plan updated? Annually				
Comment: 2024-2028 Proposed Capital Improvement Program				
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: General Plan 2040				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: General Plan 2040				
Urban Water Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan, 2021 Storm Drain Master Plan				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan				
Green Infrastructure Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: None Identified.				
Parks or Open Space Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: General Plan 2040				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: General Plan 2040				
Transportation Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: General Plan 2040				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: NA				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: Santa Clara County Wildfire Protection Plan				
Forest Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: None Identified.				
Climate Action Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: Milpitas Climate Action Plan, Addendum to the Milpitas General Plan 2040				
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: City of Milpitas Emergency Operations Plan, 2021				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: Bay Area Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) THIRA				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: City of Milpitas Emergency Operations Plan, 2021				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: Milpitas Continuity of Operations Plan				
Public Health Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes

Planning, Legal, or Regulatory Capability	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Comment: County of Santa Clara Public Health Department Strategic Plan 2019-2022				

Table 6: Financial Capabilities

Financial Capability	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation activities?	Has the funding resource been used in the past for mitigation activities? If yes, for what type of mitigation activities?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	No
Other Federal Funding Programs	Yes	Yes, Hiring firefighters through Fire Mitigation Assistance Grants (FMAG), and training and EOC equipment through Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding (HMGP).
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes	Yes, Various CIP projects in engineering and public works.
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes	Yes, Prop. F to secure public safety personnel.
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Services	Yes	Yes, Fee increases to support the infrastructure system. Valley Water charges to support levee project.
Stormwater Utility Fee	Yes	Yes, Storm Drain Rehabilitation, and Flap Gate Replacement (CIP 2024-28)
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes	Yes, For the City's Measure F Oversight
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	No	N/A
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No	N/A
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No	N/A
State Funding Programs	Yes	Yes, Cal OES Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) funding.

Financial Capability	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation activities?	Has the funding resource been used in the past for mitigation activities? If yes, for what type of mitigation activities?
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes	Yes, Transit Area Specific Plan – developer fees paid for increasing infrastructure capacity to sewer, water and storm systems.
Public or Private Partnership Funding Sources	No	N/A
Other Funding Sources	N/A	N/A

Table 7: Staffing Capabilities

Staffing Capability	Have Capability?	Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations?	Is staff trained on natural hazards and mitigation?
Chief Building Official	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Building and Safety Department 	Yes	Yes
Parks and Recreation Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Recreation and Community Services Department 	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Fire Department 	Yes	Yes
Community Planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Engineering Department, Planning Department, Public Works Department 	Yes	Yes
Civil Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Engineering Department, Planning Department, Public Works Department 	Yes	Yes
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Engineering & Fire Prevention Departments 	Yes	Yes

Staffing Capability	Have Capability?	Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations?	Is staff trained on natural hazards and mitigation?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Planning & Engineering Departments 	Yes	Yes
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Engineering & Public Works Departments 	Yes	Yes
Surveyors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Contracted 	Yes	Yes
GIS Coordinator or personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Information Technology Department 	Yes	No
Public Works Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Public Works Department 	Yes	Yes
Fire Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Fire Department 	Yes	Yes
Environmental Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	N/A	N/A
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Full Time • Finance Department 	Yes	Yes
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Contracted 	Yes	Yes

Table 8: Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative or Technical Capability	Have Capability?	Has the capability been used to assess or mitigate risk in the past? If yes, what type of hazard event?
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	Yes, Park, tree, and landscape, and sewer maintenance.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Yes, Fire & Law Hazards
Hazard data and information	Yes	Yes, Included in the local hazard mitigation plan.

Administrative or Technical Capability	Have Capability?	Has the capability been used to assess or mitigate risk in the past? If yes, what type of hazard event?
Hazus analysis or GIS software	Yes	Yes, Mapping of flood zones.
Grant writing	Yes	Yes, varies by grant and is department specific.
Does your jurisdiction have any established warning systems or services for hazard events?	Yes	AlertSCC. Alerts are sent directly to mobile devices, landlines, and or email. Alerts for fire, earthquake, Heavy rain, heavy winds, extreme temperatures, crime, and instructions during a disaster.

Table 9: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance

Topic	Response
What department in your jurisdiction is responsible for floodplain management?	Public Works Department
Who acts as your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator?	Engineering/City Engineer (or Asst. CE) in the Engineering & Public Works Department
Is the floodplain administrator or NFIP Coordinator certified?	No
Is floodplain management an auxiliary function in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	11/7/95 Update, 1993 Adoption Adopted effective FIRM dated 5/18/2009
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or state minimum requirements? If regulations exceed requirements, in what ways?	Yes Exceed; however, the City may be in need to update to reflect minor required changes to the program established in 2004. Residential construction, new or substantial improvements, shall have the lowest floor, including the basement, elevated by at least one foot above the base flood elevation or at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified.

Topic	Response
How are the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions implemented?	The City Manager is authorized to enforce the Floodplain Management Ordinance and the Floodplain Administrator implements related day-to-day task such as reviewing all development permit and substantial improvements. Substantial damage and substantial improvement are defined as 49% of the market value instead of the standard 50%. Substantial improvement is tracked cumulatively, meaning any improvement which equals or exceeds forty-nine percent (49%) of the market value of structure, as determined prior to the construction, of the first improvement to the structure after January 1 st , 1996. This provision is made possible by the city tracking all improvements for a period of not less than 10 years since January 1, 1996.
Provide an explanation of the permitting process for development within the floodplain.	See City Code Chapter 15, Section XI-15-4.1 ; Floodplain Administrator responsible for reviewing all development permits. Development permits required before any construction or other development begins with any area of special flood hazard.
When did your jurisdiction enter the NFIP?	July 16, 1980
Is your jurisdiction in good standing with the NFIP?	Yes
Are the jurisdiction's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) digital, paper, or both?	Digital
Explanation of NFIP administration services within your jurisdiction.	<p>The City of Milpitas provides the following services related to NFIP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering plan reviews for flood zoning and substantial improvements GIS data when requested for flood Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) City wide outreach through information pamphlets as utility bill inserts Public outreach via events and emergency kit starter handouts Inspections to homeowners wanting to assess flood risk
Barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your jurisdiction.	The main barriers for the City of Milpitas in running the NFIP CRS program include limited staff time for record/GIS maintenance and funding for larger projects to implement flood hazard mitigation.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	August 25, 2016
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed?	No

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Topic	Response
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed?	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction?	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program?	Yes Certified Floodplain Management Training
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)?	Yes, Class Rating 7
How many structures are exposed to flood risk within your jurisdiction?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 10% annual chance flood hazard area: 1,125 • In 1% annual chance flood hazard area: 4,373 • In 0.2% annual chance flood hazard area: 11,241
How many flood insurance policies are in force in your jurisdiction? • What is the insurance in force? • What is the premium in force?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,025 policies in force • \$288,494,700 insurance in force • \$1,062,641 premium in force
Areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the mobile home communities north of the City near Dixon Landing Rd have previously experienced flooding events but are not shown as part of the SFHA.
How many total loss claims have been filed in your jurisdiction? • How many claims were closed without payment or are still open? • What is the total amount of paid claims? • How many claims were for substantial damage?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69 total loss claims have been filed • 49 claims closed without payment • \$75,337 total payments for losses
How NFIP compliance will be continued during the next 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep records of Elevation Certificates and other FEMA flood related documents such as LOMAs. • Disseminate flood preparation and hazard information via citywide outreach via utility bill inserts. • Work with the water district as a countywide program to meet FEMA CRS guidelines for maintenance and outreach

Table 10: Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education or Outreach Capability	Response	How does the personnel, program, or organization relate to disaster resilience and mitigation?	Could the personnel, program, or organization help implement future mitigation activities?
Does your jurisdiction have a Public Information Officer or Communications Office?	Yes	The PIO will lead the City's efforts to ensure the effective and open flow of public information with the community, news media, employees, and strategic partners.	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes	Websites are used to communicate hazard information.	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have hazard mitigation information available on your website?	Yes	There is preparedness information on the City's website.	Yes
Does your jurisdiction utilize social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach?	Yes	Facebook, Twitter, Nixel, and Nextdoor are used to communicate hazard information.	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation?	Yes	The Planning Commission shall have all powers and duties imposed upon a planning commission and zoning agency by the Planning and Zoning Law of the State, subject to the provisions of the City Municipal Code, and shall act as the advisory agency pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act of the State. In addition, the Planning Commission shall consider the overall architectural development, including color and material of exteriors, of all commercial and industrial districts and all developments in residential districts for which a use permit or architectural review permit is required. The Commission also plays a role in the administration of the City Zoning	Yes

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Education or Outreach Capability	Response	How does the personnel, program, or organization relate to disaster resilience and mitigation?	Could the personnel, program, or organization help implement future mitigation activities?
		Ordinance and Subdivision Ordinance.	
Does your jurisdiction have any ongoing public education or information programs that could be used to communicate hazard-related information?	Yes	There is information available on the website and social media sites.	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have local citizen groups or nonprofit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, and/or underserved populations?	Yes	CERT and the Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Commission are citizen groups that address hazard and mitigation related concerns.	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have natural disaster or safety related school programs?	Yes	Fire, law, and OEM all do outreach in the school district to create hazard awareness and promote resiliency.	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have public/private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues?	Yes	Partnerships address disaster issues related to shelter, food, and life sustaining resources.	Yes

Table 11: Community Classifications

	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	Yes	7	November 2011
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	1	2016
Insurance Services Office (ISO) Fire Rating	Yes	2	2016
National Weather Service StormReady Program®	No	N/A	N/A
Firewise USA® Program	No	N/A	N/A

Table 12: Development and Permitting Capabilities

Development or Permitting Capability	Response
Does your jurisdiction issue development permits? • If not, who does? If yes, which department?	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have the ability to track permits by hazard area?	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have a buildable lands inventory?	No

Table 13: Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Adaptive Capacity Assessment Question	Jurisdiction Rating
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts	Medium
<i>Comment: Climate Action Plan: A Qualified Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy, Adopted May, 2013</i>	
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts	Low
<i>Comment: None provided.</i>	
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities	Low
<i>Comment: Some assessments were conducted as part of the 2022 CAP update. Need additional resources to conduct on a regular basis going forward.</i>	
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory	Low
<i>Comment: GHG inventory was completed in 2019 by the technical consultant. Regular GHG inventories will be conducted going forward.</i>	
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts	High
<i>Comment: Environmental impact report to monitor environmental effects of proposed projects.</i>	
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks	Low
<i>Comment: City staff participate, when available, in Santa Clara County Climate Collaborative and other regional groups such as Bay Area Climate Adaptation Network (BayCAN).</i>	
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes	High
<i>Comment: To the extent any project conditions have a legal nexus. The Planning Commission and City Council would have the authority to impose conditions of approval related to development projects.</i>	
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts	High
<i>Comment: Climate Action Plan: A Qualified Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy, Adopted May, 2013</i>	
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts	Medium
<i>Comment: Climate Action Plan: A Qualified Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy, Adopted May, 2013</i>	
Champions for climate action in local government departments	Medium

Adaptive Capacity Assessment Question	Jurisdiction Rating
Comment: No need to fund dedicated positions for climate action implementation in Milpitas.	
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies	High
Comment: The approval of the Milpitas CAP Update demonstrates governing body support for climate action and adaptation strategies.	
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation	Medium
Comment: Need to fund dedicated positions for climate action and adaptation implementation and coordination.	
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted	Medium
Comment: Milpitas Climate Action Plan Update 2022	
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk	Unknown
Comment: City Staff conducted multiple workshops and community engagement efforts and presentations to educate residents about climate change and risk. Additional community engagement is recommended in the Milpitas CAP 2022.	
Local residents support of adaptation efforts	Unknown
Comment: City Staff conducted multiple workshops and community engagement efforts and presentations to educate residents about climate change and risk. Additional community engagement is recommended in the Milpitas CAP 2022.	
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Unknown
Comment: City Staff conducted multiple workshops and community engagement efforts and presentations to educate residents about climate change and risk. Additional community engagement is recommended in the Milpitas CAP 2022.	
Local economy current capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Unknown
Comment: City Staff conducted multiple workshops and community engagement efforts and presentations to educate residents about climate change and risk. Additional community engagement is recommended in the Milpitas CAP 2022.	
Local ecosystems capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Varies/Unknown
Comment: Unknown.	

1.4.3. Opportunities to Expand Upon and Improve Existing Capabilities

The hazard mitigation planning process presented the opportunity for the community to discuss and evaluate their current capabilities however, building mitigation capabilities is an ongoing process. New capabilities can be added which will support mitigation. Current capabilities can also be enhanced to actively support mitigation and reduce risk. Significant efforts have been made to increase the capabilities of jurisdictions across the OA. By participating in this plan update, each community is reinforcing their support for mitigation and understanding of the capabilities they need to successfully implement mitigation measures. Actions that can expand and improve existing authorities, plans, policies, and resources for mitigation include:

- Developing a Climate Action Plan which incorporates hazard data and actions to adapt to a changing climate.
- Budgeting and passing policies and procedures for mitigation actions.
- Adopting and implementing stricter mitigation regulations.
- Approving the training of staff for mitigation activities.
- Approving mitigation updates to existing plans as new needs are recognized.
- Continuing to update plans as necessary to ensure they are current and reflect the needs of the community or special district.
- Further developing warning systems and messaging.
- Creating and implementing additional public education and outreach offerings and increasing the volume of translated materials.
- Ensuring grant opportunities are capitalized upon to meet mitigation goals.

Each type of the four FEMA-identified capabilities were evaluated, in addition to OA-priority capabilities like adaptive capacity. Gaps and limitations, if any, are discussed in the tables above. Additional jurisdiction-specific opportunities to expand on and improve capabilities for reducing risk include:

- Conduct additional public engagement on climate adaptation and climate risk.
- Continue to participate in the Community Rating System and identify additional actions to both reduce flood risk and reduce flood insurance premiums.
- Update floodplain management development regulations.
- Acquire additional support for NFIP record keeping and GIS.
- Obtain additional resources to support the development of technically feasible mitigation projects and alternatives.
- Identify funding opportunities for positions dedicated to climate action, adaptation, implementation, and coordination.
- Identify funding for larger flood risk reduction projects.
- Fund CIP projects that support mitigation.

1.5. Integration with Other Planning Initiatives

This section describes the process for integrating the hazard mitigation plan into local planning mechanisms.

1.5.1. Existing Integration

The following plans and programs currently integrate the goals, risk assessment and/or recommendations of the hazard mitigation plan:

- **City of Milpitas General Plan:** The General Plan includes a Seismic and Safety Element which addresses seismic, geologic, flooding, dam inundation, fire safety and emergency management.
- **Storm Drain Master Plan:** Identifies deficiencies in the City's storm drain collection system and provides mitigation to correct deficiencies.
- **Sewer Master Plan 2021:** This plan has been reviewed and does identify potential future risk and proposed future projects and mitigation strategies to improve conditions.
- **2020 Water Master Plan:** This plan addresses community wide water supply and identifies deficiencies in the City's water distribution system, it proposes risk related solutions and incorporates mitigation ideas.
- **City of Milpitas Emergency Operations Plan:** This plan includes a mitigation section and directly references the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- **2021 Continuity of Operations Plan:** This plan currently integrates mitigation information from the LHMP and identifies hazardous threats and vulnerabilities to the City.
- **Climate Action Plan Update 2022:** This plan includes strategies, measures, and actions to mitigate climate change effects in the City of Milpitas.
- **2020 Urban Water Management Plan:** The Milpitas UWMP addresses water waste prevention to mitigate drought affects.
- **Capital Improvement Program (CIP):** The CIP is designed to develop and maintain infrastructure. This plan outlines ongoing and newly approved projects for the City, some of which incorporate hazard mitigation.
- **Milpitas Municipal Code:** The Milpitas Municipal Code adopts the California Building Codes, California Fire Codes, and other ordinances to support the safety and welfare of the community, infrastructure (both public and private), and environment in the City of Milpitas.

1.5.2. Opportunities for Future Integration

The following plans and programs do not currently integrate the goals, risk assessment and/or recommendations of the hazard mitigation plan, but provide an opportunity for future integration:

- **Floodplain Development Ordinance:** The city's floodplain regulations are in need of an update. While none is scheduled currently, this may occur over the life of this MJHMP. The intent of the goals, actions, and understanding of the city's flood risk could be incorporated into this ordinance. The city's Floodplain Administrator would be actively involved in supporting this update and also participate in this MJHMP update.
- **Other Legal and Regulatory Capabilities:** All plans and ordinances currently take hazard mitigation into consideration, as noted in the above discussion, while in the planning adoption or updating processes. As information becomes available new or other existing ordinances can be amended as necessary.

The Local Planning Team will be responsible for ensuring this plan is integrated with other plans and regulations as the opportunity arises including providing this plan as appropriate to any plan developer or adding information directly into the next plan.

1.6. Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 85 lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

Table 14: Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Landslide	N/A, FHWA	Dec/Jan Storms, 2022-2023	Land from under the roadway exposing pipelines; no support under the road-dirt, gravel has eroded
Landslide	N/A, FHWA	2017	Same location, slightly different area, same types of damage

1.7. Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

- Milpitas has significant loss potential from earthquakes. For the 100-year probabilistic, 500-year probabilistic, San Andreas, and Calaveras Hazus scenarios, Milpitas received the highest percentage of structural losses. Although population impacts are not available at the city level for these scenarios, it can be anticipated that significant human impacts would also result in these scenarios, including injuries, displaced persons, and hardships caused by disruption of emergency services, transportation, and utility systems. Much of the city is at risk to moderate to high liquefaction, which can also contribute to damage from earthquake. This Hazus run did not include specific damage estimates for critical facilities at the city level, but the county level scenario estimated a significant proportion of critical facilities and infrastructure in the OA receiving moderate damage in an earthquake (see Volume 1, Table 34).
- There are several vulnerabilities with earthquakes. Structures are built to the applicable standards at the time of construction, but older buildings which have not been updated can pose problems to public safety and sheltering. Areas of the City may end up “sectioned off” as a result of barriers created by damage. Underground infrastructure such as water, sewer, and storm drainage may sustain levels of damage that make the ability to operate efficiently impossible, creating health hazards. Loss of water pressure will create a problem for fighting fires. Loss of VOIP phone systems will make emergency response ineffective. Certain areas of the City are in liquefaction zones, so structural stability will be an issue. Loss of utilities will make business resumption challenging. The hillside community of Milpitas will have little to no access out of the hillside into the city limits proper for basic life sustaining supplies due to potential earth movement blocking off access routes.
- Over 14,000 people and 4,300 households are located in potential dam inundation areas from Higuera and Ed R Levin dams. Almost \$300 billion in structural value of the City is also in these potential inundation areas (see Volume 1, Figure 59).
- Concerns related to dam failure include significant damage potential for residential areas downstream, alert and warning for evacuation orders may take time, evacuation for those with AFN needs will be challenging. A more detailed hydrologic analysis may help identify areas of particular concern. Four schools are located within potential dam inundation boundaries. Hwy 680

is a major transportation route that could be flooded or damaged by a dam failure at Higuera Dam.

- 5,335 residents (6.6% of the total) are within the 1% chance annual flood hazard zone, and 9,457 (11.78% of the total) are within the 0.2% chance annual flood hazard zone.
- Several essential facilities and critical infrastructure are in the 1% and 0.2% annual chance flood zones, including schools, police and fire facilities, transportation bridges, light rail stations, and electric power facilities. Disruption of these services could cause significant impacts to the city. A detailed hydrologic analysis is needed to determine appropriate actions to reduce flood risk.
- Hazus structural flood damage estimates for Milpitas are \$548 million in the 1% floodplain and \$934 million in the 0.2% floodplain.
- A significant portion of the City is within the 0.2 percent annual chance flood hazard area (estimated 60 percent of total population and 82 percent of total replacement value). Flood damage prevention regulations and mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements do not apply within these areas.
- Flooding in Milpitas is often associated with heavy rain events such as atmospheric rivers. Although climate change indicators such as CMRA do not indicate a clear change in the number of precipitation events or overall annual rainfall, it is anticipated that those events may become more extreme, with significant amounts of precipitation occurring during an extreme precipitation event.
- The eastern hills of Milpitas have moderate to high risk of landslides. A total of 2,217 residents (2.76% of the total city population) are potentially at risk. Structures in this area are valued at \$448 million. No specific facilities were identified in risk zones. Transportation routes in this area are limited, so blockage of a road by a landslide could limit ingress and egress to areas beyond a landslide. Landslides have occurred in Milpitas previously, most recently following heavy precipitation in January 2023. Climate change may contribute to increased intensity of heavy rain in Milpitas in the future, which could lead to increased risk of landslides.
- The Milpitas hillside is subject to landslides and has occurred as a result of long-lasting storms. The greatest concern is that first responders are unable to access the hillside community (emergency vehicle access is not available), and the hillside population is limited or unable to get off the hillside and into city limits. There are two routes in/out of the Milpitas hillside community. In the last 6 years, one of those routes has undergone a landslide cutting off access to that road for periods of time. Atmospheric river and heavy rains cause landslides to the hillside communities, creating problems as mentioned above.
- Approximately 4,175 resident (5.2%) and \$44 million in structural value are at risk to wildfire. The Milpitas east side hills are at extreme risk of wildfire urban interface. There are homes on the hillside and up against the hillside. For the hillside population there are only three ways out of the risk area; eastbound Calaveras Road, westbound Calaveras Rd, and Old Calaveras Road, which is why landslide on any of these roadways is significant. The loss of one exit route cuts evacuation routes by 33%. Additionally, there is significant housing along the hillside. No critical facilities were found to be at direct risk to wildfire. Fortunately, Spring Valley, Cal Fire and Milpitas fire will pool resources to help control, in addition to mutual aid requested from inside and outside County boundaries. Fire prevention does have ordinances to enforce landscape rules (tree clearance, debris pile removal, weed abatement) to prevent the likelihood of fire occurrence. PG&E de-energizes electrical lines during high wind, low humidity weather events.
- Climate change and variability in precipitation patterns and drought may directly impact the City's surface water supply. Variability in precipitation patterns and intensity, as well as changes in water quality as a result of changed precipitation patterns, may impact the water supply of the City and the City's wholesale water suppliers, and lead to water shortage conditions.

- Tsunami's can create inland flooding along the west side of Milpitas. The biggest concern would be how quickly the mass notification system can be activated and how much notice in advance of the tsunami that dispatch staff would have. Evacuation routes from the west side to the east side of Milpitas are limited to 3 major arteries: Dixon Landing, 237 and Montague. Fortunately, there is a limited population on that side of the city. Because of minimal impacts to the population, no specific mitigation actions were identified.
- Drought is a hazard that has similar conditions over broad areas. It is anticipated that the impacts of drought will be fairly consistent across the OA. Climate change is expected to impact the frequency, duration, and intensity of future droughts. Drought impacts vegetation and can make it more vulnerable to disease and wildfire. Drought may also coincide with extreme heat. Extended drought may necessitate limits on landscape irrigation or higher costs for irrigation, which can have economic impacts. Although agriculture is not a primary economic sector in the OA, drought can have severe negative impacts on growth of crops and gardens and associated agricultural economic losses. The Climate Action Plan and Urban Water Management Plan emphasize actions to protect the city potable water supply.
- Impacts from inclement weather such as heavy rain, hail, and wind are likely to be very similar across the OA. Individual events may impact only limited areas, but the entire OA is at risk to similar conditions. Heavy rain may cause localized flooding on roadways and low-lying areas which may disrupt transportation for the public and can also delay emergency response. Heavy rain can also have cascading impacts on landslide potential or strain the capacity of dams. High winds can disrupt power, communication and other services and cause damage to structures. Extreme heat or cold can be harmful to health, particularly those with inadequate housing with warming and cooling systems or underlying health conditions. Climate change is expected to change the frequency and intensity of future weather-related hazards, including heavy rain, wind, extreme heat, and drought. Nature-based solutions can be an effective approach to addressing climate and weather-related hazards. Tracking impacts of severe weather events may help identify where actions are needed to reduce future damage, particularly if it is found that heavy rain leads to repeated flooding or landslides in the same locations.
- The biggest concern with extreme cold or heat is tending to vulnerable populations – children, elderly, homeless, animals, low income, etc. Access and functional needs (AFN) populations may not have the means to travel to cooling centers. Frequently Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) offers free rides to the cooling/warming centers during these periodic events, but it is unknown that the message reaches 100% of the population despite many methods of mass notification. These populations are also more vulnerable in severe weather events such as heavy rain or high winds. Education about hazards can be a cost-effective way to encourage residents to take protective actions when hazard events occur.

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties (RL): 0
- Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss (SRL) Properties: 0
- Number of RL Properties or SRL Properties that have been mitigated: 0

1.7.1. Social Vulnerability

Figure 54 shows the social vulnerability of Milpitas. The community has a highly variable level of vulnerability, ranging from low to relatively high. This indicates a complex mix of social characteristics that may complicate the community's recovery from impacts of a natural hazard. SVI data aggregated at a census tract level is not sufficient to identify exactly which vulnerabilities residents may have in different areas affected by hazards. Based on moderate to high levels of vulnerability in most of the city, it can be inferred that there are vulnerable populations at risk to all hazards profiled in this annex. Individuals with

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access and functional needs (AFN) may have difficulty in events that require evacuation, such as wildfire, dam failure, or if seeking shelter from damage caused to their residence by earthquake or flood. The very young and very old or those with underlying health conditions may be particularly affected by extreme temperatures or poor air quality from wildfires. Households with lower incomes may be more severely impacted by wage or economic loss following disasters. Their housing may be older or more susceptible to damage from earthquake, flood, or other hazards. Those who speak a primary language other than English may have difficulty receiving notifications, warnings, or other hazard-related information. Further investigation will be needed to identify vulnerable populations and their location throughout the city.

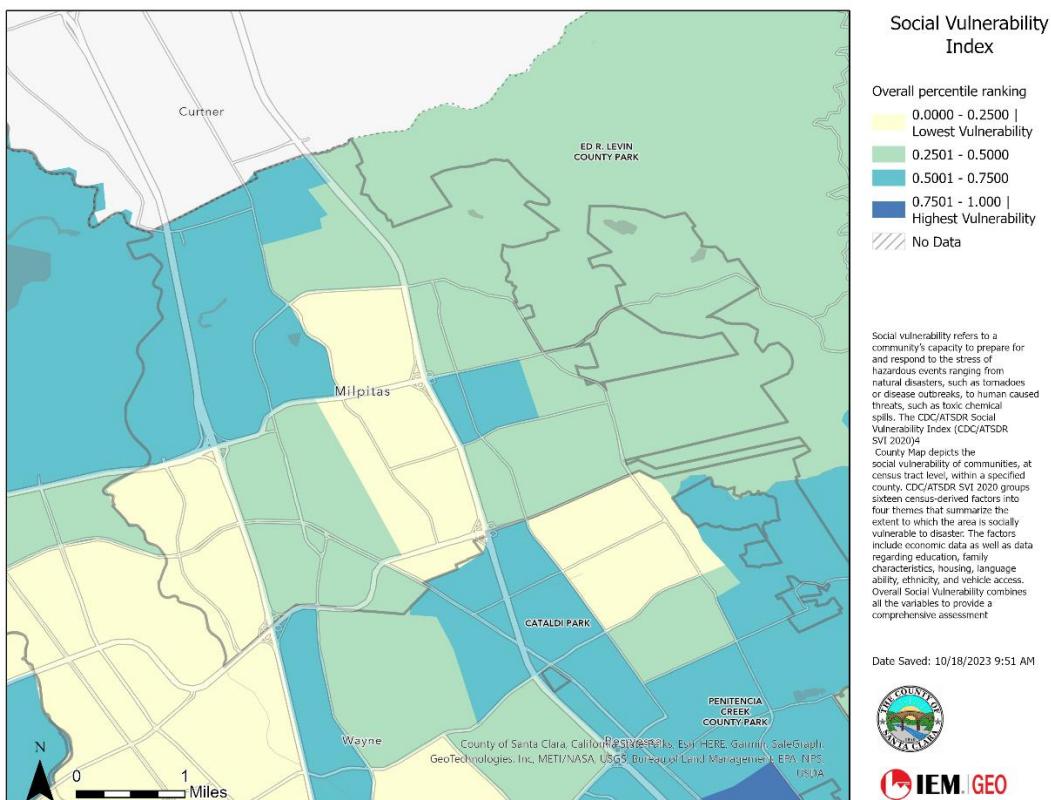


Figure 4: Milpitas Social Vulnerability

The Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST) in Figure 55 identifies census tracts that are overburdened and underserved. Several tracts in and near Milpitas meet the thresholds for disadvantaged communities. Linguistic isolation, percentage of individuals with less than a high school diploma, high flood risk, exposure to air pollutants, lack of green space, traffic volume, and proximity to hazardous waste facilities are among the factors contributing to Milpitas' disadvantaged status.

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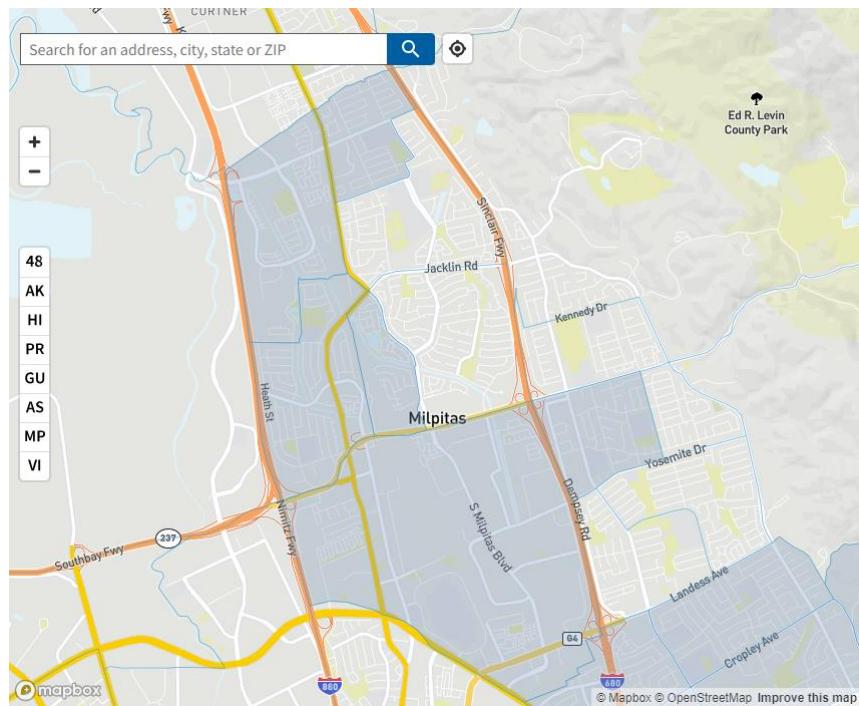


Figure 5: CEJST Indications of Disadvantaged Communities for Milpitas

1.8. Hazard Risk Index

Table 86 presents the hazards of concern from highest risk index number to lowest, as assigned by the City of Milpitas.

Table 15: Hazard Risk Index

Hazard	Probability	Life Impact	Property Impact	Percentage of Area Impacted	Maximum Probable Extent
Climate Change	Highly Likely	Critical	Critical	Significant	Weak
Earthquake	Occasional	Catastrophic	Catastrophic	Significant	Major
Dam/Levee Failure	Occasional	Critical	Catastrophic	Minimal	Major
Flood	Likely	Limited	Catastrophic	Minimal	Moderate
Wildfire	Likely	Critical	Catastrophic	Negligible	Major
Drought	Highly Likely	Minor	Minor	Extensive	Moderate
Heavy Rain	Likely	Minor	Minor	Extensive	Weak
High Wind	Likely	Minor	Minor	Extensive	Weak
Extreme Heat	Likely	Minor	Minor	Extensive	Weak
Landslide/Mass Movement	Likely	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Moderate
Tsunami	Unlikely	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Weak

Table 16: Comparison of Milpitas Hazard Risk Score to Operational Area (OA)

Risk Score	Earthquake	Dam/Levee Failure	Heavy Rain	High Wind	Extreme Heat	Wildfire	Drought	Flood	Landslide	Tsunami	Climate Change
Milpitas	2.3	1.85	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.05	1.2	0.35	0.6	0	2.3
OA	2.24	1.19	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.68	1.21	0.90	0.36	0.02	1.13

1.9. Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

There is a focus on preparedness for evacuation procedures, shelter needs, AFN specialized needs, and alert and warning timeliness. The City's alert and warning system could be improved to be more user friendly. It is not an easy program to use, especially when designating specific areas of evacuation. The system also has limited characters for messaging. There is also a need for a pre-emptive registration database for those with AFN/ADA needs to ensure the City efficiently meets the needs of the community in a disaster.

1.10. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Participants were asked to report the status of their mitigation actions listed in the previous plan as a part of this plan update. Where further information isn't provided, the answers are defined as follows:

- *Completed* – work on this action is totally complete.
- *Completed and ongoing* – work on this action is complete; however, it is an ongoing project that will continue to be implemented. An example is a public outreach campaign that was created and will continue to be implemented.
- *In progress* – work on this action has begun and is in progress, but the action is not yet complete.
- *Retain* – work on this action has not begun yet, the action is still relevant, and it should be in the 2023 MJHMP.
- *No longer relevant* – Action item is no longer relevant due to reduce or eliminated risk, it no longer being feasible, there has been a change in jurisdictional or organizational priorities, or another reason as stated.

Unless specifically requested otherwise, only those actions listed as "retain" are incorporated into the 2023 action plan.

Table 17: Status of Action Items from the 2017 MJHMP

Action Item Number*	Action Item Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Current Status and Comments
MLP – 11	Adoption of CA 2016 Building Codes	All Hazards	Completed
MLP – 16	Work with Building officials to identify ways to improve the jurisdictions BCEGS classification	All Hazards	Completed
MLP – 10	Develop Disaster Documentation Program: to include tracking disasters affecting Milpitas and tracking via photos damage incurred during and after disaster events. This data can be used for tracking and trending and ultimately mitigation planning	Flood, Earthquake, Landslide	Retain

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Action Item Number*	Action Item Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Current Status and Comments
MLP – 13	2017 AlertSCC Public Outreach Campaign	All Hazards	Completed and ongoing
MLP – 17	Consider the development of a post-disaster recovery plan and debris management plan	All Hazards	In progress
MLP – 20	Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan	All Hazards	Completed and ongoing
MLP – 18	Consider the participation in programs such as StormReady and the Community Rating System	Severe Weather, Flood	Completed
MLP – 4	Update Flood Ordinance to reflect the 2004 Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004	Flood	Completed
MLP – 6	3713 Trash Removal Devices: Install 2 trash removal devices within the City's storm drain system	Flood, Severe Weather	Completed
MLP – 15	Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that will, at a minimum, meet the requirements of NFIP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of the flood damage prevention ordinance • Participate in the floodplain identification and mapping updates • Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts 	Flood	Completed
MLP – 14	Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions within the community	All Hazards	Completed and ongoing
MLP – 19	Where appropriate, support retrofitting purchase or relocation of structures located in high hazard areas and prioritize those structures that have experienced repetitive losses	All Hazards	Completed
MLP – 1	CIP 7130 Water Valve Replacement: Replacement of water valves on the water system. This action supports system isolation during an emergency, and planned water system maintenance	Earthquake	In progress
MLP – 2	CIP 7129 Recycled Water Pipeline: This project would extend current recycled water lines through-out the City, eliminating the use of potable water for non-domestic uses	Drought	Retain

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Action Item Number*	Action Item Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Current Status and Comments
MLP – 3	CIP 7100 Water System Seismic Improvement: Develops a comprehensive water system seismic improvements program. Including seismic rehabilitation to the City's "backbone" water system as defined in the Water Seismic Improvement Strategy Plan	Earthquake	Retain
MLP – 5	CIP 6119 Sewer Conditions Assessment: a citywide conditions assessment program is needed to determine the condition of the City's sanitary sewer system	All Hazards	Retain
MLP – 7	7127 SCADA: The SCADA system will allow authorized water technicians to be able to monitor and operate pumps and valves remotely. During an emergency, this can mean reducing hours of a potential response time, mitigating, and eliminating damage and potential emergencies	All Hazards	In progress
MLP – 8	City Tree Maintenance Program: Ongoing tree maintenance program. Promote tree health, removal of dead branches and trees that may become a hazard in severe weather, earthquake, or a result of drought	All Hazards	In progress
MLP – 12	CIP 7126 Water Conservation Program: Develop, implement, and manage a new Citywide water rationing conservation plan, including community outreach and education. This project will begin the conversation of City and private-owned irrigation facilities from potable to recycled water where they are adjacent to recycled water pipelines. Implement of new State mandated water conservation programs	Drought	In progress
MLP – 9	SCVWD Creek Flood Improvement Program: SCVWD maintains a CIP for flood protection with construction and maintenance. The SCVWD is responsible to Berryessa and Coyote Creeks, which run through the City of Milpitas in the low-lying flood areas. Milpitas will support SCVWD in pursuing projects outlined in the CIP and impacting Milpitas	Flood	Completed

* Number given to action item in 2017 Santa Clara County Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan

1.11. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan and Evaluation of Recommended Actions

Table 89 lists the actions that make up the City of Milpitas hazard mitigation action plan. The maps in Figure 56 through Figure 63 present the City's critical facilities, infrastructure, and identified hazard risk areas.

Descriptions of the expected time frames for actions are provided below:

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- Short term: 1–5 years
- Medium term: 5–10 years
- Long term: Over 10 years
- Ongoing: Currently being funded and implemented under existing programs

The planning partners utilized the following criteria to prioritize action items into the categories of high, medium, or low.

- High Priority— A project that:
 - Meets multiple goals and objectives (i.e., multiple hazards);
 - Addresses multiple hazards;
 - Has benefits that exceed cost;
 - Has funding secured or is an ongoing project;
 - Meets eligibility requirements for Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants;
 - Can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years);
 - Addresses immediate short-term impacts of climate change;
 - Benefits underserved and/or socially vulnerable populations; AND
 - Considers the Multi-Benefit Criteria utilized by the Santa Clara County Climate Collaborative, including equity, long-term value, ecosystem benefit, community benefit, and cross-jurisdictional alignment.
- Medium Priority— A project that:
 - Meets multiple goals and objectives;
 - Addresses multiple hazards;
 - Has benefits that exceed costs;
 - Has funding has not been secured, but that is grant eligible under Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants or other grant programs;
 - Project can be completed in the short term (1-5 years), once funding is secured. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured;
 - Addresses immediate short-term impacts of climate change;
 - Benefits underserved and/or socially vulnerable populations; AND
 - Considers the Multi-Benefit Criteria utilized by the Santa Clara County Climate Collaborative, including equity, long-term value, ecosystem benefit, community benefit, and cross-jurisdictional alignment.
- Low Priority— A project that:
 - Will mitigate the risk of at least one hazard;
 - Has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify;
 - Does not have secured funding;
 - Is not eligible for Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant funding;

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- Has a timeline for completion that is long term (greater than 5 years). Low priority projects may be eligible for other sources of grant funding from other programs;
- May address impacts of climate change;
- May benefit underserved and/or socially vulnerable populations; AND
- Considers the Multi-Benefit Criteria utilized by the Santa Clara County Climate Collaborative, including equity, long-term value, ecosystem benefit, community benefit, and cross-jurisdictional alignment.

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Table 18: City of Milpitas 2023 Action Items

Action Item Number	Action Item Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Position, Office, Department, or Division Responsible for Implementation	Potential Funding Sources	Expected Timeline for Completion	Priority
MLP – 2*	CIP 7129 Recycled Water Pipeline: This project would extend current recycled water lines through-out the city, eliminating the use of potable water for non-domestic uses.	Drought	Engineering	City Operating Budget	Short term	Low
MLP – 3*	CIP 7100 Water System Seismic Improvement: Develops a comprehensive water system seismic improvements program. Including seismic rehabilitation to the city's "backbone" water system as defined in the Water Seismic Improvement Strategy Plan.	Earthquake	Building	City Operating Budget	Long term	High
MLP – 5*	CIP 6119 Sewer Conditions Assessment: a citywide conditions assessment program is needed to determine the condition of the City's sanitary sewer system. ¹	All Hazards, including Earthquake and Flood	Fire Prevention	City Operating Budget	Long term	High
MLP – 10*	Develop a Disaster Documentation Program to include tracking disasters affecting Milpitas and the incurred damage during and after disaster events via photos. This data can be used for tracking and trending and ultimately mitigation planning.	Flood, Earthquake, Landslide, Heavy Rain, High Wind	OEM/Fire	City Operating Budget	Long term	High

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Action Item Number	Action Item Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Position, Office, Department, or Division Responsible for Implementation	Potential Funding Sources	Expected Timeline for Completion	Priority
1	Adopt the 2025 Title 24 Building Codes.	All Hazards, including Earthquake, Flood, Wildfire, Landslide, Heavy Rain, High Wind	Fire Prevention	NA	Short term	High
2	EOP Annexes: OEM is developing 19 Annexes to the EOP addressing a variety of areas of preparedness.	All Hazards	Public Works	City Operating Budget	Ongoing	High
3	Emergency Preparedness Education: Require staff to attend public and private events promoting emergency preparedness education.	All Hazards, including Earthquake, Flood, Dam Failure, Tsunami, Wildfire, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide	Public Works	City Operating Budget	Ongoing	High
4	Implement mitigation techniques that support the City's Climate Action Plan. The plan outlines multiple actions to address urban heat through tree planting and other heat-reducing plants, encouraging drought-tolerant landscaping, public education about cooling strategies, and pervious pavement solutions for stormwater management, incentivizing recycled water and rainwater harvesting for reduced outdoor potable water use.	All Hazards, including Extreme Heat, Drought, Flood, Heavy Rain	Public Works	City Operating Budget	Ongoing	High
5	Watershed Analysis: Acquire the services of hydrologic professional(s) to furnish citywide watershed analysis that could identify higher risk areas. ¹	Climate Change, Flood, Heavy Precipitation, Dam Failure, Tsunami	Public Works	City Operating Budget, Grants	Long term	High

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Action Item Number	Action Item Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Position, Office, Department, or Division Responsible for Implementation	Potential Funding Sources	Expected Timeline for Completion	Priority
6	Urban Water Management Plan: Report outlining the City's water conservation planning and implementation process to maintain a reliable water supply in response to climate change, drought, and other long-term water planning and management.	Drought, Heavy Rain, Extreme Heat	Public Works	City Operating Budget, Urban Streams Restoration Program (USRP)	Ongoing	High
7	Water Shortage Contingency Plan: Report to provide the City with guidance for determining water shortage conditions and employing appropriate drought response actions.	Drought, Heavy Precipitation, Extreme Heat	Public Works	City Operating Budget, Urban Streams Restoration Program (USRP)	Ongoing	High
8	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment: Analysis of the City's water supply and water demand to determine if a water shortage is anticipated in the upcoming year.	Drought, Heavy Precipitation, Extreme Heat	Public Works	City Operating Budget, Urban Streams Restoration Program (USRP)	Ongoing	Medium
9	Water Waste Enforcement Program: Enforce local, regional, and state-mandated water use restrictions. Water waste complaints are investigated and reported parties receive educational information. Enforcement may escalate if necessary.	Drought	Public Works	City Operating Budget	Ongoing	Medium

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Action Item Number	Action Item Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Position, Office, Department, or Division Responsible for Implementation	Potential Funding Sources	Expected Timeline for Completion	Priority
10	Water Loss Management Program: Reduce water loss in City's potable distribution system through pipeline condition evaluations, ¹ and leak identification and monitoring.	Drought	Public Works	City Operating Budget, Urban Streams Restoration Program (USRP)	Ongoing	Medium
11	Landscape Rebate Program: The City offers rebates to residents and businesses for installing high-efficiency irrigation equipment, rainwater capture system, or removing turf to install drought-tolerant landscapes. The City also offers a lawn conversion direct installation service.	Drought, Heavy Precipitation/Atmospheric River, Extreme Heat	Public Works	City Operating Budget, Storm Water Grant Program (SWG)	Ongoing	Medium
12	Free water saving devices: Provide free water saving devices (e.g., low flow showerheads, faucet aerator, toilet flapper, etc.) to encourage indoor water use efficiency.	Drought	Engineering	City Operating Budget	Short term	Low
13	Landscape education classes: Host classes to encourage low water use, sustainable landscape practices.	Drought	Building	City Operating Budget	Long term	Medium
14	WaterSmart Customer Portal: Provide customers with detailed water use information, provides recommendations to save water. Can be used for mass-messaging and alerting customers of high-water use or potential leaks.	Drought	Fire Prevention	City Operating Budget	Long term	High

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Action Item Number	Action Item Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Position, Office, Department, or Division Responsible for Implementation	Potential Funding Sources	Expected Timeline for Completion	Priority
15	Social media and community outreach events: Prepare information and educational materials emphasizing the importance of saving water in drought-prone areas. Promote other programs within the City's Water Conservation Program.	Drought	OEM/Fire	City Operating Budget	Long term	High
16	Adopt the 2025 Fire Code.	Wildfire	OEM/Fire	City Operating Budget	Long term	High
17	Weed Abatement Program: The City of Milpitas contracts with the County regarding private property weed abatement enforcement. Management of weeds reduces potential vegetative fuel in areas at risk to wildfire.	Wildfire	Public Works	City Operating Budget,	Ongoing	Medium
18	Identify, fund, and implement hazard mitigation actions that support, enhance, or utilize existing city capabilities and programs.	All Hazards, including Earthquake, Flood, Wildfire, Landslide, Dam Failure, Tsunami, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Extreme Heat, Drought	All Departments	City Operating Budget	Long term	High
19	Provide public outreach and education to inform residents of potential hazards in the City and appropriate actions to take for each. Use a variety of methods to reach vulnerable populations.	All Hazards, including Earthquake, Flood, Wildfire, Landslide, Dam Failure, Tsunami, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Extreme Heat, Drought	All Departments	City Operating Budget	Ongoing	Medium

* Number given to action item in 2017 Santa Clara County Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan

¹ Some types of risks and vulnerabilities require additional study beyond the scope of a hazard mitigation plan. These types of project scoping initiatives will support future risk reduction measures to reduce risk to community lifelines such as Water Systems from multiple hazards including Dam/Levee Failure and Tsunami.

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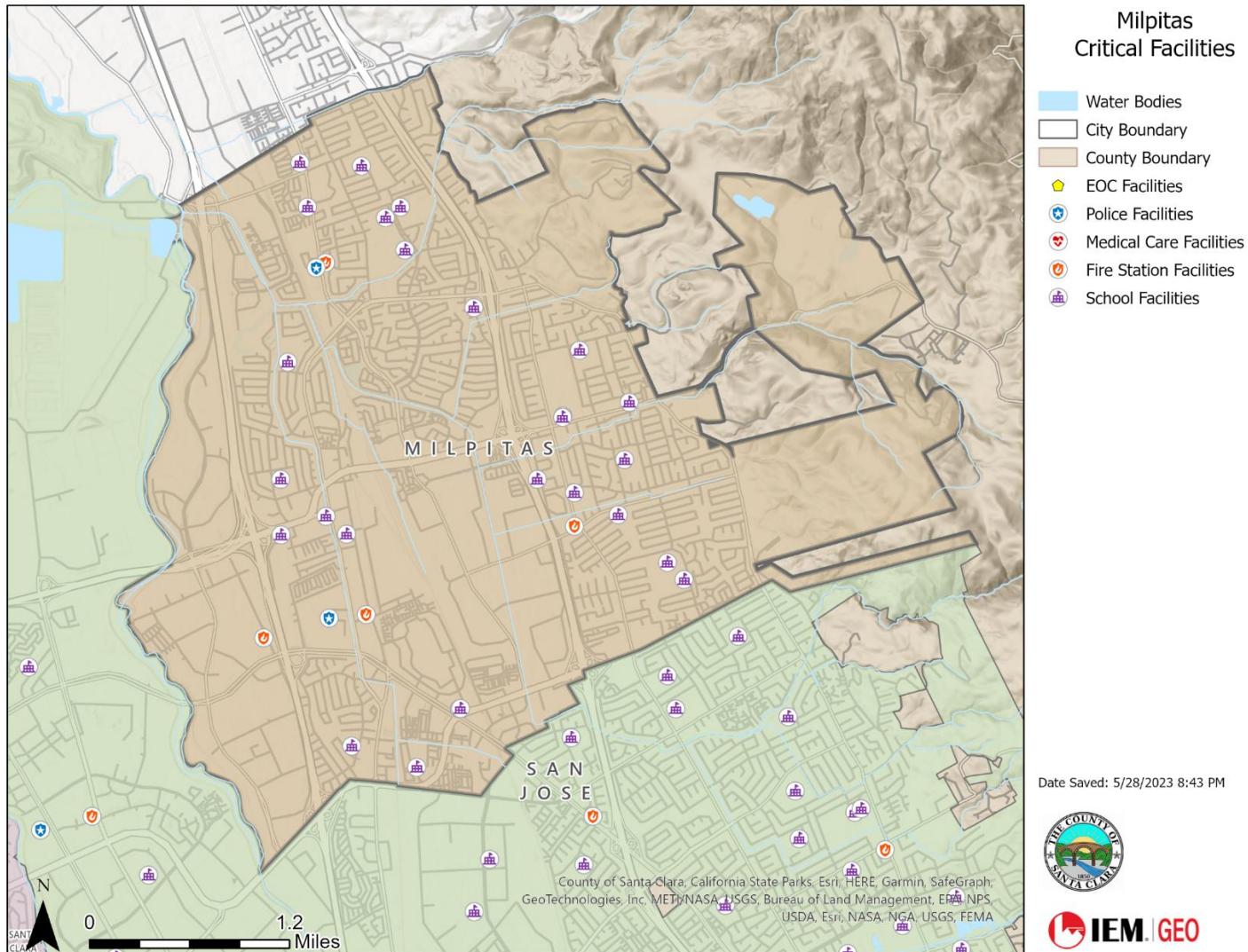


Figure 6: City of Milpitas Critical Facilities

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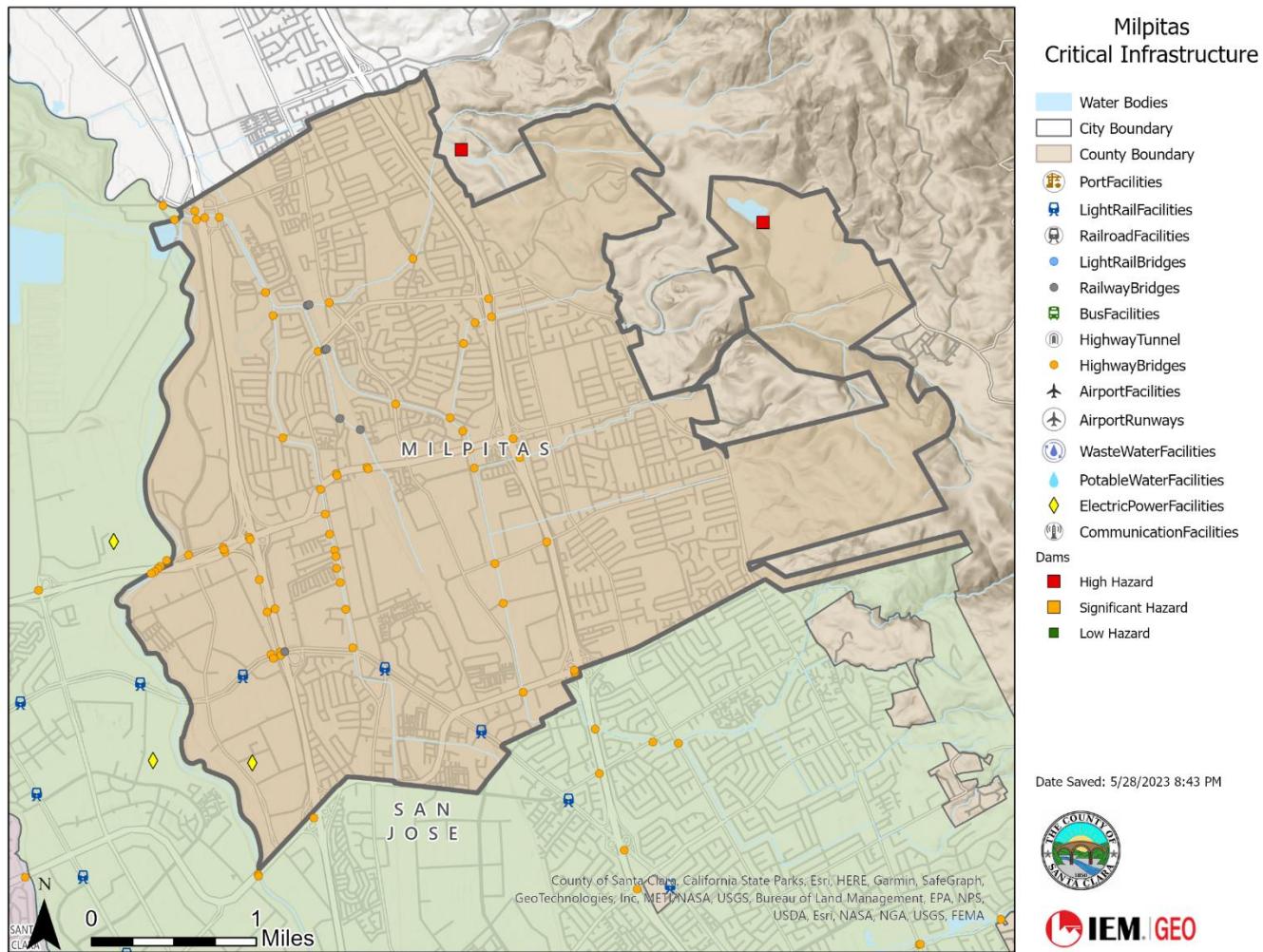


Figure 7: City of Milpitas Critical Infrastructure

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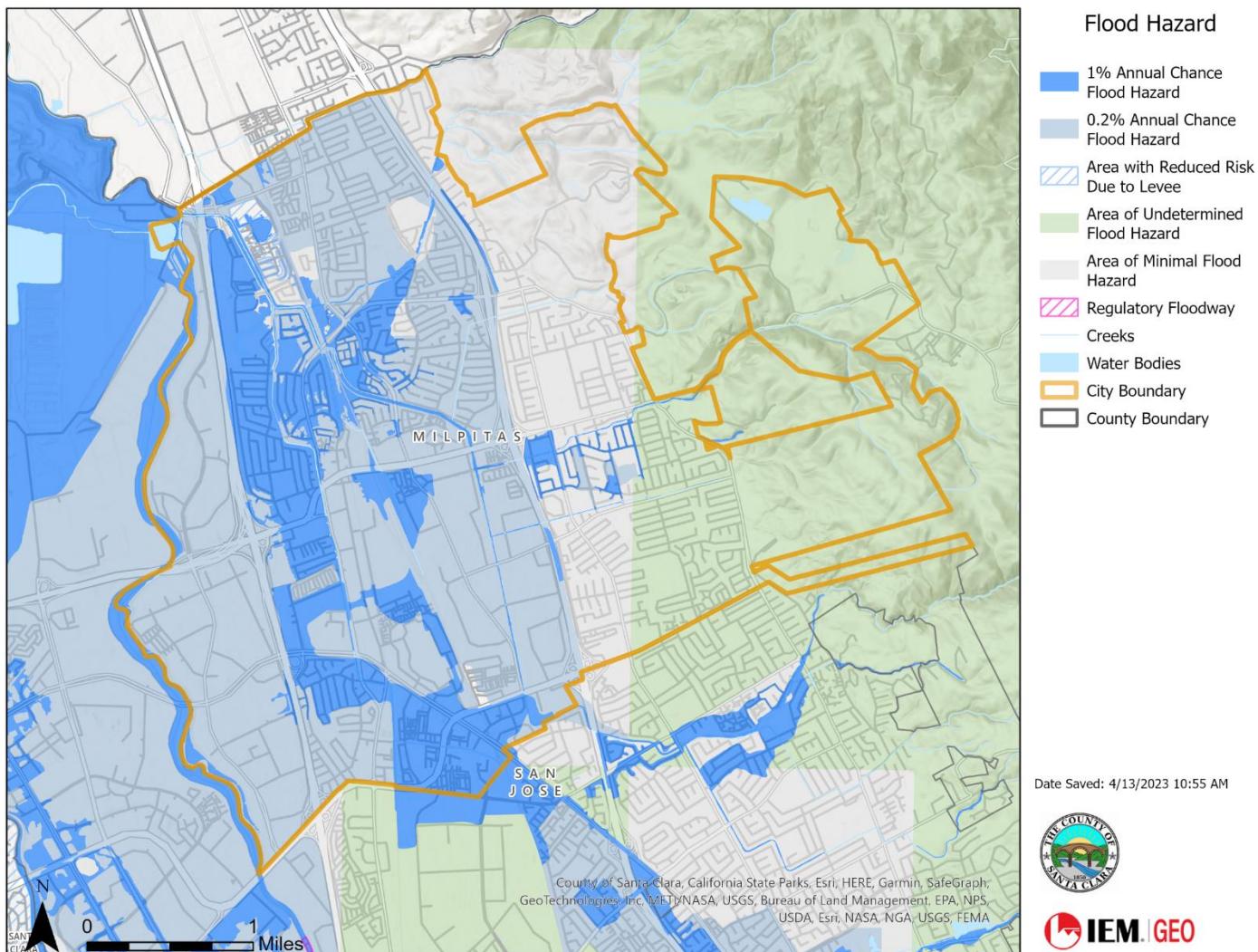


Figure 8: City of Milpitas Flood Hazard Area

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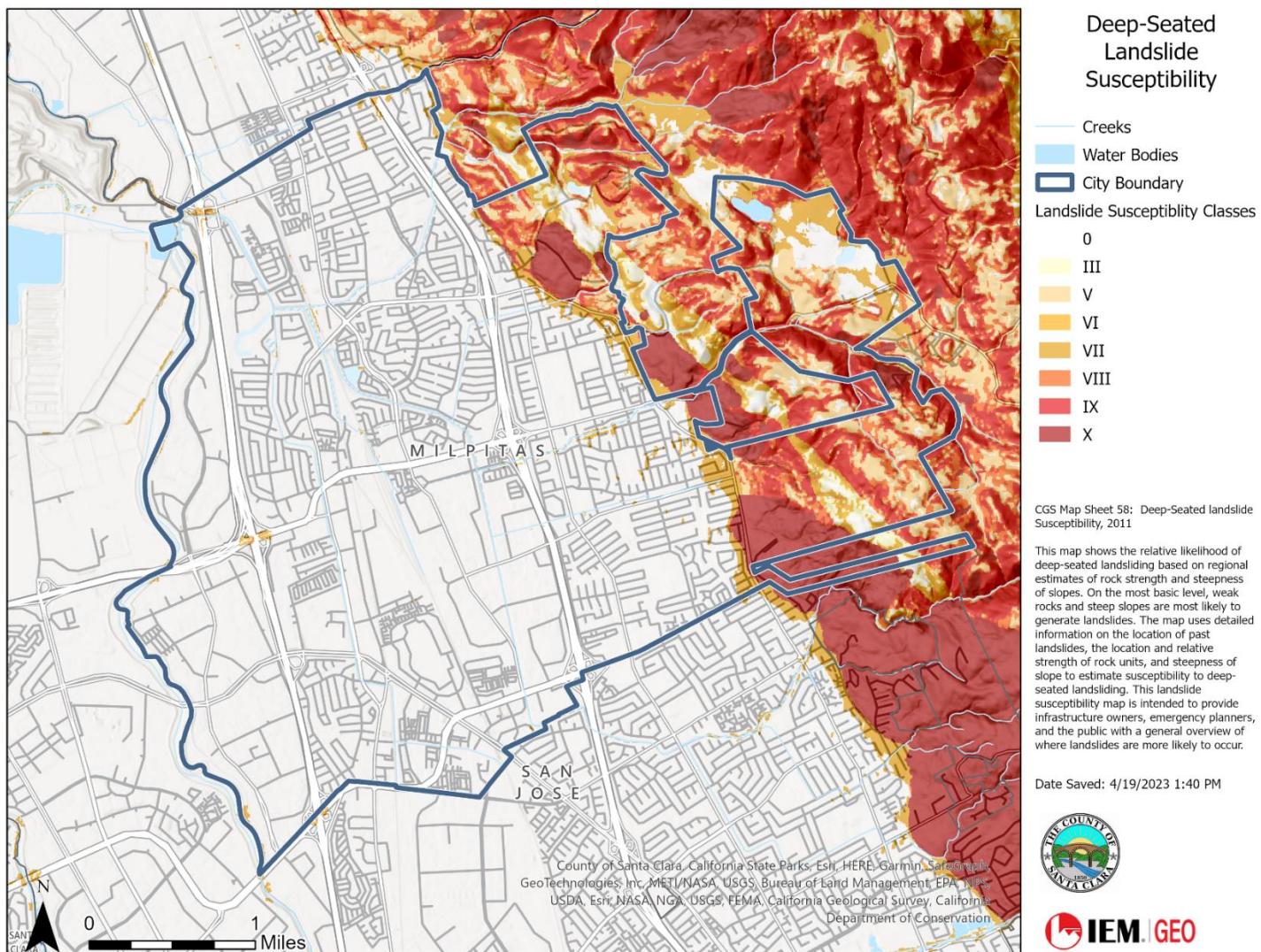


Figure 9: City of Milpitas Deep-Seated Landslide Susceptibility

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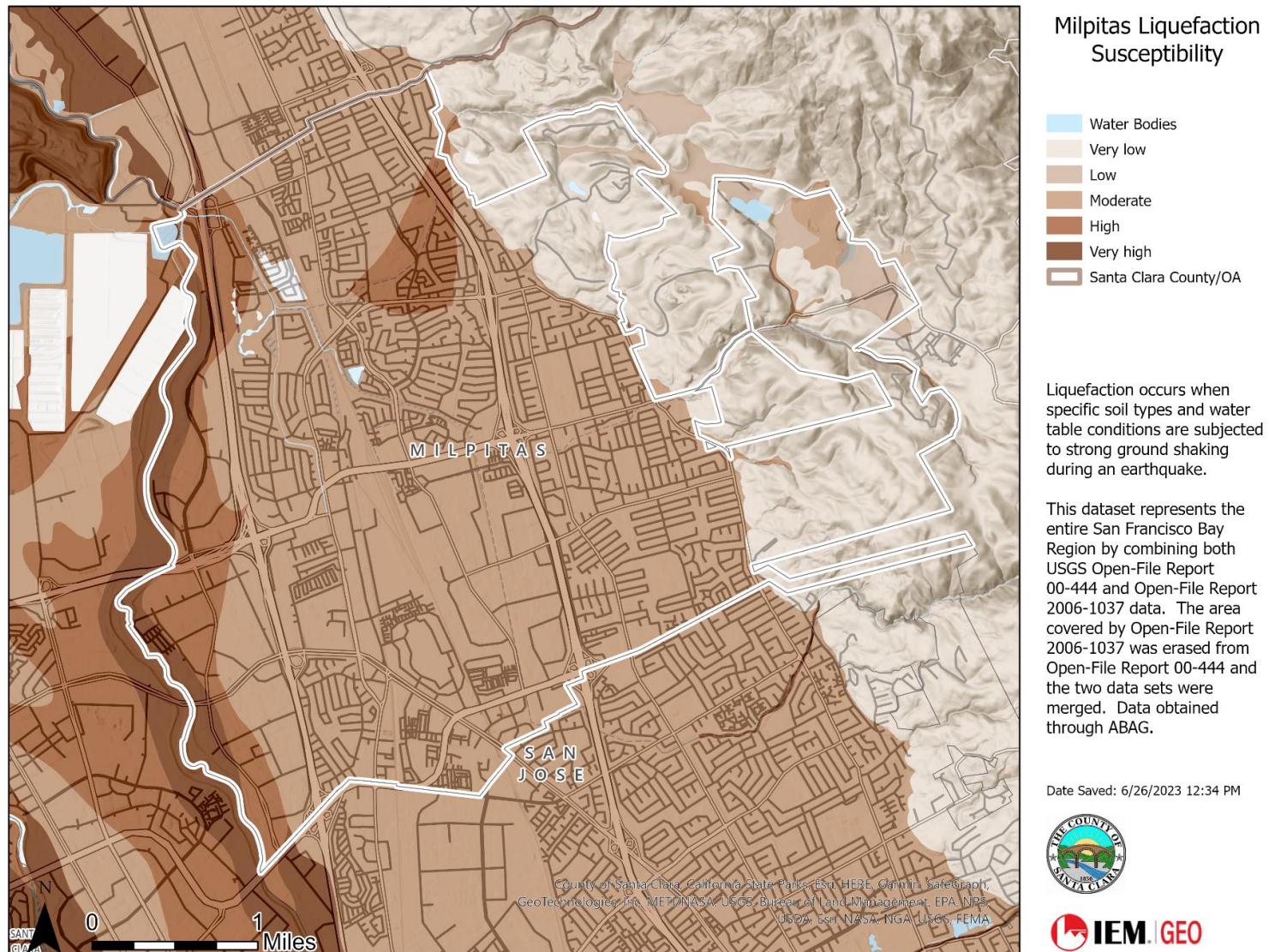


Figure 10: City of Milpitas Liquefaction Susceptibility

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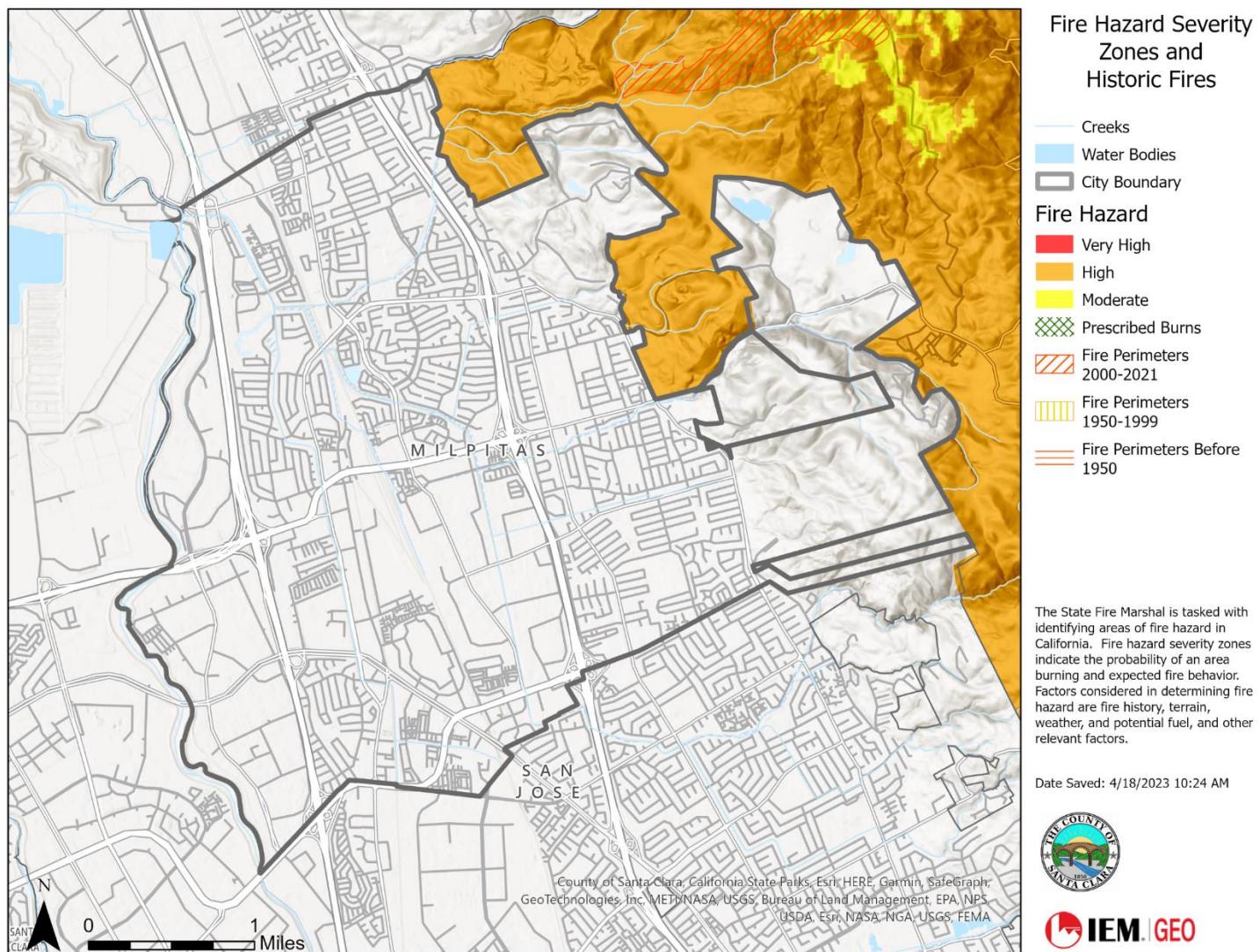


Figure 11: City of Milpitas Fire Hazard Severity Zones

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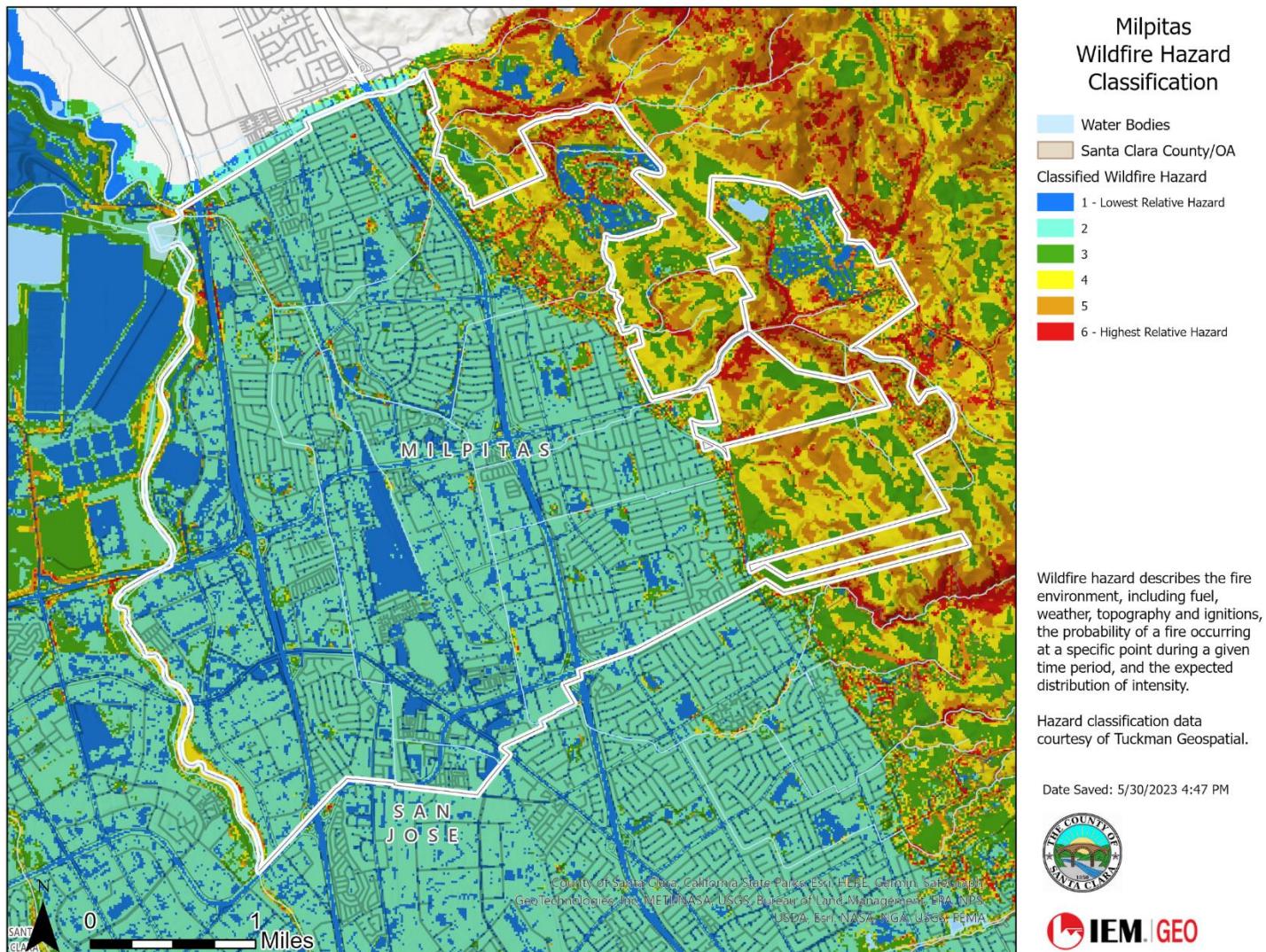


Figure 12: City of Milpitas Wildfire Hazard Classification

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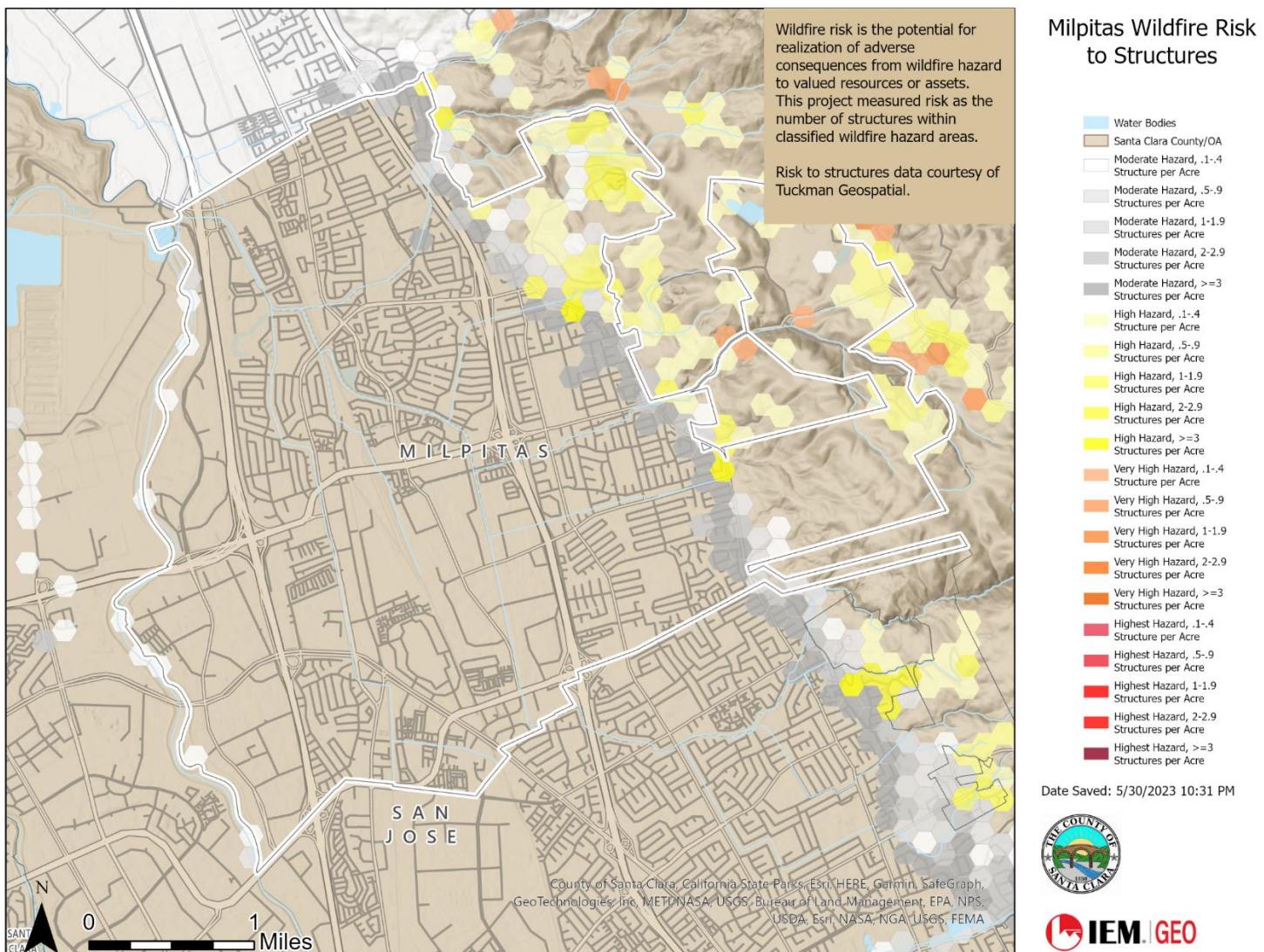


Figure 13: City of Milpitas Wildfire Risk to Structure